

on lake Erie,—once at Pointe Pelée, which was $42^{\circ} 20'$; the other time, a little below pointe à la Biche ["Fawn's point"], which was $43^{\circ} 6'$. We left Niagara on the 22nd, and, to shorten our road, we passed along the south shore of lake Ontario. We experienced on this lake some terrible storms; More than once, we were on the point of perishing. Finally, notwithstanding the winds and tempests, our bark canoes brought us safe and sound to Cataracoui on the 4th of November.

I saw Choaguen in passing, but it was too far for me to examine it.

On the 7th, we left Cataracoui, and on the 10th we arrived at Montréal. On the road we halted at the dwelling of abbé Piquet, who was then at Montréal. We found three-quarters of his fort burned by the Iroquois—sent, they say, for this purpose, by the English. At one of the angles of the fort they had caused to be constructed a little redout after the style of the Fort St. Jean. The fire had spared it. In returning, I shot all the rapids, the danger of which had been rather exaggerated to me. The first that one encounters in going out from abbé Piquet's is les Galaux ["the Gallops"]; it is a very small matter. The rapide Plat ["Flat rapid"] which succeeds it is of still less importance. The Long Sault has its difficulties. It is necessary to have a quick eye and sure hand, in order to avoid on the one side the Cascade, and on the other a great rock—against which a canoe, were it of bronze, would be shattered like glass. The Coteau du Lac is not difficult, because one passes at a considerable distance from the Cascade. In the passage of les Cèdres, there is no risk except for bark canoes, because the