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LONDON ALMANAC,

AND

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

FOR THE (LEAP) YEAR

1856.

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USEFUL TO ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.
THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,
WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE LONDON
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ARE ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THIS MERIDIAN.

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ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1856.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year, the latter visible.

- I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 5th, invisible.
- II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 20th, visible early in the morning, as follows: begins 2h. 17m.; middle, 4h. 52m.; ends, 5h. 22m.
- III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 28th, invisible.
- IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 13th, in the evening visible. The beginning of this Eclipse will not be visible in the United States, and the Moon will rise with the Eclipse upon it, at about 5 o'clock 15 m., being eclipsed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ digits at that time; middle, 5 h. 22 m.; ends, 7 h. 11 m.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1856.

- Venus will be Morning Star until July 19th, then Evening Star until May 10th, 1857.
- Mars will be Morning Star until April 1st, then Evening Star until June 7th, 1857.
- Jupiter will be evening Star until March 5th, then Morning Star until Sept. 26th, then Evening Star until April 11th, 1857.
- Saturn will be Evening Star until June 24th, then Morning Star until Dec. 31st, then Evening Star until July 10th, 1857.

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SEX...

1st MONTH, JANUARY, 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon.	First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
7 5 53 Ev.	14 10 19 M'n	21 10 5 Ev.	30 3 11 Ev.

YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	SUN		SHADOW			MOON	REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			RISES.	SETS.	AT			RISES AND	
					NOON-MARK			SETS.	
1	Tu	17	35	4 33	12	3	44	Rises	Circumcision. Burke born 1730.
2	W	27	35	4 33	12	4	12	1 49m	Cicero born, B. C. 107.
3	Th	37	35	4 34	12	4	40	2 57	Earthquake in Canada, 1663.
4	Fr	47	35	4 36	12	5	7	4 10	Battle of Citate, 1854.
5	Sat	57	35	4 37	12	5	34	5 20	Epiphany.
6	S	67	35	4 37	12	6	1	6 33	Sir T. Lawrence died 1830.
7	M	77	34	4 38	12	6	27	7 40m	Galileo died 1612.
8	Tu	87	34	4 40	12	6	53	Sets	Fontenelle died 1757.
9	W	97	34	4 40	12	7	18	6 44ev	Moon in Perigee.
10	Th	107	34	4 42	12	7	43	8 3	Linnaeus died 1778.
11	Fr	117	34	4 42	12	8	7	9 22	Sir C. Bagot, Gov. Gen. 1842.
12	Sat	127	34	4 42	12	8	30	10 39	C. J. Fox born 1749.
13	S	137	33	4 43	12	8	53	11 56	Halley died 1801.
14	M	147	32	4 46	12	9	16	morn	born 1726.

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Henry Taylor

24 MONTH, FEBRUARY, 29 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon.	First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
6 5 12 M'n	12 8 48 Ev.	20 4 16 Ev.	28 8 18 Ev.

DAYS OF		SUN		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.		
YE. & C. M.	MO. & D.	R. & S.	S. & T.	A. & P.	W. & M.	R. & S.	SETS.			
		19	5	2	13	52	5	58	Battle of Brienne 1814.	
33	1	18	5	10	12	13	59	4	10	Landen died 1825.
34	2	17	5	12	12	14	6	3	19	Quinquagesima.
35	M	15	5	13	12	14	12	6	19	Order of St. Patrick in. 1783.
36	Tu	14	5	14	12	14	17	7	8	Shrove Tuesday.
37	W	13	5	15	12	14	22	7	48	Ash Wednesday.
38	Th	12	5	16	12	14	25	8	18	Moon in Perigee.
39	Fr	11	5	17	12	14	28			Mary Q. of Scots born 1587.
40	Sat	10	5	19	12	14	30	9	39ev	Canada ceded to Brit. 1763.
41	S	9	5	21	12	14	30	10	56	1st S. in Lent. Q. V. m. 1840.
42	M	8	5	23	12	14	31		morn	(10) Bat. of Sabraon 1846.
43	Tu	7	5	24	12	14	31	0	12	Lady Jane Grey beh. 1554.
44	W	5	5	25	12	14	30	1	24	Benvenuto Cellini died 1570.
45	Th	3	5	26	12	14	29	2	41	Valentine's day.
46	Fr	2	5	27	12	14	26	3	49	(16) Lind'y Murray d. 1826.
47	Sat	0	5	28	12	14	23	4	50	Treaty of Ghent 1815.
48	S	0	5	30	12	14	19	5	41	2d Sunday in Lent.
49	M	0	5	31	12	14	14	6	17	Canada settled 1534.
50	Tu	0	5	32	12	14	9	6	50	Galileo born 1564.
51	W	0	5	34	12	14	3	7	18	Voltaire born 1694.
52	Th	0	5	35	12	13	56	7	37	Capitula'n of Trinidad 1757.
53	Fr	0	5	37	12	13	49			Moon in Apogee.
54	Sat	0	5	38	12	13	41	8	25ev	Louis Philippe abd. 1830.
55	S	0	5	39	12	13	32	9	38	3d Sunday in Lent.
56	M	0	5	40	12	13	23	10	30	Christopher Wren died 1723.
57	Tu	0	5	41	12	13	13	11	36	James Harvey born 1714.
58	W	0	5	43	12	13	3		morn	Sir J'n Colborne, Gov. 1838.
59	Th	0	5	45	12	12	52	0	45	Montaigne born 1533.
60	Fr	0	5	46	12	12	41	2	3	George Buchanan died 1582.

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FEBRUARY MEMORANDA.

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Henry Hayter
London
P. S.

3d MONTH,

MARCH,

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES

New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter.

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
 6 3 15 13 5 12 M'n. 21 40 41 M'n. 29 9 7 M'n.

YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH	SUN		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			RISES.	SETS.	AT NOON-MARK	AT	RISES AND SETS.		
61	Sat	1	5 48	12 28	12 28	Rises		St. David's day.	
62	Su	2	6 36	12 16	12 16	4 4m		4th Sunday in Lent.	
63	M	3	6 34	12 8	12 8	4 56		Great fire at Canton 1820.	
64	Tu	4	6 33	11 49	11 49	5 40		Brazil discovered 1486.	
65	W	5	6 32	11 35	11 35	6 13		Layard born 1817.	
66	Th	6	6 30	11 21	11 21	6 43		Moon in Perigee.	
67	Fr	7	6 28	11 8	11 8	7 10		William III. died 1702.	
68	Sat	8	6 26	10 51	10 51	32		Lord Collingwood died 1810.	
69	S	9	6 25	10 35	10 35	Sets		5th Sunday in Lent.	
70	M	10	6 23	10 19	10 19	11 11ev		Botany Bay disc. 1787.	
71	Tu	11	6 21	10 3	10 3	morn		Tasso born 1517.	
72	W	12	6 19	9 49	9 49	0 29		St. Gregory. Chelsea hospital founded 1682.	
73	Th	13	6 18	9 30	9 30	1 41		Klopstock died 1803.	
74	Fr	14	6 16	9 3	9 3	2 45		[55. Palm Sunday.	
75	Sat	15	6 15	8 42	8 5	3 40		Cæsar invades Britain B. C.	
76	S	16	6 13	8 39	8 39	4 33		St. Patrick.	
77	M	17	6 11	8 21	8 21	5 57		Princess Louisa born 1848.	
78	Tu	18	6 9	8 3	8 3	5 1		Isaac Newton died 1727.	
79	W	19	6 7	7 46	7 46	5 44		Moon in Apogee.	
80	Th	20	6 5	7 28	7 28	6 2		Good Friday.	
81	Fr	21	6 3	6 11	6 11	9 6 20		Goethe died 1832.	
82	Sat	22	6 2	6 1	6 1	Rises		Kotzebue killed 1819.	
83	S	23	6 1	6 33	6 33	8 24ev		Q. Elizabeth died 1603.	
84	M	24	5 58	6 14	6 14	9 28		Lady Day.	
85	Tu	25	5 56	6 15	6 15	10 37		B'k of England chart. 1694.	
86	W	26	5 55	6 12	6 12	11 44		Peace of Amiens 1802.	
87	Th	27	5 53	6 18	6 18	5 19 morn		Abercrombie died 1801.	
88	Fr	28	5 51	6 19	6 19	5 0 0 51		[Sunday.	
89	Sat	29	5 49	6 20	6 20	1 56		Swedenborg died 1772. Low	
90	S	30	5 47	6 21	6 21	2 49		Beethoven died 1827.	
91	M	31	5 46	6 22	6 22	3 41			

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MARCH MEMORANDA.

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March

Friday

51 days

4th MONTH.

APRIL,

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES

New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter.

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
 5 0 29 M'n. 11 23 Ev. 20 3 50 M'n. 27 6 2 Ev.

YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	DAYS OF		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			RISES.	SETS.	AT NOON-MARK	RISES AND SETS.			
92	Tu	1	5 44	6 24	12 3 47		Rises	April Fools day.	
93	W	2	5 42	6 25	12 3 29		4 41m	Battle of Copenhagen 1801.	
94	Th	3	5 40	6 26	12 3 11		5 7	Bishop Heber died 1826.	
95	Fr	4	5 39	6 27	12 2 53		5 30	Moon in Perigee.	
96	Sat	5	5 37	6 29	12 2 35		5 51	Canada discovered 1499.	
97	S	6	5 35	6 30	12 2 18		Sets	2nd Sunday after Easter.	
98	M	7	5 34	6 31	12 2 1		10 40ev	Wordsworth born 1770.	
99	Tu	8	5 32	6 32	12 1 44		11 22	Money first coined B. C. 869.	
100	W	9	5 30	6 33	12 1 27		morn	Lord Lovat executed 1747.	
101	Th	10	5 28	6 34	12 1 10		9 31	(11.) Canning Geo. b. 1770.	
102	Fr	11	5 27	6 35	12 0 54		1 32	Cor. of Wm. & Mary 1689.	
103	Sat	12	5 25	6 37	12 0 38		2 20	America discovered 1492.	
104	S	13	5 23	6 37	12 0 23		2 27	3rd Sunday after Easter.	
105	M	14	5 22	6 38	12 0 7		3 28	Peace with France 1814.	
106	Tu	15	5 20	6 40	11 59 53		3 49	Battle of Culloden 1746.	
107	W	16	5 19	6 41	11 59 38		4 7	Moon in Apogee.	
108	Th	17	5 17	6 42	11 59 24		4 27	Brock's mon. dest. 1840.	
109	Fr	18	5 15	6 43	11 59 11		Rises	First newspaper in America	
110	Sat	19	5 13	6 45	11 58 57		6 13ev	Byron died 1824. [1704.	
111	S	20	5 12	6 46	11 58 44		7 17	4th Sunday after Easter.	
112	M	21	5 10	6 47	11 58 32		8 25	Battle of Landshut 1809.	
113	Tu	22	5 8	6 48	11 58 20		9 36	Allies attack Odessa 1854.	
114	W	23	5 7	6 49	11 58 8		10 43	St. George's day.	
115	Th	24	5 6	6 50	11 57 58		11 47ev	(25.) Parliament Houses in	
116	Fr	25	5 4	6 52	11 57 47		morn	Montreal de. by fire 1849.	
117	Sat	26	5 3	6 53	11 57 37		0 42	War betw. Russia & Turkey	
118	S	27	5 1	6 53	11 57 27		1 32	Rogation Sunday. [1828.	
119	M	28	5 0	6 54	11 57 18		2 10	Flight of Mahomet 622.	
120	Tu	29	4 58	6 56	11 57 9		2 42	War with France 1803	
121	W	30	4 57	6 57	11 57 0		3 7	S. Ocean Wave burnt 1853.	

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*April 1st
30 days*

5th MONTH,

MAY,

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter.

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
 4 9 18 M 11 3 21 M 19 6 33 Ev. 27 6 9 M'n.

YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	SUN.		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			RISES.	SETS.	AT	NON-MARK.	RISES AND	SETS.	
122	Th	1	4 56	6 57	11 56	11 56	11	Sets	Ascension day, Holy Thurs.
123	Fr	2	4 55	6 59	11 56	11 56	4 49	ev	Moon in Perigee.
124	Sat	3	4 53	7 1	11 56	11 56	6 10		Archbis. Sharpe mur. 1679.
125	S	4	4 52	7 2	11 56	11 56	7 35		Sunday after Ascension.
126	M	5	4 50	7 3	11 56	11 56	8 55		Napoleon died 1821.
127	Tu	6	4 49	7 4	11 56	11 56	10 7		St. John the Evangelist.
128	W	7	4 48	7 5	11 56	11 56	11 20		Rus. cross'd the Pruth 1828.
129	Th	8	4 47	7 6	11 56	11 56	morn		Duke of Norfolk beh. 1572.
130	Fr	9	4 46	7 7	11 56	11 56	0 13		Battle of Adda 1799.
131	Sat	10	4 45	7 8	11 56	11 56	0 52		Battle of Tournay 1794.
132	S	11	4 43	7 9	11 56	11 56	1 28		Whit Sunday.
133	M	12	4 42	7 10	11 56	11 56	1 53		(11) Lord Chatham d. 1778.
134	Tu	13	4 41	7 11	11 56	11 56	2 13		Dr. Solander died 1782.
135	W	14	4 40	7 12	11 56	11 56	2 32		Moon in Apogee.
136	Th	15	4 39	7 13	11 56	11 56	2 50		Vaccination discov. 1796.
137	Fr	16	4 38	7 14	11 56	11 56	3 6		De Thoyras Papin d. 1725.
138	Sat	17	4 37	7 15	11 56	11 56	3 24		Battle of Caya 1709.
139	S	18	4 36	7 16	11 56	11 56	3 45		Trinity Sunday.
140	M	19	4 35	7 17	11 56	11 56	Rises		(18) Matthew Prior d. 1721.
141	Tu	20	4 34	7 18	11 56	11 56	8 31	ev	Lafayette died 1834.
142	W	21	4 33	7 19	11 56	11 56	9 36		(20) Columbus died 1506.
143	Th	22	4 32	7 20	11 56	11 56	10 39		Battle of Fontenoy 1747.
144	Fr	23	4 31	7 21	11 56	11 56	11 33		Jamestown settled 1607.
145	Sat	24	4 31	7 23	11 56	11 56	morn		Queen Victoria born 1819.
146	S	25	4 30	7 23	11 56	11 56	0 7		1st Sunday after Trinity.
147	M	26	4 30	7 24	11 56	11 56	0 43		(25) Princ'ss Helena b. 1846.
148	Tu	27	4 29	7 25	11 56	11 56	1 10		Thomas Nugent died 1772.
149	W	28	4 28	7 26	11 57	11 57	1 34		Fort George taken 1814.
150	Th	29	4 27	7 27	11 57	11 57	1 53		Restora. of King Charles.
151	Fr	30	4 27	7 27	11 57	11 57	2 18		Moon in Perigee.
152	Sat	31	4 26	7 28	11 57	11 57	2 48		Frankfort st. Europa burnt.

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MAY MEMORANDA.

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W. H. W.

W. H. W.

Grace

W. H. W.

6th MONTH,

JUNE,

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES

New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter.

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
 2 6 16 Ev. 10 8 26 M'n. 18 6 28 M'n. 25 4 53 M'n.

