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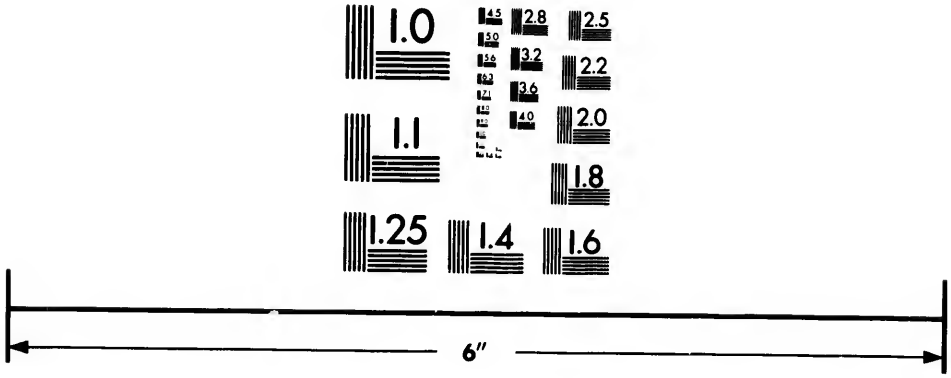

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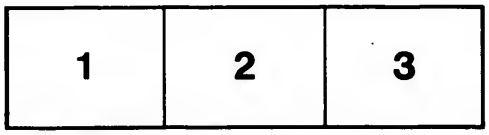

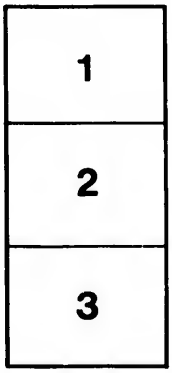

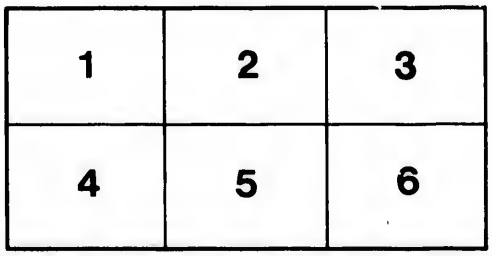

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Herbert A. McDonald

THE

YORK ALMANAC;

AND

208

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA.

For the Year 1823.

Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap Year.

THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE MERIDIAN OF YORK.

North Lat.	43° 39′ 10″
West Long.	78° 4′ 11″

Printed and Sold at the

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OFFICE,

YORK.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is hoped this work will be found more complete, comprehensive, and accurate, than any thing of the kind hitherto attempted in this Province. It is, however, scarcely possible to avoid some errors, from the very nature of the undertaking, but we hope they are few. Great attention has been paid to the astronomical calculations. The prognostications of weather can never be quite certain, although there may be just grounds for the expectation of a particular kind of weather, at a certain period to come, by reason of planetary influence. These calculations are at least amusing, and are therefore inserted according to ancient usage.

The MILITIA APPOINTMENTS *being taken from the Adjutant General's Office are of course accurate Indeed. every thing depending upon the statements acquired from the Public Offices in York must be correct, since the heads of the various Departments have, with much kindness, given every facility towards the satisfactory completion of this undertaking :—for which they have the proprietor's warmest acknowledgements.*

A general, though necessarily a brief, account of CANADA,*—together with a few useful instructions to Emigrants, and a great number of valuable Tables, are added with a view of rendering this work a useful companion to every class of persons in this Country.*

CHARLES FOTHERGILL,

York, U. C.
November 1, 1822.

Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty.

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Almanac for 1823.

EPOCHS AND COMMON NOTES.

EPOCHS.

Of the Julian Period	6536
Of the Mundane Æra	5826
Since the Birth of Christ, according to Chronologers	1827
Of the Vulgar Christian Æra	1823
Since the Discovery of America	331
Since the Treaty which confirmed the possession of Canada to the British Crown,	60
Since the British Acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States of America at the Peace of 1783,	40
Since the Division of the Province of Quebec into Lower and Upper Canada,	32
Of the Reign of his Majesty George IV.	4

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	*E*	Epact	18
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	19	Solar Cycle	12
		Roman Indiction	11

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuages. Sunday	Jan. 26	Low Sunday	Apr. 6
Quinquages. or Shrove Sunday	Feb. 9	Rogation Sunday	May 4
Ash Wednesday	12	Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday	8
Mid-Lent Sunday	Mar 9	Whit Sunday	18
Palm Sunday	23	Trinity Sunday	25
Easter Day	30	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring, Sun enters ♈, March 20.
Summer, Sun enters ♋, June 21.
Autumn, Sun enters ♎, September 23.
Winter, Sun enters ♑, December 21.

ECLIPSES.

any. 12th.—The *Sun* will be eclipsed, though invisible to us, at 42 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning.

—— 25th—The *Moon* will be eclipsed, though to us invisible, at 59 minutes past 11 o'clock in the morning.

Feby. 10th—The *Sun* will be eclipsed, though to us invisible, at 53 minutes past nine o'clock in the afternoon.

July 8th—The *Sun* will be eclipsed, though to us invisible, at 28 minutes past 1 o clock in the morning.

—— 22d—The *Moon* will be *totally* eclipsed and visible to us, exhibiting a beautiful spectacle of this phenomenon.—This eclipse is calculated as follows :—

Beginning at	22 min. past 8 afternoon
Commencement of total darkness,	27 min. past 9
Middle of the darkness,	15 min. past 10
Tabular time	16 min past 10
Ecliptic 8	17 min. past 10
End of total darkness	5 min. past 11
Finishes, on the 23rd inst at	6 min. past 0 h morn.
Entire Duration	3 *Hours* and 44 *Minutes*.

Digits eclipsed, 18° from N. side of ⊕'s Shadow.

Augt. 6th—The *Sun* will be eclipsed, though to us invisible, at 39 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

To determine the distance of Lightning, count the number of *Seconds* between the *flash* and the *clap* of *Thunder*, and allow rather less than a *quarter of a mile* for each second.

The middle of a room is the safest situation in a Thunder storm, and lower rooms are more safe than upper chambers.—

The Planet *Venus* will be the Evening Star until the 10th day of October, and then it will become the Morning Star till the end of the year.

TABLE OF THE DIAMETERS, &c OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Names of the Planets.	Diameters in English Miles.	Mean distances from the Sun, as determined from observations of the transit of Venus, in 1761.	Annual period round the Sun	Diurnal rotation on its axis.	Hourly motion in its orbit.	Hourly motion of its equator	Inclination of axis to orbit.
			Y. D. H.	D. H M.			
Sun	890,000			25 6 0		3,818	80° 0' 0"
Mercury	3,000	36,841,468	0 87 23	unknown	109,699	unknw.	unknown
Venus	7,906	68,891 486	0 224 17	24 8 0	80,295	43	75 0 0
Earth	7,970	95,173,000	1 0 0	1 0 0	68,243	1,042	23 29 0
Moon	2,180	ditto.	1 0 0	29 12 44	2,290	9 1-2	2 10 0
Mars	5,400	145,014,148	1 321 17	1 0 40	55,287	556	0 0 0
Jupiter	94,000	494,990,976	11 314 18	0 9 56	29,083	25,920	0 0 0
Saturn	78,000	907,956,130	29 167 6	0 10 16	22 400	22,101	28 0 0
Georgian Sidus	34,217	1,815,912,260	83 121 0	unknown	15,000	unknw.	unknown

Explanation of the Calendar.

The *first* Column contains the days of the Month; the *second* the days of the Week; the *third*, *Aspects*. *Holidays*, *Anniversary's*, &c the *fourth* Prognostication of Weather, the *fifth*, the places of the Moon, the *sixth* and *seventh*, the rising and setting of the Sun, and the *last*, the rising and setting of the Moon.

—z:z:z:z—

The SUN with the Seven PLANETS.

☉	The Sun,	♂	Mars,
☿	Mercury.	♃	Jupiter,
♀	Venus,	♄	Saturn.
⊕	The Earth	♅	Georgian Sidus,

The Twelve SIGNS of the ZODIAC.

♈	Aries,	♎	Libra,
♉	Taurus,	♏	Scorpio,
♊	Gemini,	♐	Sagitarius,
♋	Cancer,	♑	Capricornus,
♌	Leo,	♒	Aquarius,
♍	Virgo,	♓	Pisces,

—z:z:z:z:z—

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At four days old it sets at, and shines 'till, about 10 at night.
5—about 11
6—about 12,
7—at near 1 in the morning,

15, at full, it rises about 6 in the evening,
16—at 1 4 after 7,
17—at 1 2 after 8,
18—at about 10,
19—at about 11,
20—at about 12,

N B. This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for, that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

OF THE CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Many persons, understanding that the mean time between one new Moon and another is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and a fraction, imagine that, to find the full or quarters of the Moon, they have only to add a half or fourth part of that time; and when they do not find the changes marked in the Calendar to correspond with this method, they impute it to mistake in the calculation of those changes. It is therefore, necessary to put them in mind, that the great inequality of the Moon's motions renders the above rule extremely inaccurate so that nineteen times in twenty it must fail in giving the the true conjunction or change.

