

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED TO EXPLORE THE COUNTRY

BETWEEN THE

ST. MAURICE AND THE OTTAWA,

IN THE YEAR 1830.



Ordered by the ASSEMBLY to be printed.

1831.



REPORT.

THE Legislature having, in the year 1829, voted a sum of money for exploring the Country lying between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa, the undersigned had the honor to be appointed to superintend the said Exploration, and make a Report thereof to your Honorable House; and a further sum having been voted during the last Session for completing the said Exploration in another direction further southward, the undersigned were again appointed for the said purpose, that is to say, to explore that tract of country lying between the River St. Maurice and the River Ottawa, in the rear of the settlements, and to obtain certain information whether it be practicable to open a Road, from some point up the River St. Maurice to the Township of Grenville on the River Ottawa; and to explore the and tract of country generally.

Having had reason to be well satisfied with the services of the Gentlemen who had been employed on the last expedition, the Commissioners, with the approbation of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, determined to place this second expedition under the superintendence of two of the gentlemen in question, viz: Lieutenant Ingall of the 15th Regiment, and John Adams, Esquire, Surveyor; (Lieutenant Nixon, of the 66th Regiment, who accompanied them on the former expedition, having left the country for England,) and after having procured all the necessary documents for their guidance, the Exploring party was organized.—Instructions were drawn up, which were delivered to the party, and of which a copy is annexed to this Report under the letter A.—The party then left Montreal on the 24th of September last.

The Commissioners refer to the Journal which accompanies this Report for a detailed account of the expedition from the time the party left Montreal on the 24th of September aforesaid, to that of their arrival at Quebec on the 22nd November last.

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The said Journal, (which is marked B.) is accompanied by an unbound book containing remarks made by Mr. Ingall and by another containing those made by Mr. Adams :—

1st. By a Plan of the lands which have been granted, and of those which have been surveyed in the tract of country lying on the route taken by the party.

2nd. By another Plan showing the obstacles to be surmounted on the said route.

According to this Journal and the Plans that accompany it, it appears that the Exploring party, proceeded in pursuance of the instructions they had received, to the Township and Village of Grenville on the River Ottawa, whence they started on the 26th of September, and passed in the rear of the most northerly settlements along a line which they traced and nearly in a north-easterly direction (diverging from time to time towards one side or the other according to the nature of the ground,) through the Townships of Grenville, Chatham, Abercrombie, Kilkenny, Kildare and Rawdon, the Seigniory Daillebout, and the Township of Brandon, &c. until they reached the Banks of Lake Maskinongé, in the Seigniory of Lanaudière.—Thence they proceeded through the Townships of Hunterstown and Caxton, whence they took a nearly south easterly course to Three Rivers, and lastly that they arrived at Quebec on the 22nd of November.

The Commissioners have much pleasure in remarking the facility with which a Road of communication may be opened in conformity with the views of the Legislature, from the River St. Maurice to the Township of Grenville on the River Ottawa ; and that the land along the whole line followed by the Exploring party, and even to the distance of about fifteen miles towards the north west as far as the summit of the mountains, is well adapted for cultivation, and that settlements might therefore be formed there with advantage.

According to the information the Commissioners have obtained, as well from the Exploring party, as from other persons, especially Indians, they think it right to suggest the necessity of organizing another expedition to be undertaken next summer, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of that tract of country which lies behind the chain of mountains seen from the River St. Lawrence, in a north westerly direction.—The Expedition in question would ascend the River St. Maurice as far as the River Mattawa and thence continue to proceed towards the west, and come out either

either by the River aux Lièvres or the River *de la Petite Nation*, which run into the River Ottawa.

The Commissioners lay their Accounts before the House, accompanied by vouchers, &c. under the letter C. by which it appears that they have in their hands a balance of £96 16s. 10d. out of which they have to pay several accounts which they have not yet been able to procure, but which cannot amount to a sum equivalent to the said balance.

Before they close their Report, the Commissioners think it right to add, that Mr. Adams, as well as Mr. Ingall, have respectively performed the duties assigned them, in such a manner as to deserve the highest praise for the assiduity, perseverance, enterprise and talent which they have displayed; and the Commissioners, in consideration of the services performed gratuitously by Mr. Ingall last year, and the sacrifices he has made by again giving his services gratuitously during the present year (he having a numerous family to support), thought it right to present him on his return from the expedition, with a sum of money equal to Mr. Adams', for the present year, and they flatter themselves that the step they have taken will not be disapproved by the Legislature.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

Quebec, 28th February 1831.

T. POTHIER,

Commissioner for the Exploration of the country situate between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa.

Memorandum for the guidance of the party appointed to continue the Exploration of that tract of country situate between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa, under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 13th Parliament, 3d Session.

The Commissioners named under the Act of the preceding Session of the Legislature for the conducting of the Exploration of the country above mentioned, having been re-appointed to carry into effect the enactments of the last Session, for the continuance of the same service, have much gratification in being enabled again to place its fulfilment under the skilful direction of two of the same gentlemen who last year accomplished the task with acknowledged credit to themselves; the satisfactory result of their assiduous labours and scientific observations having so fully met the approbation of the several Branches of the Legislature, that with the enlightened view of enlarging the fund of information gained by the interesting researches thus commenced, a fresh appropriation of monies has been granted for the furtherance of the examination of the tract of country lying between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa, with a view to ascertain the extent of its resources and capabilities.

The Commissioners having been so fortunate as again to obtain the valuable assistance of Lieutenant Ingall, of His Majesty's 15th Regiment, who last year granted them the favor of his gratuitous and effective services, and also to secure the professional talents of Mr. Adams, Surveyor, to whom they are happy to confide the prosecution of an undertaking he has most ably commenced, have but short instructions to communicate to these gentlemen, their past experience being sufficient to guide them as to the general conduct of the party, and of all minor particulars in the arrangements. The objects held in view as to the issue of the service are also fully known to the Gentlemen Explorers, who will please to keep in mind the several explanatory conversations they have held on the subject with the Commissioners; it merely remains to impress the primary importance of ascertaining as far as possible, the profitable points which the tract of country to be explored may possess as to the means of facility in communication; the most direct and facile lines of route it may

may offer, and the extent and nature of any intervening obstacles. The comparative difference between the facilities of the land and water communication thus offered will be of some importance, and much consideration is due to the natural advantages of cultivable soil, good timber forests, advantageous water scites, rich evidences of mineral produce, &c; in fine, indications of some resources springing from the prolific boons of nature, should be the land marks to be adopted, in thus forming a sketch of the most eligible direction of communications to be hereafter opened. The several useful and scientific purposes on which the general attention of the Gentlemen Explorers may be bestowed, are too well known to themselves, to need direction or comment on the part of the Commissioners.

The party will proceed to Grenville and from thence through the tract of country that lies behind the existing settlements (between the River Ottawa and the River St. Maurice) until they reach Three Rivers, diverging according to the best of their discretion into whatever lines appear most favorable to the object in view.

The Commissioners will have duly provided for the supplying of the Party with all necessary provisions at such places of depot as are scattered thro' that part of the country, and with the equipment already prepared for starting, trust the party will accomplish their route without being laid under unnecessary hardships.

Arrived at Three Rivers, the Gentlemen will please to give intelligence to the Commissioners who will feel gratified in releasing the party from labours that they have reason to hope will be fulfilled in a manner to prove alike honorable to the Gentlemen Explorers, and advantageous to the public service.

Montreal, 20th Sept. 1830,

Signed, { T. POTHIER,
P. DE ROCHEBLAVE.
F. ANT. LAROCQUE.

Certified,

T. POTHIER,

For Lieut. Ingall, 15th Regt. and
John Adams, Esqr. Surveyor.

[B.]

The Commissioners for exploring the St. Maurice country, having been re-appointed in the summer of One thousand eight hundred and thirty, sent Instructions to Lieutenant Ingall, 15th Regiment, and John Adams, Esquire, Surveyor and Architect, to proceed to Montreal; in which City they arrived on Monday the twentieth day of September. The men for carrying the provisions, &c. came on the following day.

Every thing being finally arranged, and the gentlemen having received their Instructions, the party left Montreal for the head of the Grenville Canal, on the River Ottawa, from which point the Expedition was to commence its operation. They reached Grenville on the twenty fifth day of September, and immediately employed themselves in gaining all the information possible, relative to the country immediately adjoining the village. Having ascertained that a sort of wood-road extended as far as the house of Mr. Lang on No. 1 lot, 5th range of Grenville, the neighbourhood of that spot was determined upon as a point of departure, and from the following day the Journal begins.

Names of Voyageurs employed:—Dumas, son of the Chief of the Lorette Indians,* Antoine Lefevre dit Beauclerc,* Alexis Boifvert,* Ambroise Beaulard, Jacob Collins, John Collins and Benjamin Collins

* These three men formed part of the Expedition in One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 26th 1830.

Grenville Canal.

The early part of the day was cloudy and damp, but towards the afternoon it cleared up: We went to examine the black lead mine, situated about four miles and a half to the north east
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of the Village of Grenville. We followed the road leading round the bay for about one mile and a half, and then passed over a swamp for about one mile, and ascended the ridge of hills two miles farther; half a mile beyond the summit of the ridge, is situated the mine. The vein is rich, and near the surface: it is imbedded in a sienitic formation, and is associated with sahlite and sphine. The mine altho' rich, does not appear to have been worked with spirit or success, probable in a great measure owing to the want of a proper method in cleansing the metal from the rocky and earthy particles with which it is so intimately blended.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, well watered with streams, and in parts settled,

September 27th.

Heavy rain the whole day.

September 28th.

The morning cloudy, but no rain. Hired a cart to convey our stores, &c. to Lang's house, on lot one, rang fifth, in the Township of Grenville, considered about six miles from the head of the Canal in nearly a N. N. East direction. We passed over a level country in part settled. Soil and Timber good. About four miles from the village, we went close to the east end of a mountain, which terminated in a precipice of granite; at its base was formed a terrace. The cliff was about sixty feet high, and the summit was not commanded by any higher ground; it appeared altogether admirably adapted for a military position. Shortly after, we crossed the small river Kingham, and reached Lang's farm at five o'clock in the evening. Here we fixed our first camp.

September 29th.

The night was very cold, and the thermometer at six o'clock in the morning stood at four degrees below freezing. At eight o'clock in the morning, we started from our camp and entered the bush, accompanied by Mr. Lang, who shortly after pointed
out

out the line dividing Chatham from Grenville. Having attained this point, we commenced cutting thro' the bush, in a direction north, sixty-seven, forty-five east. The land from the clearance to the line, was level. Soil good; timber, beech, maple, bass, some black birch, and hemlock. The plan pursued and fixed upon for future operations, was to employ half the men under Dumas, the Indian, in planting the pickets, blazing the trees and clearing away the brushwood; the other half of the men were employed in carrying the stores and instruments; while Mr. Adams and Mr. Ingall dragged the chain, making their remark every five hundred feet, sometimes less, as circumstances required. After measuring a short distance, our line ran along the base of a rocky hill, but close on our left was a level tract, well adapted for a road. We made a very gradual ascent to the summit of the hill, and proceeded over a flat, for about a mile, and then entered a small, and not bad swamp; through it ran a stream of very clear water, about twelve feet in width, which we crossed on a tree, close to a rapid. Timber, principally balsam, spruce and hemlock. Mr. Lang had accompanied us (ending assistance with his axe) until two o'clock, when he bade us farewell, leaving us much pleased with the public spirit he had shewn. The stream we had just crossed was called the west branch of the East River. The north east side of the river rose gently to a moderate height thickly covered with beech, birch and maple, with a small sprinkling of balsam and spruce; soil good, and free from rocks. We encamped for the night on the side of the small river in a grove of beech and maple, so clear from brushwood that the spot assumed the appearance of a Park. The evening was fine. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty six; wind west.

September 30th.

Towards morning the wind blew from the north west; at six o'clock the thermometer fell to thirty-two degrees. After breakfast, we continued cutting, and went two thousand eight hundred feet over good and level land, with only one very trifling descent. We crossed in this tract a brook running south east, we went some distance over the same description of fine land, until we came to another gentle descent, where the land became a little rocky, but the soil extremely good. Timber—beech, bass, maple and black birch; rock, sienite. The land now became gradually more

more encumbered with loose angular fragments of sienitic rock, and we shortly descended twenty feet, rather abruptly, into a cedar swamp. This swamp was neither long, or bad, and the mere cutting down the standing timber and clearing away the fallen trees, would almost effectually drain it. Leaving the swamp, we ascended a small rise of land, and again came among hardwood and on level ground. Continuing our line across this flat for a short distance, we descended gradually into a hemlock grove, which terminated in a very small swamp. This we soon left, and crossing a low hill, stopped to dine in a beautiful beech grove by the side of a brook. The thermometer had risen twenty degrees, and stood at twelve o'clock at fifty two.