DAYS OF			SUN		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	RISES.	SETS.	AT		RISES AND		
					NOON-MARK		SETS.		
153	S	1	4 27	7 30	11 57	24	Set	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	
154	M	2	4 26	7 30	11 57	44	Set	Boats in London 1780.	
155	Tu	3	4 25	7 31	11 57	53	8 58	Zurich taken 1799.	
156	W	4	4 25	7 31	11 58	3	10 2	Rus. cross'd the Pruth 1853.	
157	Th	5	4 24	7 32	11 58	13	10 5	Printers' strike in Tor. 1854.	
158	Fr	6	4 23	7 33	11 58	24	11 28	Gavazzi riots in Queb. 1853.	
159	Sat	7	4 24	7 34	11 58	35	11 56	French took the Mamelon.	
160	S	8	4 24	7 34	11 58	46	morn	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	
161	M	9	4 24	7 34	11 58	58	0 16	Earl of Chatham bur. 1778.	
162	Tu	10	4 23	7 35	11 59	10	0 37	Old Pretender born 1688.	
163	W	11	4 23	7 35	11 59	22	0 55	Moon in Apogee.	
164	Th	12	4 23	7 36	11 59	34	1 8	Sir Ed. Sherburn kill. 1646.	
165	Fr	13	4 23	7 37	11 59	47	1 29	Corsica taken 1769.	
166	Sat	14	4 23	7 37	11 59	59	1 48	Archbis. Sudbury died 1381.	
167	S	15	4 23	7 37	12 0	12	2 12	4th Sun. af. Trin. Upres tak.	
168	M	16	4 23	7 38	12 0	25	2 42	by Fr. 1794. Str. G. West-	
169	Tu	17	4 23	7 38	12 0	38	Rises	urn & Sirius ar. at N. Y.	
170	W	18	4 23	7 38	12 0	51	3 29ev	Bat. of Water. 1815. [1838.	
171	Th	19	4 23	7 38	12 1	4	9 27	(18) Attack on the Malakoff.	
172	Fr	20	4 23	7 38	12 1	17	10 8	Accession of Victoria.	
173	Sat	21	4 23	7 38	12 1	30	10 44	Proclamation.	
174	S	22	4 24	7 40	12 1	43	11 4	5th Sunday after Trinity.	
175	M	23	4 24	7 40	12 1	56	11 41	Battle of Crevelt 1758.	
176	Tu	24	4 24	7 41	12 2	9	morn	St. John the Baptist.	
177	W	25	4 24	7 41	12 2	21	0 2	Moon in Perigee. [1854.	
178	Th	26	4 25	7 41	12 2	34	0 23	Rus. aban. siege of Silistra	
179	Fr	27	4 25	7 41	12 2	46	0 46	Baron Van Swieten d. 1772.	
180	Sat	28	4 26	7 40	12 2	58	1 12	Great fire at Quebec 1843.	
181	S	29	4 26	7 40	12 3	10	1 42	6th Sun af. Trin. [as 1584.	
182	M	30	4 27	7 40	12 3	22	2 22	Wm. III. Prince of Orange	

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JULY MEMORANDA.

1 William Lawrence
 2 London Canada
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 4 West North America
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 6 Martha Grace Lawrence
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 8 London Canada West
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 10 North America
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 12 Charles Lawrence
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 14 London Canada
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 16 West North America
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 18 Martha Grace Lawrence
 19
 20 is my name England
 21
 22 is my nation London
 23
 24 is my dwelling place
 25
 26 and heaven is my
 27
 28 expectation 1856
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5th MONTH, AUGUST, 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
8 6 58 Ev.	16 0 31 Mh.	22 3 43 Ev.	30 9 49 Mfn.

DAY OF MONTH.	RISES.	SETS.	SHADOW		MOON	REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			AT MOON-MARK.	RISES AND SETS.		
214 Fr	1 4 54	18 12	0 0	0 0	Sets.	Storm in the W. Indies 1785.
215 Sat	2 4 55	7 17	12 5	5 55	8 43ev	John Thorpe died 1792.
216 S	3 4 56	7 16	12 5	5 51	9 1	11th Sunday after Trinity.
217 M	4 4 57	7 15	12 5	5 46	9 20	(3) Columbus sail fr. Spain
218 Tu	5 4 58	7 14	12 5	5 40	9 35	Moon in Apogee [1492.
219 W	6 4 59	7 13	12 5	5 33	9 54	Prince Alfred born 1844.
220 Th	7 4 59	7 12	12 5	5 26	10 14	Benzelius died 1848.
221 Fr	8 5 17	10 12	5 19	10 38		[1855.
222 Sat	9 5 27	9 12	5 11	11 4		Bombardment of Sweaborg
223 S	10 5 37	7 12	5 1	11 42ev		23th Sunday after Trinity.
224 M	11 5 47	6 12	4 53	morn		(10) John de Witt sur. 1672.
225 Tu	12 5 57	5 12	4 42	0 27		George IV. born 1762.
226 W	13 5 67	4 12	4 33	1 27		Battle of Blenheim, Duke of
227 Th	14 5 77	1 12	4 22	2 34		[Schomberg land in Ireland
228 Fr	15 5 87	0 12	4 11	3 51		Assumption B. V. M. [1689.
229 Sat	16 5 96	59 12	3 3	5 12		Bombardment 1541.
230 S	17 5 16	57 12	3 43	6 32		13th Sunday after Trinity.
231 M	18 5 26	56 12	3 33	Rises		Victoria Q. dowag. 1786.
232 Tu	19 5 36	55 12	3 18	8 53ev		Lord Seares murder 1460.
233 W	20 5 46	53 12	3 5	9 19		Lætitia Pilkington d. 1750.
234 Th	21 5 56	51 12	3 51	9 46		(20) Ashburton treaty ratifi.
235 Fr	22 5 66	48 12	2 38	10 15		Bat. of Loughclera 1138.
236 Sat	23 5 17	6 47	2 21	10 58		N. Y. ced. to England 1667.
237 S	24 5 18	6 46	2 5	11 47		14th Sunday after Trinity.
238 M	25 5 19	6 45	1 48	morn		Prince Arsen born 1819.
239 Tu	26 5 20	6 43	1 32	0 47		Battle of Cressy 1346.
240 W	27 5 20	6 41	1 15	1 54		Jacques Thomp. d. 1748.
241 Th	28 5 22	6 39	12 0	3 3		St. John Baptist beheaded.
242 Fr	29 5 24	6 37	12 0	3 7		Battle of Mohatz 1526.
243 Sat	30 5 25	6 35	12 0	3 12		
244 S	31 5 26	6 34	12 0	3 7 25ev		15th Sunday after Trinity.

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AUGUST MEMORANDA.

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9th MONTH, SEPTEMBER, 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter. New Moon.

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
 7 10 33 M'n. 14 8 44 M'n. 21 0 24 M'n. 28 10 24 Ev.

YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	SUN		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			RISES.	SETS.	AT NOON-MARK	RISES AND SETS.			
245	M	1	5 27	6 33	11 59	44	7 43	ev	Moon in Apogee.
246	Tu	2	5 28	6 31	11 59	44	7 59		Earthquake at Cairo 1754.
247	W	3	5 29	6 29	11 59	46	8 18		Battle of Worcester 1651.
248	Th	4	5 30	6 27	11 59	46	8 39		(3) Samuel died 1658.
249	Fr	5	5 32	6 25	11 58	26	9 3		The Boxer taken 1814.
250	Sat	6	5 33	6 23	11 58	6	9 36		Lafayette born 1757.
251	S	7	5 34	6 22	11 57	46	10 16		16th Sunday after Trinity.
252	M	8	5 34	6 20	11 57	26	11 8		FALL OF SEBASTOPOL 1855.
253	Tu	9	5 36	6 18	11 57	5	morn		Fall of Table Rock 1853.
254	W	10	5 37	6 17	11 56	49	0 11		Hurricane in W. Ind's 1776.
255	Th	11	5 38	6 15	11 56	24	1 23		Battle of Quesnoy 1793.
256	Fr	12	5 39	6 13	11 56	3	2 40		Battle of Limbach 1793.
257	Sat	13	5 40	6 11	11 55	42	4 3		Montcalm killed 1759.
258	S	14	5 41	6 10	11 55	21	Rises		17th Sunday after Trinity.
259	M	15	5 42	6 8	11 55	6	55	ev	Allies ! at Eupatoria 1854.
260	Tu	16	5 44	6 6	11 54	39	7 21		New York taken 1776.
261	W	17	5 45	6 4	11 54	18	7 46		Finland ceded to Rus. 1809.
262	Th	18	5 45	6 2	11 53	57	8 18		Quebec sur. to the British.
263	Fr	19	5 47	6 1	11 53	36	8 54		Battle of Poitiers 1356.
264	Sat	20	5 48	5 58	11 53	15	9 43		Battle of the Alma 1854.
265	S	21	5 49	5 57	11 52	54	10 39		18th Sunday after Trinity.
266	M	22	5 51	5 55	11 52	33	11 42		Battle of Rinnick 1789.
267	Tu	23	5 52	5 53	11 52	12	morn		Battle of Piedmont 1794.
268	W	24	5 53	5 52	11 51	52	0 49		(23) Maj. Andre taken 1780.
269	Th	25	5 54	5 50	11 51	31	1 56		Pacific Ocean discov. 1513.
270	Fr	26	5 55	5 47	11 51	10	3 3		Balaklava tak. by Al. 1854.
271	Sat	27	5 57	5 45	11 50	51	4 7		(26) Sir Rich. Steele d. 1729.
272	S	28	5 57	5 44	11 50	39	Sets		19th Sunday after Trinity.
273	M	29	5 58	5 42	11 50	10	6 6	ev	Michaelmas day. Moon in
274	Tu	30	5 59	5 41	11 49	52	6 24		Yorktown inv. 1781. [Apog.

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SEPTEMBER MEMORANDA.

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10th MONTH,

OCTOBER;

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
7 0 14 M'n.	13 5 35 Ev.	20 0 42 Ev.	28 4 30 Ev.

YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	SUN		SHADOW AT NOON-MARK.			MOON RISES AND SETS.	REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
			RISES.	SETS.					
275	W	1	6 0	5 38	11 49	29	Sets	Dardanelles blockad. 1828.	
276	Th	2	6 1	5 37	11 49	10	7 10ev	Mrs. Thompson d. 1794 age	
277	Fr	3	6 3	5 35	11 48	52	7 37	Tillotson b. 1720 [135 yrs.	
278	Sat	4	6 4	5 34	11 48	33	8-14	Jonathan Swift died 1745.	
279	S	5	6 5	5 32	11 48	16	8 59	20th Sunday after Trinity.	
280	M	6	6 6	5 29	11 47	58	9 55	Robert Perrot hanged 1761.	
281	Tu	7	6 8	5 28	11 47	42	11 6	Earl of Halifax ap. Lord	
282	W	8	6 9	5 27	11 47	25	morn	[Lieut. of Ireland 1761.	
283	Th	9	6 10	5 26	11 47	9	0 16	Battle of Savannah 1797.	
284	Fr	10	6 11	5 24	11 46	54	1 34	Mas. at Bast. in Paris 1789.	
285	Sat	11	6 12	5 22	11 46	39	2 54	Bat. of Camperdown 1797.	
286	S	12	6 13	5 20	11 46	24	4 11	21st Sunday after Trinity.	
287	M	13	6 14	5 18	11 46	9	5 36	(12) Colum. first saw Amer.	
288	Tu	14	6 16	5 16	11 45	56	Rises	Battle of Hastings	
289	W	15	6 17	5 15	11 45	44	6 16ev	Massacre at Batavia 1740.	
290	Th	16	6 18	5 14	11 45	31	6 48	Ralph Thoresby d. 1725.	
291	Fr	17	6 19	5 11	11 45	19	7 35	Al. com. siege of Seb. 1854.	
292	Sat	18	6 21	5 9	11 45	8	8 30	St. Luke.	
293	S	19	6 22	5 8	11 44	58	9 28	22d Sun. af. Trin. [W. 1855.	
294	M	20	6 23	5 7	11 44	48	10 40	(18) Gov. G. visit. London C.	
295	Tu	21	6 24	5 6	11 44	37	11 47	Battle of Trafalgar 1805.	
296	W	22	6 26	5 4	11 44	30	morn	Cape Nicholas taken 1793.	
297	Th	23	6 26	5 3	11 44	22	0 54	Battle of Edgehill 1842.	
298	Fr	24	6 27	5 1	11 44	14	2 0	Daniel Webster died 1852.	
299	Sat	25	6 29	4 59	11 44	8	3 2	St. Crispin.	
300	S	26	6 30	4 58	11 44	1	4 13	23d Sunday after Trinity.	
301	M	27	6 31	4 56	11 43	56	5 3	(26) Charge at Balaklava.	
302	Tu	28	6 33	4 55	11 43	52	6 7	St. Simon and St. Jude.	
303	W	29	6 34	4 54	11 43	49	Sets	(28) Earthq. at Lima 1746.	
304	Th	30	6 35	4 52	11 43	46	5 40ev	Jno. Seldon d. 1654. [1772.	
305	Fr	31	6 37	4 51	11 43	44	6 14	Lord Harcourt ap. L. L. of I.	

OCTOBER MEMORANDA.

1 ^{OK} Fear God fear to sin
 2 and then fear nothing
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 5 Fear God fear to sin
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 7 Fear God fear to sin
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 9 Fear God fear to sin
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 11 Love God and keep
 12 his commandments
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 14 Life is uncertain
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 16 death is shure
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 18 Prepare to meet thy
 19 God Remember the
 20 Sabbath day to keep
 21 it holy
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11th MONTH, NOVEMBER, 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter. New Moon.

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
 5 11 33 M'n. 12 3 31 M'n. 19 5 10 M'n. 27 10 37 M'n.

DAYS OF			SUN		SHADOW		MOON		REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
YEAR.	WEEK.	MONTH.	RISES.	SETS.	AT		RISES AND SETS.		
					NOON-MARK.	NOON-MARK.			
306	Sat	1	6 39	4 49	11 43	22	6 57	All Saints.	
307	S	2	6 40	4 48	11 43	22	7 00	24th Sunday after Trinity.	
308	M	3	6 41	4 47	11 43	22	9 1	Acre stormed 1840.	
309	Th	4	6 42	4 46	11 43	43	10 2	Battle of Oblentza 1853.	
310	W	5	6 43	4 45	11 43	46	11 14 ev	Battle of Inkermann 1854.	
311	Th	6	6 45	4 43	11 43	47	morn	Riot at Montreal 1837.	
312	Fr	7	6 46	4 42	11 43	52	9 31	Battle of Tippecanoe 1841.	
313	Sat	8	6 47	4 41	11 43	51	1 47	Cardinal Pole died 1558.	
314	S	9	6 48	4 40	11 44	4	3 4	25th Sunday after Trinity.	
315	M	10	6 49	4 39	11 44	9	4 25	(4) Albert Prince of Wales	
316	Tu	11	6 51	4 37	11 44	16	5 49	Moon in Perigee. [b. 1841.	
317	W	12	6 52	4 36	11 44	21	7 14	Montreal taken 1775.	
318	Th	13	6 54	4 36	11 44	33	8 30	Battle of Arderlecht 1792.	
319	Fr	14	6 55	4 35	11 44	43	Rises	Great storm of Black S. 1854.	
320	Sat	15	6 56	4 34	11 44	53	7 16 ev	Battle of Menin 1493.	
321	S	16	6 58	4 33	11 45	5	8 22	26th Sunday after Trinity.	
322	M	17	6 59	4 32	11 45	17	9 54	(16) Bat. of Sendomir 1794.	
323	Tu	18	7 0	4 31	11 45	30	10 4	Massacre of Sinope 1853.	
324	W	19	7 2	4 29	11 45	44	11 4	Battle of Kocaeli 1647.	
325	Th	20	7 3	4 29	11 45	59	morn	Thos. Shadwell died 1692.	
326	Fr	21	7 4	4 28	11 46	1	0 41	Princess Royal born 1840.	
327	Sat	22	7 6	4 28	11 46	30	1 52	Sir Chas. Shovel d. 1707.	
328	S	23	7 7	4 27	11 46	47	2 58	27th Sun. af. Trin. [1407.	
329	M	24	7 7	4 27	11 47	5	3 58	(23) Duke of Orleans ass.	
330	Tu	25	7 8	4 26	11 47	23	5 3	(24) Lawrence Rick d. 1776.	
331	W	26	7 10	4 26	11 47	43	6 8	Archbis. Sandcroft d. 1693.	
332	Th	27	7 11	4 25	11 48	2	7 14	Princess Mary Ade. b. 1853.	
333	Fr	28	7 12	4 25	11 48	23	Sets	(27) Earthq. at Lisbon 1791.	
334	Sat	29	7 13	4 24	11 48	44	5 43	Earl of March hang. 1390.	
335	S	30	7 14	4 24	11 49	6	6 44	1st Sunday in Advent.	

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Royal Family.

The Queen.

Her Majesty, (ALEXANDRINA) VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, born May 24th, 1819. Succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; proclaimed June 21, 1837; crowned June 28th, 1838; married His Royal Highness ALBERT, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, February 10th, 1840.—Buckingham Palace and St. James' Palace, London; Windsor Castle; Osborne, Isle of Wight; Balmoral, Aberdeenshire, N. B.

Issue.

H. R. H. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21st, 1840.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Dublin, K. G., born Nov. 9th, 1841.

