

OUR London dates are down to the 17th of August. In a preceding portion of this day's paper will be found a summary of the latest intelligence from Europe.

The Duke of Orleans has taken the oath of the new Constitution, and ascended the Throne of France, under the title of Louis Philippe the First. On our first page we insert the Constitutional Charter of France, as granted by Louis XVIII, the violation of which has hurled the tenth Charles from the throne of his Ancestors; and, next week, we shall give the amendments of the Charter as made under the new order of things, that our readers may the more clearly understand the constitutional changes that have resulted from the late revolution.

From our extracts it will be seen that serious disturbances have taken place in Spain.

The election for this Town commences on the 18th instant—David Ranken, Esq. Returning Officer.

The County election will also commence on the 18th instant, at the village of Waterloo—W. H. Gray, Esq. Returning Officer.

The vessel of war which was intended to convey Lord Aylmer to this country has been ordered to Terceira, to correct the insolent behaviour of Don Miguel. His Lordship is bringing out Col. Glegg, who formerly served in this country in the 49th Regt. as Military Secretary, and Capt. Airey, of the 34th Regt. and Mr. Howell Paynter, as Aide de Camp.

We are happy to be able to announce the appointment of Lt. Jones to the Grand River Naval Depot, in the room of Capt. Tweed, whose promotion obliges him to return to England. Mr. Jones was (as we announced last week) under orders for home, when this countermand arrived.

The Rev. Mr. Connell, of Matintown, Glengarry, will preach in St. Andrew's Church in this place, to-morrow, at the usual hours.

Mechanics will perceive that we have complied with their request by copying his communication from the Herald of Wednesday.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Settlers from the United Kingdom arrived at Quebec, including those reported at Montreal for the last year, and for the present year to the 20th ult. inclusive.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Settlers. Rows include Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England, Irish and Scotch from N. Scotia and Newfoundland, and a Total.

N. B.—From 3 to 4000 more will be expected to arrive this season.—Quebec Star.

MARMORA IRON WORKS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers, and the public generally, to the advertisement, which has for some time past appeared in our paper, respecting the sale of the Marmora Iron Works. This valuable establishment will, we are informed, be absolutely sold at the time mentioned, and to capitalists who could personally superintend the operations necessary to be carried on there, offers great inducement for a profitable investment. These Works are established on Crow River, a mile below the Crow Lake, in the Township of Marmora, Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada, thirty-three miles from Belleville and at the mouth of the River Trent, and may be considered and esteemed one of the most valuable properties in the Foundry line, in British North America, it may be safely affirmed, which cannot fall under proper and prudent management to realize, to a purchaser, profits seldom arising from ordinary investments of capital. The Works consist of two furnaces, the one capable of yielding from 2 to 2½, and the other one ton of iron per diem; a forge, in complete order, with two fires, and two hammers for the manufacture of bar iron; four large coal houses, capable of containing 100,000 bushels; a saw mill, capable from its site of being much enlarged, and there is an inexhaustible supply of pine timber; a flour mill; a bark mill and tannery; all impelled by water, of which there is an abundant supply; Carpenters and Blacksmiths' shops, well provided with necessary tools; a baking house, and fourteen comfortable stone and wooden dwelling houses; a stone store and counting house; a handsome Church, built of stone. And there is attached to the Works, in the Townships of Marmora and Belmont, 12,500 acres valuable lands, covered with all kinds of excellent timber, fit for charcoal, deals, or other merchantable purposes, and containing inexhaustible mines of the purest iron ore, and various other mineral substances, such as yellow ochre, black lead, copper, &c. also white marble. It is confidently presumed that coal will also be found in the neighbourhood. About 300 acres of the land in the vicinity of the Works are under improvement, and there is an excellent garden attached to the superintendent's house. The wares which have been made at the establishment are now well known in Upper Canada, both for their cheapness and durability, and by the employment of good workmen may still be made more valuable by improving their appearance as to thinness and smoothness. The bar iron has been tested by Mr. Alger and other blacksmiths, and pronounced to be of very superior quality, fit for making scythes, hoes, axes, and for every other military, naval, or agricultural purpose. We therefore hope this valuable property will engage the attention and call forth the competition of some public spirited capitalists. To the Province of Upper Canada, such an establishment, carried on with spirit, would be of immense value, because bar iron and iron wares could be made there, sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants for many years to come, and could be afforded at a much lower rate than they can be imported from the Lower Province, and yield at the same time a great return to the proprietor or proprietors for the outlay of capital. We understand the object of selling the property is to fill the conditions upon which it was placed in the hands of the present proprietor, and on account also of its requiring a greater capital to carry on the Works than can conveniently be spared by one house, otherwise extensively engaged in the trade of Upper Canada, and of the commerce of the country generally.—Mon. Off. Gazette.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—Having lately visited the Marmora Works and ore beds I have been requested by Mr. Manahan to give my opinion in this public manner as to the quality and quantity of ore in that neighbourhood, and also as to the facility with which it may be procured. I have no hesitation in reporting very favourably on all these points, the ore being generally good—in many instances excellent almost inexhaustible, and a very large portion of it may be brought to the Works by water at a comparatively trifling expense.