After dinner, we crossed another small brook and ascended a gentle slope covered with hemlock and spruce, and reached a flat, over which we proceeded three hundred feet, with only one very trifling descent; this brought us to the foot of a small hill, which we ascended, and saw an extensive windfall in a valley close on our right. The soil was good but encumbered with boulder rocks; timber—beech and maple; fifty feet onwards we began a gentle descent of thirty feet; soil and timber fine. At half past four, the rain fell heavily, and, after proceeding over a level tract one quarter of a mile, we encamped for the night at a little past five o'clock. At eight o'clock the thermometer stood at fifty six.

October 1st.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty two. Commenced our march at eight o'clock, and entered a small swamp, one hundred feet beyond our Camp. The swamp measured eight hundred feet across and had a small brook running through it; timber, hemlock, balsam, some birch and beech. Leaving the swamp, we again crossed a brook, and passed over fifty feet of level good land; fifty feet onwards the ground became rocky and a little rough, but the soil a good marle, bearing some fine beech and maple. The country was more level about ten yards to our left; and appeared very low, close on our right towards the south. Pursuing our march a short distance, we came to a rather abrupt descent for about fifty feet; the flat land on our left became somewhat swampy. From the edge of a fractured sienitic
 cliff,

cliff, fifty feet in height, on the right of our line, we had a fine view of the country round. Its general feature was hilly, but not a continued ridge; on the contrary, the land seemed broken into small hummocks, running in various directions, although their general dip appeared to be towards the south east. The sides and summits of these hills were covered with hardwood, and the low bottoms with hemlock, spruce, &c. At a distance, to the south, the country assumed a mountainous appearance. After making our notes, we measured down a gentle descent two hundred feet, and came suddenly to an abrupt precipice sixty feet high. A road might easily be carried round this cliff, either to the north or south, and within a few yards of our line. After descending the cliff by going about three hundred feet to the north, we stopped to dine, and then walked towards an opening which we found to be a clearance on Lot 19, 7th range, belonging to a Mr. McMartin. We returned and continued on to Lot 17, which was in our line, and fixed our Camp for the night, at the edge of the clearance. This farm, belonging to Mr. Carruther, was seated in a basin-shaped tract of land, surrounded by rather abrupt, but not very elevated, hills; the summit having the same broken appearance as those we already passed. The sides of these hills in some places, exhibited the fractured face of a sienetic precipice. In some instances the hornblende totally disappeared and its place being supplied by mica, converted the rock into a coarse granite. The bed of the basin was not a perfect level, but gently undulating, and had a small stream running through it in a southerly direction. Mr. Ingall ascended one of the cliffs, about eighty feet in height, and enjoyed an extensive view, north and south. The form of the land was of the same broken character before noticed, but rather more hilly and precipitous towards the north. There would be no difficulty in carrying a road in this tract, by passing round the base of any of these small hills. The soil on this lot appeared to be a very light poor sandy land, but it bore, among young balsam, birch and spruce, a great quantity of fine beech and maple. This sand was doubtless a deposit over marble, as the soil in the lower parts was much stronger. At eight o'clock the thermometer stood at forty.

October 2nd.

The Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty four. Early this morning we had a visit from one of the settlers, who informed us that by continuing our line, we should come out very near a farm belonging to Mr. McAllum; at the same time offering to convey our spare provisions to that point, distant, by a road four or five miles; this offer we gladly accepted, and sent Boisvert in charge. At eight o'clock we commenced chaining across the clearance passing over tolerably level ground close to the right of the mass of rock Mr. Ingall had ascended the evening before; and immediately entered the bush. The first part of our journey from the clearance was three hundred and fifty feet across a cedar swamp, from thence ascending a short distance we continued across a level tract five hundred feet, and reached the foot of a cliff about forty feet high. The timber from the swamp to this cliff was beech and maple; soil good. To avoid this cliff we went two hundred feet to the right, and then continued our line for eight hundred feet over level well wooded land. Coming again to very rough ground, we struck two hundred feet to the left in continuation of our old line. The land descended gently for eighteen hundred feet to the borders of a small rapid river about sixty feet wide. This we ascertained to be the main branch of the west River. In order to cross we felled a large tree, but the current instantly carried it away. We descended about fifty yards lower and felled another, which fortunately reached sufficiently far across to hold firm; and having moved all the stores in safety, we dined on the east shore. About three hundred feet below the spot where we crossed, the River became much narrower, and rushed over a very pretty fall. Below the fall two rocky points approached from opposite sides of the River until within twenty or twenty five feet of each other; these rocks would make good abutments for a Bridge. After dinner we proceeded over fifteen hundred feet of swampy land, and then gradually ascended five hundred feet rocky land, and two hundred feet steep and rugged, which brought us to the summit; and we then descended two hundred feet to a flat spot. Within a few yards either right or left, wound a fine level valley through which a road might pass; nor did the swamp appear to extend any great distance north or south. We proceeded onwards five hundred feet, when night closing around, we bivouacked; the party having failed in cutting so far as McAllum's clearance

clearance. At six o'clock it commenced raining and continued all night accompanied by some peals of thunder. Towards morning the wind shifted to the north and blew with great fury; and the Thermometer fell a few degrees below freezing.

October 3d.

A clear morning, with a strong north wind, freezing hard. Having nothing to breakfast upon this morning, we commenced work at half past six o'clock, and proceeded one thousand feet along a gentle slope into a valley, which we crossed for five hundred feet, and then over a rugged hill five hundred feet more, the valley winding round towards the east. The soil was good, and, except on the hill, free from rocks, timber, beech, and maple. The rock contained more iron than usual. We crossed a very short swamp and continued gently descending; a fine lake on our right. The timber good, but the land rocky. Some slight squalls of snow in the course of the morning. Observing it look lighter towards the left we proceeded a few yards in that direction and found ourselves in a clearance, which we ascertained to belong to Mr. M'Giblon, and the adjoining one to the south was Mr. McAllum's, both in the twelfth range of Chatham. We had come out on the summit of a high and steep hill well cleared to the top, and commanding an extensive and noble view. The land to the north and north west still retained the same broken character; but to the south it was lower, and we could, from one eminence, clearly distinguish the high lands on the south side of the Ottawa. An extensive valley was in front of us, but its direction was more to the north than the line we wished to pursue; however, before positively deciding, we resolved to gain the summit of a mountain which appeared about three miles in advance, and over which our line would pass. We ordered the men to get the camp fixed on McAllum's land, while we went to the mountain, taking Dumas the Indian with us, and accompanied by M'Allum and M'Giblon. We passed over a level tract for about half a league and came to a small River, which we crossed by felling a tree, and then gradually ascended a rocky hill. Upon gaining the summit we at once determined upon continuing our line along the south side of the hill, and blazed a large pine tree as a point of departure; on this hill we saw two or three white oak trees. We then returned

ed to our camp. The soil of this farm was light but good, and rested on a rock of primitive limestone, abounding in carburet of iron. The Settlers make a tolerable living on these lands, although they were decidedly the most mountainous and rocky of any we had hitherto seen. The only road they have, was in such a miserable state, that our man was obliged to procure a second yoke of oxen and cart to convey the stores we had sent round, in order to reach M^r Allum's by night fall. These two farms were the last Settlements north in Chatham.

October 4th.

It froze severely all night with a high north west wind. Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty nine degrees. We started at eight o'clock, and proceeded towards the tree we had marked the preceding evening, and which was situated in the Township of Wentworth, not far from the Chatham line. The small River we had thrown a tree over yesterday was a second branch of the West River, and wound its rapid course among rugged hills well wooded with beech, hemlock, black birch and maple. The limestones, (calcareous spar,) extended more to the eastward than our line; it is much used for lime, and is said to make very good. From all appearances we should consider these sienitic hills to be the most northwestern boundary of the limestone formation. This part of the country is much encumbered with immense angular fragments of rocks, sometimes sienite and sometimes carburet of lime. Beneath these fragments is found a good depth of soil.

We reached the pine tree at half past twelve o'clock and dined by the side of a small brook; we then proceeded one thousand feet over tolerably level land to the side of a small pond about three hundred feet across. We passed round the north end of the pond, entered a cedar swamp for two hundred and fifty feet and came to a fine level piece of ground, eight hundred feet in extent; covered with beech, black birch and maple. Soil a good marl. Here we crossed a small brook and gradually ascended five hundred feet of good land, well timbered, and came to a Surveyor's line, which we followed nearly three quarters of a mile in a south east direction, and came to the shores of a lake. We returned to our own line and encamped in a beech grove for the night. It had blown a gale all day and we passed by
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some extensive windfalls. Towards night the wind lulled, and the Thermometer at eight o'clock stood at fifty-two.

October 5th.

A fine and calm morning; Thermometer at six o'clock, forty eight. At eight o'clock we commenced chaining and passed over fifteen hundred feet level land covered with hard wood, and then came to a small declivity. Among the timber we noticed some butternut hickory. We crossed a wood road, and continued a few hundred feet gradually descending among beech, maple, black birch and hemlock, into a small valley of cedar and hemlock. From this valley we ascended abruptly three hundred feet, and passed along a level tract five hundred feet; soil good, bearing hard wood. Once more we descended two hundred feet rather gradually into a small hard wood valley, terminating in a swamp, which we left, after following it a few hundred feet, as we saw a dry ridge of land three hundred and fifty feet on our left hand. On gaining the ridge, we fixed upon a spot among a grove of balsam trees for our camp; and while part of the men were bringing up the provisions, we continued cutting on thro' a very thick grove of trees, and over rugged ground; at a quarter past five we returned to the camp. The views from the summits of all the high lands we had passed this day was grand and extensive. The broken form of the land reminded us of many parts in the west of England. To the north and north west of the ridge we were encamped upon, lay a fine valley of hardwood winding in a southerly direction towards our line, and gradually ascending towards the north east until it met our line a few hundred feet in advance of our camp. It struck us that nearly all the broken ridges we had passed had a general north east direction. Some rain this day. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty three.

October 6th.

Last night was frosty. Thermometer at six o'clock, three degrees below freezing. Started from our camp at a quarter before eight o'clock. After chaining over two thousand three hundred feet of rough land; (and indifferent timber;) we passed to the left of a small lake. Among the brushwood we observed some of that curious shrub the *boisplomb* or lead tree of the Canadians.

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The land improved on passing the lake for a few hundred feet when we entered a level of good land bearing beech, birch, maple, and balsam; four hundred feet beyond this flat we crossed a stream, and entered upon a clearance, but no inhabitants. The owner of this land had cleared up the side of a mountain extremely steep, and from the top embracing a view of great extent, as far south as the hill in the vicinity of the Lake of the two mountains. The rock here was a pure white quartz containing small crystals of common black iron-ore. At the foot of this hill towards the east was a small lake. Our line ran nine hundred feet along the steep side of the mountain, and five hundred feet along the summit; thence over a cliff of coarse sienitic granite, twenty five feet high. Timber, beech, maple and some spruce. Our men conveyed the stores along the flat land between the foot of the mountain and the lake until they gradually ascended into the line. We next measured over eight hundred feet of rough and rocky ground, gradually ascending and thickly covered with beech and maple; a few hundred feet along the top of this hill we came to a Surveyor's line, which we followed down three hundred and fifty feet, and saw a Post marked as the second concession in the gore. We then returned and chained three hundred feet on our own line, over level land, and encamped for the night. Timber, beech, birch and maple. Soil a strong clayey marle. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty three.

October 7th.

A sharp frosty morning, Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty. Started at seven o'clock, and chained six hundred feet over level land, to the shores of a Lake running east and west. Two men conveyed the stores over on a raft, while the rest of the party walked round the east end of the Lake crossing the discharge, which was small. On the opposite side of the Lake was a clearance belonging to Mr. Good. We chained one mile, over level land covered with hard wood, and entered another clearance belonging to Mr M'Foyle. On this farm we again noticed the lime rock containing carburet of iron (black-lead); and among the timber some fine elms. In the neighbourhood of this farm are several Lakes, abounding in trout. We continued on four hundred and fifty feet of rather rough land, and fifty feet swamp; then across a fine level, five hundred feet, and descended into a
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small valley of beech and maple. This we fixed upon as our encamping place, there being water near. We kept working on until the evening, and then returned to the Camp. A fine evening. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty-four degrees.