H. R. H. Princess ALICE MAUD MARY, born April 15th, 1843.

H. R. H. Prince ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, born August 6th, 1844.

H. R. H. Princess HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born May 25th, 1846.

H. R. H. Princess LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA, born March 18th, 1848.

H. R. H. Prince ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, born May 1st, 1850.

H. R. H. Prince LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, born April 7th, 1853.

Members of the Royal Family.

Cambridge, 2d Duke of, H. R. H. Prince GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, K. G., K. P., G. C. H., born 26th March, 1819.

Cumberland, 2d Duke of, H. R. H. GEORGE FREDERICK ALEXANDER CHARLES AUGUSTUS, K. G., born 1819.

Members of the Royal Family who are not members of the British Peerage.

H. R. H. MARY, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25th, 1776.

H. R. H. VICTORIA MARY, Duchess of Kent, born August 17, 1786.

H. R. H. Princess AUGUSTA, of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born July 17th, 1822.

H. R. H. Princess MARY of Cambridge, born Nov. 27, 1833.

English Ministry.

First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bt.

Lord President of the Council, Earl of Granville.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle.

Secretary of State, Home Department, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, G. B. C.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon, K. G.

Secretary for the Colonies, Sir W. Molesworth.

Secretary of the War Department, Lord Panmure, K.T.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.

President of the Board of Control, Rt. Hon. R. Vernon Smith.

Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Sir Benjamin Hall.

Secretary at War, Frederick Peel, Esq.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl of Harrowby.

ENGLISH MINISTRY—CONTINUED.

Postmaster General, Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
Without office, Marquis of Lansdowne.
Hereditary Lord Grand Chamberlains, Marquis of Clonmondely and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.
Lord Steward, Earl Spencer, K. G.
Hereditary Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, K. G.
Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington.
President of the Board of Trade, Lord Stanley, of Alderley.
Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Paymaster General, Rt. Hon. C. P. Bouverie, M. P.
Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Bessborough.
Junior Lords of the Treasury, Lord Duncan, Viscount Monck, C. S. Fortescue, Esq., Hon. H. B. W. Brand.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral M. F. Berkeley, Admiral H. Eden, Captain P. Richards, Captain A. Milne, Sir R. Peel, Bar't.
Secretaries of the Treasury, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, S. Wilson, Esq.
Secretary of the Admiralty, R. Bernal Osborne, Esq.
Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control, W. D. Seymour, Esq., Sir T. N. Redington, Bar't.
General Commanding in Chief, Viscount Hardinge, G. C. B.
Clerk of the Ordnance, W. Monsell, Esq.
Judge Advocate General, Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers.
Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bar't.
President of the Poor Law Board, Right Hon. M. T. Baines.
President of the Board of Health, William Cowper, Esq.
Lords Justices of Chancery, Sir J. L. K. Bruce, Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. Page Wood.
Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Romilly.
Attorney General, Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.
Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethel, Q. C.

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle, K. G.
Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady.
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Chief Secretary, Right Hon. C. Horsman.
Attorney General, Right Hon. W. Keogh, Q. C.
Solicitor General, J. D. Fitzgerald, Esq., Q. C.
Commander of the Forces, General Lord Seaton.

Scotland.

Lord Advocate, Right Hon. J. Moncrieff.
Solicitor General, E. F. Maitland, Esq.

ANDREWS & COOMBE,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

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A. A. ANDREWS, Jr.,
 THOMAS COOMBE.

STATIONERS' HALL,
London, C. W.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—CONTINUED.

men, Crown Lands Department; John Booth, Elizabethtown; Publius V. Elmore, Belleville; David Gibson, Township of York; W. Hawkins, Toronto; John Stoughton Dennis, Weston; and John Knatchbull Roche, Port Hope, Provincial Land Surveyors; Secretary, F. F. Passmore, Toronto.

Militia Department.—Lieut. Col. D. G. McDonell, Deputy Adjutant Gen. Militia West; Lieut. Col. A. de Salaberry, Deputant Adjutant Militia East.

Provincial Registrar.—T. Amiot, Deputy Prov. Registrar.

Indian Department.—Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, The Governor's Secretary; Colonel Napier, Visiting Superintendent, C. E.; S. Y. Chesley, Assistant Secretary and Accountant; Visiting Superintendent, C. W., T. C. Dixon, London; T. G. Anderson, Coburg; do. do. Manitoulin Islands, George Ironsides; Interpreter East, Isaac Giasson; do. West, Francis Assenack; Manitoulin Islands, Fred. A. O'Meara, L. L. D., Missionary; James Rawson, Schoolmaster; — Jamieson, S. J., R. C. Schoolmaster, Wequamecong; Surgeon, D. S. Layton.

General Post Office.—Hon. Robert Spence, Postmaster General; W. H. Griffin, Secretary; E. J. King, Accountant; Edward S. Freer, Surveyor, C. E., Montreal; John Dewe, Surveyor C. W., Toronto; H. A. Wickstead, Surveyor, Central Canada, Kingston.

Geological Survey.—W. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist; Alexander Murray, Assistant do.; T. S. Hunt, Chemist. This office is at Montreal.

Legislative Council of Canada.

The Honorable JOHN ROSS, *Speaker.*

Hon. P. B. De Blaquièrè, <i>Toronto.</i>	Hon. James Gordon, <i>Toronto.</i>
" Peter McGill, <i>Montreal.</i>	" H. Pinhey, <i>March.</i>
" René E. Carou, <i>Quebec.</i>	" James Ferrier, <i>Montreal.</i>
" William Morris, <i>Montreal.</i>	" R. Matheson, <i>Perth.</i>
" Jas. Crooks, <i>Flamborough West.</i>	" G. S. Boulton, <i>Cobourg.</i>
" A. Fergusson, <i>Flamborough East.</i>	" Denis B. Viger, <i>Montreal.</i>
" John Macaulay, <i>Kingston.</i>	" E. P. Taché, <i>Quebec.</i>
" John Hamilton, <i>Kingston.</i>	" James Leslie, <i>Montreal.</i>
" Adam Ferrie, <i>Doon.</i>	" F. A. Quesnel, <i>Montreal.</i>
" P. H. Knowlton, <i>Brome.</i>	" Joseph Bourret, <i>Montreal.</i>
" Thomas McKay, <i>New Edinburgh.</i>	" G. De Beaujeu, <i>Côteau-du-Lac.</i>
" Philip H. Moore, <i>Philipsburgh.</i>	" John Ross, <i>Quebec.</i>
" J. Dionne, <i>St. Pierre les Becquets.</i>	" Louis Méthot, <i>Ste. Croix.</i>
" G. J. Goodhue, <i>London, C. W.</i>	" J. Turgeon, <i>Terrebonne.</i>
" William Walker, <i>Quebec.</i>	" Samuel Crane, <i>Prescott.</i>
" C. Widmer, <i>Toronto.</i>	" Samuel Mills, <i>Hamilton.</i>
" J. Æmilius Irving, <i>Newmarket.</i>	" Louis Panet, <i>Quebec.</i>
" P. B. DeBoucherville, <i>Boucherville.</i>	" N. F. Belleau, <i>Quebec.</i>
" James Morris, <i>Brockville.</i>	" Charles Wilson, <i>Montreal.</i>

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Clerk and Master in Chancery, J. F. Taylor.

Deputy Clerk, Master in Chancery, and French Translator, R. Lemoine.

Assist. Clerk and Chief Office Clerk, Fennings Taylor.

Chaplain and Librarian, Rev. W. A. Adamson, D. C. L.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—CONTINUED.

Law Clerk, English Translator, and Clerk of Committees, E. L. Montzambert.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Rène Kimber.

Sergeant-at-Arms, O. Vallerand.

Clerks, W. A. Maingy, E. Doucet, J. Adamson, J. G. Couillard.

Chief Messenger, M. Keating.

Door-Keeper, E. Botterell.

The Legislative Assembly.

LOUIS VICTOR SICOTTE, *Speaker*.

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| <i>Argenteuil</i> , Sidney Bellingham. | <i>Huron and Bruce</i> , Hon. Wm. Cayley. |
| <i>Bagot</i> , Thimothé Brodeur. | <i>Iberville</i> , Charles Joseph Laberge. |
| <i>Beauce</i> , Dunbar Ross. | <i>Joliette</i> , Joseph Hilarion Jobin. |
| <i>Beauharnois</i> , Charles Daoust. | <i>Kamouraska</i> , Jean Charles Chapais. |
| <i>Bellechasse</i> , O. C. Fortier. | <i>Kent</i> , Edwin Larwill. |
| <i>Berthier</i> , Pierre Eustache Dostaler. | <i>Kingston (City)</i> , Hon. John Alex. Macdonald. |
| <i>Bonaventure</i> , Thomas Meagher. | <i>Lambton</i> , George Brown. |
| <i>Brant (East Riding)</i> , David Christie. | <i>Lanark (North Riding)</i> , Robert Bell. |
| <i>Brant (West Riding)</i> , Herbert Biggar. | <i>Lanark (South Riding)</i> , James Shaw. |
| <i>Brockville (Town)</i> , George Crawford. | <i>Laprarie</i> , T. J. J. Loranger. |
| <i>Bytown (Town)</i> , Agar Yeilding. | <i>L'Assomption</i> , Joseph Papin. |
| <i>Carleton</i> , Wm. Frederick Powell. | <i>Laval</i> , Pierre Labelle. |
| <i>Chambly</i> , Noel Darche. | <i>Lenox and Addington</i> , David Roblin. |
| <i>Champlain</i> , Thomas Marchildon. | <i>Leeds and Grenville (North Riding)</i> —
Basil Rorison Church. |
| <i>Chateauguai</i> , Jacob DeWitt. | <i>Leeds (South Riding)</i> , Jesse Delong. |
| <i>Chicoutimi and Tadoussac</i> , Dav. Price. | <i>Lévis</i> , François Lemieux. |
| <i>Compton</i> , John Sewall Sanborn. | <i>Lincoln</i> , Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt. |
| <i>Cornwall (Town)</i> , Roderick McDonald. | <i>L'Islet</i> , Charles François Fournier. |
| <i>Dorchester</i> , Barthélemi Pouliot. | <i>London (Town)</i> , John Wilson. |
| <i>Drummond and Arthabaska</i> , Jean
Baptiste Eric Dorion. | <i>Lotbiniere</i> , John O'Farrell. |
| <i>Dundas</i> , John Pliny Crysler. | <i>Maskinongé</i> , Joseph Edouard Turcotte. |
| <i>Durham (East Riding)</i> , Fr. H. Burton. | <i>Megantic</i> , William Rhodes. |
| <i>Durham (West Riding)</i> , Hen. Munro. | <i>Middlesex (East Riding)</i> , Wm. Niles. |
| <i>Elgin (East Riding)</i> , Geo. Southwick. | <i>Middlesex (West Riding)</i> , J. Scatcherd. |
| <i>Elgin (West Riding)</i> , Geo. MacBeth. | <i>Missisquoi (East Riding)</i> , James Moir
Ferres. |
| <i>Essex</i> , Arthur Rankin. | <i>Missisquoi (West Riding)</i> , Hannibal
Hodges Whitney. |
| <i>Frontenac</i> , Henry Smith. | <i>Montcalm</i> , Joseph Dufresne. |
| <i>Gaspé</i> , John Le Boutillier. | <i>Montmagny</i> , Napoléon Casault. |
| <i>Glengarry</i> , Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. | <i>Montmorency</i> , Joseph Cauchon. |
| <i>Grenville (South Riding)</i> , Wm. Patrick. | <i>Montreal (City)</i> , Antoine Aimé Dorion. |
| <i>Grey</i> , George Jackson. | do. Luther H. Holton. |
| <i>Haldimand</i> , Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. | do. Hon. John Young. |
| <i>Halton</i> , George K. Chi-holm. | <i>Montreal (Hochelaga Riding)</i> , Joseph
Laporte. |
| <i>Hamilton (City)</i> , Sir Allan Napier
MacNab. | <i>Montreal (Jacques Cartier Riding)</i> ,—
Michel François Valois. |
| <i>Hastings (North Riding)</i> , Ed. Murney. | |
| <i>Hastings (South Riding)</i> , Billa Flint. | |
| <i>Huntingdon</i> , Rob. Brown Somerville. | |

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PROVINCE OF CANADA—CONTINUED.

<i>Napierville</i> , Jacques Olivier Bureau.	<i>Shefford</i> , Hon. Lewis T. Drummond.
<i>Niagara (Town)</i> , Joseph C. Morrison.	<i>Sherbrooke (Town)</i> , Alex. Tilloch Galt.
<i>Nicolet</i> , Thomas Fortier.	<i>Sherbrooke and Wolfe</i> , William Locker Felton.
<i>Norfolk</i> , Hon. John Rolph.	
<i>Northumberland (E. Riding)</i> , J. Ross.	<i>Simcoe (N. Riding)</i> , Angus Morrison.
<i>Northumberland (W. Riding)</i> , Sidney Smith.	<i>Simcoe (S. Riding)</i> , Hon. Wm. B. Robinson.
<i>Ontario (North Riding)</i> , Jos. Gould.	<i>Soulanges</i> , Luc Hyacinthe Masson.
<i>Ontario (South Riding)</i> , John Mac- Veigh Lumsden.	<i>Stanstead</i> , Timothy Lee Terrill.
<i>Ottawa</i> , Alanson Cooke.	<i>Stormont</i> , William Mattice.
<i>Oxford (N. Riding)</i> , Donald Matheson.	<i>Temiscouata</i> , Benjamin Dionne.
<i>Oxford (S. Riding)</i> , Ephraim Cook.	<i>Terrebonne</i> , Gédéon Mélasippe Prevost.
<i>Peel</i> , James C. Aikins.	<i>Three Rivers (Town)</i> , Antoine Polette.
<i>Perth</i> , Thomas Mayne Daly.	<i>Toronto (City)</i> , Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
<i>Peterborough</i> , John Langton.	<i>do.</i> John George Bowes.
<i>Pontiac</i> , John Egan.	<i>Two Mountains</i> , Jean Baptiste Daoust.
<i>Portneuf</i> , Joseph Elie Thibaudeau.	<i>Vaudreuil</i> , Jean Baptiste Mongenais.
<i>Prescott</i> , Henry Wellesley McCann.	<i>Verchères</i> , George Etienne Cartier.
<i>Prince Edward</i> , David B. Stevenson.	<i>Victoria</i> , James Smith.
<i>Quebec (City)</i> , Jean Blanchet.	<i>Waterloo (N. Riding)</i> , Michael Hamil- ton Foley.
<i>do.</i> Charles Alleyn.	<i>Waterloo (S. Riding)</i> , Robert Ferrie.
<i>do.</i> Vacant.	<i>Welland</i> , John Frazer.
<i>Quebec (County)</i> , F. Evanturel.	<i>Wellington (N. Riding)</i> , Wm. Clarke.
<i>Renfrew</i> , Hon. Francis Hincks.	<i>Wellington (S. Riding)</i> , Adam John- ston Fergusson.
<i>Richelieu</i> , Jean Baptiste Guevermont.	<i>Wentworth (N. Riding)</i> , Rob. Spence.
<i>Rimouski</i> , Joseph Charles Taché.	<i>Wentworth (S. Riding)</i> , Samuel Black Freeman.
<i>Rouville</i> , Joseph Napoléon Poulin.	<i>Yanaska</i> , Ignace Gill.
<i>Russell</i> , George Byron Lyon.	<i>York (N. Riding)</i> , Joseph Hartman.
<i>Saguenay</i> , Pierre Gabriel Huot.	<i>York (E. Riding)</i> , Amos Wright.
<i>Saint Hyacinthe</i> , Louis Victor Sicotte, Speaker of the House.	<i>York (W. Riding)</i> , John Wm. Gumble.
<i>Saint John's</i> , François Bourassa.	
<i>Saint Maurice</i> , Louis Léon Lesieur Desaunier.	