1 JANUARY.

Last Quarter of the Moon, 3d. 10h. 58m. afternoon.
New Moon, 12th, 3h. 42min. morning.
First Quarter, 19th, 8h. 48min. afternoon.
Full Moon, 26th, 11h. 59 min morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c	Weather.	☾ P.	☉R.		☉S		R ● S	
1	W.	Circumcision.	Snow	♍	7	34	4	26	10	2
2	Th	[illegible]	about	♍	7	34	4	26	11	10
3	F.	[illegible]slow. clock 3 min.	these	♎	7	33	4	27	morn.	
4	S.	♄ st. ionary.	days.	♎	7	33	4	27	0	20
5	E.	*2d Sunday after Christmas*		♎	7	32	4	28	1	25
6	M.	Twelfth day—Epiphany.	Clear	♏	7	31	4	29	2	32
7	Tu	Pr. Charlotte of Wales b. 1796	withbrisk	♏	7	31	4	29	3	39
8	W.	Lucian.	winds.	♐	7	30	4	30	4	37
9	Th	☉'s dec. 22d. S. ● Apogee.	Snow at	♐	7	29	4	31	5	33
10	F.		this time.	♐	7	29	4	31	6	24
11	S.	☉ Eclipsed invis. ● runs low	Hail.	♑	7	28	4	32	7	7
12	E.	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*		♑	7	27	4	33	●sets	
13	M	Camb. Hilary Term begins.		♒	7	26	4	34	6	3
14	Tu	Oxford T. begins—● ☊	Look for	♒	7	26	4	34	7	11
15	W	☉ slow C. 10 m.—D. of Glou-	a *Thaw*	♒	7	25	4	35	8	17
16	Th	[cester b 1776	about	♓	7	25	4	35	9	24
17	F.	☉'s dec. 20 deg. S.	these	♓	7	24	4	36	10	30
18	S.	Prisca.	days.	♈	7	23	4	37	11	41
19	E.	*2d Sunday after Epiphany.*		♈	7	22	4	38	morn.	
20	M.	Fabian–8 d of St Hil. 1 ret.		♉	7	21	4	39	0	54
21	Tu	Agnes–♃ Stat–● L. 5 15 N.		♉	7	20	4	40	2	7
22	W.	Vincent.	Snow	♊	7	19	4	41	3	22
23	Th		and cold	♊	7	18	4	42	4	27
24	F.	● runs high.	weather	♋	7	17	4	43	5	29
25	S.	Conv St. Paul.—● Perigee.		♋	7	16	4	44	6	21
26	E.	*Septuages. Sund.*—● Ec. invi.		♌	7	15	4	45	●rise	
27	M.	D. of Sussex born 1773	More	♌	7	14	4	46	6	9
28	Tu		snow and	♍	7	13	4	47	7	23
29	W.	K. Geo. IV Access. 1820	hail, and	♍	7	12	4	48	8	34
30	Th	K. Charles I. Martyr 1649.	very cold	♍	7	10	4	50	9	49
31	F.	K. Geo. IV. procl. 1820.		♎	7	9	4	51	10	54

II FEBRUARY.

Last Quarter the 2d. 5 h. 22 min. afternoon.
New Moon the 10th, 9 h. 53 min. afternoon,
First Quarter the 18th, 5 h. 50 min. morning.
Full Moon the 24th, 11 h. 54 min. afternoon.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holidays Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☽ P.	☉R.	☉S.	R☽S
1	S.	☽L. 5 16 S.	Fine,	♒	7 [illegible]	[illegible]2	morn.
2	E.	Candlemas, *Purif.B V.Mary.*	clear.	♏	7 7	4 53	0 7
3	M.	Blasius. *Sup.* ♂ ☿ ☉	pleasant,	♏	7 5	4 [illegible]	1 12
4	T.		weather.	♐	7 4	4 56	2 19
5	W.	Agatha.	High	♐	7 3	4 57	3 16
6	Th	☉'s. dec. 16 deg. S.	winds, &	♐	7 1	4 59	4 11
7	Fr.	☉Slow. C. 15 min ☽ Apogee	some	♑	7 0	5 0	4 58
8	Sa	☽ Runs slow	Snow.	♑	6 59	5 1	5 39
9	E.	*Quinqua Sund.* ♀ Statio. ☽ ♌	Clear,	♒	6 57	5 [illegible]	6 14
10	M	In 8 days of Pur. 4 ret ☉	but c[illegible]	♒	6 56	5 4	☽sets
11	Tu	Shrove Tuesday [Eclip invis.	weather	♒	6 55	5 5	6 1
12	W.	*Ash Wed. Hil. T. ends.*	during	♓	6 53	5 7	7 5
13	Th		these	♓	6 51	5 9	8 19
14	F.	Valentine.	days.	♈	6 50	5 10	9 28
15	S	*Camb. div m.*	Some	♈	6 48	5 12	10 36
16	E	First *Sunday* in Lent, ☽ L 5	more	♉	6 47	5 13	11 51
17	M.	♃ □ [14 N.	pleasant	♉	6 46	5 14	morn.
18	Tu	☉ ent. ♓	weather.	♉	6 44	5 16	1 9
19	W		Good	♊	6 43	5 17	2 15
20	Th	☉'s dec. 11 deg. S.	Sleighing	♊	6 42	5 18	3 19
21	F.	☉ slow C. 14 m: ☽ Perigee,	expected	♋	6 40	5 20	4 16
22	S	☽runs high.	at this	♋	6 39	5 21	5 3
23	E.	Second *Sunday* in Lent, ☽ ♂	time.	♌	6 38	5 22	5 41
24	M.	St Matthew D. of *Camb*	The	♌	6 36	5 24	6 9
25	Tu	□ ♄ ☉ [born 1774.	cloudsga	♍	6 34	5 26	☽ise
26	W		ther with	♍	6 33	5 27	7 22
27	Th		the ap-	♎	6 31	5 29	8 38
28	F.	☽ L. 5, 7, 9.	pearance	♎	6 30	5 30	9 46
			of Snow.				

III MARCH.

Last Quarter, the 4th 1 h. 36 min. afternoon.
New Moon, the 12th 1 h. 22 min. afternoon.
First Quarter, the 19th 1 h. 6 min. afternoon.
Full Moon, the 26th 0 h 29 min afternoon.

M.	W	Aspects. Holydays, Anniversaries, &c	Weather.	☾ P	☉ R.	☉ S.	R ☾ S
1	S.	St David	Pleasant	♏	6 27	5 33	10 57
2	E.	*3d Sunday in Lent*—Chad.	for the	♏	6 26	5 34	morn.
3	M		Season.	♏	6 25	5 35	0 4
4	Tu	☿ Statio.		♐	6 23	5 37	1 6
5	W.	☉'s dec. 6 deg. S.	High	♐	6 22	5 38	2 4
6	Th	☉ slow C. 11 m—☾ Apogee	winds	♑	6 21	5 39	2 53
7	F	Perpetua —☾ runs low	with	♑	6 19	5 41	3 38
8	S		snow or	♑	6 18	5 42	4 14
9	E.	*4th Sun. in Lent–Mid-Leni Sun*	hail.	♒	6 16	5 44	4 48
10	M	[☾ ♋	High	♒	6 14	5 46	5 12
11	Tu		windsand	♓	6 13	5 47	5 36
12	W.	Gregory Martyr.	cold,raw,	♓	6 12	5 48	☾sets
13	Th		weather.	♈	6 10	5 50	7 20
14	F.			♈	6 9	5 51	8 30
15	S	☾ L. 5. 7 N.		♈	6 7	5 53	9 42
16	E.	*5th Sunday in Lent.*	More	♉	6 6	5 54	10 57
17	M.	St. Patrick.	pleasant	♉	6 4	5 56	morn.
18	Tu	Edw K. of West Saxons.	for seve-	♊	6 2	5 58	0 7
19	W	☉'s dec. 1 deg. S [Equinox.	ral days	♊	6 1	5 59	1 15
20	Th	☉ ent ♈—☾ Perig —Vernal		♋	6 0	6 0	2 13
21	F	Benedict—Camb. Term ends		♋	5 58	6 2	3 0
22	S	☾ ♋.	High	♌	5 56	6 4	3 43
23	E.	*6th Sund. in Lent*–Palm Sund.	winds	♌	5 55	6 5	4 11
24	M	☉'s dec. 1 deg N.	with	♍	5 53	6 7	4 39
25	Tu	Annunciation of B. V. Mary.	flurries	♍	5 52	6 8	5 4
26	W	☉ slow C. 6 min.	of snow.	♎	5 50	6 10	☾rise
27	Th			♎	5 49	6 11	7 31
28	F.	Good Friday.		♎	5 48	6 12	8 44
29	S		Clear	♏	5 46	6 14	9 52
30	E	Easter Day.	and cold	♏	5 45	6 15	10 58
31	M.	Easter Monday.		♐	5 44	6 16	11 58

Last Quarter the 3d, at 9 h. 58 min morning.
New Moon the 11th at 1 h. 36 min. morning.
First Quarter the 17th, at 7 h. 37 min. afternoon.
Full Moon the 25th at 1 h. 47 min. morning.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather.	☾ P.	☉R.	☉S.	R☾S
1	Tu	Easter Tuesday, □ ♅ ☉	Cloudy	♐	5 41	6 19	morn.
2	W.	☉ slow C. 3m. ☾ Apogee,	and dark	♐	5 40	6 21	0 52
3	Th	Rich. B. of Chich.—☾ runs low	weather.	♑	5 39	6 21	1 40
4	F.	St. Ambrose,		♑	5 38	6 22	2 21
5	S.	☾ ☌	The wea-	♒	5 37	6 23	2 52
6	E.	1st *Sun. after Easter. Low Sun.*	ther more	♒	5 35	6 25	3 22
7	M		pleasant.	♓	5 34	6 26	3 45
8	Tu			♓	5 33	6 27	4 9
9	W	Ox and Camb. Term begins,	Expect	♓	5 31	6 29	4 30
10	Th		showers	♈	5 29	6 31	4 54
11	F	☉'s dec. 8 deg. N.	of rains at	♈	5 28	6 32	● sets
12	S.	☾ L. 5 N.	this time.	♉	5 26	6 34	8 54
13	E.	2d *Sunday* after *Easter*,		♉	5 25	6 35	10 4
14	M.	Fr. East. in 15 days 1 ret.	Cloudy	♊	5 23	6 37	11 14
15	Tu	☉ and C. together—☾ Perigee	and hazy	♊	5 22	6 38	morn.
16	W.	Easter Term *begins*,	with rain.	♋	5 20	6 40	0 17
17	Th	☾ runs high,		♋	5 19	6 41	1 10
18	F.	☾ ☌		♌	5 18	6 42	1 52
19	S	Alphege,		♌	5 16	6 44	2 24
20	E.	3d *Sunday* after Easter,	Pleasant	♍	5 15	6 45	2 52
21	M.	In 3 weeks after Easter 2 ret	weather	♍	5 14	6 46	3 12
22	Tu	[Kept	for seve-	♍	5 12	6 48	3 36
23	W.	St. George, King's Birth Day,	ral days.	♎	5 11	6 49	3 58
24	Th	☉ fast C. 2 min. [1776		♎	5 9	6 51	4 24
25	F.	St. Mark, Duch. Glou. born.	Expect	♏	5 8	6 52	● rise
26	S.	☉'s dec. 13 deg. N. ☾ L. 4. 50 S.	days to	♏	5 6	6 54	8 49
27	E.	4th *Sunday* after Easter.	be fine,	♐	5 5	6 55	9 50
28	M.	In 1 mo. after Easter, 3 ret.	but the	♐	5 3	6 57	10 47
29	Tu	Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉	nights	♐	5 2	6 58	11 39
30	W.	☾ Apogee ☾ runs low.	frosty.	♑	5 1	6 59	morn.