October 8th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty six. Left our Camp at seven o'clock, and chained over level ground fifteen hundred feet, into a moist valley, eighty feet across, and then along level land, twelve hundred feet more. Timber, (the whole way) beech and maple, with a few spruce and balsam trees. Two hundred feet more, brought us into a spruce swamp which we crossed for one thousand feet, and then gently ascended over good land three hundred feet. The swamp was not by any means of a bad description; after gaining the last ascent we gradually descended to the shores of a fine Lake. After dinner we went round the south east end of the Lake, and continued cutting on our line. The first fifty feet from the Lake, was rough and ascending; but for two thousand five hundred feet beyond, the land was level; the soil a fine marle with a good depth of vegetable earth; and the timber principally beech and maple. We named this fine Lake, Lake Richardson, in compliment to the Honourable John Richardson. We encamped near the Lake for the night at our usual hour, five o'clock.

October 9th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty. Commenced our march at seven o'clock, and chained over three hundred and fifty feet level land, bearing beech and maple, intermixed with some hemlock and spruce; we then descended gradually one hundred feet into a swamp which had a small stream running through it, and measured four hundred and fifty feet across. From the edge of this swamp the land ascended two hundred and fifty feet, and then continued level for one thousand feet; Timber, beech, black birch, hemlock, balsam and maple. Another thousand feet of moderately level land brought us into a cedar swamp, eight hundred feet across, and like most of the swamps we had passed, capable of being easily drained. The timber was cedar, larch, balsam

balsam and hemlock ; a small beaver meadow was seated near the west end. We then passed over twelve hundred feet of level hardwood land. Soil good, but encumbered with boulders and angular fragments of rock : (Sienite containing some iron, and but little hornblende.) After dinner we crossed a moist piece of ground one hundred feet, and ascended gently three hundred feet ; thence over two thousand feet good and rather level land ; Timber, beech, birch, maple, spruce and balsam. We then crossed eleven hundred feet of extremely fine land, level, with the exception of one slight descent, and covered with large beech and maple trees ; here we encamped for the night by the side of a brook. Thermometer at eight o'clock, forty-four degrees.

October 10th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty-four degrees. Started at eight o'clock, and measured over three hundred and fifty feet of level, and fifteen hundred feet of broken, ground, thickly wooded with beech and maple. We then passed over five hundred and fifty feet flat land ; Timber, hemlock, spruce and balsam ; this brought us to the shores of a Lake running east and west.— On the north east side a small River discharged into the Lake. On the west shore we saw the lime rock (calcareous-spar,) formation containing carburet of iron. It seemed to form the bed of the Lake. The shores of the Lake rose in broken hills of a picturesque appearance, well wooded with beech and maple interspersed with small groves of black timber. The shores were occasionally deeply indented with bays. We passed round the east end of the Lake, and crossed the discharge over a fallen tree. This discharge spread out into a small pond, and then became narrow ; the timber was beech and maple. We went along the side of a hill one hundred feet, then over a flat tract of fine land eighteen hundred feet, and five hundred feet along the side of another hill ; Timber, beech and maple ; Within a very short distance, at the foot of the hill, the land was quite level, and this fine valley of hard wood appeared as we looked back, to extend a considerable distance, inclining towards our line and evidently joining it not far from our last night's encampment. Three hundred and fifty feet more, gently descending, brought us to a small rise of land which we ascended. Finding some water close at hand, we dined, and afterwards crossed a wind-fall for nine hundred feet, perfectly level

level land. This terrific effect of some sudden rush of wind, appeared to be of somewhat recent occurrence, and extended up a steep hill for a very considerable distance; scarcely a tree in the whole tract was left standing. It cost us great labour, with many falls and bruises, to cross these fallen trees. The land continued level two hundred and fifty feet; Timber, beech, maple, and a few ash and elm trees: soil good. Our line then ran along the side of a hill fifteen hundred feet: Land rough and rocky: Timber principally beech. Here we encamped. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty seven.

October 11th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty-three. Commenced work at seven o'clock by ascending gradually fifty feet, the ground then became rugged and led to a steep rocky mountain. We descended fifty feet into the valley, and passed over eighteen hundred feet of middling land, to the shores of a Lake running north and south; the discharge at the south end. The timber around this Lake was mixed, but consisted principally of beech, ash and elm. We passed round the south end of the Lake, and then continued our line a few degrees more to the southward, as the Country north of us appeared to be rocky and mountainous. After crossing two hundred and fifty feet of level ground we descended abruptly one hundred and fifty feet into a valley, eight hundred feet across: Soil good but rocky; Timber, beech, black birch, maple and balsam;—the last two hundred feet of the valley was moist ground. We next ascended very gradually three hundred feet, through a beech grove, and continued one thousand feet over tolerably level and good land, with the exception of two Ravines. Eight hundred feet level land brought us to the end of a precipice formed of fine granite sienite, eighty feet high. Our men made use of pieces of this rock to sharpen their axes. We went a little to the south and found a very easy descent of one hundred feet in length, this led us to a swamp three hundred and fifty feet across. We left the swamp by a gradual ascent of one hundred and fifty feet, through a grove of young beech, and again gradually descended five hundred feet into a small valley, where finding some pools of rain water, we fixed our Camp for the night, Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty nine.

October

October 12th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty three degrees. Proceeded on our march at seven o'clock, and traversed one thousand feet of the same description of Country as that examined yesterday afternoon. We noticed in the boulders of coarse granite which lay scattered about, some beautiful crystals of glassy felspar. After crossing five hundred feet of low land, watered by a small brook, and covered with large hemlock trees, we came to flat but rocky land bearing beech and maple, which after chaining seven hundred and fifty feet terminated in a swamp two hundred and fifty feet across. We then passed over two thousand and fifty feet of good level land, a little rocky in parts; Timber, beech, and maple — Then entered a swamp three hundred and fifty feet, not bad. One hundred feet more, ascending and over a windfall, brought us on level ground, which continued seven hundred feet with the exception of one very gradual descent; Timber, beech, and maple. We now entered a natural meadow covered with dried grass, on the shores of a small Lake. The fire had passed along this part of the Country. The meadow measured five hundred feet across to the swampy shores of the Lake. To clear the Lake we went seven hundred feet to the north, and continued seven hundred feet in our line close to the water side, and passed several old Indian encampments. We next crossed a swamp, two hundred and fifty feet; four hundred and fifty feet, dry level land, and two hundred and fifty down a rugged steep into a valley. Leaving the valley, we crossed an alder meadow, eight hundred feet, watered by three streams; then over a rough hill, two hundred feet. About thirty feet to the north was a small valley where a road might be run so as to avoid the rough ground. Two hundred and fifty feet into low ground, and one thousand feet gradually ascending, brought us to the summit of a hill. From this place we could plainly trace the winding of the valley mentioned above, close to us on the north: Timber, beech and maple with some hemlock and birch. Encamped on this hill for the night. Thermometer at eight o'clock, forty-six.

October 13th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty-five degrees. Commenced
our

our march at seven o'clock over rather rough ground for three thousand seven hundred and eighty feet; the soil was a good marle; timber, beech and maple. Fifteen hundred feet more of fine land, level, and well timbered, brought us into a clearance. The view that burst upon us was extremely beautiful; a large valley lay extended in our front, surrounded by high hills, broken into various forms; about one mile to the north west the country appeared rugged, the hills terminating in rocky precipices; but nevertheless the summits and the less precipitous sides were thickly covered with hard wood. We saw some Canadians who informed us that we were close to the North River and among the most northern settlements on that river; some of the people also told us that the place was called Dumont's Seigniorie; while others called it Abercrombie. Two thousand three hundred feet from the edge of the clearance, over rough ground, generally descending, brought us to the North River, where we found a canoe. The river at this place is about one hundred feet wide. We considered it fortunate in striking upon the river at this point, for to the north, the land appeared to be so mountainous and rugged, that probably we might have explored a considerable distance ere we should have met so favourable a pass. We dined on the east side, and crossed over six hundred feet of clearing, and then entered a cedar and hemlock grove (for swamp it could not be called) and chained seventeen hundred feet more, when we encamped for the night in a heavy fall of rain and storms of wind, which continued without interruption throughout the night. At eight o'clock the thermometer stood at forty-six.

October 14th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, fifty. Towards morning the wind had fallen and a settled rain had set in, this continued all day, and we did not think it advisable to run any risk of our provisions, therefore resolved not to stir this day. At eight o'clock the thermometer was fifty eight. At ten o'clock a tremendous gale of wind from the north west passed over us, and continued in gusts until eleven, when the clouds cleared off and the stars shone with great brilliancy.

October 15th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty-six. The morning cloudy and frequent showers of rain. At nine o'clock it cleared up, but shortly after again became cloudy and the rain fell in heavy showers. At half past eleven the rain ceased, and tired with waiting for a decided change, we determined to push on, giving our men instructions to preserve the flour as much as possible from the wet. A few yards from our camp we struck upon an old Indian path which ran in our direction; we took advantage of this, and followed it for about two miles and a half; the path led us over level, and rather good land, to the shores of a beautiful lake, containing four or five very pretty Islands: the timber on the north and west sides of the lake was principally hemlock, spruce and balsam; but the high lands were covered with hard wood. On our reaching the lake we encountered a heavy thunder storm, and it being within half an hour of sun set, we encamped for the night. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty nine. During the night, hail and rain.

October 16th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty-two; the morning cloudy. At half past seven o'clock, a strong north west wind sprung up, and cleared away the clouds, and we proceeded on our journey; at first, passing round the south east end of the Lake until we came opposite where the men had cleared down to the water edge. The land at this end of the Lake is level. Leaving the Lake, the first five hundred feet was up a rocky hill of rather abrupt ascent, and then five hundred feet tolerably level; timber, beech and maple. We perceived another lake close to our right, and had doubts whether our line would not strike upon it; but after chaining five hundred feet more, gradually descending, we found ourselves at the N. N. West end of it. The lake was long and narrow. The next five hundred feet was over level land, encumbered with a great number of fallen trees: those standing were spruce, cedar, balsam and a few pine. Two hundred feet more over a small Hill, and three hundred and fifty feet across a flat, brought us to the foot of a steep acivity, one hundred and fifty feet to the top; as usual a small Valley on one side, gradually ascending round the Hill. We then proceeded

ceeded five hundred feet over rough ground to the summit of the Hill, and five hundred feet flat. Then a gradual descent to the edge of a precipice thirty feet high. Before descending into the Valley at the foot of the cliff, and which was a continuation of the one we had before crossed, we enjoyed an extensive view of the Country for many miles to the North and North East. The sides and summits of the Hills appeared to be covered with hard wood, with occasional patches of Black Timber in the Valleys. The Hills were broken, but seemed to have lost much of that rugged mountainous appearance we had noticed before reaching the North River. On going a few yards to the right we found a practicable descent into the Valley, and continued over level ground three hundred and fifty feet; Timber, beech and maple. We gently descended one hundred feet, & made a gradual ascent of four hundred feet more. Six hundred feet of flat land through groves of Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam and Beech, led us into a swamp seven hundred feet long, with a small Brook running through it. We then ascended gradually one hundred feet, and crossed a small ridge, and piece of swamp, to another gradual ascent of five hundred feet; Timber, hemlock and cedar. Three hundred and fifty feet more, very rough ground, brought us to a Surveyor's blaze. We ascertained this to be the Town line of Kilkenny, and encamped near the post for the night. We followed the line towards the North for some distance, but the land was extremely rough, and had in parts been destroyed by fire. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty-two degrees.

October 17th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty two. A fine and frosty morning. Our object now was to descend the Line, and get to the Settlements which we knew to exist between the sixth and seventh, or sixth and fifth Ranges, in order to get at our supply of provisions agreed to be sent to the House of Mr. Fall in New Glasgow. We started at seven o'clock and descended the Town line as far as a small Lake. We then went to the North East & soon reached another lake; we again descended between the two, and fording the discharge, continued downwards to the farm of Mr. J. Fraser, on lot twenty-seven, sixth range. Leaving our stores and instruments in Mr. Fraser's charge, we proceeded to the House of Mr. Fall in New Glasgow, six miles distant; not finding the provision

sions deposited there, we proceeded three miles lower, to the Mills of Mr. Lloyd, who received and entertained us with great hospitality. These mills are seated on the River Achigan.

