

uate on the north-east corner of Lake Ontario, where that Lake empties itself, and forms the river St. Laurence, the banks of which are thick settled down to Lake St. Francois, where the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada are divided. This river is navigable for vessels of one hundred tons, and upwards, to Oswegatche, seventy miles below Kingston; but vessels seldom go down the river, as the fort which is at Kingston, serves as a deposit for all the public stores, provision, and merchandize for the upper posts.

The land immediately about Kingston, is covered by valuable quarries of lime-stone, and thro' all the settlements round it are plenty of thin valuable stones, which are considered by the inhabitants rather as an acquisition than detriment to their plantations. The most flourishing part of this settlement is round the Bay of Kenty, the soil of which is rich, easy worked, and produces from one to three crops, without any other cultivation than what is done by the iron tooth harrow, and yields from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre;—those lands are somewhat heavy timbered, having vast quantities of the sugar maple, hickory and bass wood, and in some places, white pines of a surpris-