Last Quarter, the 3rd at 4h 36 min. morning.
New Moon, the 10th at 11 h. 1 min. morning.
First Quarter, the 17th at 2 h. 20 min. morning.
Full Moon, the 24th at 3 h 55 min. afternoon.

M.	W	Aspects. Holidays, Anniversaries &c	Weather.	☾ P.	☉R.		☉S.		R ● S
1	Th	St. Philip and St James.	Cold	♍	5	1	6	59	0 22
2	F.	● ☊	with rain	♒	5	0	7	0	0 55
3	S	Invention of the Cross.		♒	4	58	7	2	1 24
4	*E*	*5th Sun af.* Easter—*Rog Sun*		♒	4	57	7	3	1 51
5	M.	In 5 weeks after Easter, 4 ret	Clears up	♓	4	56	7	4	2 10
6	Tu	St. John. Ante P. L.	and is	♓	4	55	7	5	2 34
7	W.	Duchess of York born 1767.	warm	♈	4	53	7	7	2 57
8	Th	Ascen. Day—Holy Thurs.—● L	and very	♈	4	52	7	8	3 23
9	F	On mor. of Ascen. 5 ret. [5 N.	pleasant	♉	4	51	7	9	3 49
10	S.			♉	4	50	7	10	● sets
11	*E.*	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*	Thunder	♊	4	49	7	11	8 51
12	M.	Easter term ends	to be ex-	♊	4	47	7	13	10 6
13	Tu	● Perigee—● runs high.	pected a-	♋	4	46	7	14	11 6
14	W	☉'s dec. 18 d. N.	bout this	♋	4	44	7	16	11 52
15	Th	☉ fast C. 4 min—● ☋.	time.	♌	4	43	7	17	morn.
16	F.			♌	4	42	7	18	0 29
17	S.	Oxf. Term ends—Q. Caroline	Clear and	♌	4	41	7	19	0 56
18	*E.*	*Whit Sunday.* [horn, 1768.	blust'ring	♍	4	40	7	20	1 23
19	M.	Q. Char. b. 1744.—Whit Mon.—	weather	♍	4	40	7	20	1 46
20	Tu	Whit Tuesday. [Dunstan.		♎	4	39	7	21	2 7
21	W	Oxf. T. beg.—☉ en. ♊—● L. 5 S.		♎	4	38	7	25	2 27
22	Th	Camb. T. div. n—Princess Eliz.		♏	4	37	7	23	2 51
23	F.	[b. 1770.	Warm	♏	4	36	7	24	3 20
24	S.		and	♏	4	36	7	24	● rise
25	*E.*	*Trinity Sunday*—● apogee.	pleasant	♐	4	35	7	25	8 41
26	M.	On mor H. Tr. 1 r.—Augustine		♐	4	35	7	25	9 33
27	Tu	Venerable Bede—● runs low	Probably	♑	4	34	7	26	10 18
28	W	☿ Gr. Elong.	flurries of	♑	4	33	7	27	10 59
29	Th	King C. II. res. 1660.—● ☊.	snow a-	♑	4	32	7	28	11 27
30	F	Trinity Term begins.	bout this	♒	4	31	7	29	11 54
31	S.	☉ fast C. 3 min.	time.	♒	4	31	7	29	morn.

VI JUNE.

Last Quarter, the 1st, 8h. 10 m. afternoon,
New Moon the 8th, 6 h. 36 m afternoon,
First Quarter the 15th, 10 h. 11 m. morning,
Full Moon the 23d, 6 h. 51 m. morning.

M	W.	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c. &c	Weather.	☽ P.	☉R	☉S	R☽S
1	E.	*1st Sun after Trin.* Nicomede	Very	♓	4 31	7 29	0 16
2	M.	In 8 days of Hil. Term 2 ret.	pleasant	♓	4 31	7 29	0 35
3	Tu	[born 1738.	and a fine	♓	4 30	7 30	0 57
4	W	☉'s dec 22 deg. N. K Geo. 3d.	growing	♈	4 30	7 30	1 19
5	Th	Boniface, D. of Cumberland	season,	♈	4 30	7 30	1 44
6	F	☉ fast C. 2 m. [born 1771.		♉	4 29	7 31	2 17
7	S.			♉	4 28	7 32	2 53
8	E.	*2d Sund after Trin.* ☽ Perigee	Thunder	♊	4 27	7 33	☽ sets
9	M	In 15 days of Hil. T. 3 ret.	showers	♊	4 27	7 33	8 50
10	Tu	☽ runs high,	may be	♋	4 26	7 34	9 47
11	W.	St Barnabas,	expected.	♋	4 26	7 34	10 26
12	Th	☾ ☌ ♋		♌	4 26	7 34	11 0
13	F.			♌	4 26	7 34	11 24
14	S	[together,	Clear &	♍	4 26	7 34	11 47
15	E.	*3d Sun. after Trin.* ☉ and C	Hot,	♍	4 25	7 35	morn.
16	M.	In 3 weeks of Hil. T 4 ret.		♎	4 25	7 35	0 8
17	Tu	St. Alban, ☽ L. 5, 11 S.		♎	4 24	7 36	0 29
18	W	Battle of Waterloo.—*Trinity*	Thunder	♏	4 24	7 36	0 52
19	Th	[*Term ends,*	in some	♏	4 23	7 37	1 21
20	F	Trans. of Edw. K. of W, Sax	places,	♏	4 23	7 37	1 52
21	S.	☽ Apogee, *Longest Day.*		♐	4 24	7 36	2 28
22	E.	*4th Sun after Trin* —Bat of		♐	4 24	7 36	3 16
23	M.	☽ runs low, [Vittoria,	Clear &	♑	4 25	7 35	☽ rise
24	Tu	*Nativ. of St. John Bapt.*	pleasant,	♑	4 26	7 34	8 48
25	W			♑	4 26	7 34	9 21
26	Th	☉'s dec. 23 deg. N. ☽ ☌ ♋		♒	4 26	7 34	9 49
27	F	☉ slow C. 2 m.		♒	4 26	7 34	10 13
28	S.		Rain is	♓	4 26	7 34	10 34
29	E.	*5th Sun. after Trin.* St. Peter	threaten-	♓	4 26	7 34	10 56
30	M.	[and St. Paul.	ed.	♓	4 26	7 34	11 16

VII JULY.

Last Quarter, the 1st at 8 h. 19 min. Morning.
New Moon, the 8th at 1 h. 28 min Morning.
First Quarter, the 14th at 8 h. 9 min. Afternoon.
Full Moon, the 22d at 10 h 16 min. Afternoon.
Last Quarter, the 30th at 5h. 38 min. Afternoon.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather.	☾ P.	☉R.	☉S.	R☾S
1	Tu	Oxf. Act. Cam. Com.—☿ ♅ ☉	Very	♈	4 27	7 33	11 40
2	W.	Visit. B. V. Mary—☾ L. 5 16 N	warm.	♈	4 28	7 32	morn.
3	Th	Found. of Quebec, 1608.		♉	4 28	7 32	0 4
4	F	Camb. T. ends.	Thunder	♉	4 29	7 31	0 39
5	S	Oxf. T. ends.	may be	♊	4 29	7 31	1 19
6	*E*	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*	expected.	♊	4 30	7 30	2 13
7	M.	☾ runs high—Thos. a Becket.		♋	4 30	7 30	3 17
8	Tu	☉ eclips invis.—☾ Perigee.	Clear	♋	4 30	7 30	☾sets
9	W.	☾ ♂	and very	♌	4 30	7 30	8 48
10	Th	☉'s dec. 22 deg. N.—Colum	warm.	♌	4 31	7 29	9 19
11	F.	[bus born 1447		♍	4 31	7 29	9 44
12	S.			♍	4 32	7 28	10 7
13	*E.*	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*		♎	4 32	7 28	10 29
14	M.			♎	4 33	7 27	11 52
15	Tu	St. Swithin—☾ L. 5, 17 S.	Clouds	♎	4 34	7 26	11 16
16	W.	☿ Gr. Elong.	gather for	♏	4 34	7 26	11 46
17	Th		a storm.	♏	4 35	7 25	morn.
18	F	☉'s dec. 21 deg. N.	Weather	♐	4 35	7 25	0 29
19	S.		clears up.	♐	4 36	7 24	1 5
20	*E.*	*8th Sun. af. Trinity*—Margaret.		♐	4 37	7 23	1 58
21	M	☾ Apogee—☾ runs low.	Pleasant.	♑	4 38	7 22	2 53
22	Tu	Magdalen.—☾ eclip. *total,vis.*		♑	4 39	7 21	☾rise
23	W.	☉ enters ♌.	Sultrybot	♒	4 40	7 20	7 48
24	Th			♒	4 41	7 19	8 15
25	F.	St. James—Dog days beg.—Bat.		♒	4 42	7 18	8 37
26	S.	St. Anne. [of Lundy's Lane.		♓	4 43	7 17	8 59
27	*E.*	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*		♓	4 44	7 16	9 22
28	M.		Want of	♈	4 45	7 15	9 40
29	Tu		rain in	♈	4 46	7 14	10 5
30	W	☾ L. 5 16 N.	some	♉	4 47	7 13	10 39
31	Th		places.	♉	4 48	7 12	11 22

VIII AUGUST.

