

the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of iron on piers of stone, a work of great magnitude, and including the embankments on each side of the river is about two miles in length. The second is that known as the suspension bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, adapted for the transit of railway trains, as well as for carriages and foot passengers. The third is also a suspension bridge, below, but near the Niagara Falls, constructed for foot passengers. The fourth is the International Railway Bridge which crosses the Niagara River near the foot of Lake Erie, used in common by several United States and Canadian Railways, for purposes of traffic between the East and West.

Eleven miles west of the mouth of the Niagara River, at Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, lies the mouth of the Welland Canal, affording that communication between Lakes Ontario and Erie, which is barred by the great Cataract 'Niagara Falls.'

From Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, the length of the main line of the Welland Canal is 27½ miles. The canal joins Lake Erie at Port Colbourne and Port Maitland, the latter being one of the safest harbours on the Lake. In time of peace it is of immense value to commerce. In time of war it would no doubt be defended as the Niagara frontier through which it runs was defended in the war of 1812-15. The canal now forms a second line of defence. This canal is, however, not a necessity for war purposes except to pass gun boats from one lake to the other, for other transport the railway would no doubt be used in preference.

In addition to the water drawn from Lake Erie for the canal, a part of the water of the Grand River is diverted from its natural course, forming a branch of and used as a feeder to the Welland Canal. This branch canal is 21 miles long, and through it and a branch 1½ miles long from the feeder into the Grand River below the dam constructed for the feeder, vessels can reach Port Maitland on Lake Erie.

The Grand River is also navigable for barges for a distance of 70 miles northward from its mouth, and is used to a large extent for the transport of sawn lumber and other produce of the field and the forest of the locality. The river can be crossed at all important points by bridges constructed for that purpose.

The works now in progress for the enlarged navigation of the Welland canal are established on the basis of the locks being 270 feet in length between the gates and 45 feet in width, all structures on the summit level and at the outlet of Port Dalhousie to have a depth of 14 feet in view of ultimately deepening the canal to that depth.

Passing westward from the entrance of the Welland Canal into Lake Erie the navigation is uninterrupted for a distance of 625 miles through Lake Erie, the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, and River St. Mary, to the St. Mary's Canal near the entrance into Lake Superior, and from thence to Thunder Bay, the Northern limit, and to Duluth at the Western limit of Lake Superior there is no interruption.

The rapid settlement of Manitoba and the North West Territory, and the necessity which exists for uninterrupted communication at all times with those settlements, will doubtless entail upon Canada either the construction of a canal at Sault Ste Marie within its own territory, or what will be better the construction of a railway north of

Lake Superior to connect the present Canadian system of railways with Manitoba.

Lake Ontario is 190 miles long, 55 miles broad, has an area of 5410 square miles, its greatest depth 600 feet, is 230 feet above the level of tide water in the St. Lawrence, and is navigable in every part by vessels of the largest class.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 57 miles at its greatest width, average 38 miles wide, circumference 658 miles, greatest depth 220 feet, is 322 feet above the level of Lake Ontario.

Lake Huron is divided into two unequal portions by a long Peninsula named Chabots Head and the Manitoulin Islands, the Western part is called Georgian Bay. The Lake is 280 miles long, its greatest breadth exclusive of Georgian Bay 105 miles, average breadth 70 miles, estimated area 20,400 square miles, the surface is 19 feet above Lake Erie, average depth about 100 feet. On its shores salt is manufactured in large quantities from brine pumped from wells sunk in the earth in the counties of Huron and Bruce.

Lake Superior is 460 miles long, 170 miles broad, 800 feet deep, the bottom being 200 feet below the level of the Atlantic. The

water is of peculiar purity, the bottom being clearly seen at a depth of 20 fathoms.

On the shores of all these lakes are natural and artificial harbours of a capacity sufficient for all present requirements and these are being enlarged and improved from year to year to provide necessary facilities for the increasing wants of commerce.

Fresh water fish of excellent quality are plentiful in all these lakes of which white fish and salmon trout most prized, are taken in large quantities for food, and afford occupation for many men engaged in netting them.

