creating a circulation of the needful very much in accordance with the views of the shop-keeper and victualler of the city, and the farmers, whose coarse grain can reach the Kingston market at any thing like a moderate rate of transportation.

In the first place, Indian Corn, Ryc, Barley, Buckwheat and Oats, (Indian Corn and Ryc forming three fourths of the whole quan-	•	,
tity,) say 200,000 bushels, average value£35000	0	0
Four thousand cords fire wood	0	0
Hops 1000	0	0
Casks, annually 1500	0	0
Horned cattle for fattening	0	0
Hay	0	0
Wages of labor	0	0
£44600	0	0
SALERATUS FACTORY.—Pearl Ash required annually, at only half work	0	0
ture, will amount to about	0	0
£50000	0	U

Say, without the least exaggeration, £4\$,000 to £50,000 expended in procuring the necessary raw materials and labor required in the different branches of manufacturing carried on within the space of four acres, and all distributed within the vicinity of Kingston, with the exception of Indian Corn, which Mr. Morton is of necessity obliged to import from the United States, as it is not yet cultivated to any great extent in Canada. This leads us to the question, why is such a valuable production excluded from the notice of the Canadian farmer? Some appear to think that Indian Corn cannot be raised as well in Western Canada, or that the soil and climate here are not as congenial to its production, as those of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, in that part of the United States immediately opposite. Surely nature has not been so forgetful in the distribution of her benefits throughout this portion of the globe, as to name us Arabia, and our neighbors across the line Egypt.

We have furnished but a brief description of an establishment founded within a few years past. Although burnt to the ground in 1835, it has since been raised to its present elevated position in trade, as is well known, by the personal industry and perseverance of Mr. Morton, and at a cost, up to the present day, exceeding £20,000—affording a daily sustenance to the various operatives, their wives and children, dependant on the prosperity of this one concern, amounting to not less than two hundred individuals, all settled in the immediate vicinity of the works, whose labor is rewarded each Saturday morning, by receiving their wages in eash. Should we, by a rough calculation, bring the quantity of produce consumed yearly, as we have already named, to bear on the number of our agricultural friends who are required to cultivite it, and deliver it at the works, we may safely estimate the number this establishment finds employment for, at not less

than one thousand individuals.

We may be allowed now, surely, to boast of a manufacturing establishment at Kingston, the pride of the owner, and the admiration of all who have been favored with so minute an inspection of it as the writer. The whole, we believe, is conducted on the strictest principles of justice; and in the various transactions with that numerous public whose business brings them in contact with this truly mammoth establishment of Western Canada, none will be found who can question the impartial sentiments and strictly honorable conduct of its worthy owner. We take leave of him with the most sincere wishes for the continuance of his well deserved prosperity; considering, that he who advances the interests of the community at large, in successfully prosecuting his own business, is entitled to the respectful e insideration of his fellow men.

Let us have a peep at our old favorites, the Mineral Wells, dug within the same four acres on which these extraordinary manufacturing houses are built; but we confess it with some shame, we have no inclination to taste this healthful beverage, after having imbibed no small quantity of the fragrant produce of Malt and Hops, with just a small drop of the "crathur," to keep it in order. We