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

W. B. Lindsay, *Clerk*; W. B. Lindsay, Jr., *Assistant Clerk*; William Ross, *Deputy Assistant Clerk*; Thomas Vaux, *Accountant*; G. W. Wickstead, *Law Clerk*; W. P. Patrick, *Chief Office Clerk*; Henry Hartney, *Assistant Office Clerk*; William Spink, *Clerk of Routine and Records*; A. B. Stuart, E. Déné-chaud, W. B. Ross, Charles Langevon, Herrman Poetter, *Junior Clerks*; Alfred Patrick, Alfred Todd, T. Patrick, J. P. Leprohon, F. X. Blun-
chet, *Clerks of Committees*; Frank Badgley and W. Wilson, *English Translators*; G. Levesque, D. P. Myraud, W. Fanning, A. G. Lagoie, E. P. Dorion, *French Translators*; G. M. Muir, P. E. Gaguon, W. H. Lemoine, W. C. Burrage, *Journal Clerks*; W. Winder, *Librarian*; Alpheus Todd, *Assist. do.*; D. W. Mc-
Donell, *Sergeant-at-Arms*; A. L. Cardinal, *Chief Messenger*; Robert Defries, *Postmaster*; J. Blair, *Assist. do.*; John O'Connor, *Door Keeper*; J. Cameron, *Assistant do.*; J. Curran, *Library Keeper*; M. McCarthy, O. Vincent, *Messen-
gers.*

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Governor,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINKARDINE.

HEAD OFFICE,
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET.

Board of Directors.

GEORGE PATTON, Esq., Advocate, *Chairman.*
 CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., Accountant. | WM. JAS. DUNCAN, Esq., Manager
 | of the National Bank of Scotland.
 JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. | ALEX. JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., C. S.
 GEORGE ROSS, Jun., Esq., Advocate. | WM. STUART WALKER, Esq., of
 | Bowland.
 ANDREW WOOD, Esq., M. D. | JAMES DUNCAN, Esq., Merchant,
 | Leith.
 JOHN ROBERT TOD, Esq., W. S. |
 H. MAXWELL INGLIS, Esq., W. S. | HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Actuary,

WILLIAM THOS. THOMSON.

Auditor,

CHARLES PEARSON.

Secretary,

D. CLUNIE GREGOR.

CANADA.—HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

The Hon. PETER MCGILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, *Chairman.*
 The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD. | JOHN OGILVY MOFFAT, Esq.,
 | Merchant.
 The Hon. AUGUSTIN N. MORIN. | HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.
 BENJ. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier
 of "La Banque du Peuple."

Medical Adviser,

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Manager,

ALEX. DAVIDSON PARKER.

Agent for London and the Surrounding District,
CHARLES MONSARRAT, Esq.

Medical Adviser,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., M. D.

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The City of London,

INCORPORATED 1855,

Is divided into seven wards, and is represented by fourteen Aldermen and fourteen Councillors.

MURRAY ANDERSON, *Mayor*.

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>1st Ward.</i>	<i>Councillors.</i>
Peter Schram, James Moffatt.	<i>1st Ward.</i>	John Blair, B. Wheeler.
E. Leonard, M. Anderson.	<i>2d Ward.</i>	W. McBride, George M. Gunn.
James Daniell, Joseph Gibbins.	<i>3d Ward.</i>	Arthur Wallace, John Clegg.
Robert Abernathy, J. W. Kermott.	<i>4th Ward.</i>	F. Smith, David Glass.
George G. MaGee, Daniel Lester.	<i>5th Ward.</i>	R. Smith, Thomas Carter.
John Carling, Thomas Peel.	<i>6th Ward.</i>	William Glenn, Paul Phipps.
William Barker, William Darby,	<i>7th Ward.</i>	John Wells, Robinson Orr.
John Brown, City Chamberlain.		A. S. Abbott, Collector.
John Doyle, City Clerk.		T. Vanvalkenburgh, High Bailiff.
S. P. Ayers, Chief of Police, with six subordinates.		

BANKS AND BANK AGENCIES.

Bank of British North America, Dundas street.—George Taylor, Manager
George Hart, Accountant; R. R. Grindley, G. S. McKay, Tellers; James Pollock, Ledger Keeper.

Bank of Upper Canada, Ridout street.—James Hamilton, Cashier; James W. B. Rivers, Teller; John L. Dampier, Accountant; David A. Young, Clerk.

Bank of Montreal, Ridout street.—H. C. Barwick, Agent; C. M. Smith, Teller; T. Holland, Accountant; John Phillips, Junior Clerk.

Gore Bank, Ridout Street.—W. W. Street, Agent; R. M. Lucas, Teller; G. B. Scott, Notary.

Commercial Bank, Ridout street.—James G. Harper, Agent; William M. Sage, Teller; J. R. Howard, Accountant.

London Savings' Bank—Established in 1847 under authority of an Act of Parliament.—Lawrence Lawrason, Adam Hope, John Wilson, Alexander Anderson, Charles Monsarrat, William Begg, E. Leonard, L. Ridout, S. Morrill, Esqs., Trustees; William Warren Street, Actuary. Bank, The Gore Bank.

WILKINSON & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS,

Richmond Street, London, E. W.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
 SPANISH AND SLAUGHTERED

SOLE LEATHER,

FRENCH AND PATENT

CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LININGS,

BINDINGS, KIPS, AND SPLITS,

THREADS, WEBS, CORDS,

LACETS AND LASTINGS,

GALLOONS, HAMMERS, PINCERS, RASPS,

TACKS, PEGS, NAILS, BLACKING,

GLUE, AND NEATS

FOOT OIL, &c.

N. B.—Cash paid for Hides, Sheep Skins, and Wool.

HENRY WILKINSON,

JOHN GRAHAM.

City
 John B
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CITY OF LONDON—CONTINUED.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, &c.

City of London Building Society.—President, Adam Hope; Vice President, John Birrell; Directors, L. Lawrason, T. H. Buckley, D. McFie, G. B. Scott, George G. Magee, L. Ridout, J. C. Macklin; W. W. Street, Secretary and Treasurer; Alexander Johnston, Alexander Murray, Inspectors.

The Middlesex Building Society.—President, L. Ridout; Vice President, J. C. Meredith; Secretary, C. N. Monsarrat; Inspectors, William Barker, Robt. Carfrae.

The People's Building Society.—President, Simeon Morrill; Vice President, Samuel Morley, jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. B. Beddome; Inspectors, Edward Emery, John Brown.

Post Office, Richmond street.—Gilbert Griffin, Inspector; L. Lawless, Postmaster; Robert Spence, John Maitland, Joseph Webster, Joseph C. Dawson, Joseph Gordon, Assistants.

Customs Department.—Collector, James B. Strathy; Surveyor, Thomas Cronyn; Landing Waiter, John Scanlan.

American Express Co., Richmond street.—Charles W. Harte, Agent.

Montreal Telegraph Co., Richmond street.—H. D. Morehouse, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Station Master at London, John A. Ward; Freight Agent, Evan Jones; Locomotive Superintendent, H. Knill; Refreshment Saloon, P. G. Dunn.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY R. R. Co.—Board of Directors: L. Lawrason, Esq., President; Murray Anderson, Esq., Mayor of the City of London, Vice President; Directors, ex officio, the Mayor of the City of London, the Warden of the County of Middlesex, the Warden of the County of Elgin, the Reeve of the Town of St. Thomas; Chief Engineer, J. A. Barnard, Esq.; Consulting Engineer, R. G. Benedict, Esq.; Mortgage Trustees, Edward Adams and Lionel Ridout, Esqs.; Solicitor, E. J. Parke, Esq.; Secretary, Charles Monsarrat, Esq.,

LONDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Principal, B. Bayly; Assistant, James C. Thompson. Average attendance of pupils, 60.

UNION SCHOOL, York Street.—Principal, J. B. Boyle; Assistant Teachers, Nicholas Wilson, Francis J. Craig, John C. Brown, A. Taafe; Principal of Female Department, Miss F. Bethel; Assistants, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Corrigan, Miss Robertson, Miss Hughes. Average attendance of pupils, 750.

SAINT GEORGE'S SCHOOL.—Principal, William Irwin; Female Department, Miss Sharpe. Average attendance of scholars, 225.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.—Superintendent, Rev. M. M. Dillon, M. A.; Principal, R. M. Ballantine; Assistant and Music Master, John Hurst; Principal of Female Department, Miss J. Williams; Assistants, Miss M. Titre, Miss S. Titre. Average attendance of pupils, 450.

N. B.—Scriptural instruction, but not sectarian.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND NEWS ROOM.—Henry Long, President; John Pottinger, Vice do.; S. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; Jos. Merkel, Recording do.; L. Lawrason, Treasurer; Directors, N. Wilson, D. Morrison, J. Gibson, C. D. Holmes, A. Fleming, J. Stephenson, T. S. Weltstead, John Eccles; James Heron, Librarian.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—David Smith, President; John Taylor, Joseph Anderson, Vice do.; James Egan, Secretary; O. Baines, Treasurer; Adam Begg, Librarian; Committee, John Campbell, Robert Reid, Alex. Lourie, Elijah Leonard, James Durand, J. Lyman, W. Durand, S. McBride, W. McBride, W. Begg, Dr. Wanless.

THE CITY OF LONDON—CONTINUED.

LONDON PROOF LINE ROAD COMPANY.—L. Lawrason, President; C. Monsarrat, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAINT MARY'S ROAD COMPANY.—Arundel Hill, President; C. N. Monsarrat, Secretary and Treasurer.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—Committee, G. M. Gunn, John Peglar, Richard Bugler, O. Baynes, Joseph Anderson, J. M. Bennett, John F. J. Harris, Esqs.; W. J. Fuller, Esq., President; J. C. Meredith and Dr. Wanless, Vice Presidents; Mr. D. Campbell McDonald, Secretary and Treasurer.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1855.—J. B. Askin, Esq., President; T. C. Dixon, Esq., 1st Vice President, Wm. Balkwell, Esq., 2d V. President; Directors, Wm. Barker, Edward Emery, William Moore, J. G. Horne, Robert Robson, Edward Emery, John Mason, Nissouri, William Beattie, Esquires; John Stiles, Esq., Treasurer; Robert Elliot, Secretary; Building Committee, Roger Smith, William Pope, Peter Schram, Esquires.

CLERGY AND PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Saint Paul's Church, (Episcopal) Richmond Street, Rev. B. Cronyn, D. D. Rector; Rev. H. Hayward, Curate; Rev. M. M. Dillon, Missionary of the Colonial Church and School Society.

Saint Lawrence Church, (Roman Catholic) Richmond Street, Rev. T. T. Kerwan, Rural Dean.

Saint Andrews, (Free Church of Scotland) North Street, Rev. John Scott Pastor.

Secession Church, York Street, Rev. John Proudfoot, Pastor.

Wesleyan Methodists, North Street, Rev. H. Wilkinson and Rev. J. E. Sanderson.

Episcopal Methodists, North Street, Rev. J. Savage.

New Connexion Methodists, Clarence Street, Rev. J. H. Robinson and Rev. James Scott.

Baptist Chapel, York and Talbot Streets, Rev. Charles Campbell, Pastor.

Congregationalist Chapel, King Street East, Rev. W. H. Clarke, Minister.

Established Church of Scotland, Talbot Street, Rev. John Skiuner, D. D. Bible Christians, East Horton Street.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Anderson, A., Ridout Street.
Andrews, A. A., (see card) York St.
Bull, A. T., (Homeopathist) Dundas St.
Brown, V. A., Commissariat Office.
Farrar, D., Hitchcock Street.
Going, H., King Street.
Hobbs, Robert, Talbot Street.
Holmes, George, York Street.

Harper, Alfred, Hitchcock Street.
Lee, J. C., Dundas Street.
Moore, Charles G., Ridout Street.
McKenzie, Andrew, King Street.
Nelles, Doctor, Clarence Street.
Phillips, Thomas, Fullarton Street.
Payne, S., Dundas Street.
Stimson, E. B., Talbot Street.

Wanless, John, York Street.

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c.

Beecher, H. C. R., Ridout Street.
Cornish, F. E., Dundas Street.
Cooper, Robert, Dundas Street.
Daniell, James, Ridout Street.
Elliott, William, Dundas Street.
Flock, James, Dundas Street.

Galvin, B. C., Ridout Street.
Harris, J. F. J., Ridout Street.
Hutchinson Charles, Dundas Street.
Parke, E. J., Dundas Street.
Partridge, Thomas, Dundas Street.
Norris, P. G., Dundas Street.

Shanley,
Stoneman,

Best, W. I.
Beattie, J.
Davies, C.

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CITY OF LONDON—CONTINUED.

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c.—CONTINUED.

Shanley, James, Ridout Street.	Scateherd, Thomas, Dundas Street.
Stoneman, R. C., Dundas Street.	Thompson, D. M., Dundas Street.
	Wilson, John, Ridout Street.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Best, W. R., (see card) Dundas Street.	Leather, W. B., Ridout Street.
Beattie, John, do.	Peters, Samuel, Talbot Street.
Davies, C. L., Ridout Street.	Robinson, John, Ridout Street.
	Smith, George H., Talbot Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Athenæum Fire Insurance Society of London.—Capital £2,000,000 Sterling ; D. C. Macdonald, Agent. (See card.)

Beacon Fire and Life Insurance Company of London—Capital, £150,000 Sterling ; D. C. Macdonald, Agent.

Erie and Ontario Insurance Company of Niagara, Canada—Capital £100,000 cy. ; D. C. Macdonald, Agent.

Phoenix Fire and Life Assurance Company of London—H. C. Hughes, Agent.

Monarch Fire and Life Insurance Company of London—Capital £300,000 Sterling ; E. T. Ledyard, Agent.

Colonial Life Assurance Company—Head office, Edinburgh ; Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling ; C. Monsarrat, Agent. (See card.)

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London—Capital, £500,000 Sterling ; F. B. Beddome, Agent. (See card.)

International Life Assurance Company of London—Capital, £500,000 Sterling ; F. B. Beddome, Agent.

Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Toronto—Capital, £100,000. F. B. Beddome, Agent.

Canada Western Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Hamilton—Capital, £100,000 ; F. B. Beddome, Agent.

Britannia Life and Fire Assurance Company, of London—Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling ; A. G. Smyth, Agent.

London and Liverpool Fire Insurance Company—Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling ; A. G. Smyth, Agent.

British Commercial Life Insurance Company, of London—Capital, £600,000 Sterling ; H. C. Hughes, Agent.

British America Fire and Life Assurance Company—Capital, £100,000 ; William Warren Street, Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Company—Capital, £250,000 : William Warren Street, Agent.

Municipalities.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Contains 650,698 acres ; sends two members to Parliament ; London, the county town, sends one member.

Registrar, Hercules Burwell.	Dep. Clerk of Crown, J. B. Askin.
Clerk of the Peace, J. B. Askin.	Crown Lands Agent, do.
Clerk of County Court, do.	Sheriff, James Hamilton.

MUNICIPALITIES—CONTINUED.

Clerk of Co. Council, Wilson Mills.
Treasurer, W. W. Street.
Warden, H. Clench.
Solicitor, John Wilson.
Surveyor, William Mackintosh.
Judge Surrogate, William Allen (Niagara).

Surrogate Registrar, J. F. J. Harris.
Deputy Surveyor, B. Springer (Delaware).
Deputy Surveyor, C. W. Conner, (Dorchester).
Auditors, C. N. Monsarrat, John Brown.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—Contains 479,944 acres; sends two members to the provincial Parliament; county town is Woodstock.

Registrar, James Ingersoll.
Clerk of Peace, W. Lapenotière.
Clerk of Co. Court, James Kintrae.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, James Kintrae.
Crown Lands Agent, James Carroll.
Auditors, John Douglas, John Gordon.

Sheriff, James Carroll.
Clerk of Co. Council, W. H. Landon.
Treasurer, James Kintrae.
Warden, Donald Matheson, (Embro.)
Deputy Surveyors, W. G. Wonham, W. Smiley.

COUNTY OF PERTH—Contains 446,728 acres, and sends one member to Parliament; county town is Stratford, population of Stratford 1500.

Registrar, William Smith.
Deputy do., James Redford.
Clerk of the Peace, J. J. E. Linton.
Clerk of County Court, Alexander McGregor.
Deputy Clerk of Crown, do.
Crown Lands Agent, James Sharman.
Sheriff, Robert Moderwell.
Clerk of County Council, Stewart Campbell.

Warden, Thos. B. Guest (St. Mary's).
Surveyor, Charles James.
Auditors, S. L. Roberts and A. Y. Mickle.
Solicitor, E. H. Ryerson.
Judge of County Court, Read Burritt.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, do.
Judge Surrogate, do.
Registrar Surrogate, Alexander McGregor.

COUNTY OF KENT—Contains 557,000 acres; sends one member to Parliament; county town, Chatham.

Registrar, John Williams.
Clerk of the Peace, George Duck, jun.
Clerk of the County Council, T. A. Ireland.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, T. A. Ireland.