October 18th.

This morning the provisions arrived; and at two o'clock, having procured a cart to convey them to the termination of the road, we started on our return to Kilkenny, the whole party highly gratified with the kindness and attention displayed towards us by Mr. Lloyd. We conveyed the stores through the bush from the end of the road, and reached Fraser's clearance at a quarter past five o'clock, and fixed our camp at the edge of the bush.

October 19th.

Storms of wind and rain all night; which continued throughout the day. While the men were repairing their tattered clothes, we walked through the bush to the Lake Achigan, a remarkably fine body of water; the shores picturesque and well wooded; on the south side is some red pine. This lake is celebrated among the settlers in New-Glasgow and Kilkenny, for the fine trout with which it abounds. It lies about one mile north of the last settlement in the Township. The lands around it are Crown reserves, with the exception of about six hundred acres. The timber we observed, on approaching the lake, was beech, black birch, maple, iron wood, bass, hemlock, balsam and white pine. In the evening we returned to the camp about two miles distant.

October 20th.

Rain the whole of this day. Received letters, &c. by Express from the Commissioners. Employed the day in shifting the flour and pork into bags, and getting every thing prepared for a start.

October 21st.

The rain continued without cessation the whole night, but at day-break the wind changed to the north-west and blew very strong. Thermometer thirty four degrees. After breakfast, we started for the line between the seventh and eighth ranges, as we had determined the day, we visited the lake to follow this route, and take advantage of the old blazes. We reached the River Achigan about half a mile below the lake, and crossed it on a tree; we had proceeded but a very short distance when we again fell in with the same river; we felled another tree and crossed it, and continued over a flat piece of ground a few yards, when to our surprise we once more met the river, which had taken a very sin-

gular bend. We forded this bend, it being shallow. As it was near sun set, we encamped on the north-east shore for the night. The country we had passed through this day, was generally level; the soil a strong clayey marle; and the timber fine hard wood. It would be necessary to go a little farther north or south to avoid crossing the river three times. The general average width of the river is eighty feet. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty-seven,

October 22d.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty one. Started at half past seven o'clock and continued along the line between the seventh and eighth ranges. We at first ascended a rough rocky hill, a valley of hard wood about one hundred yards to the left. On reaching the post dividing lot twenty one from lot twenty two, we found the land flat, and thickly covered with fine trees of hard wood. By walking to the southward about one hundred yards, the eye commanded a fine and extensive prospect of steep ranges of hills, seeming to run parallel with our line about three or four miles to the south east. The intervening valley was level land covered with hard wood. We continued along a valley (after a small descent from the hill) until we reached lot twenty, and then ascended a gentle rise, rather rocky. We then passed over a rough, but tolerably level tract of land, the roughness being in a great measure occasioned by the number of boulder stones which lay scattered about. The same kind of land, bearing mixed timber, continued as far as lot nineteen; it then became more level to lot eighteen. Each of these lots is considered by the settlers to measure about one third of a mile in breadth. A short distance beyond the post, we crossed a river, and ascended a hill very gradually, as far as lot seventeen; timber mixed. Being at the foot of a large mountain, we took advantage of a fine valley of hard wood a short distance on our right, which brought us into heline again close to lot sixteen. The mountain was steep and rocky. Fifty feet ascending brought us to the post dividing sixteen from seventeen. We passed along the summit of this small hill a few acres, and dined in a thick grove of hemlock. After dinner we entered a swamp about three acres across, and then ascended a low hill, rather rough and rocky; Timber, hemlock, spruce, balsam, beech and maple. We reached post fourteen, having missed No. fifteen. It rained, and blew with great violence all the afternoon and evening. The general character of the country we had passed through this day was rough and rocky; but the soil firm, and timber large; well watered with streams. At a distance the land looked mountainous and broken, but on a near approach it lost much of that character, as the high lands had in general an easy descent, and invariably a valley,
close

close, either on the north or south of the hill. Encamped by the side of a stream ; rain all the evening.

October 23d.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty three. At three o'clock this morning a heavy north west wind sprung up, and some trees were blown down in the vicinity of our Camp. Commenced our march at half past seven o'clock, and passed through a hemlock grove, and again crossed the small stream which had ran past our camp. We continued over a level country, mixed timber as far as lot thirteen. This level tract of land continued for several acres and terminated in a small valley of beech and maple, bound by a hill rising rather abruptly sixty feet. We continued along the flat summit of this hill a few yards beyond post twelve, when we descended gradually, and arrived at the south east end of a small pond. The discharge was a small stream, but deep, and required a tree to cross it. The shores of the lake were low : Timber—pine, hemlock, spruce and balsam. We ascended gradually four hundred feet among pine and cedar ; the first fifty feet was rather abrupt. This brought us to the edge of a cliff twenty feet high, it being the commencement of lot eleven. By going along a valley a short distance to the south east, this cliff and the small lake would be avoided. At the foot of the cliff began a fine valley of hard wood which we traversed for several hundred feet, and then entered a grove of hemlock and cedar on the shores of another small pond or lake close to our left hand. This hemlock-grove or swamp, (for it was little better,) continued as far as lot ten, and was greatly encumbered with windfalls. On entering lot ten, we passed over a level piece of land to lot nine. Timber principally birch and hemlock, with some beech and spruce. The wind had increased and blew in heavy squalls, the trees falling around us, which kept us very much on the alert. After passing over some low moist land we entered among hard wood and commenced the ascent of a hill, passing post eight. The hill was not high or steep, and we went along the flat summit as far as lot seven. The soil fine light marle ; timber—beech, birch and maple. On entering the seventh lot we made a rapid descent into a level of two hundred feet width ; a beautiful valley of hard wood running round towards the beginning of the eighth lot, where we had first ascended the hill. This valley extended towards the north, passing diagonally through the eighth, ninth, and tenth ranges ; and thickly wooded with beech and maple. We descended a hill two hundred and fifty feet abruptly and crossed a River twenty feet in width. About three hundred feet beyond the River we entered the sixth lot ; timber—hemlock and spruce ; land gently ascending for a short distance and ending in an abrupt

abrupt descent of twenty feet to a small valley. The rock was quartz worn by the weather in such a remarkable manner that at first sight it had all the appearance of regular stratification. A small rise of land ran across this valley. We soon reached the foot of a small hill covered with mixed timber; from the summit we commanded an extensive view; close to us, on either hand, the country appeared low, bounded at some distance by high hills; in front of us also ran a range of high broken hills. We descended from the hill to a short swamp, and entered lot five. This swamp brought us to the edge of a cliff about thirty feet in height; we went a short distance on one side and descended into an alder meadow and crossed a brook; we then ascended a small hill thickly wooded with hemlock, spruce and balsam. In descending the hill we came to the edge of another cliff twelve feet high; Rock white quartz; and came on a sort of terrace; timber—beech and maple. The fire had formerly passed over this land. We encamped for the night on a small ridge running across the terrace or vale. Here we again noticed the extraordinary stratified appearance of the quartz rock. On the south east, about one hundred yards from our Camp, a valley extended in the direction, and parallel, with our line, for a very considerable distance. Also on the north west about the same distance from our Camp was a still deeper valley which seemed to wind round towards the vale we had crossed on entering the eighth lot. The evening was fine. Thermometer thirty one degrees.

October 24th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty eight. Started at seven o'clock and ascended a steep and high hill to the third lot. This hill can be avoided by passing either to the right or left. From the summit the view was extensive, bounded at a vast distance to the north and north west by a ridge of high mountains. Descending from the hill in continuance of our line, we came upon the valley which wound round the north west side of the hill; the timber was mixed; soil good, but rather rocky, the rocks containing common black iron ore. The valley continued about one thousand feet, and ended in an alder meadow. Here we entered lot two. In the alder meadow we crossed a small stream, and gradually ascended a low hill; near the top we went over a brook; timber, principally hemlock, spruce and balsam. About one thousand feet of tolerably level land from the top of the hill, brought us to another brook, and shortly after entered lot one. This lot was much the same in every respect as lot two. We crossed over a small swamp, but but not bad, and gradually ascending from it about three hundred feet we arrived at the Town line. We found the post dividing the seventh from the eighth ranges of Rawdon. After dinner we followed the line of the

the seventh and eighth ranges of Rawdon, by descending the side of a very high hill, which brought us, after crossing a stream, to the north west side of a very beautiful lake. The timber covering the hill was beech and maple. We went round the north end of the lake over level ground, passing at the foot of a cliff of sienite about fifty feet high, and crossing a stream of a beautifully clear water close to an old cabane. Near the cabane we crossed another stream and entered among hemlock and cedar, which soon gave place to beech and maple, and continued for about one thousand feet, fine land. Here we encamped for the night on the shore of the lake. The opposite shores appeared high and picturesque.

October 25th.

A hard frost the whole night. Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty seven. Started at half past seven o'clock and descended abruptly to the discharge of the Lake; we crossed it over a beaver-dam, and observed that the stream ran towards the north. After a short ascent, we entered lot four of Rawdon, still between the seventh and eighth ranges. We descended fifty feet gradually and continued over level land, as far as lot five; Timber, beech and maple. Soil a light sandy marl. On entering lot five the land was rough; Timber, hemlock, spruce and cedar; this rough tract terminated in an abrupt descent into a valley; still black timber. This valley will be found to run round the north side of the hill until it meets the level tract on lot four. We crossed a small brook and descended gradually about one hundred feet, and met a stream running south east; This stream was about eighteen feet wide. We crossed a wood path and continued on level ground for some distance, until we reached a small brook. We then ascended gently to the top of a low hill, and almost immediately descended forty feet abruptly into a small valley. The timber we had passed since crossing the stream or small River was hemlock, spruce, balsam, and a few black birch trees. On entering the valley, we crossed a small stream and came out on a clearance, but uninhabited. Here we saw another wood road or path. We soon entered lot seven and ascended a very high hill; close on our right or south-east, a very easy and gradual ascent; This high hill was covered with beech and maple. We wound round a rugged part of the hill, and entered lot eight, and then ascended over another steep and rough tract of land. On gaining the summit we perceived that a fine valley or large ravine wound close to the south east. At a great distance in a south direction we could distinguish a sheet of water which we imagined to be in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and in the middle distance we could see a tinned Spire, and the roof of one or two buildings glittering in the Sun. From the height we were upon, the inter-
vening

vening Country appeared to be almost flat. We made a gradual descent into a valley of hemlock, spruce and cedar, and finding some water under the root of a tree, we stopped to dine. In running a road along this line, of course the Ravine to the south-east would be taken advantage of. After dinner we pursued our march, and found the valley end in a small swamp, which brought us into lot nine. We could distinctly hear a fall or heavy rapid to the north. The whole of this lot was a continuation of undulating land covered principally with hard wood. Through one of the small valleys ran a brook of clear water. We ascended a gradual rise and soon entered a clearance on lot ten, and another on lot eleven. The Inhabitants were employed making ashes. We left these clearances by a small path leading towards the east, and shortly after came upon another farm. We then changed our course a little more to the north, and passed through a wood for about half a mile, which brought us into a cleared meadow, or strip of interval land, on the banks of the River Lac-Ouerreau. Here we encamped for the night. This fine River (which at this place was deep and poured down a vast body of water,) owes its name to a large Lake many leagues to the north of the settlements in Rawdon, and is navigable the whole way for canoes. Some Indians we fell in with encamped on its banks, informed us that the Lake Ouerreau was within a half a days journey of a very large Lake which was the source of the North River, and that the communication with the River Matawa and Vermillion, was close to the same Lakes. The shores where we were encamped, were low and convenient for erecting a Bridge. The banks of the River were pretty well settled, and a road on the opposite side communicated with the lower parts of the Township and the Seigniori of L'Assomption.

October 26th.

