

Flocks of cows and sheep are driven to the neighbouring states. The imports across Lake Champlain into Lower Canada consist of oak and pine, square timber and boards, staves, pearl ashes, provisions, &c. which, before the embargo in 1808, amounted to £160,000 sterling; the exports from Lower Canada, through the same channel, to about one half of that value, and consisting chiefly of peltry and salt.

Canals.—In 1785, the English employed Captain Twist, one of their engineers in Canada, to ascertain the expence of a canal from the river St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. By actual survey and level, extending from the rapids of St. John's, along the river Sorrel, to Chamble, it appeared, that a canal, sufficient for the navigation of a ship of 200 tons, would cost the sum of £27,000 sterling. It was observed, that this canal, when opened, would extend the navigation 180 miles into a fertile country. A company was, some years ago, incorporated for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Connecticut river, by establishing locks at Bellow's Falls; and this work was to be completed within the space of four years from the date of the act.



RHODE ISLAND.

Situation and Extent.—This state lies between $41^{\circ} 22'$ and 42° of north latitude, and between 5° and $5^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by Massachussetts; south by the Atlantic Ocean; east by Massachussetts; west by Connecticut. It extends forty-nine miles from the Atlantic on the south to the Massachussetts line of boundary on the north, and the greatest width is 37 miles. It stretches along the west coast of the bay twenty-two miles, and five along the eastern coast, containing about 1580 square miles, of which 190 are covered with water, and 90 consist of islands.

Surface and Soil.—This small territory, which includes Rhode Island* and Providence plantations, has a low surface, except in

* Called Isle of Rhodes by the first settlers, who in 1638, purchased it from an Indian chief for a pair of spectacles.