Your Ob't Servant, J. H. BADDELY, Lt. R. E.

To the Editor of the Kingston Herald.

Sir,—The encouragement of domestic manufactures and mechanical genius of the Canadas will have an important bearing upon the prosperity of the Provinces. The Manufactures are yet in an infant state, and nothing but encouragement can make them flourish. Almost every article which can be named is at this time manufactured by our neighbours of the United States, and sent to Canada to be sold for whatever they may bring. Boots and Shoes, Cooperage, Chairs, Cabinet ware, Hats, Ploughs, Stoves, and various other manufactures of Iron, wood and tin, are admitted at a trifling duty, whilst there is imposed a heavy tax on the importation of many raw materials, and which of course operates much against our manufactures. Boards, Plank, &c. pay a duty of 30s per M. feet, which is equal to from 30 to 50 per cent, whilst manufactured furniture, by the evasions which are usually made is admitted at about one fourth that per cent., which is certainly rather unfair. We observe in almost every Town or Village from Erie to Montreal an inundation of the American manufactures above named, which will without a remedy, severely injure manufacturing establishments in this country. It is not, however, the private establishments which we fear or which we are unable to compete, but such establishments as you have so warmly advocated for this Province, but which I doubt not, you may now see to be bad policy: I mean the New York State Prisons, where almost every mechanical branch is carried to such an extent as already to have ruined thousands of "Fellow Craft" in their vicinity, or compelled them to seek a foreign market, and consequently we are also the sufferers.

I would take the liberty to suggest the propriety of petitioning our Legislature at the next session to impose such duties on manufactures imported from the U. States as will amount to a prohibition—or at least, give us a decided advantage.—I hope the subject may be resumed by some more able pen than mine, or I shall offer some further remarks another day—but in the mean time will send you the following extract of a letter received a few days since from a respectable manufacturer in Cobourg.

MECHANICUS.

EXTRACT.

"For some time past I have had an anxiety to write you on a subject which I think deeply concerns all the manufacturing classes in U. Canada, and one which I think will ere long bring poverty in their doors, or drive them to seek and employ through some other means—I mean the imposition of American manufactures into this Province. The trifling duty which is now required on many articles manufactured in the U. States allows them to manufacture there, to transport them to Canada, pay a trifling duty of ten or 15 per cent., undersell the Canadian manufacturer, and then leave them as good or perhaps a better profit. However, their private Factories are not what we have most to fear; their State Prison, by its manufacturing, is now becoming a scourge to a very numerous and respectable part of the community, and has already ruined many very respectable Mechanics in the western part of the State of New-York; and will in all probability very soon destroy our infant factories in this country, and I think it becomes the duty of every person who feels the good of his country at heart, to endeavour not only to discourage, but to stop, a system so ruinous, a system which instead of punishing evil doers, becomes a scourge for them that do well.