A frosty morning. Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty-six. Commenced conveying our stores across the River in an old canoe which we found on the west shore. Having seen every thing safe across, we proceeded along the east shore to lot fifteen on the seventh range, belonging to Mr. Bagnal, where we succeeded in procuring a cart to convey our stores as far as Mr. Hobbs' mills on the Red River. Part of the men went round with the cart, and the remainder, with their axes, accompanied us back to our line. After passing through a small swamp we ascended a hill and entered a clearance on lots fifteen and sixteen. The land continued level as far as the foot of a high and steep hill, or as is generally called, mountain. Soil clayey. We gained the summit of this hill by passing round to the south-east through a gorge, down which ran a small brook; Timber, beech and maple. On gaining the opposite side of the hill, we descended rather rapidly into a clearance. Here

Here the land was flat, and continued so to the next farm, which was on the Red River, and belonged to Mr. Hobbs. We proceeded to the Mills, and found our stores had arrived about ten minutes before us. Mr. Hobbs procured a cart to convey the stores round to a Mr. Brown's on lot twenty eight, it being close to the line we were pursuing. After dinner we proceeded across the Red River, (which is about thirty or thirty-five feet wide,) accompanied by Mr. Hobbs, who very kindly offered to show us the most direct route through the woods to Brown's farm. Leaving the River we passed over a small hill and soon struck upon the line between the seventh and eighth ranges. We continued in the vicinity of our line, but generally a little to the southward, over level fine land, well wooded with beech and maple. We crossed between two farms, and reached Brown's at five o'clock, situated on lot twenty-eight, seventh range; and four acres and a half from the augmentation to Kildare. The air was sultry and peculiarly oppressive. The sky clouded. A little past five o'clock we were assailed by a violent thunder storm, which lasted until ten o'clock. Some flashes of lightning, and accompanying peals of thunder, were terrific. Thermometer at eight o'clock, fifty-two.

October 27th.

A cloudy sky, but symptoms of it clearing up. In consequence of our men complaining that their necks were strained from conveying heavy loads over such a rough Country, we engaged two men to accompany us for this day. Started from Brown's farm at eight o'clock, and having crossed the four acres and a half, entered the augmentation to Kildare, and continued along the front line of the first Range. On entering the first lot we passed over a small hill into a valley, and soon after ascended another hill, and continued along level ground until we entered lot two, where we passed through a hemlock and cedar swamp, with a small River running on the north east side of it. After crossing the River we came to an alder meadow watered by a small brook. From the alder meadow the land continued level to lot three; Timber, spruce, balsam, and birch. The land was still level for about three fourths of the lot, we then ascended a steep mountain into lot four. Our men passed up a valley close on the south side until they reached the line; Timber, beech and maple. We descended on the north-east side of the mountain very abruptly into a valley in lot five, with a stream running through it, about fifteen feet wide. We next ascended a small hill flat on the summit and entered lot six. The valley now lay on the north-west side of us; mixed timber with a few pine of large size. With the exception of two or three trifling ascents and descents, the whole of this lot was level land. Soil good; Timber, beech and maple. On entering

ing lot seven, we crossed a small stream and passed over level, but rather rocky land, for about a third of the lot, when we came to the edge of a precipice about twenty five feet in height. Rock, sienite, abounding in quartz. On our right hand a Lake. We descended into the valley by going a short distance to the south, and continued along the level land at the foot of the precipice until we arrived at the shores of a large Lake; having crossed a stream shortly after our entrance into the valley; Timber principally beech and maple. We crossed the stores over on a "Cajou" in charge of two men; while the rest of the party walked round the north end of the Lake until we reached the line. Ascending a small hill, passing over a flat, and ascending another small hill, brought us to lot eleven. Land good; Timber, beech and maple. The Rock was still a sienite, abounding in large masses of white quartz. Our route next lay along the side of a hill as far as lot twelve. Here the land was level for a short distance, when it rose into a small hill; on the other side a very short swamp, which we crossed, and continued over a flat into lot thirteen. Land good; Timber, beech, birch, balsam. and maple. From the entrance of lot thirteen we ascended until we reached the top of another hill; the land then continued flat for some distance, occasionally broken by small Ravines; until we came to a rapid descent into a valley which wound round on our right, towards the Lake we had just passed. The valley was a little swampy, with a brook running through it; Timber, spruce, balsam, cedar, and hemlock. Here we entered lot fourteen. After proceeding about four acres onwards, we came to another post marked fourteen, and dividing the augmentation of Kildare from the Seignior of Daillebout. We encamped for the night near the last post. Thermometer at eight o'clock, forty six.

October 28th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty four. Heavy rain, which ended in a thick wetting mist; the air at the time being close and sultry. Paid the two men we had hired, who returned home. We sent three men forward to cut and place the pickets, while the others were preparing part of the provisions to leave "en cache." Dumas accompanied us to the southward of our line, as we felt anxious to ascertain the nature and appearance of the Country in that direction. We crossed a swamp, and ascended a high and rugged hill, but the mist was so dense as to preclude the possibility of seeing any great distance, although we were evidently considerably elevated above the surrounding Country. Descending the hill gradually towards the south, we continued forward about half a mile, when we thought it time to return, as our men would have cut sufficiently in advance, for us to commence chaining. We proposed to Dumas, the Indian, to take us round by some other route so

as to avoid the steep hill and bad swamp we had crossed. He accordingly made a large sweep round the foot of the mountain, and then pursued his course in every possible direction, so as to avoid every hill and swamp that came in the way. At length we began to express a doubt as to whether he had not got too far north of our line; he smiled and pointed to the Surveyor's post about ten yards in our front, this being the point we had started from in the morning. We crossed a small brook and went to the Camp where we made an early dinner, and sent forward the three men to relieve those at work. After making a secure "caché," we commenced chaining from the south western line of Dail-lebout. We gradually ascended one thousand feet, broken into small ridges; thence over a thousand feet level good land and timber; and two thousand five hundred feet low and somewhat swampy; Timber—cedar, hemlock, spruce and balsam. The land continued varying, sometimes rough and in parts level for two thousand three hundred feet more; timber—chiefly hemlock and balsam. We now reached a place where the fire had passed and destroyed all the large timber, the young growth was birch and balsam. We proceeded through this half burnt wood eleven hundred feet, and encamped for the night by the side of a small brook. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty five.

October 29th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty six. Commenced our work at half past seven and chained over eight hundred feet of level land, and two hundred feet up the side of a hill; mixed timber. Five hundred feet down a rough and rocky descent, brought us to level land. A fine valley close on our left hand. The level land was seven hundred feet across, rather rocky and terminated in a descent of one thousand feet; the first five hundred gradual, but the last five hundred abrupt. Timber, of all descriptions. We crossed a brook and proceeded five hundred feet more over the same kind of rough land; soil, a light sandy marl; timber—birch, balsam and spruce. We next went over fifteen hundred feet, part an alder meadow and part rough and rugged hillocks; a narrow valley with a brook running through it the whole distance close to us. We came to a ravine with water, where we dined, and then went five hundred feet up the steep side of a mountain, among young poplar and birch. Fire had passed over this tract. We proceeded four hundred feet along a flat, and one hundred feet up a very steep ascent; four hundred feet more gradually ascending among beech and maple, brought us to the top of the mountain. Parts of this moment were so steep and rugged, that we were obliged to swing ourselves up by the aid of the trees. From the summit of the mountain we commanded an extensive prospect. Close at its foot on the north west side was a fine valley which

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would

would afford a good pass for a road. This valley was bounded to the north and north west by high hills ; and still farther north by mountains of a broken appearance. As far as the eye could determine, the hills beyond the valley were covered to the summit with hardwood. To the south east and east the land consisted of gently undulating hills. We continued our route over five hundred feet of level land ; timber—beech and maple ; and then over two thousand two hundred and eighty feet of fine land, almost imperceptibly descending, among fine groves of maple and beech ; passed sugar shanties. Not finding water we returned five hundred feet and encamped by the side of a small brook. We heard a heavy roar of water to the northward the whole of the day. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty two.

October 30th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty six. Started from our Camp at a quarter before seven, and commenced measuring from the place we had left off at last evening. Fourteen hundred feet of level good land, brought us suddenly upon the edge of a precipice composed of a light marble ; and about two hundred feet in height. The timber we had seen this morning was chiefly young poplar. At the foot of the precipice ran a rapid river, which, about a mile to the northward, tumbled over a rocky height. Beyond the River the country appeared more level, with the exception of one high hill near the river side. We ascended the precipice to a strip of interval land, along which we found a shanty road. We followed this road for about three quarters of a mile to the south east, and crossed several deep ravines gradually leading up the hill ; but could not find any more favourable place for crossing than where we had descended the precipice. We sent five men back to the augmentation of Kildare, for the stores we had left there ; and the other two set to work to make a raft, which was finished by dinner time ; when we crossed the river and fixed our Camp to wait the return of our men. In the afternoon we went to the falls, which were extremely picturesque ; about sixty feet in height and one hundred feet across. A few hundred feet below the falls, the river divides, one branch running round a small Island to the north east. The streams meet about a quarter of a mile below, and forming several small rapids, continue their course in one broad shallow stream, towards the Saint Lawrence. Not a mile distant north west from the line we had pursued for the last two or three days, was a fine valley ; evidently having a river winding through it, as we repeatedly heard the roar of waters in that direction ; and we have little doubt would offer facilities for the passage of a road. The timber around our camp was swamp-ash, elm, and maple. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty three.

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October 31st.

Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty-nine. At eight o'clock we sent two men forward to clear away the brush wood up the hill. At a quarter past nine our men with the provisions made their appearance on the opposite side of the river. When every thing was crossed over, we immediately commenced our march by ascending a bank about twenty feet. The land continued good and level for five hundred feet, when it became swampy one hundred and fifty feet, and three hundred and fifty feet up a steep hill. The top of the hill was flat for one hundred feet, when we again ascended a rather steep rise three hundred and fifty feet, and continued up a still more steep and rugged ascent, three hundred and fifty feet, when we gained the summit of the hill; timber, a young growth of poplar, spruce and balsam. The remains of half burnt pine and hemlock trees, scattered about. We proceeded onwards fifteen hundred feet over level land; the first thousand feet being covered with beech and maple, the next five hundred, mixed timber. We then descended gradually five hundred feet into a ravine, where we dined by the side of a brook. As our men who had been to the "cache" were much fatigued, and the rain descended heavily, we fixed our camp for the night. We again determined to leave some flour "encache" to preserve it from the wet.

November 1st.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty eight. The morning cloudy and wet. Started at eight o'clock; chained two hundred and fifty feet gently ascending, and five hundred feet level ground, covered with mixed timber to the edge of a swamp. Two hundred and eighty feet brought us to a stream running south east, its banks bearing alder bushes. One thousand feet more, brought us across the swamp to the foot of a hill; the last five hundred feet was not so wet as the preceding. The hill was steep and rugged, but five hundred feet brought us to the top; timber, beech and maple. One thousand feet of good land, very gradually ascending, among hard wood, intermixed with birch, hemlock, balsam and spruce, conducted us to a short swamp of one hundred feet; after which the land continued level for three hundred feet more; timber mixed. We then gently descended five hundred feet among beech and maple into rather swampy ground,

ground, and black timber, which lasted five hundred feet. The rain now descended heavily, and the whole party being completely soaked to the skin, we determined to stop a little earlier than usual to get our things dry, if possible, before we slept. We therefore encamped in the swamp for the night. Towards night the rain increased.

November 2nd.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty-nine. It had rained without intermission the whole night, and the early part of the morning. We commenced our march at a quarter before seven o'clock, the heavy rain having suddenly given way to a thick wetting mist. We passed over five hundred feet low, and owing to the rain, very wet ground; timber, beech, maple, balsam, hemlock and spruce. Two hundred and eighty feet more was level, and the timber, beech and maple; then we gradually descended among black timber one thousand feet to the banks of a stream, running northwards. Fifteen hundred feet of level land, mixed timber, led us to a swamp, which measured five hundred feet across. We then ascended a hill five hundred feet, and five hundred feet tolerably level; soil good; timber, beech and maple. Again we ascended a rather steep hill five hundred feet, and continued over level land seven hundred and eighty feet; and one thousand feet very gradually descending among beech and maple trees, to the banks of another stream. After crossing the stream we passed over fifteen hundred feet of fine land, very gradually ascending; timber, beech and maple. This brought us to a moist, rather swampy tract, which measured thirteen hundred feet across, and ended in a precipitate descent into a gully. Here we dined, and afterwards made a circuit of three hundred and fifty feet to the foot of a steep hill on the opposite side of the gully, crossing in our progress a small river; and again proceeded on our line. We first crossed an alder meadow one hundred and fifty feet, and then ascended a steep and rugged hill five hundred feet; and three hundred and fifty feet along the flat summit, to a deep ravine, fifty feet across: Timber mixed. Fifty feet beyond the ravine, we ascended a steep rocky hill five hundred feet, the last hundred almost perpendicular and encumbered with loose fragments of rock, which rendered the footing extremely uncertain. Three hundred and fifty feet more gradually ascending brought us to the summit of the mountain; timber mixed, but chiefly hard

hard wood : The view from the top of the mountain was remarkably fine. At a great distance to the south, we could distinguish a large sheet of water. To the north west a valley running parallel with our line, and not more than half a mile distant, probably less. We encamped on the top of the mountain for the night. A thick wetting mist in the evening.