New Moon the 6th, 8 h. 41 min. Morning,
First Quarter the 13th, 9 h. 8 min. Morning,
Full Moon the 21st, 1 h. 29 min. Afternoon,
Last Quarter the 29th, 1 h. 5 min. Morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c. &c.	Weather.	☾ P.	☉ R.	☉ S.	R ☾ S
1	F.	Lammas Day, ♀ Gr. Elong.	Dark,	♉	4 49	7 11	11 59
2	S.	☉ slow, C. 6 min.	cloudy,	♊	4 50	7 10	morn.
3	E	10th Sunday after Trinity,	weather,	♊	4 51	7 9	0 57
4	M	☾ runs high,		♋	4 53	7 7	2 4
5	Tu	☾ ☌ ♂ ☾ Perigee,		♋	4 54	7 6	3 20
6	W.	Transfig. of our Lord, ☉ E-	Some	♌	4 55	7 5	☾ sets
7	Th	Name of Jesus, [clip. invis	Rain,	♌	4 56	7 4	7 42
8	F			♍	4 57	7 3	8 4
9	S.	☉'s dec. 16 deg. N. [rence.	Sultry	♍	4 59	7 1	8 28
10	E.	11th Sun. aft Trin. St. Law-	& close	♎	5 0	7 0	8 55
11	M.	Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉, ☾ L. 5, 15 S.		♎	5 1	6 59	9 23
12	Tu	K. Geo. IV. born 1762.	Heavy	♏	5 2	6 58	9 49
13	W.		Thunder	♏	5 3	6 57	10 24
14	Th		showers	♐	5 4	6 56	11 6
15	F.	Assumption of the Vir. Mary,	in many	♐	5 5	6 55	11 54
16	S	D. of York b. 1763. Sur. of Gen.	places,	♐	5 6	6 54	morn.
17	E	□ ♄ ☉, ☾ runs low [Hull 1812		♑	5 8	6 52	0 49
18	M	☉ slow C. 4 m. ☾ Apogee,	Clear &	♑	5 9	6 51	1 46
19	Tu	☾ ☌	very hot.	♒	5 11	6 49	2 50
20	W.			♒	5 12	6 48	3 45
21	Th	D. of Clarence born 1765,		♒	5 14	6 46	☾ rise
22	F.	☉'s dec. 12 deg. N.	The	♓	5 15	6 45	7 6
23	S.	☉ enters ♍	want of	♓	5 17	6 43	7 30
24	E.	13th Sun after Trin. St. Bar-	rain is	♈	5 18	6 42	7 50
25	M.	☾ L. 5, 9, N. [tholomew,	felt,	♈	5 20	6 40	8 16
26	Tu			♈	5 21	6 39	8 43
27	W.			♉	5 23	6 37	9 18
28	Th	St. Augustine,	Cloudy	♉	5 24	6 36	10 0
29	F.	St. John Bap. beheaded,	& rain	♊	5 26	6 34	10 50
30	S.	☾ runs high, [gether ☾ Perigee	threaten-	♊	5 27	6 33	11 51
31	E.	14th Sun. aft. Trin. ☉ & C. to-	ed.	♋	5 28	6 32	morn.

IX SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 4th, 5 h. 7 min. Afternoon,
First Quarter the 12th, 1 h. 33 min. Morning,
Full Moon the 20th, 5 h. 49 min. Morning,
Last Quarter the 27th, 7 h. 44 min. Morning.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather.	☾ P.	☉R.		☉S.		R☾S	
1	M.	St. Giles,—☾ ♉	Chan	♋	5	29	6	31	1	3
2	Tu	London burnt 1666,–O. S.	geable.	♌	5	31	6	29	2	17
3	W.			♌	5	33	6	27	3	33
4	Th		Every	♍	5	34	6	26	☾sets	
5	F.	Dog Days End.	kind of	♍	5	36	6	24	6	39
6	S.	♄ Stationary.	weather,	♎	5	37	6	23	7	1
7	E.	15*th Sun. af. Trin.*–Enurchus.	at short	♎	5	38	6	22	7	26
8	M.	Nativ. of B. V Mary,–☾ L. 5.	intervals.	♏	5	40	6	20	7	55
9	Tu	[7 S	may be	♏	5	41	6	19	8	26
10	W	☉'s dec. 5 deg. N.	expected	♏	5	43	6	17	9	8
11	Th		about this	♐	5	45	6	15	9	53
12	F		time.	♐	5	47	6	13	10	45
13	S.	☾ Apogee,–☾ runs low.		♑	5	48	6	12	11	41
14	E.	16*th Sun. aft Trin.*—Holy		♑	5	50	6	10	morn.	
15	M.	☾ ☌ [Cross,		♑	5	51	6	9	0	44
16	Tu	♓–Stationary.		♒	5	52	6	8	1	49
17	W.	Lambert Bp.		♒	5	53	6	7	2	54
18	Th	☉'s dec. 2 deg. N.—Capit. of		♓	5	54	6	6	4	0
19	F.	[Quebec 1759.		♓	5	55	6	5	5	5
20	S	♀ Stationary. [thew,		♓	5	56	6	4	☾rise	
21	E.	17*th Sun after Trin.*–St. Mat-		♈	5	57	6	3	6	31
22	M.	☾ L 5. 3 N –Geo. III. Crown-		♈	5	59	6	1	6	57
23	Tu	☉ enters ♎ [ed 1761.		♉	6	0	6	0	7	28
24	W	[sd. 1815.		♉	6	2	5	58	8	9
25	Th	☿ Gr. Elong.–Holy Alliance,	Plea-	♊	6	4	5	56	8	57
26	F.	St. Cyprian,–☉'s dec. 1 deg S	sant for	♊	6	5	5	55	9	54
27	S	☾ runs high [rigee.	the sea-	♋	6	7	5	53	10	59
28	E	18*th Sunday aft. Trin.*–☾ Pe	son.	♋	6	8	5	52	morn.	
29	M.	St. Michael,—Q of Wirtem.		♌	6	10	5	50	0	12
30	Tu	St. Jerome [born 1766.		♌	6	11	5	49	1	26

X. OCTOBER.

New Moon the 4th at 3 h. 29 min. morning.
First Quarter the 11th, at 8 h. 55 min. afternoon.
Full Moon the 19th, at 4 h 59 min. afternoon.
Last Quarter the 26th, at 2 h. 32 min afternoon.

M.	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries &c	Weather.	☽ P	☉ R	☉ S.	R ☽ S
1	W	Remigius, Bp.—□ ♅ ●	Dark &	♌	6 17	5 47	2 41
2	Th		Cloudy,	♍	6 15	5 45	3 54
3	F.	□ ♃ ☉		♍	6 13	5 43	5 7
4	S			♎	6 12	5 42	☽ sets
5	E	*19th Sund. after Trin.*	Rain is	♎	6 11	5 41	6 2
6	M.	Faith V. & M.	threaten-	♏	6 21	5 39	6 27
7	Tu		ed,	♏	6 22	5 38	7 10
8	W.	☿ Stationary.		♐	6 23	5 37	7 54
9	Th	St. Denys Bp.		♐	6 25	5 35	8 46
10	F	Oxf. and Camb. Term begins,		♐	6 25	5 34	9 37
11	S.	☽ runs low [Inf.—♂ ♀ ☉	Some	♑	6 28	5 32	10 48
12	E	*20th Sun. aft Trin*—☽ Apogee	want of	♑	6 29	5 31	11 44
13	M.	Trans. of K. Edw. Conf.—	rain,	♒	6 30	5 30	morn.
14	Tu	[Battle of Queenston.		♒	6 32	5 28	0 48
15	W			♒	6 33	5 27	1 53
16	Th	Dark Sunday at Quebec,		♓	6 35	5 25	3 0
17	F.	Ethelred, [1785,*	Days	♓	6 37	5 23	4 3
18	S.	St. Luke.	pleasant	♈	6 38	5 22	5 11
19	E.	*21st Sun. after Trin.*	but with	♈	6 40	5 20	☽ rise
20	M.	Inf—♂ ☿ ☉—☽ L. 5 N.	cold ev-	♈	6 41	5 19	5 36
21	Tu		enings,	♉	6 42	5 18	6 15
22	W.			♉	6 44	5 16	7 1
23	Th	☉ enters ♏—Columbus disc.		♊	6 45	5 15	7 56
24	F.	[America 1492	Flying	♊	6 46	5 14	8 59
25	S.	Crisp—☽ runs high ☽ Perigee.	showers,	♋	6 48	5 12	10 10
26	E.	22d *Sun. after Trin.*—● ♉ K.	Heavier	♋	6 50	5 10	11 24
27	M.	[Geo. III. proclaim. 1760	rain a-	♌	6 51	5 9	morn.
28	Tu	St. Simon & St Jude,—♃ Stat.	bout this	♌	6 52	5 8	0 35
29	W	☿ Stationary.	time,	♍	6 53	5 7	1 8
30	Th			♍	6 55	5 5	2 58
31	F.			♎	6 57	5 3	4 10

*And all over the North of Europe, occasioned by an extraordinary Eruption of Cloud, and Smoke, and Ashes, from Hecla in Iceland.—Ed.

XI. NOVEMBER.

New Moon the 2d, at 4 h. 28 min. Afternoon.
First Quarter the 10th, at 5 h. 40 min. afternoon.
Full Moon the 18th. at 5 h 9 min. morning.
Last Quarter the 26th, at 10 h 21 min afternoon.