The State Prison at Auburn has at present about 550 inmates, and to such a length have they carried their manufacturing, that scarce a Mechanic in the Vicinity of Auburn can gain a livelihood and they are sending their Wares, to Rochester, and Buffalo, and all other places on the shores of Lake Ontario, and there selling for half what it can be made for at those places—Another year and we will find it pouring into our Country, draining us of our money, and ruining our Mechanics, all to support the criminals of a foreign Nation.

For the Chronicle.

Sir,—I have observed, in the Herald of Wednesday, a communication signed Mechanicus; and, however praiseworthy the intentions of the writer may be, yet I cannot agree with him in some of his remarks. It would, no doubt, be vastly agreeable to our tradesmen, were the Legislature to impose duties amounting to a prohibition on manufactures imported from the United States; but I have

some strong suspicions that the effect of such a measure would not be quite so beneficial to the community in general. I will mention, as an instance, the article of paper, the manufacturers of which, in this Province, have a protecting duty in their favor of 30 per cent., yet it is rather a singular fact that a better article can be purchased from our neighbors at a cheaper rate after paying this enormous tax, and the expense of transportation besides; and what renders it the more singular is, that the neighboring manufacturer pays fully more for the raw material than is allowed at our paper mills. I shall feel obliged to Mechanics to throw some light upon this subject, and he may bear in mind that paper is an article over which the manufactures of the States' Prisons of New York have no influence.

I am ready to admit, that the extensive quantities of goods manufactured in the prisons of the State of New York are calculated to injure the regular tradesmen; but I am not prepared to say that these institutions have any bad effect upon the general interests of the community. Upon the introduction of the steam looms in England, thousands were thrown out of employment; but it is not yet clearly understood that the application of steam to mechanical purposes (although it may have been prejudicial to the interests of one class of persons,) is a national evil, and it is a well known maxim, that the interests of the few must give way to the general welfare.

The manufactures of the States' Prison are afforded at a lower price than individual tradesmen can produce them; it is true; but I should strongly doubt that that was a sufficient cause for changing a system of discipline which is not only calculated, in an eminent degree, to strike terror in the evil doer, but affords salutary opportunities of reformation to the convict, by weaning him from his former vicious and abandoned habits, restoring him to society after the term of his imprisonment has expired—in the possession of a trade—and with habits of industry and sobriety.—I have been informed, that in nine cases out of ten, this effect has been produced upon the discharged prisoners.

MUNGO PARK.

BIRTH.—On the 22d. ult. the Lady of Niel J. McLean, Esq. of a son. This morning, Mrs. William Driscoll, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 1st. inst. by the Rev. Thomas Handcock, A. B., CHARLES M. RAYNES, Esq. to MISS USHER, both of Kingston.

DIED.—This morning, Alexander John, youngest son of Mr. A. J. Ferns, aged 16 months and 14 days.

At the Parsonage House of Cornwall, U. C. on Saturday the 18th inst. in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. SALTER J. MOUNTAIN, A. B. for the last thirteen years Rector of that place, and previously, for many years, of Quebec, where he is most affectionately remembered by all classes of the community.

Mr. Mountain was a native of Falmingham Co. Norfolk, in England, and a graduate of Caine College in the university of Cambridge. Upon the consecration of his uncle, the late Dr. Jacob Mountain, in 1793, to the Protestant See of Quebec, then newly erected, Mr. Mountain, as well as his father, (the late Dr. Mountain, Rector of Montreal,) accompanied the Bishop to Canada, the former in the capacity of his Lordship's domestic Chaplain. He became Rector of Quebec in 1797, and resigned his charge after holding it twenty years, in consequence of the increasing pressure of his duties, his faithful and laborious discharge of which, at that time with very little assistance, had affected his health and produced those effects upon his constitution from which he never wholly recovered. His exertions in a more retired field continued to be unremitting and were beyond what his strength was fitted to endure, till at last he became completely worn out; and, for the last two years, was in a most enfeebled state, both of body and mind. His death, however, at the last, was sudden, and was preceded by some amelioration in the state of his health.