Crown Lands Agent, John E. Brooke.
Sheriff, John Mercer.
Clerk of County Council, Wm. Cosgrave.
Treasurer, Alexander Charteris.
Warden, James Smith.
Auditors, Rowley Pegley, W. R. Armstrong.

UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON AND BRUCE—Huron contains 892,769 acres—Bruce 634,764 acres. Total acres 1,527,533. The United Counties send one member to Parliament; county town, Goderich.

Registrar, John Galt.
Clerk of the Peace, Danial Lizars.
Clerk of the County Court, Hugh Johnson.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, do.
Crown Lands Agent, John Clark.
Sheriff, John McDonald.

Clerk of the County Council, D. H. Ritchie (Bayfield).
Treasurer, George Brown.
Warden, John Holmes (Holmesville).
Surveyor, Wm. Percival (Goderich).
Auditors, Hugh Johnson and John Holdane, jun.

Solicitor, John Strachan.

MUNICIPALITIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Contains 699,826 acres; and returns one member to Parliament; county town, Port Samia.

Registrar, Henry Glass.	Clerk of the County Council, Alex. Scott.
Clerk of the Peace, P. T. Poussett.	Treasurer, Alex. Vidal.
Clerk of the County Court, J. R. Gemmill.	Warden, Alfred P. Toulmin.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, J. R. Gemmill.	Surveyors, E. R. Jones and John O'Meara.
Crown Lands Agent, Alexander Scott.	Auditors, George Stevenson and Daniel McKenzie.
Sheriff, James Flintoff.	Judge County Court, Charles Robinson.

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Contains 433,300 acres; returns one member to Parliament; county town, Sandwich.

Registrar, James Askin.	Sheriff, W. D. Baby.
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Baby.	Treasurer, George Bullock.
Clerk of the County Court, John McEwan.	Warden, S. S. Macdonell.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, P. H. Morin.	Clerk of the County Council, J. H. Wilkinson.
Crown Lands Agent, D. Moynaban.	Surveyor, P. Donnelly.
Solicitor, J. H. Wilkinson.	Auditors, P. H. Morin and P. J. Salter.

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Contains 427,403 acres; returns two members to the Parliament; county Town, Saint Thomas.

Registrar, John McKay.	Auditors, Geo. T. Claris and Matthew Child.
Clerk of the Peace, James Farley.	Deputy Sheriff, Asa Howard.
Clerk of the County Court, Peter Murtagh.	High Constable, Peter Spaun.
Sheriff, Colin Munro.	Judge of the County Court, D. J. Hughes.
Clerk of the County Council, William McKay.	Crier, Thomas Brown.
Treasurer, Henry Black.	Clerks of the Division Courts in this County. No. 1, S. Newcomb. No. 2, Wm. Campbell. No. 3, John Powell. No. 4, Wm. Harris. No. 5, F. McDiarmid.
Warden, Thomas Locker.	
Surveyor, Charles Frazer.	
Deputy do., Daniel Harvey.	
Gaoler, John King.	

Law Terms.

The Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas sit at the following times, and continue till the Saturday of the ensuing week.

HILARY TERM, on the 1st Monday in February.

EASTER TERM, on the 1st Monday in June.

TRINITY TERM, on the last Monday in August.

MICHAELMAS TERM, on the 3rd Monday in November.

LAW TERMS—CONTINUED.

The Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held on the first Tuesday in each of the months of January, April and July, and on the 3rd Tuesday in November of each year.

The County Court Terms commence on the fifth Monday preceding the day on which the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are respectively holden, and ending on the Saturday of the same week. Honorable James E Small, presiding Judge.

DIVISION COURTS—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Clerk of 1st Division		J. C. Merçdith,	London.
do. 2nd do.		John Irvine,	Lobo.
do. 3rd do.		J. H. Reilly,	Junction Westminster.
do. 4th do.		W. F. Bullen,	Delaware.
do. 5th do.		Adam Hatelie,	Moser.
do. 6th do.		James Keefer,	Strathroy.

MAGISTRATES IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Honorable James Edward Small, Judge County Court.

Duncan McKenzie,	Township of London.
Benjamin Wilson,	do.
Joseph B. Clench,	Township of Canadoc.
Christopher Bier,	" Metcalfe.
Benjamin Springer,	" Delaware.
Laurence Lawrason,	City of London.
John Shore,	Township of Westminster.
Alexander Anderson,	City of London.
John Johnston,	Township of Delaware.
Simon Merrill,	City of London.
Adam Telfu,	Township of London.
Cyrenius Hull,	" Westminster.
Richard Webb,	" Ekfrid.
John McDugall,	" Lobo.
James McArthur,	Township of London.
Robert Pegby,	" Adelaide.
Alexander Strathey,	" Westminster.
Jacob J. Manning,	" do.
William Livingston,	" Canadoc.
Richard W. Brennan,	Township of Metcalfe.
James B. Strathey,	City of London.
Charles Moutserratt,	do.
John Kent,	Township of London.
William McKenzie Johnston,	Township of Metcalfe.
Henry Shenick,	Township of Westminster.
Jacob B. Winlow,	" Metcalfe.
Hugh Carmichael,	" Lobo.
James Murray,	" Adelaide.

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MAGISTRATES, &c.—CONTINUED.

Timothy Cook, Township of Adelaide.
 John Askoan, do.
 John McDougall, do.
 Duncan McKellar, Township of Canadoc.
 Archibald Campbell, do.
 William Niles, Township of Denbiden.
 Thomas Putnam, do.
 Joshua Putnam, do.
 Thomas G. Coyne, City of London.
 Archibald Miller, Township of Ekfrid.
 Daniel Lockwood, " Canadoc.
 Robert Adamson, " Lobo.
 Nathan Jacobs, " London.
 Patrick Smith, City of London.
 Robert Thompson, Township of Moser.
 Benjamin Gray, do.
 James Gardner, do.
 Isaac Campbell, Township of Westminster.
 Calvin Brortch, do.
 Donald McIntosh, Township of Williams.
 David Clarris, do.
 Frederick Hamsa, do.
 Lionel Ridout, City of London. †

An Act to Regulate the Currency.

[Assented to 14th June, 1853.]

I. Repeals Acts 4 & 5 Victoria, chap. 93; 13 & 14 Vic., chap. 9; 14 & 15 Vic., chap. 47; and 14 & 15 Vic., chap. 48, relating to the Currency of this Province.

II. The denominations of money in the Currency of this Province shall be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents, and mills: the pound, shilling and penny shall have respectively, the same proportionate values as they now have—the dollar shall be one-fourth of a pound, the cent shall be one-hundredth of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth of a cent; and in any statement as to money or money value in any agreement, indictment or legal proceeding, the same may be mentioned and described in pounds, shillings and pence, or in dollars, cents and mills, or in any or either of such denominations as may be considered expedient.

III. The Pound Currency shall be held to be equivalent to and to represent one hundred and one grains, and three hundred and twenty-one thousandths of a grain Troy weight of Gold of the standard of fineness now prescribed by law for the gold coins of the United Kingdom; and the Dollar Currency shall be held to be equivalent to and to represent one-fourth part of the weight aforesaid of gold of the said standard; and any gold coins of the standard of fineness aforesaid which Her Majesty shall direct to be struck at the Royal Mint, shall, by such names as shall be assigned to them in any

Proclamation declaring them lawful money of this Province, pass current and be a legal tender for sums to be mentioned in such Proclamation and proportionate to their respective weights, subject to the like allowance for remedy as British Gold Coins.

IV. The Pound Sterling shall be held to be equal to one pound four shillings and four pence, or four dollars eighty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent, currency, and any British Sovereign of lawful weight shall pass current and be a legal tender for that sum; and the other gold coins of the United Kingdom shall, while of lawful weight, pass current and be a legal tender for sums in currency equal, according to the proportion aforesaid, to their Sterling value.

V. Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall affect the meaning to be affixed to the words "Sterling," "Sterling money of Great Britain," or other words of like import in any law in this Province, or in any part thereof, at the time when the Act herein first above cited and repealed came into force, or in any contract or agreement then made therein, but any such law, contract or agreement shall be construed according to the intention of the Legislature, or of the parties who made the same; but in any law, contract or agreement made in this Province after the said Act came into force, or to be made after this Act shall come into force, the Pound Sterling shall be understood to have the value in Currency hereby assigned to the British Sovereign.

VI. The Public Accounts of this Province heretofore mentioned, as Her Majesty shall from time to time direct, but all sums of money and accounts may be legally mentioned, described and stated in any of the said denominations.

VII. Such silver coins as Her Majesty may direct to be struck at the Royal Mint, of the fineness now fixed by law for the silver coins of the United Kingdom, and of weights bearing respectively the same proportion to the value to be assigned to such coins in this Province, which the weight of the silver coins of the United Kingdom bear to the value assigned to them in the United Kingdom, shall, by such names as shall be assigned to them by Her Majesty in her Royal Proclamation declaring them lawful money of this Province, pass current and be a legal tender at the rates assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation.

VIII. Until it shall be otherwise ordered by Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, the silver coins of the United Kingdom, while lawfully current therein, shall pass current in this Province for sums in currency equal, according to the proportion herein before fixed, to the sums in sterling for which they respectively pass current in the United Kingdom, but after the time to be fixed for that purpose in any such Proclamation as aforesaid, they shall cease to be current money in this Province; and no other silver coins than those declared to be so by this Act shall be a legal tender or current money in this Province.

IX. Provided always, the silver coins mentioned in either of the two next preceding sections shall not be a legal tender to the amount of more than Two Pounds Ten Shillings Currency, in any one payment: and the holder of the notes of any person or persons or body corporate, to the amount of more than Two Pounds Ten Shillings currency, shall not be bound to receive more than that amount in such silver coins in payment of such notes if presented for payment at one time, although each or any of such notes be for a less sum.

X. The Copper Coins of the United Kingdom shall, while lawfully current therein, pass current and be a legal tender in this Province, to the amount of One Shilling currency and no more in any one payment, at the following rates, that is to say: the copper penny for two cents, the copper half-penny for one cent, and any other subdivisions of the said copper penny for proportionate sums;

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provided always, that any copper coins of like weights with those aforesaid respectively, which Her Majesty may direct to be struck for the purpose, shall pass current and be a legal tender in this Province, at the like rates and to the like amount in any one payment; and that if such copper coins be struck, Her Majesty may, if she see fit, declare by Proclamation that the copper coins of the United Kingdom shall not be lawful money of this Province after a day to be appointed in such Proclamation.

XI. The Gold Eagle of the United States of America coined before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and weighing eleven pennyweights, six grains Troy weight, shall pass current and be a legal tender in this Province for ten dollars and sixty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent, or two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence currency, and the half eagle of like date and proportionate weight for one-half the said sum: and the Gold Eagle of the said United States, coined after the day last mentioned, and before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, or after the said day but while the standard of fineness for gold coins then fixed by the laws of the said United States shall remain unchanged, and weighing ten pennyweights, eighteen grains Troy weight, shall pass current and be a legal tender in this Province for ten dollars or two pounds ten shillings currency; and the gold coins of the said United States, being multiples or halves of the said Eagle, and of like date and proportionate weight, shall pass current and be a legal tender in this Province for proportionate sums.

XII. Her Majesty may at any time declare by Proclamation, that any, or all of any other gold coins of the said United States, or of any other Foreign Nation or State, shall pass current and be a legal tender in this Province, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, when of the weights to be also assigned therein, such rates being proportionate to the quantity of pure gold in such coins, reckoning ninety-two grains and eight hundred and seventy-seven thousandths of a grain of pure gold as equivalent to one pound currency.

XIII. If any person shall color or gild, or case over with gold or silver, or with any wash or materials producing the color of gold or silver, any coin of coarse gold or of coarse silver, or of base metal, resembling any coin made or declared to be current by this Act, or shall make or cause to be made, or shall buy, sell or procure for himself or for another, or shall knowingly bring or import or cause to be brought and imported into this Province, any forged, false or counterfeit gold, silver or copper coin, like to any of the gold, silver or copper coin made or declared by this Act to be lawfully current, or any coin of coarse gold or of coarse silver, or of base metal colored, gilded or cased over with gold or silver, or with any wash or materials producing the color of gold or silver, and resembling any such coin, or any piece of gilded silver resembling any such coin, or shall utter or attempt to utter, or tender in payment to any person or persons (as being any of the gold, silver or copper coins hereby made or declared to be current money,) any false or counterfeit piece, counterfeited to any of the gold, silver or copper coins made or declared to be current by this Act, or to any of the higher or lower denominations thereof, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being duly convicted shall be liable to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary for not less than three nor more than fourteen years, in the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall be had; and if such person shall afterwards offend in like manner, he or she shall for such second or for any subsequent offence, be deemed guilty of felony, and on being thereof duly convicted, shall be liable to be imprisoned

in the said Penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than fourteen years in the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall be had.

XIV. If any person shall form, make, cut, sink, stamp, engrave, repair or mend, or shall assist in forming, making, cutting, sinking, stamping, engraving, repairing or mending, or shall have in his or her possession, except for some known and lawful purpose, any false or counterfeit coin, counterfeit to any coin lawfully current under the authority of this Act, or any die, press, tool or instrument, or metal or material of any kind, used, constructed, devised, adapted or designed for the purpose of counterfeiting or imitating any Coin which shall be lawfully current under the authority of this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to punishment accordingly; and the proof that such false or counterfeit coin, or such die, press, tool or instrument, metal or material was formed, made, cut, sunk, stamped, engraved, repaired or mended by or was in the possession of such person for some lawful purpose, shall lie upon him or her.

XV. It shall be lawful for any one Justice of the Peace, on complaint made before him upon the oath of one credible person, that there is just cause to suspect that any person or persons is or are or hath or have been concerned in making, counterfeiting or imitating any such coin as aforesaid, by warrant under the hand of such Justice of the Peace, to cause the dwelling-house, room, work-shop, out-house or other building, yard, garden, ground or other place belonging to such suspected person or persons, or where such suspected person or persons shall be suspected to carry on any such making, counterfeiting or imitating, to be searched for any such counterfeit coin; and if any such coin, or any such die, press, tool or instrument, metal or material as aforesaid shall be found in the possession or custody of any person or persons whomsoever, not having the same for some lawful purpose, it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons discovering the same, to seize, and he or they are hereby authorized and required to seize and carry the same forthwith before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the locality in which the same shall be seized, who shall cause the same to be secured and produced in evidence against any person or persons who shall or may be prosecuted for any such offence as aforesaid, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and the same after being so produced in evidence, shall by order of the Court be defaced or destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Court shall direct.

XVI. Any person to whom any pretended gold, silver or copper coin shall be tendered in payment, which shall by the stamp, impression, color or weight thereof, afford reason to suspect that the same is false or counterfeit, may cut or break such coin, and if the same shall be counterfeit, the person who tendered it shall bear the loss, otherwise the person who shall have cut or broken it shall receive it for a sum proportionate to its weight; and if any question shall arise whether such coin be counterfeit, it shall be determined by any Justice of the Peace, who, if he entertain any doubt in that behalf, may summon three skilful persons, the decision of a majority of whom shall be final.

XVII. If any false or counterfeit coin shall be produced in any Court of Law, the Court shall order the same to be cut in pieces in open Court or in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, and then delivered to or for the lawful owner thereof, if any such lawful owner there be claiming the same.

XVIII. Any person who shall knowingly utter, attempt to utter or offer in payment, as being lawfully current, any gold coin of less than its lawful weight or shall diminish the weight of any such coin with intent to utter or offer it in payment as lawfully current, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being duly convicted shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

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XIX. On any trial for any offence under this Act it shall not be necessary to call any Officer of the Mint or other person employed in producing the lawful coin, in order to prove any counterfeit to be such, but the fact may be proved by any evidence which shall be satisfactory to the Jury trying the case.

XX. This Act shall have force and effect upon, from and after the day to be appointed by Her Majesty for that purpose, by Proclamation, and not before.

[Received the Royal assent and came into operation 1st August, 1854.]

The Reciprocity Treaty.

A treaty extending the rights of fishing, and regulating the commerce and navigation between her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, concluded in the city of Washington on the 5th day of June, Anno Domini 1854, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The government of the United States, being equally desirous with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article A of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October 1818, and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is to say, the President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Governor General in and over all her Britannic Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States' fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish.