M	W.	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c. &c.	Weather.	☽ P.	☉ R	☉ S.	R ● S
1	S	All Saints,—♀ stat.—☽ L. 5 S.		♎	6 59	5 1	5 22
2	E.	*All Souls*,—D. of Kent b. 1767.	Cold but	♏	7 0	5 0	● sets
3	M.	Prs. Sophia born 1777.—1 ret	pleasant,	♏	7 1	4 59	5 12
4	Tu	K. Wm. landed 1688.		♐	7 2	4 58	5 54
5	W	Powder Plot 1605. [Con		♐	7 3	4 57	6 42
6	Th	*Mich. Term begins*,—Leonard	The In-	♐	7 4	4 56	7 35
7	F.	☽ runs low. [☽ Apogee	dian Sum-	♑	7 5	4 55	8 34
8	S.	Prs. Augusta born 1768—☽ ♌	mer com	♑	7 6	4 54	9 35
9	E.	*24th Sun. af. Trin.* Ld Mr's. day.	mences	♒	7 7	4 53	10 36
10	M	Luther b, 1483 ☉'s d. 17 deg. S	about this	♒	7 9	4 51	11 37
11	Tu	St. Mart. Bat. of Chrysler's farm	time.	♒	7 10	4 50	morn.
12	W	Camb. T. div. m. on Mor. of		♓	7 12	4 48	0 46
13	Th	Britius Bp. [St. Martin, 2 ret.		♓	7 13	4 47	1 48
14	F.			♈	7 14	4 46	2 56
15	S	Machutus,—☽ L. 5. 5 N.	A severe	♈	7 15	4 45	3 59
16	E	*25th Sun after Trin.*	storm	♈	7 16	4 44	5 10
17	M.	Hugh Bp. of Lincoln.	may be	♉	7 17	4 43	6 7
18	Tu	In 8 days of St. Mart. 3 ret.	expected.	♉	7 18	4 42	☽ rise
19	W			♊	7 19	4 41	5 45
20	Th	Edmund K and Martyr.		♊	7 20	4 40	6 49
21	F.	☽ Perigee,—☽ runs high.	After-	♋	7 21	4 39	7 57
22	S.	Cecilia,—☉ enters ♐ —☽ ♉	wards	♋	7 22	4 38	9 13
23	E.	*26th Sun af. Tr.*—St Clement	warm.	♌	7 23	4 37	10 26
24	M.	[Martin.		♌	7 24	4 36	11 35
25	Tu	Catherine V.—In 15 days of St.	High	♍	7 25	4 35	morn.
26	W	Great Storm in 1703.	winds,	♍	7 26	4 34	0 50
27	Th	☉'s dec. 21 deg. S.	Flurries	♎	7 27	4 33	1 59
28	F	*Mich. Term* ends.	of snow.	♎	7 27	4 33	3 6
29	S.			♏	7 28	4 32	4 20
30	E.	*Advent Sunday*, St. Andrew.		♏	7 29	4 31	5 28

XII DECEMBER.

New Moon, the 2nd at 8 h 24 min Morning.
First Quarter, the 10th at 1 h. 44 min Afternoon.
Full Moon, the 17th at 4 h. 38 min. Afternoon.
Last Quarter, the 24th at 8 h 6 min. Morning.

M.	W	Aspects, Holydays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather.	☾ P.	☉R.	☉S.	R ☾ S
1	M.		Snow, or	♏	7 30	4 30	6 40
2	Tu		cold rain.	♐	7 30	4 30	☾ sets
3	W	☉'s dec. 22 deg S.		♐	7 30	4 30	5 20
4	Th	☾ runs low.		♑	7 31	4 29	6 16
5	F		Clear	♑	7 31	4 29	7 7
6	S	Nicholas.—☾ ☊-☾ Apogee	and cold.	♑	7 31	4 29	8 18
7	*E*	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*	High	♒	7 32	4 28	9 20
8	M.	Conception of B. V. Mary.	blustr'ing	♒	7 33	4 27	10 24
9	Tu		winds &	♓	7 34	4 26	11 27
10	W.		some	♓	7 34	4 26	morn.
11	Th		snow	♓	7 35	4 25	0 31
12	F.	Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉.		♈	7 35	4 25	1 30
13	S.	St. Lucy —☾ L. 5 13 N.	Pleasant	♈	7 36	4 24	2 37
14	*E*	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*	and clear	♉	7 36	4 24	3 48
15	M.		for the	♉	7 37	4 23	4 58
16	Tu	O Sapientia.-Camb. T. ends—	season.	♊	7 37	4 23	6 9
17	W	[Pr. Cobourg b. 1790		♊	7 38	4 22	☾ rise
18	Th		Cloudy	♋	7 38	4 22	5 25
19	F.	Cap. of Fort Niagara.	with ap-	♋	7 38	4 22	6 40
20	S.		pearance	♌	7 38	4 22	7 57
21	*E*	*4th Sund. in Adv.*-St. Thomas.	of Snow.	♌	7 38	4 22	9 15
22	M	☉ enters ♑.	Cold.	♍	7 38	4 22	10 27
23	Tu	☉'s dec. 23 27 min S.		♍	7 37	4 23	11 38
24	W			♎	7 37	4 23	morn.
25	Th	Christmas Day.-☾ L. 5 16 S.	Snow	♎	7 36	4 24	0 48
26	F.	St. Stephen.	at hand.	♎	7 36	4 24	2 0
27	S.	St. John.		♏	7 35	4 25	3 8
28	*E.*	*1st Sun. af Xtmas.*-Innocents.		♏	7 35	4 25	4 15
29	M	☿ ♃ ☉	Take care	♐	7 35	4 25	5 20
30	Tu	The Pretender died, 1765.	of your	♐	7 34	4 26	6 17
31	W.	Silvester-Americans deft. 1775	fingers.	♐	7 34	4 22	☾ sets

Brief Annals of Public Events

FROM THE

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

TO THE

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE

OF

QUEBEC

INTO

Upper and Lower Canada.

IT has been judiciously remarked by the author of the *American Annals* that the remarkable discovery of a New World, (which has been receiving inhabitants from the old for more than three hundred years,) and those events, and actions, which are connected with it, can now be accurately ascertained, without having recourse to such legends as have darkened and disfigured the early annals of most nations.

It is the purpose of the compiler of these *Annals* to confine himself, (after noticing the Discovery by *Columbus*,) to such events as relate to Canada only.

C. F.

Brief Annals,

&c. &c.

Anno Domini 1492, On the 3rd day of August CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS set sail from *Palos* in *Spain*, with three vessels and ninety men; and, on the 11th of October following, discovered land on one of the Bahama Islands. This was the first certain knowledge possessed by modern Europeans of any part of the New World.*

1497 Henry VII of England gave permission to John Cabot to take six ships, with all things necessary for a voyage of discovery in North America. Early in June in the same year, having his son Sebastian with him, he discovered part of Newfoundland; he next saw and named the island of St John; and, continuing a westerly course, he afterwards arrived at the Continent, along the coast of which he sailed, northerly, as far as 67 and a half N. L.

It is remarkable that no further attempts towards discovery were made by the English for upwards of sixty years afterwards, if we except the proposed expedition of Elliot and Ashurst

1502 Hugh Elliot and Thomas Ashurst, merchants of Bristol, with two other gentlemen, obtained a patent from Henry VII, for the establishment of Colonies, in the countries then lately discovered by Cabot; but it is not known whether they availed themselves of this permission, or made any voyages to the New World.

1506 Jean Denys, a Frenchman, sailed with his pilot, Camart, a native of Rouen, from Honfleur to Newfoundland, and drew a map of the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the adjacent coast.

1508 Thomas Aubert, who made a voyage in this year from Dieppe to Newfoundland, was the first who sailed up the great river St. Lawrence to the country of Canada This man carried off some of the natives, and exhibited them in Paris.

1517 The cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland had, by this time, attracted the attention of several European nations, for there were *fifty* Spanish, French, and Portuguese ships employed in it this year.

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* We say *modern*, because we are believers in the success of the famous expedition of MADOC. from *Wales*, in the 12th Century.—*Ed.*

1522 Newfoundland, settled by different nations before any part of Canada, is said to have contained at this period about fifty houses.

1527 The scheme for discovering a passage to the East Indies by the northwest being resumed in England, a voyage was made, by the advice of Robert Thorne of Bristol, with two ships, furnished out by Henry VIII; but it proved unsuccessful, and even disastrous, for one of the ships was lost. Hakluyt says this *Master* Thorne was "a notable member and ornament of his country," and that he exhorted the King with "very waightie and substantiall reasons, to set forth a discoverie even to the North Pole."

1535 Cartier discovering now the river of Canada, which gradually obtained the name of St. Lawrence, sailed up this noble stream more than three hundred leagues to a great and swift fall, or rapid; formed alliances with the natives; took possession of the territory; built a fort; and wintered in the country, which he called *New France*. He at this time visited Hochelaga, which he called *Mount Royal*, (afterwards Montreal,) a large Indian settlement. This was the first attempt made by the French to form a settlement in America.

Charlevoix says the name of St. Lawrence was first given to the bay, next to the Gulf, and then to the river of Canada.

On this expedition of Cartier's, he carried off Donnaconna, a chief of the natives, and Hakluyt says, "The poore King of the country with two or three of his chiefe companions comming aborde the French shippes, being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously carried away into France, where he lived four yeeres, and then dyed a Christian there."

1536 A voyage was made from England to Newfoundland by 120 persons, 30 of whom were gentlemen of education, and character, at the head of whom, according to Hakluyt, was "One Master Hore of London, a man of goodly stature and of great courage, and given to the studie of Cosmographie, &c." Cape Breton was discovered during this voyage, but the expedition was eventually so disastrous, through famine, that the survivors were constrained to support life by feeding on the bodies of their dead companions.

1540 Francois de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy, and the King of France's Lieutenant General and Viceroy in Canada, sent out Cartier with five ships to Canada, this year, intending to follow him with two other ships, fitted out at his own expence, for the purpose of colonizing some part of the banks of the St. Lawrence.

1542 The Lord Roberval, himself, arrived in Canada this year, and built a fort, and wintered about four leagues above the Island of Orleans (which was a first called the Isle of

Bacchus.) Purchas says this fort was "*faire and strong*"

1548 The first Act of the English Parliament relating to any part of America was made this year.—this was to protect and encourage the English fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

1549 In this year Lord Roberval, accompanied by his brother and a numerous train of adventurers, again embarked for the river St Lawrence; but they were never heard of afterwards.—a disaster which so discouraged the government and people of France, that for more than 50 years no further measures were taken for supplying the few settlers which remained in Canada.

1576 Martin Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth, with three small ships and discovered Elizabeth's Foreland, and the straights which still bear his own name, He entered a bay in N. L. 63 degrees, and carried off one of the natives, whom, Hakluyt says, "for very choler and disdaine bit his tongue in twaine within his mouth."