He married, in 1811, Miss Ann Scott, of Quebec, who, with six children, survives him.—The present Bishop of Quebec, both of regard for his personal character, and from respect to his own predecessor, appointed him as one of his Chaplains, upon taking possession of the See. In character and disposition Mr. Mountain was remarkable for a genuine guilelessness and simplicity of heart; an overflowing benevolence of temper; a deep sense of responsibility as a Minister of the GOSPEL OF CHRIST, and a sensitive tenderness of conscience, which often produced a painful anxiety in the discharge of his duties. He possessed no qualities of a showy description in the eye of the world; and being truly humble in mind and retiring in his manners and habits, he was not calculated to make a figure in public; yet he was gifted with a solid understanding and a discriminating taste, and, as a Scholar, was surpassed by few persons in this country. But in the unobtrusive routine of parochial duties, his compassionate attention to humble misery, in unhesitating sacrifice of self, in assiduous watchfulness to fulfill the task committed to him, he was an example to all; and few men, with the same means and opportunities, have done more of those secret acts of kindness, which THE FATHER WHO SEETH IN SECRET, will, through the REDEEMER, openly reward.

On Monday morning the 27th ult. Mr. Amos ANSLEY, aged 74 years. Mr. Ansley was one of the first settlers in this Province, and one of the first agents to Lower Canada, on behalf of the Province. He has left a wife and eight children, between forty and fifty grand children, and a number of great grand children. His illness was very painful, and he bore it with christian fortitude and calm resignation to the will of Heaven. His was the first death in the family.

On Sunday last, at his residence in the Township of Pittsburg, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, aged 70 years.

At Montreal, on the 22d inst. Miss Mary Ann Oriol, second daughter of Henry Francis Oriol, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Kingston, aged 11 years.

LETTERS from the United States remaining in the Post Office at Kingston, on 30th September, 1830.

Herman Beers, Joseph Burrell 2. Andrew Bordon.—Ann Catlin, W. S. Chittenden, Mary Chorette, Thomas Cain, Thomas Couklin, Francis Carlisle.—John Dickinson, Wm. L. Daly, Bernard Boyle, Daniel Dickerman.—Samuel Eggleston.—Jabez Fraser.—Abner Hurd, Jno Hynes, James Henry or Jas. Hartley. Madison B. Keith, Maria Kunze. Jno. Jackson, Thos. Jackson, Mr Jacklin.—David McFarland, Jacob Miller, John McLaughlin, John McArthur, Robert McGill.—Thomas Nash, Richard Neville.—Riley W. Phelps, William Prindle, Thomas Pickets.—William Stewart, Michael Susee, Thomas Sheehan, Nathaniel Shannon, Samuel Sevonn.—James Tuttle, George Thompson.—Lewis Vernon, John Vanschaick 2.—Stephen Warner, Samuel T. Walters. JNO. MACAULAY, P. M.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The present Vacation will terminate on Thursday the fourteenth of October and every Scholar will be required to be present and answer to his name on Friday morning the fifteenth, when the business of the College will recommence. Those masters who have signified their intention of taking Boarders, will be ready to receive them on any previous day of the week commencing on the eleventh of October.

The Summer Vacation (which on the present occasion has been postponed later than was originally intended, in order to ensure the reassembling of the College in the new Buildings) will in future commence on the Saturday nearest (either before or after) the sixteenth of August, and will terminate on the Thursday six weeks following.

The Christmas Vacation will commence on the Saturday preceding Christmas Day, and the College will re-open on that day fortnight.

The Easter Vacation will commence on Good Friday and the College will re-assemble on the Saturday week following.

A strict adherence to the day of leaving and returning to the College is expected to be observed, and no Scholars will be allowed, on any plea, to absent himself before the precise days fixed for the commencement of the several vacations, without special permission of the Principal.

The Dues are, for every Scholar of the College, Two Pounds per Quarter—for every Scholar of the Preparatory School one Pound five Shillings per quarter—with an additional quarterage in each case of five shillings, for Pens and Ink, fuel and other contingent expenses.

Scholars who learn to draw, pay in addition to the above ten shillings per quarter, exclusive of the cost of Drawing materials.

The College Payments to be made, at the expiration of each Quarter, to Mr. Barber, the writing Master, who is authorised to receive the same.