November 3d.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty six. We went three hundred feet northwards, to avoid a very abrupt descent of the mountain, and commenced work at a quarter before eight o'clock, by descending two hundred feet down the side of the hill, and passing over thirteen hundred and fifty feet level land, to the side of a small lake. Timber round this lake or pond, spruce, cedar and balsam. We went round the north end of the pond, and passed four hundred feet through a swamp and five hundred feet gradually rising ; black timber. Two hundred and eighty feet of level land, and five hundred feet ascending, brought us to the summit of a hill ; timber, beech and maple. We descended rapidly into a ravine, one hundred feet ; and afterwards sixteen hundred feet over a flat, covered with a variety of timber. We continued our march up a hill four hundred feet, among beech and maple, and one thousand feet fine level ground, thickly covered with hard wood ; and then descended five hundred feet into low wet land. Seven hundred and eighty feet of this rather swampy land, brought us into much dryer ground, and perfectly level, for one thousand feet ; the timber mixed. We again gradually ascended a hill, five hundred feet ; here we dined ; and afterwards descended five hundred feet crossing two ravines upwards of sixty feet wide. A short distance in advance of the last ravine we observed a Surveyor's blaze. We desired our men to cease cutting, while we followed the blaze each way, to find a post. We succeeded in falling in with both ; that to the south being marked R. four and five ; and the one on the north, five and six. We determined upon following the blaze from the south post ; but it being too late to proceed this evening, we returned to the line and fixed our camp. It rained all the evening, and in the course of the night we had a fall of snow. We had not seen a clear sky for many days and nights, but had constantly suffered from extreme wet.

November 4th.

We this morning dispatched three men for the provisions we had left "en cache," and sent the remainder forwards to clear a path to the post about ten acres to the south of the camp, with orders, if they had time, to clear away the brush a few acres towards the north east. The men mistook our orders and continued to the south beyond the post, passing over land which had suffered materially from fires. At length they arrived at the edge of a steep rocky mountain from which they could see the River Saint Lawrence. The snow was falling at the time, and it was only the gusts of wind cleared away the drift, that they could distinguish any distant object. At three o'clock the men returned with the provisions, and in the evening the weather cleared up and became extremely cold. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty degrees.

November 5th.

A fine clear morning; the first we had enjoyed for some days. Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty five. Left our camp at a quarter before seven o'clock, and proceeded to the post, from whence we continued along the line between the fourth and fifth ranges of the Township of Brandon. For several acres we descended the side of a steep and high hill, and crossed a stream running towards the south. After crossing the stream we reached the foot of a cliff about forty feet in height, almost entirely composed of felspar. The view from the summit was over a level tract of land on each side, and from appearances we had some reason to believe we were in the neighbourhood of settlements. We proceeded over a level tract for about a quarter of a mile, thence over a hill into a swampy valley. Here we waited some time in full expectation that the men would overtake us, as we had left them but a short distance on the other side of the stream. Finding they did not join us, we returned to the top of the hill where we had left them resting, but they had departed; nor could we track them beyond the small stream. As we were entirely without provisions, we determined not to lose more time in looking for the tracks of our men, but follow the blaze between the fourth and fifth ranges in hopes we should come to a clearance before night, or early the following morning. We also thought it probable the men had gone into the valley we saw on our right hand,

hand, to avoid ascending the steep and rugged hills crossed by the line. After once more crossing the stream and ascending the cliff, we marched along very rough ground, crossing some steep hills over which the fire had passed. The young timber was poplar and balsam. At length we reached a flat tract covered with beech and maple, and shortly after came to the edge of a precipice upwards of one hundred feet in height; we descended by going a short distance to the north, but even then were obliged to cling to the trees and bushes in our descent. At the foot ran a stream, and to our surprise we immediately found ourselves in a clearance, but were much disappointed when we ascertained that there were no Inhabitants. We followed the concession road which appeared to be only recently made, and for some distance was swampy. On each side there were clearances, but still without settlers. At length passing through several lots, in part cleared, the road began to improve and the land became of a dryer quality; when we suddenly came to the end of a new road, where five or six men were working. This road is one of those for which a sum of money was lately voted by the House of Assembly, and it is the only one we saw communicating in a direct line with the old settlements on the Saint Lawrence. We met a Mr. Morrison, who informed us that our men had passed about fifteen minutes before, and had expressed some anxiety concerning us; he also communicated the agreeable information, that some provisions were at the house of Mr. Armstrong on the Lake Malquinongé, from which we were distant about about two miles. We soon overtook our men, who, as we suspected, had gone into the valley on the south side of the hill; and having fallen in with a road, they thought it best to follow it until they again struck the line. We passed over a perfectly flat and well settled country, being part of the Seigniorie of Lanaudière. Mr. Armstrong's house is situated on the south-east side of the lake, which is nine miles in circumference; its greatest length being from north-west to south-east. The shores of the lake are flat; the soil a clayey marle; principally covered with hemlock, spruce, balsam and white pine. They cultivate grain of all sorts with great success; but the potatoes are of a very indifferent quality. In the distance towards the north and north-west rise high hills, covered, as we were informed, with beech and maple of a large growth. We had always been led to suppose that this Lake was surrounded by high lands; but this is not the case, as the ground to the south-east and east is a continual flat. We were received with

with great hospitality by Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Monroe, the Gentlemen in charge of the provisions, who was residing at the line in Mr. Armstrong's house.

November 6th.

This was one of those misty mornings which had been the prevailing weather, (with the exception of one or two days,) for the last fortnight. We gave our men this day to rest themselves, of which indeed we were all much in need. We employed ourselves in gaining all the information we possibly could relative to the high lands we saw to the north-west of the lake. All accounts seemed to agree that there was a considerable tract of good, but hilly land, extending for a certain distance back; but we could not ascertain the precise distance.

November 7th.

Exactly the same kind of weather as yesterday. Several of our people complained of sickness, and extreme fatigue. We therefore thought it most advisable to forward part of the provisions to some intermediate point; and the only certain place which seemed to be known, was a Mill on the River du Loup, belonging to Mr. Kempton; but whether this Mill was situated in the Seigniory, or in the Township of Hunterstown, we could not ascertain. We procured a person to take part of our stores round in a cart; but Mr. Monroe apprehending in the event of any unforeseen difficulty that the boy in charge of the cart might be induced to deposit the provisions without reaching the place agreed upon, most kindly offered, without any remuneration, to accompany them until safely lodged in a spot where we should hear of them; and in this duty we expected he would be employed five days. We started at eleven o'clock, the weather having in some degree cleared up. As Mr. Munroe was not to leave for Berthier with the extra stores, until the following morning, he accompanied us as far as the spot we had fixed upon as a fresh point of departure. We sent the men and stores down the River Maskinongé in a large wooden canoe. Having bid farewell to our hospitable friends on the lake, we immediately entered the bush, following a wood path over level land, somewhat swampy; which was more owing to the constant rain than the nature of the soil. On leaving the wood and crossing a clearance in a north
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east direction we came to the Banks of Maskinongé River ; a fine stream, and navigable for canoes down to the Saint Lawrence. At the moment we reached the river, the large canoe hove in sight, and we crossed in a small canoe in sufficient time to see them shoot a small rapid. On reaching the last settlement, but one, on this part of the river, we got the owner of the house to show us the way to the last clearance. We first entered a wood for a mile in extent, and crossed a small river which discharged into the Masquinongé. On leaving the wood we saw the house of Mr. Champagne, being the last clearance south east on the river for about fifteen miles ; and the point we had fixed for our departure. At this place the river forms a fine avenue, and is about eighty feet in width. The shores of this river will soon be well settled, as the greater portion is already granted, and will be cleared in the ensuing spring. From the information obtained we considered this farm as being situated about one mile and a half north east of the town line of Brandon. This afternoon was wet and misty.

November 8th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty six degrees. A wet and cloudy morning. Commenced our march at eight o'clock, by chaining over two thousand five hundred feet of level land, which our men had blazed and cleared away on the previous evening ; we crossed three small ravines ; soil extremely good ; timber mixed, but chiefly white pine, black birch and spruce. We then crossed three hundred feet swampy, and two hundred feet dry and level land ; crossed a small ravine, and chained over one thousand feet of flat good land, to the edge of a very deep ravine about sixty feet wide. We next made a slight descent of five hundred feet to the side of a small stream, which we crossed, and ascended gently close to the edge of a high bank of rich marley soil, upwards of fifty feet in depth ; at the foot ran a small rapid stream. We continued over seven hundred and eighty feet of good land, the last two hundred and fifty feet gradually ascending. Timber, pine, cedar, spruce and birch, We next crossed five hundred feet rocky, and passed over a small swamp fifty feet to the foot of a hill. After dinner we ascended the hill four hundred feet, over rocky land ; and five hundred feet level, mixed timber ; good soil. This level continued five hundred feet farther, when we descended a rocky hill two hundred feet, and con-

tinued along a level on the top, of three hundred feet in length. Timber on this hill hard wood. One thousand feet more, level land, and fine timber, (and watered by a stream) brought us to a very gradual ascent of five hundred and fifty feet. Timber, beech, birch and maple. We then ascended a hill five hundred feet through hemlock and spruce, and four hundred and fifty feet over a rocky ridge, but well covered with strong growth of beech and maple. Twelve hundred and thirty feet more over tolerably level land, a little encumbered with fragments of rock, brought us to a gradual descent of five hundred feet; still beech and maple. Thence over five hundred feet of level and rather swampy land bearing a growth of hemlock, spruce and balsam. Immense isolated masses of angular shaped sienitic rocks, lay scattered over this swampy tract. Fifty feet to the south, was a ridge of hard wood, where we encamped for the night, near a small brook. The evening mild and misty.

November 9th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty degrees. Cloudy, moist weather. Commenced work at a quarter before seven o'clock, and passed over one thousand feet of good land along the brow of a small hill; close on the left was a fine valley. We then crossed one thousand feet over a hill, the summit very rocky, and entered a valley which wound round towards the west. This valley measured five hundred feet across; good land; mixed timber. Two hundred and fifty feet along the side of a rocky hill, with flat land close adjoining; and five hundred feet level land, brought us to an ascent of one hundred and fifty feet. We then descended rapidly one hundred and fifty feet more, and went one hundred and thirty feet up a steep hill. From the top of this hill we could distinguish a Valley close to us on the North West side; and it appeared to extend a considerable distance towards the North North-East, and contained a quantity of fine looking timber, principally beech and maple. We continued along the summit of the hill seven hundred and fifty feet, among fine trees of beech and maple; and then descended two hundred feet to the edge of a precipice, fifty feet in height. Having reached the flat at the foot of the cliff, we passed over two thousand five hundred feet of level land, swampy at one part for about two hundred feet; timber, hemlock, spruce, balsam and cedar; soil, light marle. We now reached the White River, close to a small fall or rapid.—

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The River at this place is between twenty and thirty feet wide, and empties itself into the River Masquinongé. We crossed the River on a tree about forty feet below the fall, and dined on the East shore. After dinner we passed over seventeen hundred and eighty feet of level and good land, but much incommoded with fallen trees. We then entered a swamp, and chained two thousand feet, when we sought out the driest spot we could find, and encamped for the night; timber, spruce, hemlock, balsam, and cedar. The weather was mild, but wet.

November 10th.

