AUGUST, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S QUARTERS
- 1st day, last quart 0h 24m morn
- 7th day, new moon 4h 46m even
- 15th day, first quart 5h 7m morn
- 23d day, full moon 4h 48m morn
- 30th day, last quart 5h 31m morn

D M	D W	CALENDAR.	☉ Rise		☉ Set	
1	Th	Lammas Day Bat. of Nile	4	52	7	8
2	Fr	☽ rises midnight *Very sultry*	4	53	7	7
3	W	*indeed*	4	54	7	6
4	Th	☽ rises 1½h morn *Clear*	4	55	7	5
5	Fr	*fine*	4	56	7	4
6	Sa	Transfig. of our Lord *weather*	4	57	7	3
7	*Su*	10th Sund. aft Trinity	4	58	7	2
8	M	☽ sets 7½h aft	4	59	7	1
9	Tu	*Sultry*	5	0	7	0
10	W	St. Lawrence *with*	5	2	6	58
11	Th	☽ sets 9h aft *thunder*	5	4	6	56
12	Fr		5	5	6	55
13	Sa	Qn. Adelaide born, 1796 *Rain*	5	6	6	54
14	*Su*	11th Sun aft Trinity *in many*	5	7	6	53
15	M	*places*	5	8	6	52
16	Tu	Bat Detroit. '12 ☽ sets 1h mo	5	9	6	51
17	W	*Cloudy*	5	10	6	50
18	Th	☽ sets 3h morn	5	11	6	49
19	Fr	*Clear and*	5	12	6	48
20	Sa	*fine*	5	13	6	47
21	*Su*	12 S aft T King Wm IV born,	5	14	6	46
22	M	☽ rises 5h aft [1765	5	16	6	44
23	Tu	*Rather*	5	17	6	43
24	W	St Bartholomew *change-*	5	18	6	42
25	Th	☽ rises 8¼h aft *able*	5	20	6	40
26	Fr	[9½h aft	5	22	6	38
27	Sa	Revo. Brussels, 1830 ☽ rises	5	23	6	37
28	*Su*	13h Su aft Tri. St Augustine	5	26	6	34
29	M	St Jo Bap beheaded. *Cloudy*	5	28	6	32
30	Tu		5	29	6	31
31	W	☽ rises midnight	5	30	6	30

the people; establishing a marriage law equal to all denominations of christians;—and an administration which, as it would have to depend on the people, would necessarily strive to obtain their esteem, by turning its back upon official slanderers, rewarding honesty, merit and ability, punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent, promoting piety and virtue by precept and example, and doing away the heart burnings that exist among the people, who see clearly, that as things are now ordered, the only road to promotion is that of servility and meanness, and that before a man can be esteemed worthy of promotion by the rulers of the people, he must become deservedly unpopular among his neighbours—then, but not till then, is he a dutiful and loyal subject, of the genuine stamp —*a brother* of the few who assume power without right—yea, a brother, worthy of all acceptation!

UPPER CANADA TAXES & REVENUES.

We went into a full explanation on this head last year. The taxes being chiefly indirect, are far greater in amount than people in general are aware of. The Post Office is a tax of several thousand pounds yearly; the East India Company's monopoly is a tax of several thousands of pounds paid to that Company; the employment at high salaries of persons having no intention to remain long among us is a grievous tax; there are also assessed taxes, about $50,000 yearly paid to district treasurers, and expended by the justices; and duties or taxes on still and tavern and shop licences, and on imported goods of nearly every sort—half a dollar on every barrel of salt, to pay the war losses; so much of a tax on imported spirituous liquors, wines, sugar, coffee, molasses, iron, iron ware, horses, crockery ware, glass and glassware, tobacco, snuff, castings, soap, drugs, oils, paints, cloths and all sorts of dry goods, books, paper, &c. &c.; also a tax on dogs in towns; a tax on wild lands; a tax in shape of high official fees for what could be done far cheaper; the pedlar's tax; the tax on auctioneers; tax on physicians and surgeons' licences; police town tax; assessed taxes on dwelling-houses, shops, stores, saw-mills, grist mills, oxen, cows, storehouses, horses, pleasure carriages, &c.; tax on marrying by licence; tax on Quakers, Menonists and Tunkards. These, with militia fines, excessive costs in civil suits, Fines, Forfeitures and Ferries generally, crown reserves, clergy reserves, absentee proprietors, and the legislative council as now constituted, amount to a good round sum yearly. Then from the revenues of the colony are paid, pensions enormous, high salaries to official functionaries of various kinds, salaries to the church of England clergy, besides 1-7th of the lands; salaries to the bishop and clergy of the church of Rome, salaries to the church of Scotland ministers, and all these chiefly without the interference or control of the people or their representatives, who are very seldom informed how much revenue has been collected, or to what purpose one half of it has been applied. In addition to the taxes above mentioned, our consumption of an immense quantity of English manufactures, is an indirect tax of great value paid to the British government, while the carrying trade being in the hands of English merchants, enriches the nation. Canada Wheat and Flour are allowed to be imported into Great Britain at a lower rate of duty than from other countries, to enable the Canadians to pay for the British goods sent hither.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Keep out of debt to the merchants—rather deny yourselves some luxury you have been accustomed to, than allow your name to go in the store books; for debt begets lawsuits, and lawsuits are the highroad to poverty and degradation.

Strive above all things to give your children a virtuous education—set a good example before their eyes, at your own fireside—and strive to implant in the bosoms of your sons that manly spirit of honest independence which would induce them through life to seek the welfare of their country, and the happiness of their fellow creatures, above worldly honours and advantage to themselves.

I caution you against placing too much confidence in Banks. Keep out of debt to them. Give a preference to gold and silver instead of bank paper, wherever and whenever it may be in your power. Be very cautious about chartering banks, and if you do charter them, let their capital be moderate, proportioned to the estimated wants of the sections of the country in which they are located. Avoid giving an exclusive monopoly to one banking insti-