York U. C. Sept. 1st, 1830.

The Principal will be ready to receive Boarders after the present Vacation. Terms £11 5s. per quarter, and £5, on entrance in lieu of Bedding &c. Dr. Harris will feel obliged by a previous intimation at as early a period as convenient from those Parents who may wish to place their sons with him as Boarders.

EXTENSIVE GOVERNMENT SALE.—By Auction will be sold on Monday the 4th October next, at the Commissariat Stores at this post, a quantity of STORES, not required for the use of the Service, viz.

- 2744 lbs. Iron, 3137 " Nails, 2400 " Spikes, 4455 " Tar'd. Rope, 54 Keps Paint.

Several Sets of Sails for Schooner's complete, A quantity of Spare Rigging; 300 blocks different sizes. Blacksmiths Bellows, Carpenter's Tools; several tons old Cables, Junk, &c.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN STRANGE, A. & B. Kingston, 3d, September, 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Napanee on the 8th September 1830.

Philip Asseltine, Joseph Brown, Davis Ballard, Jonathan Beers, John Bush, James Campbell, Indis Cronk, John Callaghan, Hill Duart, George Davis, Leonard Dickinson. David Edgar, Adair Fullong, Captain Grier, Paul Heck, Mary Hagerman, John Kerlin, Richard Loue, Jnr. Timothy Price, Thomas H. Powers, Charles Reynolds, Charles Sheals, Staats Sager, Catharine Steele, John Sweeney, Christopher Switzer, Henry Williams, Richard Williams, James Walker, Henry Williams.

ALLAN MACPHERSON, P. M. N. B. If the above mentioned Letters are not redeemed within six weeks from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

PAUL CLIFFORD.—For sale at the Chronicle Office. Murray's Reader and Introduction neatly and substantially bound—for sale at the Chronicle Office. 25th September, 1830.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 17, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Loughboro. For particulars enquire at this Office. Kingston, 9th August, 1828.

NEW STEREOTYPE EDITION OF MAJOR'S Spelling Book.—The subscriber has in the Press, an extensive second edition of Major's English Spelling Book, stereotyped from the 38th London Edition, (A. D. 1827.)

This edition which will be printed on good paper from the Mills of Eastwood and Skinner, of York, will be afforded much cheaper than the former edition. Storekeepers and others wishing for supplies will please give in their names without delay.

JAS. MACFARLANE Kingston, 22d May, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just received a very general and select assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, which he offers for Sale exceeding low for Cash, or short approved credit. Also, a case of Christy's Water-Proof Hats, and a variety of School Books and Stationery, &c. W. DRISCOLL. Kingston, July 3d, 1830.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale.—Mr. Smith Bartlett being desirous of closing his concerns in Canada, has resolved to offer for sale the whole of his valuable property, which if not shortly disposed of by private, will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given. The property consists of those well known premises in Front Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Bruce: consisting of a large and well finished two story stone house, a stone store house about 70 feet in length by 30 in breadth, two and a half stories with a brick front, being a convenient Merchants Shop and a Store with space for offices. The cellars under the whole of the buildings are the best in town, and will stow more than a thousand barrels. There is a commodious frame warehouse on the dock which extends 70 feet, and the yard is closed to be safe for the storage of property. This property is especially well adapted for an extensive forwarder and commission merchant.

The Brick House in the country one mile from Kingston late the residence of Mr. Bartlett, together with about 90 acres of fine land. This, whether considered as a farm or as a residence for a genteel family, or both, is a most beautiful and valuable property.

A Tract of Land situated about five miles above Brockville, fronting on the St. Lawrence 400 acres in width, being lots 36, and 37, in the 1st, 2d and 3d Concessions of Elizabethtown, 1227 acres, known by the name of the Jessup Tract. The soil is of a superior quality, and on it is a good mill seat, with a constant supply of water, where a dam could be erected at a very small expense.

A Farm adjoining the Village of Bath, consisting of 225 acres with a good Farm House, Barn, and Orchard, 100 acres under improvement, and thirty acres of the finest Beaver meadow. The whole farm is a soil of the finest quality.