That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the coast in their

occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article apply to each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall within six months thereafter appoint a commissioner.

The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishermen under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any cause or causes on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the commissioners.

The person to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the commissioners or the arbitrators, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining or ceasing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coast of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, providing that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private

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property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively, free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds, and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure; ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground and unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats, and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects, it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if at any time the British government should exercise the said reserved right, the government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it thinks fit, the operation of Article 3 of the present treaty, in so far as the province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence or the canals may continue.

It is further agreed, that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts so long as the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause or the present article, shall continue; and the government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North

American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the operation of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by Article 4, of the present treaty, with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of Articles 3 and 4 thereof.

ART. 6. And it is hereby further agreed, that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
ELGIN & KINCARDINE, [L. S.]

PERFUMERY.

OX MARROW POMATUM FOR THE HAIR.

Melt 4 oz. beef marrow, 1 oz. yellow wax, and 6 oz. lard; perfume while cooling, with oil of bergamot or the essential oil of almonds.

ROSE WATER,

preferable to the distilled, for perfume or culinary purposes. Take of otto of roses, 12 drops; white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; magnesia, 2 drachms; pure soft water, 1 quart; alcohol, 2 ounces. Rub the otto with the sugar and magnesia, and add gradually the water and alcohol, previously mixed, and filter the whole through paper.

TOOTH POWDER.

Take of cuttle fish bone, 2 ounces; fresh orris root, 4 ounces; cream of tartar, 1 ounce; drop lake, 2 drachms; oil of cloves, 16 drops. Powder, mix, and sift.

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COLOGNE WATER.

Take of oil rosemary and lemon each 60 drops; oil garden lavender, 90 drops; otto of rose and oil nevoli, each 10 drops; rectified oil of amber, 30 drops; extract of vanilla, 20 drops; alcohol, one quart. Be sure that the oils are fresh and pure.

ANOTHER.

Oil garden lavender, one half ounce; oil bergamot and essence of musk, each 60 drops; oil cinnamon, 2 drops; otto roses, 8 drops; alcohol, one and a half pints.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

Take of Vanilla beans, one-half ounce, cut in small pieces and bruised; Tongva beans, 1 ounce; best French brandy, 1½ pints. Digest for two weeks, frequently shaking.

COSMETIC FOR SUNBURNT FACE AND HANDS.

Take of ox gall, 1 lb.; burnt alum and camphor, each 1 drachm; rock salt, one half ounce; rock candy, 1 ounce; borax, 2 drachms.

Mix and shake well for fifteen minutes at a time, and several times a day, for fifteen days, or until the gall becomes transparent. Filter through paper, and apply to the skin during the day and wash off at night.

 CONFECTIONERY

HOARHOUND CANDY.

Take of hoarhound, one-half ounce; water, 1½ pints; white sugar, 5 lbs.; vinegar, one-half a tumbler.

Boil the water (with the herb) down to one pint; strain, and add the sugar, and boil carefully till the water is all evaporated; add the vinegar and boil a little, and pour the whole over a marble slab rubbed with oil of almonds, and cut into squares.

ICE CREAM.

Take of new milk and cream each 2 quarts; sugar, 2 lbs. and 12 eggs. Dissolve the sugar in the milk; beat the eggs to a froth, and add to the whole. Strain and bring to a scald, but be careful not to burn it. When cool, flavor with extract of vanilla or fresh oil of lemon.

Pack the tin freezer in a deep tub with broken ice and salt. Whirl the freezer, and occasionally scrape down from the inside. The proportions are, one quart of salt to each pail of ice.

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF DYEING.

TO CHOOSE AND APPLY MORDANTS.

The most important part of dyeing is, therefore, the choice and application of mordants; as upon them, the permanency of almost every dye depends. Mordants must be previously dissolved in some liquid, which has a weaker union with the mordants than the cloth has—and the cloth must then be steeped in this solution, so as to saturate itself with the mordant. The most important, and most generally used mordant is ALUMINE. It is used either in a state of common alum, in which it is combined with sulphuric acid, or in that state called acetate of alumine.

USE OF ALUM AS A MORDANT.

Alum, to make a mordant, is dissolved in water, and very frequently a quantity of tartrate of potass is dissolved with it. Into this solution woollen cloth is put, and kept in it till it has absorbed as much alumine as is necessary. It is then taken out, and for the most part washed and dried. It is now a good deal heavier than it was before, owing to the alum that has combined with it.

ACETATE OF ALUMINE,

is prepared as a mordant by pouring acetate of lead into a solution of alum. This mordant is employed for cotton and linen. It answers for these much better than alum: this is more easily saturated with alumine, and takes, in consequence, a richer and more permanent color.

WHITE OXIDE OF TIN.

This mordant has enabled the moderns greatly to surpass many of the ancients, in the fineness of their colors: and even to equal the famous Tyrian purple; and by means of it, scarlet, the brightest of all colors, is produced. It is the white oxide of tin, alone, which is the *real* mordant.

Tin is used as a mordant in three states: dissolved in nitro muriatic acid, in acetous acid, and in a mixture of sulphuric and muriatic acids; but nitro muriate of tin is the common mordant used by dyers. They prepare it, by dissolving tin in diluted nitric acid, to which a certain proportion of common salt, or sal ammoniac, is added.

When the nitro-muriate of tin is to be used as a mordant, it is dissolved in a large quantity of water, and the cloth is dipped in the solution, and allowed to remain till sufficiently saturated. It is then taken out, washed and dried. Tartar is usually dissolved in the water along with the nitro-muriate.

RED OXIDE OF IRON.

This is also used as a mordant in dyeing; it has a very strong affinity for all kinds of cloth, of which the permanency of red iron spots or iron moulds on linen and cotton is a sufficient proof. As a mordant it is used in two states: in that of sulphate of iron. The first, or copperas, and that of acetate of iron. The first, or copperas, is commonly used for wool. The copperas is dissolved in water, and the cloth dipped into it. It may be used also for cotton, but in most cases acetate of iron is preferred, which is prepared by dissolving iron, or its oxide, in vinegar, sour beer, or pyroligneous acid, and the longer it is kept the better.

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TAN, &c.

Tan is very frequently employed as a mordant. An infusion of nut-galls, or of sumac, or of any other substance containing tan, is made in water, and the cloth is dipped in this infusion, and allowed to remain until it has absorbed a sufficient quantity. Tan is often employed also, along with other mordants, to produce a compound mordant. Oil is also used for the same purpose, in dyeing cotton and linen. The mordants with which tan is most frequently combined, are alumine, and oxide of iron.

Besides these mordants, there are several other substances frequently used as auxiliaries, either to facilitate the combination of the mordant with the cloth, or to alter the shade of the color; the chief of these are, tartar, acetate of lead, common salt, sal ammoniac, sulphate of copper, &c.

Mordants not only render the dye permanent, but have also considerable influence on the color produced. The same coloring matter produces very different dyes, according as the mordant is changed. Suppose, for instance, that the coloring matter is cochineal; if we use the aluminous mordant, the cloth will acquire a crimson color; but the oxide of iron produces with it, a black.

In dyeing, then, it is not only necessary to procure a mordant which has a sufficiently strong affinity for the coloring matter and cloth, and a coloring matter which possesses the wished-for color in perfection; but we must procure a mordant and a coloring matter of such a nature, that when combined together, they shall possess the wished-for color in perfection: and even a great variety of colors may be produced with a single dye-stuff, provided that we change the mordant sufficiently.

TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS SALTS OR MORDANTS ON COLORS.

The Dye of Madder.

For a madder red on woollens, the best quantity of madder is one-half of the weight of the woollens that are to be dyed; the best proportion of salts to be used is five parts of alum and one of red tartar for sixteen parts of the stuff.

A variation in the proportion of the salts wholly alters the color that the madder naturally gives. If the alum is lessened, and the tartar increased, the dye proves a red cinnamon. If the alum be entirely omitted, the red wholly disappears, and a durable tawny cinnamon is produced.

If woollens are boiled in weak pearlsh and water, the greater part of the color is destroyed. A solution of soap discharges part of the color, and leaves the remaining more beautiful.

NITRO-MURIATE OF TIN, CALLED MADDER COMPOUND.

Mix together 8 oz. of filtered rain water, and 8 oz. of double aquafortis. Add gradually one-half oz. of sal ammoniac, dissolved piece by piece, and two drachms of saltpetre. Then take one oz. block tin, melt it over the fire, and drop it in small pieces into water four or five feet below. Put a small piece of this into the above solution, and as each piece disappears, add another, till the whole is dissolved. Keep in a cool place, well stopped.

CHEMIC BLUE AND GREEN.

Take one pound of best oil of vitriol, which pour upon one oz. of best Spanish float Indigo, well powdered and sifted; add to this, after it has been

well stirred, a lump of pearlash a little larger than a pea. After 24 hours put it into a tightly corked bottle.

TO DYE A MADDER RED.

For each pound of cloth, soak half a pound of madder in a brass kettle over night, with sufficient warm water to cover the cloth you intend to dye. Next morning put in two ounces of *madder compound* for every pound of madder. Wet your cloth and wring it out in clean water, then put it into the dye. Place the kettle over the fire and bring it slowly to a scalding heat, which will take about half an hour; keep at this heat half an hour, if a light red is wanted, and longer if a dark one, the color depending on the time it remains in the dye.

When you have obtained the color, rinse the cloth immediately in cold water.

TO DYE A FINE SCARLET RED.

Bring to a boiling heat, in a brass kettle, sufficient soft water to cover the cloth you wish to dye; then add $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cream of tartar for every pound of cloth. Boil a minute or two, add two oz. *Lac Dye* and one oz. *madder compound* (both previously mixed in an earthen bowl), boil five minutes; now wet the cloth in warm water, and wring it out and put it in the dye; boil the whole nearly an hour, take the cloth out and rinse it in clear cold water.

TO DYE A PERMANENT BLUE.

Boil the cloth in a brass kettle for an hour, in a solution containing five parts of alum and three of tartar for every 32 parts of cloth. It is then to be thrown into warm water, previously mixed with a greater or less proportion of *Chemic Blue*, according to the shade the cloth is intended to receive. In this water it must be boiled till it has acquired the desired color.

TO DYE A GREEN.

For every pound of cloth add $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of alum and one pound of fustic. Steep (not boil) till the strength is out; soak the cloth till it acquires a good yellow, then remove the chips, and add the *Chemic Blue* by degrees, till you have the desired color.

YELLOW DYE.

Fustic, tumeric powder, saffron, barberry-bush, peach leaves, or marigold flowers, all make a yellow dye. Set the dye with alum; a piece the size of a small nutmeg to each quart of water.

SALMON COLOR

is made by boiling annatte or otter in soapsuds.

DOVE AND SLATE COLORS

of all shades are made by boiling in an iron vessel, a tea-cup full of black tea, with a tea-spoonful of copperas and sufficient water. Dilute this till you get the shade wanted. Sugar paper boiled and set with alum, makes a similar color.

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SAL SODA FOR WASHING CLOTHES AND MAKING SOAP.

The above article has been extensively used in England, for some years past, and when used in a proper manner has given perfect satisfaction,—as by the proper use of the Soda for washing, much labor is saved, and the clothes look much whiter than when washed in the usual manner practised heretofore through the country.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE MIXTURE FOR WASHING.

Take 5 gallons of soft water, and half a gallon of lime water, one pint and a half of soft soap; or half a pound of hard soap, and two ounces or two table-spoonsful of Sal Soda.

METHOD OF WASHING WITH THE ABOVE MIXTURE.

Soak the clothes over night, if very dirty—at any rate, wet them thoroughly before putting them into the mixture; when the mixture is at *boiling heat*, put in the clothes that have been soaked or wet, merely rubbing such parts with a little soap as are usually soiled, boil them one hour, then take them out and drain them, rinse them thoroughly in warm water, then rinse them in indigo water, as usual, and they are fit for drying.

THE LIME WATER IS MADE AS FOLLOWS:

Take two table-spoonsful of unslacked lime, and put to it three quarts of boiling water, which will give two quarts of clear lime water. Should any person wish to make a quantity of the lime water, they can do so, taking of lime and water, the proportions as directed above, keeping it in a stone jar ready for use.

FOR MAKING SOAP.

Take of hard soap 3 pounds, rain water 4 quarts, Sal Soda half pound; or take of soft soap 2 gallons, rain water 6 quarts, Sal Soda one pound.

FOR MAKING A HARDER SOAP.

Take of hard soap one pound, rain water one gallon, sal soda half pound, super-carbonate soda 2 ounces, a small quantity of salt, about a table-spoonful to be added while boiling. All the above are to be boiled until they assume a proper consistence and color. By adding to either of the above while boiling a little *lime water*, will improve them.

TO DESTROY FLIES.

To one pint of milk, add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, and two ounces of ground pepper, simmer them together eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes; the flies attack it greedily, and in a few moments are suffocated. By this method, kitchens, &c. may be kept clear of flies all summer without the danger attending poison.

TO MAKE LOAF BREAD,

Hot Breakfast Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, superior to anything of the kind before known.

Mix, *dry*, and *well rubbed* together, two tea-spoonful of Cream of Tartar, with one quart of flour; then dissolve three-fourths of a tea-spoonful of super-carbonate of soda in a sufficient quantity of sweet milk; mix the whole together and bake *immediately*. If water be used instead of sweet milk, add a little shortening. If the above directions be strictly followed, bread will be produced of superior lightness and whiteness.

ARROWROOT PUDDING.

Wet up (like starch) four table-spoonful of Arrowroot, with a little cold milk; beat four eggs and add to it; boil a quart of milk and stir this mixture in while boiling. It will thicken in a minute or two, and may then be eaten with cold pudding-sauce, or cream and sugar.

TAPIOCA.

Directions for making the Pudding.

Take of Tapioca two tea-cupsful, milk or water one quart; soak in a warm place over night—add four eggs, well beaten, with a sufficient quantity of sugar to sweeten, and a little nutmeg, cinnamon or lemon. To be baked and eaten either with or without cream or milk.

To be used in sickness, the eggs may be omitted.

POISON FOR BUGS.

Corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, each half ounce; whiskey, one pint.

COLORING WALLS.

It may not be generally known, particularly in the country, that blue vitriol, when mixed with lime, forms a beautiful, as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for walls. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the crystals with boiling water; when dissolved, mix it with the whitewash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be prepared in a glue pot, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed, the first coat must be put on horizontally, or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly and as well, generally, as men.

VIRTUES OF THE BUCHU.

The Hottentots long used this agent in diseases of the kidneys; and through them its virtues became known to European physicians. The Dutch physicians gave it with great success in Indigestion. It is also said to have afforded essential service in Chronic Rheumatism. In the form of Merchants' compound extract of this agent, it has been extolled for the relief of calculous pains, bloody urine, and in irritated and superative conditions of the bladder and urethra. Moreover, Reece found this agent efficacious in incontinence of urine, catarrh of the bladder, spasmodic stricture of the urethra, gonorrhœa, swellings of the prostate gland, and impotence.

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
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A CHEAP PAINT.

Take one bushel of unslacked lime and slack it with cold water; when slacked, add to it 20 pounds of Spanish whiting, 17 pounds of salt, and 12 pounds of sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire sieve, and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, or where it is exposed to the weather. In order to give a good color, three coats are necessary on brick, and two on wood. It may be laid on with a brush similar to whitewash. Each coat must have sufficient time to dry before the next is applied.

 For painting inside walls, take as before, one bushel of unslacked lime, three pounds of sugar, five pounds of salt, and prepare as above, and apply with a brush.

I have used it on brick, and find it well calculated to preserve them; it is far preferable to oil paint. I have also used it on wood, and assure you that it will last longer on rough siding than oil paint will on planed siding or boards.

You can make any color you please. If you wish straw color, use yellow ochre instead of whiting; for lemon color, ochre and chrome yellow; for lead and slate color, lampblack; for blue, indigo; for green, chrome green. The different kinds of paint will not cost more than one-fourth as much as oil paints, including the labor of putting on.

WHITEWASH FOR FENCES AND outhouses.

Unslacked lime, one half bushel; salt, a peck; ground rice, 3 lbs.; powdered whiting, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; glue, (dissolved,) 1 lb. Slake the lime in boiling water in a covered vessel. Strain through a wire sieve. Add the salt, dissolved in hot water. Add, while hot, the rice boiled to a thin paste; then the glue and whiting. Let it stand several days, and put it on hot.