1577 The discovery of supposed Gold ore by Frobisher in his voyage of last year encouraged the Society of Adventurers to send him out with three other ships to explore the coast of Labrador and Greenland, with an ultimate view of discovering a passage to India; but he again returned without success, though he brought away nearly 200 tons of his supposed gold, and with it a man, woman, and child, of the natives.—But Stow says in his Chronicle that "neither the man, woman, nor child lived long; nor did his gold prove ore, but drosse

1578 Frobisher sailed again for this northern Continent with no fewer than *fifteen* ships in search of gold. and was foolish enough to carry home immense quantities of the same glittering stones (most probably *mundic, mica,* or *talc,*) to the utter in of many adventurers

1581 The French trade to Canada was renewed after an interruption of nearly 50 years.—The cause of which ininterruption was the carrying off the Indian king or chief in 1535 by Cartier, an outrage that could not be forgiven by the natives who would have no dealings, or intercourse with the French for so many years afterwards.

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert by virtue of a commission which he carried from Queen Elizabeth this year took possession of St. Johns in Newfoundland, and two hundred leagues every way around it, for the Crown of England, and published laws for the government of the territory. This formal possession, in consequence of the discovery by the Cabots, is considered the foundation of the right and title of the Crown of England to the territory of Newfoundland, and the fishery on its banks.

The renewal of the French trade with Canada was so auspicious, that three ships, one of them of 180 tons, were employed this year in that trade.

1586 Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the fashion of smoking Tobacco in England It had been carried thither for the first time in 1575 by Sir John Hawkins, but was then considered as a mere drug, and Stow says in his Chronicle that "*all men wondered what it meant*" But Raleigh, and a Mr Law, had learnt the practice of smoking, through pipes made of clay, from the Indians of Virginia. This singular plant appears to have been used in all parts of North America. In the account of Cartier's voyage in 1585, it appears that it was used in Canada, and a particular account is given of the manner of preserving it. "There groweth a certain kind of herbe, whereof in summer they make a great provision for all the year, making great account of it, and only men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried in the sunne, then weare it about their neakes wrapped in a little beastes skinne made like a little bagge, with a hollow piece of stone or wood like a pipe: then when they please they make pouder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende sucke so long that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it commeth out of their mouth and nostriles, even as out of the tonnell of a chimney."——Hakluyt, iii. 224

1591 The *Walrus* or *Morse* must have been common in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence; for this year, we find that a fleet of ships was fitted out from the port of St. Malo, in France, for Canada, and to hunt for *Morses* about the bay of St. Lawrence, whose teeth were sold at a much dearer rate than ivory. They also obtained oil in vast quantity from the bodies of these animals.—An English Voyager in Hakluyt says, there were 1500 of these creatures killed, this year, by one small bark at Ramea, an island lying within the straights of St. Peter, back of Newfoundland, in N. Lat. 47.

1593 George Drake, an Englishman, made a voyage up the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Isle of Ramea, and carried home intelligence of the profitable trade of the French and others in these parts of America.

1598 The Marquis de la Roche received a commission from Henry IV, to conquer Canada; but returned without doing any thing of consequence, and shortly afterwards died of vexation.

1600 On the death of La Roche, his patent was renewed in favor of M. de Chauvin, who made a voyage up the St. Lawrence as far as *Tadousac*, where he left some of his people; and returned with a freight of Furs. The following year he sailed again and proceeded as far as *Trois Rivieres*.

1603 Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts, a Gentleman of the bed chamber to Henry IV. of France, received a patent of the American territory from the 40th to the 46th deg. N. Lat.

constituting him Lieutenant General of the country, with power to colonise it and subdue and convert the natives to Christianity.

Samuel Champlain of Brouage in France, anchored at Tadonsac this year, and made discoveries in the neighbouring territory.

1608 Champlain, being sent out at the head of a colony with three ships for the purpose of making a permanent settlement, this year laid the foundation of Quebec, the future capital of Canada, after having examined all the most eligible situations in Acadia and along the river St, Lawrence. Subsequent experience has proved the wisdom of his choice. Champlain says that *Quebec* was the Indian name of the place. "Trouvant un lieu le plus estroit de riviere. que les habitans du pays appellant Quebec, j'y bastir et edifier une habitation, et defricher des terres, et faire quelques jardinages."

1612 The English colony in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, this year consisted of 54 men, 6 women, and 2 children,

1621 This year Acadia first received the name of *Nova Scotia*, its whole territory being granted by that name to Sir Wm. Alexander, of Minstry, by King James I

1627 The Colony of Quebec, by direction of Cardinal Richelieu, then sole Minister of France, was taken out of the hands of the French Protestants and, together with its trade, placed under the management of one hundred persons called the "*Company of One Hundred Associates*," at the head of which was the Cardinal himself, with the Mareschal Defiat, and other persons of eminence. Charlevoix thinks nothing could have been better planned; and that France would have been the most powerful colony in America had the execution been answerable to the design.

1629 A commission having been given by Charles I to David Kertk, and his valiant kinsmen, to conquer the American Dominions of France, Kertk had attacked Canada in July 1628, and still carried on his military operations with vigour.——Louis and Thomas Kertk, appearing again at this time off point Levi, sent an officer on shore to Quebec, to summon the city to surrender; Champlain, then in chief command, knowing his means to be inadequate to a defence, surrendered the city by capitulation. The terms of this capitulation were very favourable to the French colony; and they were so punctually and honourably fulfilled by the English, that the greater part of the French chose to remain with their captors, rather than go, as had been stipulated, to France.——"Thus was the capital of *New France* subdued by the arms of England, just one hundred and thirty years before its final conquest by the celebrated Wolf."

1632 Charles I by the treaty of St. Germain, resigned the right, which he had claimed to *New France*, *Acadia* and

Canada, as the property of England, to Lewis XIII. King of France. CHALMERS says, the signal event of the capture of Quebec was unknown when peace was re-established in April, 1629; and assigns this as the reason why King CHARLES, at that treaty, absolutely restored to France, those territories generally and without limits; and particularly *Port Royal*, *Quebec*, and *Cape Breton*. From the restitution of these territories to France, may be dated the commencement of a long train of evils to the British Colonies, and to England— to this transaction, in the judgment of the able historian, last quoted, may be fairly traced back the colonial disputes of later times, and the American revolution.

1635 RENE ROHAULT, having become a *Jesuit*, resumed a project, which had been interrupted by the English conquest of Quebec, of founding a college in that city: a seminary that had been planned ten years before. This institution succeeded; and, it is said, was of essential service to the Colony —Many Frenchmen were now encouraged to embark with their families, for Canada.

M. CHAMPLAIN died at Quebec this year—he was justly regretted by the whole colony of New France, of which he might be said to be the parent. He had penetration, courage, constancy, probity, and patriotism —CHARLEVOIX says of him, that he was "*un historien fidele et sincere, un voyageur, qui observe tout avec attention, un ecrivain judicieux, un bon geometre, et un habile homme de mer.*"

1639 A nunnery of French Ursulines was founded at Quebec. *Madame de la Peltrie*, a pious Catholic lady, devoting both her time and fortune to this design, went to Quebec with three Ursulines, attended by Le Jeune. Superior of the Jesuit mission into Canada.—Entering the city under a general discharge of cannon, they proceeded with much triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people, to the church, where *Te Deum* was sung, with great solemnity, for their arrival. CHARLEVOIX says that this *Madame de la Peltrie* had such zeal for the conversion and comfort of the native Canadians, that she actually cultivated the earth with her own hands, to increase her power of doing good.—The Hospital, called *l' Hotel Dieu*, was founded in the preceding year at Sileri, by Madame la Duchesse d'Aiguillon.

1642 MAISONNEUVE, a gentleman of Champaign, who, the preceding year, brought over several families to Montreal, now entered with them into possession of their new habitation, and Chapel, on this island, with many religious ceremonies.—In 1640, the French King had vested the property of the island in 35 associates, of whom MAISONNEUVE was one; and on the 15th of October, 1641, he was declared Governor of the Island.—(*Charlevoix Nouv France.*)

1647 The French in Canada, in their trade with the neighboring Indians had, for several years, been obstructed by

the *Mohawks*. Unable to subdue that formidable tribe without assistance, about this time, they sent M. Marie as an agent to solicit aid from the Massachusetts, with offers of liberal compensation but the government of that colony rejected the alluring proposal. It is said this Marie was a *Jesuit* and offered a large sum for assistance; but the English gave the very wise answer that the *Mohawks* had never injured them, and they would have nothing to do with the business.

1648 The Colonists of New England sent to the Governor and Council of Canada a proposal of perpetual peace between the Colonies, though the mother countries might be at war, although the French were much pleased with the proposal, and anxious to conclude an agreement of this kind, the business terminated without success, because the English were firm in their determination not to assist the French against the *Iroquois*.

1649 In the month of March, One Thousand Iroquois suddenly attacked the Huron village of St. Ignatius, containing 400 persons, all of whom, three only excepted, were massacred.

1654 About this period the *Eries*, a numerous tribe of Indians which inhabited the borders of Lake Erie, were so effectually exterminated by the Iroquois, that were it not for the name of the Lake, we should have no memorial of their former existance.—CHARLEVOIX calls them "la nation des Eriez, ou *du Chat*"

1655 The *Onondagas* sent deputies to Quebec to solicit Missionaries of the French, a number of whom were accordingly sent to that tribe, and many of the heads of it became converts to the Christian Religion.

1660 Francis de Laval, Abbot of Montigny, being appointed Bishop of Canada, came over and brought, for the first time, some Monks of other orders besides the *Jesuits*.

1664 The Rev John Eliot completed his translation of the Bible into the Indian language which was printed at Cambridge & entitled "*Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe* UP-BIBLUM GOD *Nuneeswe* NUKKONE TESTAMENT *Kah Wonk* WUSKU TESTAMENT."

1665 M. de Courcelles being appointed Governor of New France, transported the regiment of Carignan Salieres to Canada this year It consisted of 1000 foot, a great number of families, numerous mechanics, hired servants, horses (*the first ever seen in Canada,*) cattle, and sheep were brought to this country at the same time The 100 associates in whom the property of the Colony was vested had grown weary of the expence of maintaining their colony; and from the year 1644 abandoned the Fur-Trade to the inhabitants, reserving to themselves, as their right of lordship, an annual payment of 1000 Beavers.—Reduced at length to the number of 45 Associates, they made a total re-

signation of all their rights, in 1662, to the French King; who, soon afterwards, included New France in the Grant which he made of the French Colonies in America, in favour of the West India Company formed by the great Colbert.