A Lot containing 100 acres, half of which is cleared, with a log house upon it, four miles from Kingston on the York road. The quality of the soil is excellent and the lot contains a sufficiency of pine timber for the purposes of building, also abundance of lime stone with conveniences, and wood for burning it, and a never failing spring of limpid water close to the house.

A Lot at floating-bridge Bay, containing 200 acres and a broken front estimated to contain about 70 acres. This is situated eleven miles from Kingston on the York road and seven miles from Bath and is altogether a desirable property. There is fire wood enough upon the Lot to pay the first cost of the land as it can be transported to Kingston by water when the navigation is open, and upon the ice when it is closed.

Kingston, August 10th, 1830. Further particulars concerning any or all the above lots can be had by application at the Patriot Office.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Belleville, 6th September, 1830.

George Armstrong 2.—James Bickford, Stephen Bull 3. Patrick Birds, George Brenan, Eli Benedict.—William Collier, Isaac Cornelius, James Conley, James Clendenning, Timothy Collins, John Caniff, Mousieur Gabriel Daan, George Disset, Cornelius Davis.—Lieut. Henry Elliot.—Conrod Frederick, Catharine Frazier.—Charles Gowdy, Peter Graham, James Geddes, Daniel Gerow, James Graham, John German.—Henry Hagerman, Abel Hawley, John Hall, Peter Hauver, Solomon, William, Samuel, Howard, Joseph, Kinlemerad, Peter P. Loucks, Ezekiel Lawrence, Louis Lessard, Flavien Lavall, Daniel Lawrence, Patrick Lavery.—John McLellan, Alexander McKenzie, Tobias M. Myers, Francis McConaghy, James Mcgran, Phebe MacTaggart, Charles Marston, John McKian, Eleanor McInroy, Edward H. Meacham, John McDonald, Monward H. Meacham, John McDonald, Oliver Nash.—Thomas Olin. John Post, Ebenezer Page, Josiah Peckham, Jeremiah Quin. Mr. Riddell, Miles Riggs, Sarah Redmond. Andrew Snyder, Jeremiah Simmons, Benjamin Simmons, William Scott. Samuel Twining, Thomas Tracy 3. Jean Ete. Valade, Thompson Vaughan, Horatio Weed, Anson Winsor, William Whipple, Theodore Whitney.

T. PARKER, P. M. N. B. If the above mentioned Letters are not taken up (or redeemed) in six weeks from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bath, 6th September 1830.

John Adair, Jonathan W. Allen, Isaac Alsworth, Christopher Bush, George Boon, Jnr. John Blacker, David Boice, C. S. Bellows, William Clough, Robert Clark, Timothy Chapman, John Collins 2. Aaron Connor, Mary Clark, Samuel Clark 2. Archibald Calder, John G. Clute, Benjamin Cleaveland 2, Mathew Clark 4. Thomas Empey, Alexander Edgar. Andrew Ferrin, George Finkley, L. H. Forward, Zachariah Frick, J. W. Garrison, Joseph B. Hall, Conrad Huffman, Rachael Hough, John Hough, Peter Huffman, Robert Hughes, Owen Jackson, Daniel Johnson, Anthony Lawrence 2. William MacKenzie, Henry Montgomery. Rev. J. B. Preston, John Parrot, Abraham Potter 2. Amos Parsons, Wm. Potter, John Parcell, Widow Randall, Reuben Rodgers. Henry Shibley, William Storms, Samuel Silver, William Smith, John Scott. Solomon Tesky, Henry Tarlinger, William Wilcock 2.

JOHN DEAN, P. M. N. B. The above Letters if not redeemed in six weeks, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

SUBSCRIPTION for encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the Canadas. Mr. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New-York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation a Vineyard of forty acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, in France, 45° N. Lat. proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the Canadas, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. is ready to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots. The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the 2d. year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully blissted & packed, which will greatly facilitate the arriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to; the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots only two years old shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 500 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery. Letters not received unless POST-PAID.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best; the choice of which is left to subscribers. Table Grapes, or for making strong Wine. WHITE.—1. Alicante; 2. Robin eyes, with big clusters; or, Cèil de Tour, grosgrain; 3. Do. Melting, (or fondant); 4. Sweet Guillaunt; 5. Muscat; 6. Do. Frontignan; 7. Muscadelle, from the river Lot; 8. Malvoisie; 9. Tokay; 10. Syrian; 11. Constantia; 12. Malaga; 13. Meillers. RED.—14. Large Muscat; 15. Malvoisie; 16. Red Root, (Pied Rouge); 17. Black Hamburg; 18. Constantia.

