

MOON'S QUARTERS { 2d day, last quart 6h 33m even
9th day, new moon 8h 30m mor
16th day, first quart 9h 46m even
24th day, full moon 3h 48m even

D	D	CALENDAR.	Rise	Set
M	W			
1	Fr	☉ rises 11h aft. <i>Now</i>	4 29	7 31
2	Sa	Visit of B. V. Mary <i>sultry</i>	4 29	7 31
3	Su	5th Sunday aft Trinity <i>Some</i>	4 30	7 30
4	Mo	U. S. decl. of Independ. 1776	4 30	7 30
5	Tu	(Jefferson & Adams died, '26)	4 30	7 30
6	W	Algiers taken, 1830 <i>distant</i>	4 31	7 29
7	Th	☉ rises 2h morn. <i>Thunder.</i>	4 31	7 29
8	Fr	<i>Sultry.</i>	4 32	7 28
9	Sa	☉ sets 7h 24m aft <i>Now refresh-</i>	4 32	7 28
10	Su	6th Sunday aft Trinity <i>ing</i>	4 33	7 27
11	Mo	☉ sets 9h aft <i>showers.</i>	4 33	7 27
12	Tu	French Revolution, 1789.	4 34	7 26
13	W	<i>Clear and pleasant.</i>	4 35	7 25
14	Th	☉ sets 10h aft. <i>Bastille ta-</i>	4 36	7 24
15	Fr	<i>ken, '89.</i>	4 36	7 24
16	Sa	☉ sets midnight <i>A storm</i>	4 37	7 23
17	Su	7th Sunday aft Trinity <i>may</i>	4 37	7 23
18	Mo	Battle Lundy's Lane, 1811 <i>be</i>	4 38	7 22
19	Tu	☉ sets 1h morn. <i>expected</i>	4 39	7 21
20	W	Louis 16 wears <i>bonnet rouge.</i>	4 40	7 20
21	Th	Twilight ends 9h 36m	4 41	7 19
22	Fr	Magdalen	4 42	7 18
23	Sa	☉ sets 3h morn <i>I fear</i>	4 43	7 17
24	Su	8th Sunday after Trinity <i>ice</i>	4 44	7 16
25	Mo	St. James <i>shall have</i>	4 45	7 15
26	Tu	Revolution in France, 1830	4 46	7 14
27	W	[York Co. elec. end. 23 a little	4 47	7 13
28	Th	27. Fall of Robespierre, '94.	4 48	7 12
29	Fr	☉ rises 10h aft <i>too much rain</i>	4 49	7 11
30	Sa	O'Connell elected at Clare, '29	4 50	7 10
31	Su	9th Sunday aft Tri. <i>this month</i>	4 51	7 9

confirmed—but if opposed, the report will have to be confirmed, annulled or modified by the verdict of a jury.

31. No highway is to be laid out or altered so as to lead through any orchard or garden, or to remove any building, without the consent of the owner.

32. Width of roads to be laid out after January 19, 1824, to be not less than 40 nor more than 60 feet wide; this not to interfere with the width of roads previously established by law.

35. If the owner of the land through which a new road may pass will not take the lands through which the old road passed, as a compensation, they may be sold by a surveyor—and if the owner of the land forming the new road will not receive it as a compensation, a jury shall determine his damages.

34. When any road shall be laid out and not confirmed by the Quarter Sessions, the party applying for the survey shall pay the charges of survey.

35. When Surveyors of Highways shall be of opinion that aid in money beyond the statute labour is wanting for any work of public advantage, on the highways, they are required to certify the Justices in Quarter Sessions, who may direct the work to be done, and apply in each case, not over £50 out of the district funds to that purpose.

36. If any road shall be altered, the new one shall not be less in width than the old.

37. By Statute, Chap. X. 4th Geo. IV. it is enacted, that when application is made to any surveyor of highways to have any new road laid out or altered, those applying (after sale of old road so altered and proceeds paid to owner of the new) shall be liable to pay any further sum which shall be deemed due by a jury summoned according to the provisions of the road laws; and in case the owner of the lands taken for new roads shall apply for compensation within three months after report of new road, no order shall issue to do statute labour on said new road, unless on proof that the owner has been fully compensated, or has given a release. But the Justices in quarter sessions may pay for the land taken if the alteration shall appear to them to be of manifest utility to the public at large.

38. Surveyors of highways shall not sell any portions of the original government appropriations or allowances for roads and highways in the townships of this province.

RIGHTS

demanded by the Canadians, but actually withheld by the Government.

1. The entire control of the whole provincial revenue to be vested in the representatives of the people in parliament.

2. The Independence of the Judges of the land—their removal to take place only upon a joint address of the senate and assembly—their appointment to be from among men not intimately connected with the political business of the province.

3. An independent Legislative Council or Senate, instead of the assemblage of priests, placemen and pensioners, now employed as lawgivers.

4. An administration or Executive Govern-

ment responsible to the province for its actions.

5. Equal rights to every religious denomination, and the exclusion of the priesthood from a participation in temporal power.

6. The right of voting by ballot, and in places convenient to the people, instead of obliging them to vote at distant places, often inconvenient and expensive to attend at.

7. The power of amending the constitution and laws, so that the representatives of less than one-third of the people, would not (as at present is the case) be enabled to pass laws binding (in every instance) the other two-thirds, even when against their will, as expressed by their members.

8. The right to exclude from seats in the House of Assembly, official persons depending on the executive for their daily bread, and liable to be removed from office at pleasure.

Were the above fundamental rights recognized, there can be no doubt but that a prudent appropriation of the revenue to objects of public improvement would follow:—also, laws authorizing the property of persons dying without wills to be divided among their children; establishing local banks under judicious regulations; diminishing the cost and trouble of obtaining justice, in civil and criminal suits; simplifying the law of libel, and jury trial system; diminishing or doing away heavy fees of office; placing the control of education in the hands of persons elected by