A light South-East wind; slight rain. Started at seven o'clock, and crossed eight hundred feet of swampy ground which brought us to a gentle ascent. The swamp we had just crossed, although long, was not bad, and might easily be drained for the convenience of a road. It has a small stream running through it. The ascent we had reached was very gradual for two hundred feet when the land again became level, and free from swamp for two thousand feet; timber still of the pine species. We ascended a very trifling rise of land, and crossed a very extraordinary looking place, apparently the bed of a small pond, bare of herbage, & perfectly dry—although so much rain had fallen the last few weeks. Leaving this dry hollow, we descended gradually one hundred feet among young spruce and balsam, and passed over a small rocky ridge, into a swamp, and across a Beaver meadow; making in the whole six hundred and eighty feet from the foot of the last small hill; & five miles from the starting point on the River Masquinongé. The land continued swampy for two thousand two hundred feet, chiefly covered with a very young growth of spruce, poplar, birch, & balsam. Numerous remains of half burnt logs lying scattered about. We next entered an extensive opening which was a mere Sphagnous swamp, and surrounded from North North-West to South-West by a ridge of low hills with a gently undulating surface. The fire at some recent period had evidently crossed this swamp, as the few trees to be seen, although standing, were burnt; they were chiefly very small larch. The swamp measured, where we crossed it, two thousand six hundred and thirty feet; we arrived at a small brook running towards the South East at the edge of the swamp, at the foot of a steep hill. We dined here. The rain fell fast. After dinner we ascended the hill six hundred and fifty feet and came to the foot of a cliff twenty feet high :
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on reaching the summit of this cliff we found rocky land over which the fire had passed ; it is at present covered with a very young growth of poplar, birch, and balsam : this continued three hundred and fifty feet, when we descended three hundred and fifty feet abruptly, and four hundred and fifty feet gradually, into a swamp. From the top of the Hill we had just crossed, we ascertained that a Valley ran parallel with our line on each side ; but it appeared to be better adapted for a road about half a mile to the Southward, than on the north side of our line. We proceeded across the swamp five hundred feet among black timber, to the foot of a very high hill : two hundred feet more brought us to the base of a precipice, which in order to ascend, caused us to make a trifling detour. On reaching the summit we chained three hundred feet farther, and encamped for the night : the evening wet and gloomy : the air extremely mild. Thermometer at eight o'clock, fifty degrees.

November 11th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty-seven degrees. The morning cloudy, but no rain. Left our camp at eight o'clock and proceeded two hundred feet among young birch and poplar. We entered a swamp of six hundred and fifty feet length, and crossing a stream ascended over rough land one hundred and fifty feet, to the foot of a cliff of Sicnite about one hundred feet in height. It took us some time in reaching the top of this cliff, when we again ascended up a rugged hill four hundred feet, & covered with young birch, balsam and poplar. We then crossed a flat and rather wet piece of land, for three hundred & fifty feet, & again ascended over rocky land one hundred and fifty feet ; one hundred and fifty feet level, and four hundred and fifty more ascending, brought us to the summit of this steep and rocky hill. From this height we noticed that the hills around, generally terminated in abrupt precipices of considerable height, but always Valleys on one side or the other, which afforded an easy and gradual ascent to the summit. We proceeded forward seven hundred and fifty feet along level but rocky land, thickly covered with beech, birch and maple ; and descended gradually one thousand feet, tolerable land. On the North West a short distance from us, rose a high rocky hill covered with young poplar. The land now became level for eight hundred feet, and covered with young birch, poplar and balsam. We stopped to dine on the north side of a small Lake. After

ter dinner we chained over eight hundred feet of tolerably level, but rocky ground; mixed timber. Then across a brook and four hundred feet gently ascending, and along five hundred feet of level ground where the fire had passed: timber, young poplar. On reaching this spot we had the misfortune to see one of our men, named Beaulac, supported in the arms of two others. He had laid his foot open directly across the instep, in consequence of his axe having glanced off a small dogwood tree he was in the act of cutting down. The wound was very severe, and bled profusely, but fortunately being provided with dressing, we succeeded in staunching the wound. We immediately looked out for a place to encamp, and found a good spot by the side of a small brook, eleven hundred feet from where Beaulac was left. A man conveyed him to the camp on his back.

November 12th.

A cold gloomy morning. Started at half past seven o'clock, and passed over four hundred and eighty feet of rather rough land, and entered a swamp which measured one thousand feet to the side of a stream. We returned to examine what appeared to be an old Surveyor's blaze—we followed it about six acres to the Northward, and came to a post: here we fell in with two Canadian Hunters who informed us that this was the line between Lanau-dière and Fief St. Jean. We returned to the stream and measured three hundred feet more, swampy land, and then ascended a small ridge two hundred feet. We continued over fifteen hundred feet of rough and rocky land in parts swampy; and one hundred feet over a rocky hill. Four hundred feet more rough land, brought us to a descent, which continued five hundred feet, among loose fragments of rock. Timber, spruce, balsam, birch, and hemlock. We observed a small lake close on our left hand. Here we noticed another Surveyor's line and apparently drawn within the last few years. While the men were preparing dinner, we followed the blaze to the northward passing several posts until we reached one marked No. 38. Here the line terminated, and we felt much disappointed in not finding the town line of Hunterstown, should such a line be in existence; but after a minute examination of every tree for some distance around without any success, we were obliged to relinquish the search and return to our party. After dining and drying our clothes, we resolved upon following the blaze towards the south, in hopes of reaching

reaching some house where we could leave our wounded man, who was not only suffering several pain, but required one man to carry him on his back. The loss of two men's services at this advanced period of the year was a serious evil. We proceeded down the line a short distance and encamped for the night. The country still poor and rugged. The evening cold, but the rain had fortunately ceased.

November 13th.

A heavy north west wind this morning. Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty nine degrees. Beaulac suffering severe pain in his foot. Left our camp at seven o'clock and proceeded southerly down the line passing several posts all numbered and within a few acres of each other. Near our camp we passed along the shore of a narrow and shallow lake, and crossed its eastern end over a beaver dam: we passed a succession of rough rocky hills or rises of land; then over wet ground, mixed timber, until we reached a large and new post marked on one side N. G. and on the other side G. P. The land now became more level, and the soil and timber of far finer quality than we had met for the last two or three days. We next went over a rocky, but hilly country; in some parts destroyed by fire, and covered with a young growth of poplar, until we arrived at a post marked four and five. Here we found a level country and fine fugary. We also fell in with a shanty road, which gave us hopes we were near a settlement. We had past numerous posts and blazes, going off right-left, and some almost parallel with us, and were frequently obliged to use the Compass to ascertain which was the one we had started upon. After dinner we continued to follow the shanty road which gradually improved; and at length opened into a good cart road. We crossed a clearance—no inhabitants; and proceeded forwards a few acres, when we opened at once into a finely cleared and thickly settled country. We proceeded to the edge of a wood and encamped for the night. Upon making enquiry, we found that we were in the Parish of Saint Antoine, in Mr. Gogy's Seigniory, and that we had descended from the point where we first struck the line, about four miles. We made arrangements for the conveyance of our wounded man, to Three Rivers; and engaged a man to show us the nearest route through the woods to Kempton's mills, from which, he said we were not more than two leagues distant. Heavy rain all the evening.

Nov,

November 14th.

The rain which had descended in torrents throughout the night, still fell heavily this morning. We heard two peals of thunder last night, and one this morning. The air was extremely close. Our guide Alexis Balland being ready, we started from our camp. The first part of the journey lay over an extensive clearance and level country; thence through a wood when we crossed a small, but rapid river, on which was seated a saw-mill. We then crossed several fields to a road which led through a wood. This road was long, and in a most terrible state, from the quantity of rain that had lately fallen. At length after toiling, literally above our knees in mud and water, we arrived at a new settlement called Waterloo. After crossing one or two fields we came to a small creek or river. Here our guide informed us that he could not proceed any farther with us, as there was no road, and he was unable to find his way through the bush. Under these circumstances we determined to proceed to Becker's Mills, which was the nearest point to us at the present moment, and more in the line of country we were anxious to examine than the neighbourhood of Kempton's Mills. We were also in hopes that we should hear of our supply of provisions somewhere in the neighbourhood of Becker's. We had ascertained that an extensive swamp existed somewhere in this part of the country, called by the Canadians "La Savanne Diable," the man who engaged to put us in the road to Becker's Mills, assured us that it lay between where we now were, and Kempton's Mills; and that it was a very bad swamp. From the flat appearance of the country we had little doubt that the account was correct. The rain still continued, but we had secured the little flour that was left in one of the oil cloths. We started with our new guide across the settlement; and through a swampy wood of about forty acres length, the water above our knees. The wind changed to the north east and the rain fell faster. If we stopped to rest but a few minutes, we were completely benumbed with the cold. Leaving the bush we entered a clearance which we crossed in nearly a north direction and came to a narrow road. We descended a steep bank of clay, into a deep ravine, and crossed over a high and steep ridge; at its foot was a stream now swallow into a small river, which we crossed on a fallen tree, and a few minutes after had the satisfaction of being told that we were in the road to Becker's Mills. We proceeded to a farm-house and took up our quarters

quarters there for the night. The whole of the country we had traversed this day was flat, and in places swampy, the soil being a stiff light colored clay, the rain which had fallen in such considerable quantities, remained on the surface, and gave the appearance of swamp; which probably would not have been so much the case, were the land cleared of the thick growth of black timber which now prevents the sun and drying winds, from reaching them. Upon making enquiry of a neighbouring farmer for our stores which had been sent round in a cart, we ascertained that they had passed two days before, and our informant said it was impossible they could be far distant as the only road to Kempton's was almost impassible. This man undertook to go in search of them, on the promise of a job in conveying them to Becker's Mills on the River du Loup, which we readily agreed to. It was rather a singular circumstance that although we were within a short distance of Hunterstown, we could not find an individual who had ever heard the name before. The rain continued all night. Several of our people were sick, and worn out.

November 15th,

A wet gloomy morning. About half past six o'clock, the man we had sent to enquire for our provisions, came in with them. They had been deposited at a house situated not far distant, at a place called "Beau Vallant." It appeared that Mr. Munroe could not proceed the remaining short distance with a cart, therefore had taken measures for having them conveyed to Kempton's, either on a truck or on men's backs; but as it afterwards fortunately turned out, the weather prevented this being removed and our man succeeded in bringing them to us safe. We left our resting place at eight o'clock on the way to Becker's Mill, which from all accounts seemed to be situated in our direct line as we intended examining the country in front of Caxton. The road had a general north direction for half a mile. We then struck across a clearance easterly. It was with great difficulty we could cross the fields from the wet state they were in; after passing over thirty two acres we branched off again to the northwards five acres, when we entered a wide newly opened road running in a north east direction about two miles, which brought us to the banks of the River du Loup. The whole country over which we had this day passed was flat and the soil a strong marly clay; the timber was mixed, but the pine species prevailing. The high lands not far

far from us towards the north west had a broken and rugged appearance, we crossed in a small scow to the house of Mr. Becker close to the edge of the mill dam, in which fell in the deepest part over a height of ten feet. The shores of this part of the river are broken into beautifully formed hills of considerable height, and consist of a light coloured marley earth; in the composition of this soil the clay predominates. In many parts of this neighbourhood the marley soil rests on a bed of sand; this being penetrated another bed of sand in which hornblende is the principal ingredient, is found, and below is discovered the primitive rock, generally sienite and its varieties; these mills are situated about seventeen acres from the line of Machiche, and half a league from Mr. Ross's lands, which we have every reason to believe is the same marked in Bouchette's Map as Hunterstown. The mill is close to the banks of the river and immediately above a small rapid, which is the only one to impede the navigation between the Mills and the Lake Saint Peter; but above the Mills the river is full of rapids and falls, as far as it has yet been traced by white men. About a league above the mills, the whole river (which we were told narrows to forty feet across) rushes over a precipice of one hundred and fifty feet or one hundred and sixty feet perpendicular. We regreted not being able to examine these falls. The River du Loup at this place averages about one hundred and eighty feet in width, but in many places narrows, and offers great facilities for erecting a Bridge. The lumber trade is carried on with great success in the neighbourhood of this river.

November 16th.