1666 The Mohawks, having greatly annoyed the French, were attacked this year by a French army consisting of 28 companies of Foot and the whole Militia of the Colony — This formidable body of troops marched upwards of 700 miles, in the depth of winter, from Quebec, into the country of the Mohawks, with a view of utterly destroying them.—But the Indians retired, with their women and children, into the depth of the woods, leaving only a few ancient SACHEMS in the villages, who chose rather to die than desert their habitations. These were murdered by the French, and their villages burnt; yet, nothing of political importance was gained by this expedition, which was commanded by M. de Tracy, in person, who was then upwards of 70 years old.

1667 Peace was at length established between the French and the Five Nations, which continued for several years, and they cultivated a mutual trade. The Sieur Perot, a French Missionary travelled more than 1200 miles to the westward of Quebec, making proselytes amongst the Indians as he went along.

1670 A terrible disease broke out amongst the Indians in the northern parts of Canada, it swept off whole tribes, particularly the tribe of *Attikamegues* which has never since been heard of.—Tadousac, the chief mart of the Indian Fur-trade with the French, was deserted, as also Trois Rivieres, where the small-pox carried off 1500 Indians at once

1671 A grand Congress of the French, and of many Canadian Indians, was held this year at the Falls of St. Mary; where the Indians professed submission to the king of France, in a formal manner.

1672 M de Courcelles, Governor of Canada, built a Fort on the north side of the out let of Lake Ontario, (*near the modern Kingston*) as a barrier against the Iroquois, pretending, however, that he merely intended it as a place of trade, and for their mutual accomodation

1673 The Count Frontenac completed the Fort on L. Ontario, begun last year by *Courcelles*, and called it after his own name. The French likewise built a Fort at Michilimackinac. Father Marquette, in company with one Joliet, a citizen of Quebec, employed by M. Talon for the discovery of the Missisippi, entered that noble river on the 17th of June, and descended it to a point within three days journey of the Gulf of Mexico, when they returned to Canada. The French had received information of this river from the Indians. Ferdinand de Soto had discovered

the country on the Mississippi 130 years before, but the Spaniards did not see fit to settle it.

1674. Quebec was made a Bishopric.

1678 M. de Sale rebuilt the Fort Frontenac with stone. He also launched a Bark of ten tons on Lake Ontario, and in the year following another vessel of 60 tons on Lake Erie.—About this time he likewise inclosed a little spot of ground at Niagara with stockades, intended for a Fort.

1680 The Father Hennepin, with M. Dacan, sent out on discovery by M. de la Sale, ascended the Missisippi, from Canada, as far as the falls of St. Anthony

1682 M de la Sale descended the Missisippi to the sea, and took possession of all the country watered by that mighty stream, in the name of Louis XIV; calling it, in honor of the King, *Louisiana.*

1683 The French erected a Fort between the Lakes Erie & Huron.

1684 M. de la Barre, with a large army from Canada, made an unsuccessful expedition into the country of the Five Nations. De la Barre found it necessary to conclude his campaign with a treaty. He was met, at the place appointed, by the *Oneidas, Onondagas* and *Cayugas;* the *Mohawks* and *Senekas* refusing to attend.—Seated in a chair of state, surrounded by his own Indians (principally the *Hurons* of Lorette) and the French Officers, he addressed himself to Garangula, an Onondaga Chief, in a very haughty speech which he concluded with a menace to burn the castles of the Five Nations, and destroy the Indians, unless the satisfaction, which he demanded, was given

Garangula, who sat at some little distance before his men, with his pipe in his mouth, and the *Great Calumet of Peace* before him, did nothing but look at the end of his pipe during this harangue.—When it was finished, after walking five or six times round the circle, in silence, he stood perfectly upright, and thus answered the French General:—

"Onnuntio, I honour you, and all the Warriors who are with me honour you—Your interpreter has finished your speech.—I now begin mine.—My words make haste to reach your ears; hearken to them.—Onnuntio, in setting out from Quebec you must have imagined that the scorching beams of the sun had burnt down the forests, which render our country inaccessible to the French; or, that the inundations of the Lakes had shut us up in our castles; but now you are undeceived; for I and my warriors have come to assure you that the *Senekas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas,* and *Mohawks,* are yet alive,"—After ascribing the pacific overtures of the General to the impotence of the French,& repelling the charges brought against his countrymen, he added—"We are born free;

we have no dependence either on the Onnuntio or the Corlar*" This speech, which affords an interesting specimen of thespirit and eloquence of the aboriginals, has this fine conclusion —" My voice is the voice of all the Five Nations.—Hear what they say ; open your ears to what they speak.—The *Senekas, Cayugas, Onondagas,* and *Mohawks.* say, that when they buried the hatchet at Cataracuay, in the presence of your predecessor, in the very center of the Fort, and planted the tree of peace in the same place, it was then agreed that the Fort should be used as a place of rendezvous for merchants, and not as refuge for soldiers.—Hear, Onnuntio, you ought to take care, that so great a number of soldiers, as appear now, do not choke the tree of peace,planted in so small a fort, and hinder it from shading both your country and ours with its branches I do assure you, that our warriors shall dance to the Calumet of Peace under its leaves, and that we will never dig up the ax to cut it down, until the Onnuntio or the Corlar shall either jointly or separately endeavour to invade the country, which the Great Spirit had given to our ancestors —This belt confirms my words ; and this other, the authority, which the Five Nations have given me."

Enraged at this bold reply, De la Barre retired to his tent, and prudently suspended his menaces. Two days after, at the conclusion of the peace, the Indian chief and his retinue returned to their country, and the French army embarked in their canoes for Montreal.

1685 The inhabitants of Canada amounted to 17,000 ;—three thousand of whom were supposed to be capable of bearing arms. CHALMERS says these numbers were taken from an accurate account made by order of the Government.

1687 In this year the French Cabinet took measures to destroy, as was intended, at one blow, the whole British interest in North America. M. Denonville, who had succeeded De la Barre, took the field at the head of 1500 French and 500 Indians. The *Senekas*, who had refused to meet De la Barre at the late treaty, were known to be most firmly attached to the English, it was therefore determined either to extirpate that tribe, or so to humble them, as to render them examples of French resentment to all the other Indians.

Denonville commenced his march from Cataracuay on the 23rd of June In this campaign, the scouts of the French army had advanced as far as the corn of the villages without seeing a single Indian ; though they passed within pistol-shot of 500 Senekas, who laid on their bellies, and suffered them to pass and repass, without disturbing them But, on a sudden, when the invading

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**Titles given by the Indians to the Governors of Canada and of New York.*

army had approached within a quarter of a league from the chief village of the Senekas, the war shout arose, in terrific effect, intermingled with a discharge of fire arms from all sides. This surprize threw the French into confusion, and the Senekas fell upon them with great fury; but the French Indians being rallied, in the end repulsed them. In this action there fell about 100 of the French, 10 French Indians, and 80 Senekas. The next day Denonville continued his march with the intention of burning the village; but he found it already in ashes. The Senekas had burnt it and fled. Two old men only were found in the castle, who were cut into pieces and boiled, to make soup for the French allies.—*(see Colden, p. 78.)* The valour of the French army was next employed in destroying the corn of the Indian plantations, which they effectually accomplished; and thus ended the *extirpating* campaign of Denonville!

Before Denonville returned into Canada he built a Fort, with four bastions, at Niagara, in which he left a garrison of 100 men, with provisions; but it was soon afterwards abandoned.

1689 On the 27th of June, the Senekas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, renewed their covenant with the English. COLDEN says this renewal was previous to the arrival of Count FRONTENAC, who came over on the 2nd of October, this year, as Governor of Canada, at the advanced age of 68 years, in the room of Denonville, who was recalled.

A body of 1200 Indians of the *Five Nations* invaded the Island of Montreal on the 26th of July, burnt all the plantations, and made a horrible massacre of men, women, and children; throwing the whole French colony into the utmost consternation; insomuch that Valrenes, the commandant at Cataracuay was ordered by Denonville to abandon that place.—SMITH (in his *N. York*, p. 56) says, that 1000 French were slain in this invasion, and 26 carried off and burnt alive. CHARLEVOIX's account is horrible—"*Ils ouvrirent le sein des femmes enceintes, pour en arracher le fruit, qu'elles portoient, ils mirent des enfans tout vivans a la broche, et contraignirent les meres de les tourner pour les faire rotir.*"

In a conference held this year between the English Colonies and the Five Nations, the latter promised to preserve "*the chain* (which united them) *inviolable*" and said "*we wish that the sun may always shine in peace over all our heads, that are comprehended in this chain.*"

1690 An unsuccessful attack on Quebec was made this year by the English forces, from the Colonies, under the command of Sir W. Phips. The fleet did not arrive before that fortress until the 5th of October. The largest ships carried 44 guns. A simultaneous attack on Montreal, by way of Lake Champlain, at the same time, was designed, but the army was compelled to retreat by sickness (as it is said;) and the fleet, after many disasters, arrived at Boston on the 19th of November.

1693 Count Frontenac invaded the country of the *Mohawks* from Canada, but his army, after encountering the greatest hardships, and losing 80 men killed, and 30 wounded, found it necessary to return without accomplishing any thing material. A great quantity of Fur had been accumulated by the French at Michilimakinac; but the *Five Nations* had so effectually blocked up the passage between that place and Canada, that they had remained useless for several years. At length, however, a fleet of 200 canoes, laden with furs, arrived at Montreal, and COLDEN says this arrival "gave as universal a joy to Canada, as the arrival of the *Galleons* give in Spain"

At this period Canada contained, by computation, 180,000 souls. There were six churches in Quebec.

1694 *Decanesora*, who had for many years the greatest reputation amongst the Five Nations, as a speaker, arrived in Canada, with many other deputies, to hold a treaty with the French. "This *Decanesora* was grown old," says COLDEN "when I saw him, and heard him speak; he had great fluency, and a graceful elocution that would have pleased in any part of the world. His person was tall and well made; and his features, to my thinking, resembled much the *bustos* of CICERO."

