

Kingston. During the period of erection, the place was very sickly, and 500 laborers are said to have lost their lives. The works at Kingston Mills and as far as the Isthmus are under the superintendence and personal inspection of Mr. Thomas Burrows who resides on the spot, to whom the writer is under obligation for much valuable information, particularly for the geological description of the country through which the Canal passes. The village at this place is small, comprising two taverns and about a dozen scattered houses; the country round is not thickly settled, nor is the land generally called good.

The only difficult part of the Navigation on the entire Canal route, lies between Kingston and Kingston mills. The channel of the canal from the time it leaves the Locks at the latter place until it comes within a mile of Kingston, is remarkably narrow, winding, and in many parts extremely shallow, so that it is with much trouble that vessels drawing about five feet of water pass to and fro without grounding. This difficulty may be entirely overcome by throwing a Dam across the Cataraqui Waters, either at Bell's Island or Tete de Pont, and raising the waters ten feet. For the hindrance of such a project no natural impediments occur. The shores on both sides are bold and rocky all the way, and if the Dam were erected at Tete de Pont over to Point Frederick, two small embankments only (in addition to the Lock) would be necessary: a small one on the low ground immediately above the Bridge on the Point, and a larger one from Tete de Pont to the Western Shore. From opinions given by experienced Engineers, the whole expense of such an undertaking would not exceed £25,000, a sum comparatively trifling, when the important advantages are called into recollection, and which sum