Rain all the night, but the morning remarkably fine. Started for Caxton at eight o'clock; we passed down the side of the River a short distance and then ascended a Road up a steep hill of clayey soil. We then continued along a level road through a perfectly flat country. Still the same clayey soil, which, owing to the constant rain, rendered the Road almost impassable. We went through an extensive wood, over a new made road, and entered a clearance at the north end of Saint Joseph in Machiche. We turned to the northwards and continued about half a league; then through a wood over a light sandy soil into the Township of Caxton. In about three quarters of a mile more we reached the house and mill of Mr. Grant, situated in rear of lot two, second range of Caxton; and on a small branch of the River

Machiche: from all we could observe of the soil in this Township, it struck us being of a more sandy quality than any we had before seen on the route; but there were some good lots; and the timber like the soil was of a variable quality. Amongst all the varieties of timber known in this Township, are found groves of red pine and red oak. The Township is hilly and abounds in numerous lakes, some of them of a large size, particularly one to the north west of Grant's mills about one league and a half, which is represented as being almost as large as Lake St. Peter, but this we know to be an exaggeration. Although a large portion of the lands in this Township, are actually granted, there are not more than four or five settlers in the Township. This attributed like all the Military Townships, to the lands being granted to the Militia, who draw their tickets, and either immediately sell them to land speculators, or hold them in hand until the land becomes of more value: but never for a moment think of settling, or ever performing their location duties. We remained at Mr. Grant's the rest of the day, as we met a person who kindly offered to show us a route he had discovered a few days before leading directly to a wood path which communicated with the road leading to the Forges.

November 17th.

Started at nine o'clock, accompanied by our Guide; crossed the bridge close to the mill, and immediately after entered a wood road having a general east north east direction. We crossed a small swamp and came to a post marked first and second range, Caxton. We followed the blaze in a south easterly direction; the country level and well timbered. We passed down two or three Ravines, and came to the River Machiche about twenty five feet wide. We felled a tree and crossed, and shortly after came to a swamp, which we left at Post eleven. From Post twelve to fifteen is a fine tract of land covered with beech and maple. This ridge which is so well calculated for a Road extends as far westward as Saint Antoine in Mr. Gogy's Seigniory, and by all accounts continues on to the River du Loup above Becker's mills, and thence towards the Township of Brandon. We followed the ridge in a north east course through a growth of young timber. The Country continued perfectly level until we reached a descent of about five hundred feet called the "Cote des 14 arpents," this brought us again to the River Machiche; the Bridge which had

had formerly existed, was washed away, and we crossed the River on a tree, below a small rapid. On reaching the opposite shore we found ourselves on an Island, from which we crossed on another tree, to the main land. The soil since leaving Caxton had become poor and sandy. There were but few large trees standing, as all the hardwood had been cut down several years before, for the use of the Forges. We again resumed our journey by ascending gradually to the summit of a small hill. The Road lay along the bed of a Brook where cut logs had formerly been placed. In making a Road it would be easy to avoid this, by passing a short distance to the northward. Having gained the summit of this Hill, we continued over a level tract until we came to a small descent of loose sandy soil, called the "Côte croche." Here we struck upon the Road leading to the Grats Rapids on the River St Maurice, in a few minutes we passed the Road branching off to the Gabelle Rapids. We could hear the roar of the Falls distinctly. Knowing we were within nine miles of the Forges, and willing to take advantage of the fineness of the evening, we determined to push on for the Forges. We continued through a thick wood of spruce and balsam and crossed two small swamps. We also passed a Road branching off towards the west in the direction of Machiche. We reached the Forges at seven o'clock, and were fortunate in finding Mr. James Bell who had arrived only a few hours before from Three Rivers. We were most hospitably entertained by this gentleman and our friend Mr. Macauley.

November 18th.

By making a forced march yesterday, we escaped being exposed to one of the most stormy nights that had occurred for many weeks past. We took leave of our kind friends at the Forges, and reached Three Rivers about two o'clock in the afternoon, where we saw Mr. Burns, to whom we delivered over the men to be discharged. The following morning we embarked on board the Steam Boat for Montreal, where we arrived on Monday morning the twentieth.

Having reported ourselves to the Commissioners, we embarked the same evening, and reached Quebec on the twenty second of November.

F. L. INGALL.
JOHN ADAMS, Surveyor &c

REMARKS

REMARKS
ON THE
FOREGOING JOURNAL.

By **Mr. INGALL.**

It will be seen by a perusal of the preceding pages that the Explorers confined their researches principally to ascertaining whether the Country they were traversing was of a nature to admit of immediate Settlement, and of having a Road carried through it from the River Ottawa, to the old Road of the Forges on the River St Maurice. I shall therefore commence my remarks, by speaking in the first instance upon the possibility of opening the proposed Road.

That part of the Route between Grenville and the River Assomption offers no obstacle but might be easily surmounted by occasionally verging to the north or south of the line pursued. From the River Assomption to Lake Maskinongé the Country is equally eligible for the formation of a Road, and if a line com-

mencing at the third Range of the Township of Brandon, and leaving it at the first Range, is followed, instead of that running between the fourth and fifth, a much more level tract of land will be met with.

From the Lake Maskinongé to the old Road of the Forges, the line followed was in many places so rugged, and in others so swampy, as to render it problematical whether a Road could be carried through, under an expense altogether inadequate to the advantages to be obtained. But it will be observed by referring to the Chart, that a level beech ridge extends from the River St. Maurice to the River du Loup near Becker's Mills. This ridge is particularly well adapted for a Road; and there is little doubt that the same description of Country extends in a straight-line as far as the Township of Brandon.

By pursuing this Route instead of the one followed, not only will the facilities for opening a Road be found equal to any other portion of the District, but the distance somewhat shortened by avoiding the acute angle which would be formed by going so far north as Lake Maskinongé. Some part of this tract is already inhabited, and the remainder fit for immediate settlement.

The

The large Rivers, none of which exceed 110 feet in width, are few, consisting of the North River, Lac Ourreau, Assomption, Maskinongé, and du Loup. The smaller Rivers although numerous, are not deep, and afford great facilities for the erection of Bridges.

The Hills are in general easily avoided, and where that is not altogether feasible, they will, upon a little examination, be found to afford a gradual ascent. The swamps are of a nature to be successfully drained, and not often, very extensive.

The Country traversed by the expedition was, generally speaking, of a good description, well watered and bearing fine timber. In some places the Settlers had penetrated as far back as our Line; and there is no doubt that were the Country open to easy access by a great Road, a numerous population would in a few years hence, be found cultivating what is now a gloomy wilderness.

This District possesses one great advantage of the utmost consequence to the early settler; all its Lakes and Rivers abound in fish to that degree, as to be capable of affording the winter supply of food to large bodies of people.

The Climate is healthy, and by the accounts of the few residents, not so severe in winter as at Montreal. This probably is owing to its not being exposed to the piercing north and north-east winds which sweep up the Valley of the St. Lawrence, with great violence in the Spring and Fall of the year.

The features of the Country may be called hilly; the tops of the hills now and then exhibiting the bare and rugged faces of a sienetic Rock; but the sides of these hills, and the adjoining valleys (which are in general watered by a stream,) consists of a light marle, in which sometimes the clay, and sometimes the sand, is found to predominate, but always containing a sufficient admixture of Carbonate of lime, the decomposition of the Calcareous spar so abundant in the District. This constitutes it a good base soil for the rich vegetable mould which is found in most parts of the route forming the upper strata.

The Scenery is variable and full of beauty; from the gently swelling eminence to the more lofty and rugged hill, or steep precipice;—the placid Lake, turbulent River, and extensive Valley. The Country abounds in naturally strong military positions almost inaccessible to the stranger, and generally commanding all the Country in their immediate vicinity.

The advantages to be derived by this Province in opening a great Road, between the Rivers Ottawa and St. Maurice, are numerous

numerous and of the utmost consequence. My limits are too prescribed to dilate upon those advantages with the minuteness the subject deserves. I shall therefore content myself with giving a cursory glance at those which occur to me as among the most prominent.

In the first place, one great object would be accomplished in shortening the distance between Three Rivers and Grenville, the present computed distance being about 150 miles; whereas the distance between Three Rivers and Grenville by the proposed Route being only 114 miles, a saving of 36 miles would be obtained. This (particularly in the winter,) would be a great consideration, either to the Traveller or Merchant.

It also occurs to me, that should any unforeseen event again plunge this Province in a war with the United States, it might be found necessary to convey Military Stores to the Upper Province, by the Road in question, and which would be perfectly independent of the St. Lawrence above Three Rivers; and the Ottawa below Grenville.

But perhaps one of the more immediate consequences of the highest importance to this Province, would be the speedy settlement of an extensive and valuable tract of land, possessing a peculiarly healthy climate, and capable of yielding support to a numerous population; thus forming an internal means of defence to the District, and indeed to the Province in general, by having a Militia Force so situated as to be able to assemble at any point of defence either on the St. Lawrence or Ottawa, without fear of a premature attack from an invading foe:—and with the advantage of having in their rear a cultivated Country abounding with supplies; and the features of that Country, to those acquainted with it, offering strong defensible positions at every league.

Should the communication across the Country between Three Rivers and Grenville be carried into effect, it would be necessary that lateral Roads should likewise be opened, communicating with the Towns and Villages on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

Doubtless many Roads might be found already existing between the Settlements and the Route laid down, which could be rendered passable for any description of vehicle at a moderate expence.

How far to the north and north west the cultivable land extends, it is difficult to state precisely, information differed so widely upon the subject; but from our observations in passing through the Country, we should be inclined to believe it did not generally average more than 15 miles north of the line we traversed, varying according to the dip of the Mountain Range.

Undoubtedly

Undoubtedly the soil does become so extremely poor as the height of land is approached, as to preclude the possibility of immediate settlement; nevertheless the probable line where the cultivable land terminates is not known, and the only means of ascertaining this important point would be to examine minutely the Country existing between the two Routes explored by the party, and bounded east and west by the St. Maurice and Aux Lievres.

Probably all the information desired could be ascertained were an exploring Expedition fitted out to ascend the River Ottawa, and thence by such Route as they could discover to reach the River aux Lievres; making frequent lateral excursions north and south, as would tend to attain the objects of the Expedition. To accomplish this purpose it would be necessary to devote, if not the whole, certainly the greater portion of the summer to the expedition; and if a provisional sum was placed at the disposal of such Commissioners as were appointed to conduct the business, that they might not feel it necessary to restrict the expedition to time, I am of opinion, that the whole of the cultivable parts of what is termed the St. Maurice Country, west of that River, would become sufficiently well known, to be available, if required for immediate settlement.

Besides these advantages, it is probable that the sources of the larger Rivers discharging through this District into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa would be ascertained; and as it is reported by the Indians that the large Lakes giving rise to these Rivers, approximate each other, much useful information relative to a water communication between the two Rivers St. Maurice and Aux Lievres at a point nearer the cultivable lands than the Route pursued by the expedition in 1829, might be discovered.

With respect to objects of Natural History, it must be evident to the Commissioners, that the Explorers had not the means of conveying any quantity into the Settlements. In Mineralogy a few fine specimens of graphite sphene and saplite and calcareous spar, were preserved and lodged in the Quebec Society of Natural History. The Rocks met with *in situ* (with the exception of the calcareous spar,) were chiefly varieties of sienite, resembling those procured farther northward in the same District, the preceding year;

In Botany, the season was too far advanced to afford the opportunity of throwing much light on that interesting branch of science, nor were the forest trees of a variety to require more notice being taken

taken of them, than has already been done in the Journal. In Entomology we were likewise prevented from preserving specimens worthy the attention of the Naturalist, as the only means of conveyance was by land, and consequently any we had attempted to convey to the Settlements would have been entirely destroyed.

F. L. INGALL.

[C.]

The St. Maurice and Ottawa Exploring Expedition 1830, in account with the Commissioners appointed for carrying on that Service.

Postage of Letters at sundry times,		£	0	8	9
Ditto of Ditto from and to Philip Burns,			0	6	5
Paid for Governor's Warrant for £225 stg.	2s. 6d.				
Paid the Branch of the Montreal Bank at Quebec for $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent premium on the above, for a Draft on Montreal,	12s. 6d.	—	0	15	0
For Expenses incurred in a Voyage to Three Rivers to hire men &c.			3	14	9
Paid John Adams, Esquire, per account,	No. 1		91	0	6
Paid Mr. Ingall, per account,	2		21	5	6
Paid the same per receipt,	3		80	0	0
Paid Philip Burns, per account,	4		56	9	6
Paid Edward Fournier, per account,	5		88	14	0
Paid John Adams, Esquire, Surveyor, per acct.	6		45	8	3
Paid Thomas Cary & Co. per account,	7		0	11	0
Paid S. H. Wilcocke, per account,	8		5	0	0
Paid Jacques Viger, per account,	9		9	9	6
			£403	3	2
By this sum received from the Receiver General,			500	0	0
Balance remaining in hand to pay several outstanding accounts, to be accounted for,			£96	16	10

Quebec 28th February 1831.

T. POTHIER,
Commissioner.