ce into Lake Ontario and most active city on the from 15 to 20 flour over 10,000 barrels of the in operation, and evators, with storageoushels of grain. It is with streets 100 feet other at right angles, a city into nearly two are connected by two

navigation.

ssels which arrive and rt is very large. It is alf of the entire trade United States is cargo. A railrond, 36 nnects Oswego with rego Canal also convith the Eric Canal, of the greatest grain, being second on this reago. From her ponue to hold her adde of all rivalry, will be greatest portion of the population of Os-

we pass Mexico Bay, he mouth of which is

Port Ontario. Salmon d among the greatest the country. The s disturbed, about 6 by 2 miles of rapids, fall of 107 feet. At is 250 feet in width. narrowed to about the foot of the falls ep, and abounds in on, trout and bass. 45 miles north of of the most secure During the war of it was used as the erican fleet on Lake -vessel, commenced 18 here under cover. rrisoned by United d near the landing. yond, is 120 mlles i is much impeded plds and falls. It

carrying passengers and produce which come from Inland by the Rideau Canal, and from the Bay of Quinte, to the different ports on the lake.

There are several mineral springs in Kingston, which have attained some celebrity for their medical properties. One of these, situated near the Penitentiary, is said to resemble the celebrated Cheltenham Springs, in England. Another, whose waters are unusually strong, and, by analyzation, have been found to contain valuable medical virtues, has been likened to the Artesian Well at St. Catherine's.

gives, however, great water power, and its banks are covered with prosperous towns and villages,

CHAUMONT BAY, just above Black River, abounds in a variety of fine fish, large quantities of which are taken by established fisheries.

CAPE Sr. VINCENT Is nearly opposite Grand or Wolf Island, and is the northern terminus of the Watertown and Rome Railroad. In the warm months, this place is much resorted to by fishing and pleasure parties, being contiguous to the "Thousand Islands,"

## THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

These Islands, which have obtained a world-wide celebrity, consist of fully 1800 islands, of all sizes and shapes—from a few yards long, to several miles in length; some, presenting little or nothing but bare masses of rock, whilst others are so thickly wooded over, that nothing but the most gorgeous green foliage (in summer) is to be seen; whilst, in autumn, the leaves present colours of different hues of light erimson, yellow, purple and other colours scarcely imaginable, and yet more difficult to describe.

The tourist who is fond of practising the "gentle art," will find any quantity he is able and willing to fish for—the river abounding in fish of the most marvellous quantity and size. The angler will find plenty of excellent accommodation at Clayton or Alexandria Bay, with boats, etc. To enjoy a day or two amongst the Thousand Islands to the most advantage, is for the tourist to take up his quarters for a few days at either of these places, and sail amongst the islands with a row-boat. The tourist who is acquainted with the islands on "Lomond's Silver Loch," opposite Luss, in the Highlands of Scotland, will have some idea of what the Thousand Islands are —only that the latter extend fully 50 miles along the channel of the St. Lawrence, with some of the islands of much larger dinensions than those either on Loch Lomond or Loch Katrine. Names are given to some of the islands, whilst several have light-houses erected upon them.

With these remarks, we will now proceed, as if on board the American steamer, down the American channel, through them—there being one channel for the Canadian Company's boats, and another for the American Company's.

Leaving King ton, the tourist in the Canadian Company's steamer will proceed on for six miles, and enter the regions of the Thousand Islands. For a description of the scenery of the route, we quote from a writer who thus describes it:

"These islands appear so thickly studded, that the appearance to the spectator, on approaching them, is as If the vessel steered her course towards the head of a landlocked bay which barred all further progress. Coming nearer, a small break in the line of shore opens up, and he enters between what he now discovers to be islands, and islands which are innumerable. Now, he sails in a wide channel beLeaving CAPE VINCENT, the steamer now proceeds towards the islands, and, after winding her course amongst them for about twenty miles, reaches the stopping-place called

CLAYTON, a small, well-built village, from which a considerable lumber trade is carried on, several rafts of which may probably be seen in French Creek, close at hand, ready for being "run" down the St. Lawrence to Montreal or Quebec. Several of the finest steamers which navigate the St. Lawrence were built here.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, 12 miles from Clayton, is soon reached—in approaching which, the tourist will admire the exquisite