TO MAKE A BARREL OF ROOT OR SARSAPARILLA BEER.

Take of sarsaparilla, sassafras and china roots, wild cherry and birch barks, wintergreen leaves and berries, spice bush, sweet balm, sweet fern, each a small handful; or if you have but a few kinds, use more of such as you have; put them with a handful of hops, into a brass, copper, or tin kettle, with two or three buckets of water; boil until the strength is out, strain off into your barrel and temper with cold water to about blood heat: then add from a gallon to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of good molasses; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of good yeast, and shake well. Then fill up your barrel with cold and warm water, taking particular care never to get your liquor so hot as to scald your yeast; if you do, your beer never will work. Set your barrel in a cool place in warm, and a warm place in cold weather, to ferment; when the froth begins to turn white it is fit to bottle, or bung down. Tubs, barrels, buckets, bottles, and every thing used about brewing, should be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

GINGER BEER IN BOTTLES.

Put into a clean vessel, one gallon of boiling water, one pound of loaf sugar, one ounce best ginger, root (bruised,) one ounce of cream tartar, or a sliced lemon. Stir till the sugar is dissolved; let the whole rest till about milk warm, then add a table-spoonful of good yeast, poured over a slice of bread, and allowed to float on the surface. Cover the whole with a cloth, and let rest 24 hours. Strain and fill the bottles $\frac{3}{4}$ full—cork with good taper corks, and tie over. In warm weather it will be fit to drink in two days.

SARSAPARILLA MEAD.

Take of Sarsaparilla root, one pound, water six gallons; boil down to three gallons and strain. Add three gallons of good molasses and boil half an hour; dissolve in each gallon four ounces tartaric acid, and when cool, flavor with oil wintergreen and sassafras.

Mix a wine-glass of this with a tumbler of water and half a tea-spoonful of super-carbonate of soda.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING HALF A BARREL OF SPRUCE BEER.

Mix thoroughly in a pail, three quarts of molasses, and one ounce of the *Essence of double Spruce*; to this may be added one pound of best ginger; fill the pail with boiling water; pour this mixture into a clean half barrel; fill it up with cold water; add a quart of yeast, and shake the whole well together; after fermenting one or two days, the bung may be put in, and it will be fit for bottling or for use.

THE FAMOUS CREAM OF NECTAR.

Take of white sugar, four pounds; water, six pints; put over a *slow fire* in a brass kettle, and when milk warm, add the whites of two eggs *well beaten* to a froth in a bowl. Bring the whole *nearly* to the boiling point, skim well, and then bring it up to a boil, and immediately strain. When cool, add tartaric acid, six ounces. Steep a few cloves with the sugar and water, or when cool, add any other flavor. Should stand two days before using. A wine-glass of this may be added to a tumbler of water, and half a tea-spoonful of super-carbonate of soda stirred in.

TO CURE HAMS.

Take of rock salt, nine pounds; saltpetre, six ounces; molasses, three pints; for one hundred pounds of meat.

ANOTHER.

To one thousand weight of hams, apply the following mixture well rubbed on: five-eighths of a bushel of fine salt, four pounds of saltpetre, two tea-cups of red pepper, one-half gallon of molasses, one gallon of hickory ashes; let the hams be packed away for five weeks with rinds down, then smoke for three or four weeks with green hickory wood and tobacco stalks; as soon as sufficiently smoked, cover them with pepper and ashes, and sew them up in bags to protect them from flies.

ANOTHER.

Take a tea-spoonful of cayenne pepper, a table-spoonful of finely powdered saltpetre mixed with a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and rub the whole on the inside of the ham, then pack away with Liverpool rock salt, taking care to cover them well up, let them remain in salt four weeks, then hang up, and smoke with green hickory, every *clear* day for eight weeks, when they should be taken down and buried in hickory ashes, and suffered to remain so through the summer.

TO PRESERVE EGGS FRESH A YEAR.

Mix a handful of unslacked lime with the same quantity of salt in three gallons of water. First pack the eggs with the small end down, with some shavings to keep them down. Pour the above mixture over them. Be sure none of them are cracked.

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VINEGAR.

Vinegar may be made from cider much quicker and better by diluting it one-fourth with soft water, and exposing a large surface to the air, by filling the cask about two-thirds full and exposing it to a temperature of about 77 degrees.

It may be made much quicker and cheaper by the following:—Molasses and whiskey, each one gallon; water, 30 gallons; cider, five gallons; brewer's yeast, one half gallon; expose as above.

TO CLARIFY CIDER.

Mix together one quart each of lime and clean dry ashes, and two quarts of new milk. Pour these into a hogshead of cider just from the press. In ten hours it will be fit to rack.

SCOURING BALLS TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF CLOTH.

Curd soap, one-half pound; spirits of turpentine, (camphene is better,) one ounce; ox gall, four table-spoonsful; lemon juice sufficient to moisten the mass; starch sufficient to make it into balls.

BAIT FOR PIGEONS.

Oils of lemon, cummin, anise, origanum, and cinnamon, 120 drops each; oil of amber, 1½ oz. Mix with sufficient quantities of grain.

WATER-PROOF FOR LEATHER.

Linseed oil, one pint; yellow wax, white turpentine, each two ounces. Burgundy pitch, one oz. Melt and color with lampblack.

ANOTHER.

Dissolve one ounce gum elastic in one pint of spirits of turpentine in a warm place; then add one pint of linseed oil and shake together.

CEMENT,

which holds tightly and of great strength, and answers well for mending common articles.

Dissolve best orange shellac with a moderate heat, in sufficient alcohol, so that when cool it will retain the fluid form. Apply this to the edges of a fracture, then set the cement on fire, and the moment it is done burning, join the pieces, and as soon as cool, it is almost impossible to separate them if it has been well done.

CEMENT FOR WOOD AND STONE.

Take of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand. This composition being mixed with linseed oil, resists the weather, and is as hard as marble.

INTERESTING AND CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY,

WHICH MAY BE PERFORMED BY ANY PERSON.

HOW TO PREVENT CHOLERA AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Put into a small strong glass vial, with a well ground stopper, 46 grains of black oxide of manganese in coarse powder; to which add three-fourths of a tea-spoonful of strong nitric acid, and an equal quantity of strong hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. The stopper is then to be replaced, and the whole to be secured by enclosing the vial in a strong wooden box with a cap which screws down to keep the stopper safe.

The mixture should not occupy more than one-third of the vial. When used in a sick chamber, or other place of infection, the vial should be opened at arms-length until the smell of the chlorine is perceived.

THE LEAD TREE.

Put into a clean glass globe or decanter, one-half ounce of sugar of lead in powder, and fill with soft water. Add ten drops of nitric acid or a little vinegar, and shake well. Then suspend by a string through the cork, a piece of zinc the size of a chestnut, twist once or twice round the zinc a piece of fine brass or copper wire, and suspend it in any form. The zinc or wire should not touch any part of the glass. Let the whole rest quietly, and metallic lead will deposit on the zinc and wire, forming a brilliant illustration of chemical affinity. The zinc having a greater affinity for the acetic acid of the sugar of lead, unites with it and suffers the lead to be deposited.

SILVER TREE, OR TREE OF DIANA.

Dissolve one-fourth ounce pure nitrate of silver in a pint of soft water, and pour into a decanter. Now pour in one fourth ounce of mercury. Let rest, and in a short time the silver will be precipitated in a most beautiful form resembling vegetation.

TO MAKE ALUM CRYSTALLIZED ORNAMENTS.

Dissolve alum in hot water till a sufficient strength is indicated by a drop crystallizing on a slip of glass. Suspend the ornament made of wound wire, or bunches of grass, wheat, &c., into the solution, so it shall not touch the vessel. If small crystals are desired, the vessel should occasionally be gently agitated while cooling.

Sulphate of copper treated in the same way will give a brilliant blue. For other colors it is only necessary to tint the solution of alum with some dyeing material. Turmeric produces a transparent *yellow*; litmus or red cabbage [*a red*]; logwood a *purple*, &c.

TO MAKE PHOSPHORIC OIL.

Dissolve one grain of phosphorus in ten tea-spoonful of olive oil, by setting the bottle in warm water. A few drops of this rubbed over the face, hands,

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or hair, will give them a luminous appearance in the dark. It is said that if a rat is covered with it and allowed to run, the other rats will leave the house.

TO GALVANISE WITH GOLD AND COPPER.

To make a Galvanic Battery, take 6 copper cups 4 inches in diameter, and 5 inches deep; and 6 zinc cylinders, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 5 inches deep, and put them inside the copper, and insulate them by putting leather cups between them and the copper cups; arrange the poles so that the *positive* pole (which is the one that proceeds from the zinc cups) will pass along the bottom of an earthen dish that will hold about one gallon; and the *negative* pole so that the end will come over into the dish which is to hold the solution in which you immerse the articles to be gilded. To charge the Battery, put a teaspoonful of the sulphate of copper in the copper cups, and a teaspoonful of glauber salts in the zinc cups. To make the gold solution, dissolve one pennyweight of fine gold in one ounce of aqua regia, and when dissolved, evaporate over a slow fire to dryness; then mix the powder in a half pint of water; boil five minutes; while boiling, add one half pwt. prussiate of potash, then boil 10 or 15 minutes, pour off and let it settle; after settling pour off solution: To which add one part of copper solution, to two parts of gold; then add 1 gill of the mixture to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pwt. of the prussiate of potash, and put them in the dish for gilding.

To make silver and copper solution, use nitric-acid, to dissolve them, then proceed the same as you do with gold.

METHOD OF RECEIVING THE ELECTRIC SHOCK FROM A CAT.

Place the left hand under the throat, slightly pressing the bones of the animal's shoulder with the middle finger and thumb, then gently passing the right hand along the back; sensible electric shocks will be felt in the left hand, and very distinct discharges may be obtained by touching the tips of the ears, after applying friction to the back; the same may also be obtained from the foot.

THE DANCING EGG.

Fill a quill with quick-silver, seal it at both ends with hard wax; pick off a small piece of the shell at the small end of a boiled egg, and thrust in the quill with the quicksilver, (while hot) lay it on the table and it will not cease to tumble about while the egg remains hot—or if a small quantity of quick-silver be put into a small bladder, which may be heated after it is blown up, it will skip about as long as the heat remains in it.

FRICITION OF CONGREVE ROCKETS.

Dip the ends of the wood, which should be well dried, into melted sulphur, and then into the following composition: Place in a vessel having a tight cover, some pieces of phosphorus; stir them up with a red hot iron wire which will inflame it. Withdraw the wire and close the vessel to extinguish it. Dissolve in water four times as much gum-arabic or glue as there is phosphorus. Add this thick mucilage to the phosphorus and heat over a lamp till the whole is well incorporated—color with a little lampblack, prussian blue or vermilion, and dip the sulphur ends of the matches. A slight friction will inflame them.

SYMPATHETIC INK.

Write with a strong solution of tartaric acid. Hold to the fire and the letters will appear.

TO GIVE IRON OR SILVER A COAT OF COPPER.

Dip a *polished* iron into a solution of Sulphate of Copper, and it will receive a coat of copper. Dip a piece of bright silver into the same solution in *contact* with the iron, and the silver will be coated.

TO MAKE PRUSSIAN BLUE.

Add to a solution of sulphate of iron, a solution of prussiate of potash, and a beautiful prussiate of iron or prussian blue will be precipitated.

A MINIATURE EARTHQUAKE.

If a few pounds of iron filings be mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur, and made into a paste with water and buried in the earth for a few hours, the water will be decomposed with such rapidity that combustion and flame will burst out.

AN INTENSE BLUE FORMED BY THE UNION OF TWO COLORLESS LIQUIDS.

Drop as much sulphurate of copper into water as will form a colorless solution. When dissolved, add a little liquid Ammonia, (hartshorn) and a beautiful blue will be the result.

A BRILLIANT RED FROM TWO COLORLESS SOLUTIONS.

Add a solution of corrosive sublimate to a solution of iodate of potash.

A BEAUTIFUL YELLOW FROM TWO LIMPID SOLUTIONS.

Add a solution of neutral chromate of potash to a limpid solution of acetate of lead.

A BRIGHT GREEN FROM TWO COLORLESS SOLUTIONS.

Boil arsenic with a small proportion of salaratus, add a limpid solution of this to an equally limpid solution of sulphate of copper. The precipitate from this is *Sheele's green*."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK INK.

Copperas, Logwood, each $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Powdered Nutgall $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., Gum-arabic 2 oz., Water 1 gallon.

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BLUE INK.

Soft prussian blue, oxalic acid, equal parts. Pulverise and add soft water sufficient to make a thin paste—after 48 hours, add water sufficient to make the desired color.

CRIMSON RED INK.

Best Carmine (Nakarot) 2 grains. Rain water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water of ammonia 10 drops.

INDELIBLE INK—(With the preparation).

The Ink.

Dissolve one drachm pure nitrate of silver in 5 drachms of soft water; add 60 drops of mucilage (solution) of gum-arabic and one grain of lampblack.

The Preparation.

Put into a separate bottle 1 oz. of a solution of gum-arabic and 5 grains of soda.

ANOTHER WITHOUT THE PREPARATION.

Dissolve 1 drachm of nitric silver in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. pure water; add enough strong water of Ammonia to re-dissolve the precipitated oxide; add lampblack to color, and sufficient mucilage to make the whole 1 oz.

Hold the writing before the fire until it turns black.

CHROME GREEN.

Paris white 20 lb., blue vitriol and sugar of lead each 10 lb. Alum 2 lb. Best soft prussian blue, chrome yellow, each 10 lb. Mix thoroughly in a tub while dry and finely powdered. Add 3 gallons of water and stir. Let rest 3 or 4 hours and dry as above.

CHROME YELLOW.

Sugar of lead, Paris white each 25 lb. Bich romate of potash 2 lb. Dissolve each in separate vessels, then pour all into one. Let rest 24 hours to precipitate—then draw off the water and dry on cotton sheeting. For orange, use but 1 lb. of the Bich romate. The whole must be previously powdered.

PARIS GREEN.

Sugar of lead 25 lb. Blue vitriol 20 lb. Arsenic 10 lb. Bichomate of Potash 6 oz. Powder and mix thoroughly together in a tub. Add 6 quarts of water and proceed as in chrome green.

ROSE PINK.

Boil in 4 gallons of water, 4 lb. Brazil wood (nic wood will answer) two hours. Take out the chips and boil $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. alum in the same water; let cool to blood heat. Add 3 oz muriate of tin. When cool, strain it into 50 lb. paris white previously wet to a pulpy consistence. Let rest 24 hours and draw off the water and dry as above.

OIL PASTE BLACKING.

Take Oil of Vitriol 2 oz., tanners' oil 5 oz., Ivory Black 1 lb., molasses 5 oz., mix the two first and let stand a day, then mix thoroughly altogether.

WINE FOR WORMS.

Take of rhubarb, one-half ounce; worm-seed, one oz. Bruise and digest in a warm place in one quart of red port wine for a few days; then strain. Dose for an adult is a wine-glass full twice a day—for children in proportion. The wine should be pure, and cost not less than three dollars per gallon.

ALUM WHEY.

Milk one pint; powdered alum, one-fourth ounce. Boil together until the curd separates, and strain.

WINE WHEY.

Milk, half pint; Madeira wine, from a half to a wine-glassful. Boil the milk and add the wine.

METHOD OF DETECTING THE ADULTERATIONS OF TEA.

The following information may be useful and interesting to those of our friends who love good tea. As, however, we do not now keep teas for sale, we cannot be accused by dealers in the article, of an attempt to direct the public attention to *our* teas. When teas are very high, as at the present time, large quantities of spurious tea is thrown into market; and those without the means of detecting it, seldom suspect the fraud.

The adulteration of tea may be evinced by comparing the botanical characters of the leaves of the two respective trees, and by submitting them to a few chemical tests. The shape of the leaf is slender and narrow, the edges are deeply serrated or jagged, and the end or extremity is acutely pointed. The texture of the leaf is very delicate, its surface smooth and glossy, and its color is a lively pale green. The white thorn, or spurious leaf is more rounded, and is obtusely pointed. The serratures or jags on the edges are not as deep, the surface of the leaf is more uneven, the texture not as delicate, and the color is a dark olive green. These characters of course can be observed only after the dried leaves have been suffered to macerate in water for about twenty-four hours.

