

upon proper application, the Provincial Parliament would be inclined to grant.

The advantages arising from such a plan are four-fold. *In the first place*, the navigation of the Rideau Canal would be perfected. *Secondly*, the low marshy, sedgy lands which are now partially overflowed, through which the canal winds its way, and from which during the hot summer months a poisonous miasma arises, pregnant with disease and death, would be entirely covered. This ought to be a matter of great moment to the inhabitants of Kingston, when they reflect upon the excessive mortality of the year 1833, occasioned by bad air. *Thirdly*, a great water power would be brought into the heart of the town, the privileges of which might be let for an immense sum, since twenty mills could be turned with the superabundant water. And lastly, a large piece of land would be recovered from the water, between the Western Shore and the Bridge, which if sold in town and water lots, would materially contribute to defray the expence of the undertaking.

The difficulties in the way of this project are neither few nor trifling. *1stly*.—The Home Government, whose property the canal is, may neither feel inclined to expend any more money on the canal, nor allow any other persons to do the same; they may object to the circumstance of any independent control existing over any portion of the canal. At present the canal ends at Kingston Mills; should the improvement take place, the canal will then end at Kingston, and if the province or individuals should build the Dam and Lock, they must also keep it in repair at some annual expence, which to provide for, and to maintain Lockmen, it will be necessary to lay on a toll. The two interests may then clash. The only remedy in this case would be for the pro-