Thunder Bay at the Northern limit of Lake Superior is a grand expanse of water 25 miles in length, 15 to 25 in width, in shape almost circular and hemmed in on all sides by mountains, bluff headlands and island peaks. The shores of the bay are remarkable for its mines of copper and silver.

On entering, to the right is Thunder Cape, a bold highland standing out into the lake, the sheer cliff rises perpendicularly 1350 feet above the water, the formation having in many places a basaltic appearance.

The same elevation, varying in height, contains around the northern shore of the bay and of the lake.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.—TABLE OF DISTANCES.—

FROM STRAITS OF BELLE-ILE TO DULUTH, AT HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR BY WATER.

From	To	Sections of Navigation	Statute Miles	
			Inter-mediate	Total to Straits of Belle Ile
Straits of Belle-Ile	Cape Whittle	Gulf of St. Lawrence	210	210
Cape Whittle	West Light Anticosti	do do	24	234
West Light Anticosti	Father Point	River St. Lawrence	202	636
Father Point	Rimouski	do do	8	644
Rimouski	Ile	do do	12	656
Ile	Ile Verte	do do	29	685
Ile Verte (opp. Sagouay)	Quebec	do do	121	806
Quebec	Three Rivers	do do Tidewater	74	880
Three Rivers	Montreal	do do	55	935
Montreal	Lachine	Lachine Canal	11	946
Lachine	Beauharnois	Lake St. Louis	151	1,097
Beauharnois	St. Cecile	Beauharnois Canal	11	1,108
St. Cecile	Cornwall	Lake St. Francis	32	1,140
Cornwall	Dickinson's Landing	Cornwall Canal	11	1,151
Dickinson's Landing	Farran's Point	River St. Lawrence	0	1,151
Farran's Point	Upper end of Croyle's Island	Farran's Point Canal	0	1,151
Upper end of Croyle's Island	Williamsburgh or Morrisburgh	River St. Lawrence	101	1,252
Williamsburgh	Rapid Plat	Rapid Plat Canal	4	1,256
Rapid Plat	Point Iroquois Village	River St. Lawrence	41	1,297
Point Iroquois Village	Upper end Presqu' Ile	Point Iroquois Canal	3	1,300
Presqu' Ile	Point Cardinal, Edwardsburgh	Junction Canal	2	1,302
Point Cardinal	Head of Galops Rapids	Galops Canal	21	1,323
Galops Rapids	Prescott	River St. Lawrence	71	1,394
Prescott	Kingslan	do do	0	1,394
Kingslan	Port Dalhousie	Lake Ontario	150	1,544
Port Dalhousie	Port Colborne	Welland Canal	28	1,572
Port Colborne	Amherstburg	Lake Erie	28	1,600
Amherstburg	Windsor	River Detroit	15	1,615
Windsor	Foot of St. Mary's Island	Lake St. Clair	2	1,617
Foot of St. Mary's Island	Sarnia	River St. Clair	23	1,640
Sarnia	Foot of St. Joseph's Island	Lake Huron	20	1,660
Foot of St. Joseph's Island	Foot of Sault St. Marie	River St. Marie	47	1,707
Foot of Sault St. Marie	Head of Sault St. Marie	Sault St. Marie Canal	1	1,708
Head of Sault St. Marie	Point aux Pins	River St. Marie	7	1,715
Point aux Pins	Duluth	Lake Superior	220	1,935

Straits of Belle-Ile to Liverpool, 1,91½ geographical, or 2,231 statute miles. The total fall from Lake Superior to Tide-water is about 650 feet.

(To be Continued.)

Turkey and her Revolted Province

Moukhlan Pasha is now surrounded on the plains of Gatschka.

The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that there is no credit given there to the report that Montenegro has declared war against Turkey.

A Vienna despatch reports that Serbia has purchased 2,000 horses in Hungary. The

Servian Minister of war has declared that no person liable to military duty will be allowed to quit the country.

A special from Berlin states that Count Andrassy, in a new note to the western powers, gives an account of various measures already taken to reconcile the Po to and the insurgents. He proposes fresh negotiations, with a view to a common understanding as to how far the demands of the insurgents can be supported at Constantinople.