The leaves of some sorts of tea may differ in size, but the shape is the same in all of them; because all the different kinds of tea imported from China, are the product of one species of plant, and the difference between the green and black teas depend chiefly on the climate, soil, culture, age and mode of drying the leaves.

Spurious black tea, slightly moistened, when rubbed on a sheet of white paper, imparts a bluish black stain, and when thrown into cold water, speedily imparts the same color, which instantly becomes reddened by a few drops of Sulphuric Acid.

Genuine tea produces an amber colored infusion, which does not become reddened by Sulphuric Acid.

Much of the spurious tea is colored with the carbonate of copper (a poisonous substance) and not with verdigris or copperas as some have supposed, as they would instantly turn the tea black.

Tea rendered poisonous by carbonate of copper speedily imparts to liquid ammonia a fine sapphire blue tinge. It is only necessary to shake in a vial for a few minutes, a tea-spoonful of the suspected leaves, with about a tea-spoonful of liquid ammonia, diluted with half its bulk of water. The supernatant liquid will exhibit a fine blue color, if the minutest quantity be present.

There are many other tests for the detection of these frauds, but they are too complicated for any but the chemist to attempt their application.

COFFEE.

If you would have good coffee, you must buy it in the raw state, and roast and grind it yourself. Raw coffee should have a greenish yellow color. It

must not be mouldy nor worm eaten. The French roast and grind their daily supply of coffee every morning, and the consequence is, that they are never put to the disagreeable necessity of swallowing the weak, vapid, muddy and unwholesome liquor which the Americans misnomer coffee. Roasted coffee rapidly loses its most valuable properties, even when not ground; but it loses them with exceeding rapidity if ground and then exposed to the air. When the volatile oil of roasted coffee has flown away, the solid residue is utterly unable to communicate to hot water, the smallest proportion of any useful property. There is no nourishment in coffee; it is valuable for its *spirit* alone; and this spirit the French and all sensible people take particular care to preserve. But of these important facts the cooks and housewives of America are utterly ignorant, or knowing, wilfully disregard them.

The operation of roasting coffee is very simple. It consists in slowly turning a tin plate cylinder containing coffee, over a gentle fire. The operation is continued until the coffee assumes a bright chesnut color, and acquires a fresh fragrant odor.

If you cannot roast your own coffee, you should at any rate *grind* it. The grinding is still less difficult to do than the roasting. A day's supply of coffee can be ground in a minute. I have already told you that ground coffee loses its goodness with great rapidity, and you may readily infer thence, that the coffee which is kept ready ground at the grocers is not good for much. But this is not the only thing to be thought of. When you buy coffee in the state of berries, you are sure that you get coffee; but when you buy a *brown powder* from the grocer, how can you satisfy yourself that the powder consists of coffee? Are you unaware that the following substances have been substituted by various grocers for coffee:—beans, peas, nuts, barley, rice, wheat, parsnips, carrots, horse-chesnuts and acorns, all as nicely dried, roasted, and ground as if they were genuine coffee?

CREAM PANCAKES.

Mix a large spoonful of flour to half a pint of cream; break in two eggs and beat them well till all is smooth; put in two ounces of powdered sugar, a little ground cinnamon and nutmeg. Fry them as you would griddle cakes.

AMMONIURET OF SILVER—FULMINATING SILVER.

Prepare a solution of pure nitrate of silver and pour into it a solution of pure lime in water, as long as a precipitate will fall down. Filter the liquid, and wash the precipitate by pouring warm water on it, as it stands on the filter. Now put the powder into a warm place upon paper, that it may be well dried, than put it into a wide-mouthed vial, containing pure liquid ammonia. Cork it and let it remain undisturbed for a whole day, or until the powder becomes black. Now pour off the supernatant liquor and put the vial open, in a place where the heat may not be more than 80 or 100 degrees. When dry, this powder is very explosive, and should remain undisturbed in the phial where the process was finished; as sometimes the least friction will cause an explosion of the whole mass. The lid of a pill box is the best cover the phial can have, as frequently in taking the powder out, a part adheres to the neck; and then if a stopper or cork be put in, the friction occasioned even by this, is sometimes sufficient to explode the whole. Perhaps if all fulminating powders were dried in watch glasses, and permitted to remain in them till wanted for use, it would be much safer.

TO MAKE WATERLOO CRACKERS.

Take two slips of stiff paper or card board, about one-fourth inch wide, and four or five inches long, each; lay a mixture of powdered glass and gum water over one end of each paper, for about an inch in length, let this dry, and then put one fourth or an eight part of a grain of fulminating silver upon the glass on one piece of the paper; place the other piece of paper upon this, so that the glass upon the one shall rest upon the glass of the other, and the free ends of both papers be outwards. Paste a piece of thin paper over the whole covered parts to attach them to each other. Upon pulling the outward ends of the papers, the two surfaces of glass will grind upon each other, and occasion the explosion of the fulminating silver. When these crackers are made of a large size, with a grain or more of fulminate, they are used as attachments to a door and door-post, so that if any one should enter at night, the explosion of the composition, may indicate the opening of the door.

Put one-fourth of a grain in a piece of tin foil, put it then at the bottom or side of a drawer, and on opening or shutting the drawer, the powder will explode.

TORPEDOES.

Put one-fourth grain in a strong piece of blotting paper with a little black sand and a buck shot, and twist up the end of the paper. Throw them against the wall and they will explode.

BOSTON APPLE PUDDING.

18 good apples, 4 yolks of eggs, one white, one lemon, one-half nutmeg, one-fourth lb. butter, cinnamon, cloves, sugar to taste. Peel, core, and cut the apples into a stew-pan that will just hold them, with a little water and the spices, rasp the peel of the lemon in, stew over a slow fire till quite soft, then sweeten and pass through a sieve, beat the eggs and grated nutmeg together with the juice of a lemon, then mix all well, line the inside of your pie dish with good puff paste, put in your pudding, bake half an hour.

ICE CURRANTS.

Take large bunches of ripe currants, have them clean, whisk the white of an egg to a froth and dip them in it, lay them on a sieve or plate not to be touched, sift double refined sugar over them very thick, and dry them in a cool oven.

RICE JELLY FOR THE SICK.

Having picked and washed a quarter of a pound of rice, mix it with half a pound of loaf sugar, and just sufficient water to cover it. Boil it till it becomes a glutinous mass; then strain it; season it with whatever may be thought proper, and let it stand to cool.

ICEING FOR CAKE.

Two pounds double refined sugar, one spoonful of fine starch, one penny worth of gum-arabic in powder, five eggs, one spoon rose water, the juice of one lemon. Make the sugar fine and sift it through a hair seive, rub the starch fine, sift, and the gum-arabic sift also; beat or stir all well together. Take the whites of the eggs, whisk them well, put one spoonful of rose water, one

spoon of the juice of lemon, beat well together, then put to the sugar by degrees, till you wet it, then beat it until the cake is baked; lay it on with a knife, and the ornaments if you have any; and if it does not harden sufficiently from the warmth of the cake, return it to the oven. Be careful not to discolor.

CALVES' FEET JELLY.

Take two calves feet, and take out the large bones, cut them in small pieces, put them into a sauce pan with three quarts of water, a little lemon peel, a stick of cinnamon, and boil them gently till it is reduced to a quart; be careful in trying with a spoon that it is strong enough; strain it off, and let it settle for half an hour; then skin it very clean, and pour it from the settlings into a stew pan, put in half pint Lisbon wine, sweeten it to your taste with loaf sugar, squeeze four lemons, strain the juice to keep out the seeds, and put in the lemon peel and a very little saffron, boil it up a few minutes, then beat up the white of eight eggs to a high froth, and mix them well together with the jelly, then boil it up five minutes; have your bag ready with a bowl under it, pour your jelly gently in, that it may run pretty fast through at the first, and as it runs pour it in again for several times, till it is as clear as you would have it; when it is all run off, with a silver spoon fill your glasses.

TRIFLES.

Take a quart of thick cream, and put into it a gill of white wine, the juice of a lemon, grate in the rind of a lemon, sweeten it with powdered sugar, whip it with a wisk, or mill it with a chocolate mill, and as the froth rises take it off and put it into a hair sieve to drain, put one fourth pound of macaroon cakes and ratafia drops into a deep dish, just wet them with sweet wine; boil a pint of milk or cream, sweeten it with sugar, beat up the yolks of four eggs and mix with it, put it over a slow fire and stir it till it is thick, then put it on the cakes, and when cold put the froth on as high as you can, and strew it over with nonpareils of different colors, (which may be had at the confectioners). Garnish it with flowers or currant jelly, sweet meats, &c.

FLOATING ISLAND.

Take a deep dish according to the size and quantity you would make, but a pretty deep glass is the best, which set on a china dish. First take a quart of thick cream, make it quite sweet with fine sugar, pour in a gill of wine, (sherry is the best,) grate in the yellow rind of a lemon and mill the cream till it is of a thick froth, then carefully pour the thin from the froth into your dish, take a small loaf of bread, cut it as thin as you can, put a layer of that into the cream as lightly as possible, then a layer of currant or guava jelly, after that a very thin layer of the bread, then calves feet jelly and then bread, and over that whip the froth you saved off the cream, very well milled up, and put on the top as high as you can heap it; and as for the rim of the dish, set it round with fruit or sweetmeats, according to your fancy.

This makes a very handsome appearance in the middle of a table in a well lighted room. You may make it of as many different colors as you fancy, according to what jellies, jams, or sweetmeats you have; or at the bottom of your dish you may put in the thickest cream you can get.

MACARON CAKES.

Blanch a pound of sweet or bitter almonds, or cocoanut, and beat them fine in a mortar, with a little rose water to keep them from oiling; put to them a pound of double refined sugar beat and sifted, then beat the whites of eight eggs to a high froth, and put them in, and beat them well together and drop them on white paper, sift fine sugar over them and bake them in a slack oven.

SPONGE CAKE.

Weigh ten eggs and their weight in very fine sugar, and that of six in flour, beat the yolks with the flour, and the whites alone, to a very stiff froth; then by degrees mix the whites and the flour with the other ingredients, and beat them well half an hour. Bake in a quick oven an hour.

ANOTHER.

Said to be the Best.

Take half a pound of flour, nine ounces of loaf sugar, six eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of super carbonate of soda, flavor with fresh lemon. Rub the flour and cream of tartar well together while dry, beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately, mix the whole well together, and the last thing before going into the oven, add the soda and mix well. Bake as above.

AN EXCELLENT DRINK FOR THE SICK.

Toast ripe Indian corn quite brown, or even a little black, and put it into hot water to steep. Drink when cold. This makes one of the best drinks for the sick, and will often stop sickness at stomach when all other remedies fail.

DYSPEPSIA BREAD.

Three quarts unbolted wheat meal one quart soft water, warm, but not hot, one gill of fresh yeast, one gill molasses or not, as may suit the taste. If you put this in the oven at the exact time when it is risen enough, saleratus is not necessary.

BRONCHITIS.

Avoid exposure to cold or damp air; refrain from reading aloud, public speaking, singing, or blowing on instruments; keep clear of stimulants, and use a diet of milk and vegetables; take some soothing syrup to allay the irritation, wear no cravat or other bandage about the neck, a light ribbon is sufficient; let the neck have plenty of fresh air, and apply cold water to it every morning when you wash.

MUFFINS

Lay a gill of brewers' yeast of as light a color as can be got, into cold water, and let it stand all night. The next morning pour the water off clear from it. Warm a quart of water -milkwarm, and stir the yeast and a quarter of an ounce of salt well into it, for five or six minutes, strain it into half a peck of fine white flour, mix it into a dough as lightly as possible, and let it lie in the trough for an hour to rise, covered with flannel. Pull the dough into small pieces with the hands, rolling them as done in a good deal of flour, and roll them thin with a rolling pin, lay them directly under a flannel, and they will rise to a proper thickness. Bake them in tin rings on an iron griddle. When done on one side, turn them on the other, but they must not be browned.

ROMAN CEMENT OR MORTAR. FOR OUTSIDE PLASTERING ON
BRICK WORK.

This will resist all weather, and may be used to great advantage to lime reservoirs, as no water can penetrate it.

Take 84 pounds of drift sand, 12 pounds of unslacked lime, and four pounds of the poorest cheese grated through a tin or iron grater. When well mixed, add enough hot (but not boiling) water to make into a proper consistence for plastering such a quantity of the above as is wanted. It requires very good and quick working. One hod of this mortar will go a great way, as it is to be laid on in a thin smooth coat, without the least space being left uncovered. The wall or lath work should be covered first with hair and lime mortar, and well dried. This was used by the ancients, and is now adopted among us. Skim milk cheese is the best.

CURRENCY TABLES.

Equivalent Sums : In Sterling, Currency, and Dollars and Cents.

Stg.	Currency.	Dollars.	Cy.	Sterling.	Dol.	Dol.	Sterling.
£	£ s. d.	\$ cts.	£	£ s. d.	\$	\$	£ s. d.
1	1 4 4	4 87	1	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	0 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	2 8 8	9 74	2	1 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	0 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	3 13 0	14 60	3	2 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	3	0 12 4
4	4 17 4	19 46	4	3 5 9	16	4	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	6 1 8	24 33	5	4 2 2	20	5	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	7 6 0	29 20	6	4 18 7	24	6	1 4 8
7	8 10 4	34 07	7	5 15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	7	1 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	9 14 8	38 93	8	6 11 6	32	8	1 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	10 19 0	43 80	9	7 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	9	1 16 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
10	12 3 4	48 67	10	8 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	10	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	24 6 8	87 33	20	16 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	20	4 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
30	36 10 0	146 00	30	24 13 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	120	30	6 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	48 13 4	194 67	40	32 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	40	8 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	60 16 8	243 33	50	41 1 11	200	50	10 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
60	73 0 0	292 00	60	49 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	60	12 6 7
70	85 3 4	340 67	70	57 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	280	70	14 7 8
80	97 6 8	389 33	80	65 15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	320	80	16 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
90	109 10 0	438 00	90	73 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	360	90	18 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
100	121 13 4	486 67	100	82 3 10	400	100	20 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	243 6 8	973 33	200	164 7 8	800	200	41 1 11
300	365 0 0	1460 00	300	246 11 6	1200	300	61 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
400	486 13 4	1946 67	400	328 15 4	1600	400	82 3 10
500	608 6 8	2433 33	500	410 19 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2000	500	102 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
600	730 0 0	2920 00	600	493 3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2400	600	123 5 9
700	851 13 4	3406 67	700	575 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2800	700	143 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
800	973 6 8	3893 33	800	657 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3200	800	164 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
900	1095 0 0	4380 00	900	739 14 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3600	900	184 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1000	1216 13 4	4866 67	1000	821 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4000	1000	205 9 7

Equivalent Sums : In Sterling, Currency, and Dollars and Cents.

St.	Currency.			Dol.	Cur.	Ster'g.			Cents.	Cents.	Ster'g.		Currency.	
s.	£	s.	d.	\$	cts	s.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	24	1	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	49	2	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	2	0	1	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	0	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	73	3	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	3	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	97	4	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	4	0	2	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0	6	1	1	22	5	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	5	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
6	0	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	46	6	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	120	6	0	3	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	0	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	70	7	5	9	140	7	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	0	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	95	8	6	7	160	8	0	4	0	5
9	0	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	19	9	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	180	9	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	0	12	2	2	43	10	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	200	10	0	5	0	6
11	0	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	67	11	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	20	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
12	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	92	12	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	240	30	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6
13	0	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	13	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	260	40	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0
14	0	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	40	14	11	6	280	50	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	6
15	0	18	3	3	65	15	12	4	300	60	2	5	3	0
16	0	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	88	16	13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	320	70	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
17	1	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	13	17	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	340	80	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
18	1	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	37	18	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	360	90	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
19	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	62	19	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	380	100	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0

d.	£	s.	d.	\$	cts	d.	s.	d.	Cents.
1	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	1	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
2	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	2	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
3	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	3	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
4	0	0	5	0	8	4	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
5	0	0	6	0	10	5	0	4	8
6	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	12	6	0	5	10
7	0	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	14	7	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12
8	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	16	8	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13
9	0	0	11	0	18	9	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
10	0	1	0	0	20	10	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	17
11	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	22	11	0	9	18

RULE.—To convert Sterling into Currency: To the given sum add 1-5th of itself, and 1-12th of that 1-5th.

To convert Currency into Sterling: Multiply by 60 (or by 12 and 5) and divide by 73.

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