For Wine. WHITE.—19. Auvergnat; 20. Blanquette; 21. Doucielle; 22. Plan de Dame; 23. Olivette; 24. Doucette; 25. Plant de Reine; 26. Burgundy; 27. Morillon; 28. Madere; 29. Bourgeois; 30. Picardan; 31. Chalosse; 32. Panse.—RED.—33. Claret; 34. Auvergnat; 35. St. Jean; 36. Jacobin; 37. Meunier; 38. Pineau; 39. Pritanier; 40. Teinturier; 41. Bourgoignon; 42. Bouteillant; 43. Suisse; 44. St. Antoine; 45. Gamet Noir.

For the Table only. WHITE.—46. Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau); 47. Chassels, Golden; 48. Chassels, Cracking; 49. Chassels, Musk; 50. Muscat Lezard; 51. Muscat Small Berries; 52. Muscat (d'Alexandria); 53. Muscat (from Jura); 54. Souvignon.—RED. 55. Chasselas; 56. Chasselas Violet; 57. Muscat Rouge; 58. Muscat Violet; 59. Muscat Grey; 60. Damas Violet; 61. Damas of Poquet; 62. Early Magdelen.

MODE OF PLANTING.

The grape vine is propagated either from a slip, taken from the stem of healthy vines, of at least four or five years' growth or by transplanting the roots themselves. By the first mode, it requires seven or eight years before the vine comes to its full bearing; and for the two first years, those plants which fail must be replaced;—about one-third of the whole plantation. The second mode is the best; for, if you are supplied with good plants, well rooted, there is no danger of losing any; and the second year from the time of transplanting, they yield fruit.

In climates where the winters are severe, the season for transplanting the vine is the latter part of March, or the beginning of April; but in more temperate latitudes, the end of October is to be preferred. Drills, or furrows, of eighteen inches wide and eighteen deep, must first be prepared; and if they be made in the course of the preceding summer or autumn, would be more favourable to the plant. The most economical and expeditious way of performing this operation is by using a plough, and going with it three or four times over the same furrow; after which the ground may be dug out with a spade, to the depth required. If the plantation is but small, or the expense no consideration, the best method is to dig the ground deep with the spade, and turn it up in all directions.

In lands which are very sandy and light, the drills must be made to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches, and the drier the soil, the deeper they ought to be. In rich soils, fifteen inches is sufficient. Let the drills be run in a direct straight line from north to south, that the plants may receive the rays of the sun on all sides. Plant the roots from four to six feet apart, according to the quality of the soil. The richer it is, the farther apart the plants should be. If you use horses for ploughing, the roots ought to be at least six or seven feet distant from one another, and eight or nine if oxen are used, so that your ground may be used without injuring any of the plants. Finally, if the spade only is to be used, the plants may be placed five or six feet apart every way; care must be taken, likewise, not to place the plants of one row immediately opposite those of the next row; that they may not be in the way of one another.

In planting the vine, lay down six inches of the plant flat, at the bottom of the drill, leaning the upper part of it against the side, so as to form the figure of an angle; when in this position, placing one foot on the roots to press them flat with the bottom of the trench, you cover them with three or four inches of good earth, well pulverised, or two or three handfulls of moistened ashes: you then press the clay or ashes closely with your feet, and fill up the drill so as only to leave two eyes of the plant uncovered. The drills when planting must be free from water; if any from preceding rains remain in them, it is better to wait a day or two, until they become dry.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for Mr. Loubat, he is now ready to receive orders in terms of the above notice. JAMES MACFARLANE. Kingston 17th July, 1830.