It is not clear how this treaty terminated, or whether there was any made: for, we find this same *Decanesora* very soon afterwards assuring an English conference, at Albany, of a fact that could not be very satisfactory to the French Addressing Gov. Fletcher of N. York, the orator gave the following passage, as part of his speech to the Gov. of Canada—"Onnuncio, we will not permit any settlement at *Cataracui*; you have had your fire there thrice extinguished. We will not consent to your rebuilding that Fort, but the passage through the river shall be free and clear. We make the sun clear, and drive away all clouds and darkness, that we may see the light without interruption."

1695 The *Five Nations* having now positively refused to accede to the terms proposed by the French, Count Frontenac determined to compel them to submission. Having previously sent out 300 men, in the hope of surprising them on their hunting ground, between Lake Erie and Cataracuay Lake (now Ontario), and at the same time to view the old French Fort there; he, in the summer of this year, sent out a considerable body of French and Indians, to repair the fortifications at Cataracuay, in which work they were completely successful, and restored its former name *Fort Frontenac*.

1696 The Count Frontenac having secured his Fort at Cataraquay resolved to make the *Five Nations* feel his resentment. Having assembled all the regular troops, and the militia, of Canada, at Montreal; together with the *Owenagungas*, the *Quatoghies* of Loretto, the *Adirondacks*, *Sokokies*, *Nepicirinions*,

the *Praying Indians* of the Five Nations, and a few Utawawas, he marched with this formidable army from that Island on the 4th of July. After twelve days march the French army arrived at Cataraquay. On approaching Onondaga, the Indians hearing of the formidable power of the French, by a *Seneka* deserter, thought it prudent to retire, after setting fire to their poor fort and bark cottages All the French did here was to destroy a very extensive field of corn The Chev. de Vandreul was dispatched with 6, or 700 men to destroy another field of corn, belonging to the *Oneidas*, at no great distance, which was accomplished; and these feats, with the capture of 35 *Oneidas* who staid to welcome the French, in one of their little forts, were all the atchievements of this grand enterprize. The fact was, the French experienced the insurmountable difficulty of supporting so large an army in a wilderness, and they were *obliged* to return to *Montreal* on the 10th of August, without doing anything more.

1698 Count Frontenac died, aged 78 years. CHARLEVOIX speaks thus highly of him. "He retained all the firmness, and all the vivacity of his best years; and died, as he had lived, beloved by most, esteemed by all, and with the glory of having, without scarcely any succours from France, sustained and augmented a colony, open and attacked on all sides, and which he had found on the point of ruin."

1699 M de Calliers, succeeding the Count Frontenac, as Governor of Canada, terminated the disputes between the French, and the *Five Nations*, by agreeing to have an exchange of prisoners at Onondaga COLDEN says this peace was esteemed by the Canadians as the greatest blessing heaven could grant them, "*for nothing could be more terrible than this last war with the Five Nations*" When the French Commissioners came to Onondaga, *Decanesora* met them without the gate, and complimented them with three strings of wampum, "*By the first he wiped away their tears for the French, who had been slain in the war; by the second he opened their mouths, that they might speak freely; by the third he cleaned the mat on which they were to sit, from the blood that had been spilt on both sides.*"

1705 A recent misfortune of the Canadians, in the loss of a large and richly laden ship, proved eventually a signal benefit; for it compelled the colonists to raise hemp and flax which, *by permission of the French Court*, they manufactured into linens and stuffs, to the great advantage of the colony This ship was called the *Seine* and was captured by the English. She was bound to Quebec, and had on board the Bishop of that City, a great number of ecclesiastics and laymen of large fortunes, with a general cargo of the estimated value of 1,000,000 *livres*.

1709 A plan was formed by Lord SUNDERLAND, Secretary of State, for the subversion of the French power in Ca-

nada, Acadia, and Newfoundland, by joint forces from England, and her Colonies in America, but it was not carried into effect.

1710 Col Schuyler, impressed with a deep sense of the necessity for vigorous measures against the French, made a voyage from N York to England on purpose to convince the ministry of the absolute necessity of reducing Canada to the crown of Great Britain. He was accompanied by Five Indian Chiefs, who gave their assurances of fidelity to Queen ANNE and solicited her assistance against their common enemy, the French. The appearance of these *Sachems* in England excited much interest.

1712 The Merchants of Quebec raised 50,000 crowns for the purpose of completing the fortifications of that City.

1714 At this period Canada could raise no more than 4,484 men able to bear arms, from the age of 14 to 60; but she had, besides, 28 companies of marines, who were paid by the King of France, and these contained 627 soldiers,—*(Charlevoix.)*

1715 *Ginseng* was discovered in Canada this year, by Father LASITAN, a Jesuit.

1727 John Thomas, a praying Indian of the *Mohawks*, who had been amongst the first converts to Christianity, and always a steady friend to the English, died this year at the advanced age of 110 years

1749 Acadia, being ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of *Aix-la Chapelle*, changed its name to Nova Scotia. Parliament, aware of its importance resolved to colonize it forthwith, and voted £40,000 in aid of that purpose. Advantageous terms being offered 3760 adventurers accepted them, and settled at the bay of Chebucto Every soldier and seaman was allowed 50 acres; an Ensign 200; a Lieutenant, 300; a Captain, 460; and every officer of higher rank, 600 acres; together with 30 for every servant They were furnished with instruments for fishing and agriculture, had their passage free, and provisions found them for the first year after their arrival.—*(Hewett)*

At this time the Militia of Canada amounted to 12,000 men, the regular troops to 1000; and the companies of marines to 628. —*(Univ. Hist. XL. 190)*

1755 This year was remarkable for a terrible Earthquake that was felt throughout a great part of America. Its motion was undulatory, and it occasioned a great deal of mischief in towns and villages. Its course was from the N. West to the S. East. Its extent, upwards of 1000 miles, until it passed into the ocean in the direction of the West India Islands from the Chesapeak Bay.

1756 M. de MONTCALM succeeded the Baron Dieskau in the chief command of the French Forces in Canada.

1757 It was in this year, at the capture of Fort William Henry, that the horrible massacre of many hundred un-

armed British officers and soldiers, by the Indians in the French service, was permitted by MONTCALM and his officers; to their eternal disgrace, and in direct violation of a solemn compact — (*For a shocking account of this butchery see Carver's Travels.*).

At this period the whole colony of *Louisiana* is said to have contained no more than 10,000 souls, whites and negroes.—*Montreal* contained about 5,000 Inhabitants

1758 By the acquisition of Fort William Henry, the French had now full possession of the Lakes Champlain and George; and, by the destruction of Oswego they had acquired the dominion of those other Lakes which connect the St. Lawrence with the waters of the Mississippi. The first afforded the easiest admission from the northern colonies into Canada, or from Canada into those Colonies; the last united Canada to Louisiana. But the strong arm of Britain had not yet been put forth with all the energy of its power, guided by the wisdom and foresight of the immortal CHATHAM, who had been recently placed at the head of a new administration, and it was not long before the aspect of affairs was changed in this part of the world.

Adm. BOSCAWEN arrived with a formidable fleet at *Halifax* and Gen. ABERCROMBIE was shortly at the head of 50,000 men, the most powerful army, till then, ever seen in America

Louisburgh, and the whole of Cape Breton; Isle Royal; St. John's, and their dependencies, were speedily conquered and taken possession of by BOSCAWEN & Gen. AMHURST Fort Frontenac, on L. Ontario, which then possessed 60 pieces of cannon, 16 mortars, a large number of small arms, and a vast quantity of provisions, military stores, and merchandize, surrendered at discretion to a force under Col. Bradstreet, who had been dispatched on this service by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, from before *Ticonderoga*. Nine armed vessels likewise fell into the hands of Col. Bradstreet, who destroyed both the Fort and the vessels, and such stores as he could not carry away. *Fort du Quesne* was captured by Gen. FORBES, who named it *Pittsburg* in complement to the popular minister.

1759 This was a memorable year for CANADA; in which the vast and daring project which had been so often formed, and abandoned, was at length carried into effect; that of making an immediate, and entire, CONQUEST of the COUNTRY by GREAT BRITAIN; which was accomplished by the immortal WOLFE and his brave ASSOCIATES, in the TAKING OF QUEBEC. We cannot pretend to go into any detail of this famous atchievement in a work like this.

Whilst the operations were carried on against Quebec, Sir WM. JOHNSON secured the conquest of Upper Canada, by the Capture of Niagara, and the defeat of the entire French force in that quarter.

Quebec contained, at the time of its capitulation about 10,000 souls.—(*Precis sur L'Amerique.*) Gen. WOLFE, who expired in the arms of victory, was only 33 years of age—He possessed those military talents, which, with the advantage of years and opportunity of actions, "to moderate his ardour, expand his faculties, and give to his intuitive perfection and scientific knowledge the correctness of judgment perfected by experience," would have placed him on a level with the most celebrated generals of any age or nation.' After he had received his mortal wound, it was with reluctance that he suffered himself to be conveyed into the rear.—Leaning on the shoulder of a Lieutenant, who knelt down to support him, he was seized with the agonies of death; but, hearing the words "*they run*," he exclaimed, "*Who run?*" "*The French*," replied his supporter, "*Then I die happy*," said the General, and expired.—A death more glorious, says BELSHAM, is no where to be found in the annals of history, MONTCALM was every way worthy to be a competitor of WOLFE. He had the truest military genius of any officer, whom the French had ever employed in America. After he had received his mortal wound, he was carried into the city; and when informed, that it was mortal, his reply was, "*I am glad of it*"—On being told, that he could survive, but a few hours, "*So much the better*," he replied, "*I shall not then live to see the surrender of Quebec.*"

1760 The fall of *Quebec* did not produce the immediate submission of Canada. After the battle on the Heights of Abraham the French army retired to Montreal.—This army, the command of which devolved on M de Levi, still consisted of ten battalions of regulars, and it was reinforced, after the action, by 6,000 Canadian Militia, and a body of Indians. With these forces an attempt was made for the recovery of Quebec; but it was unsuccessful On the 8th of September, *Montreal, Detroit, Michillimakinac*, and all other places within the government of Canada, were surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; and, the destruction of an armament, ordered out from France in aid of Canada completed the annihilation of the French power on the continent of North America.

1763 By the second article of the *Treaty* of *Fontainbleau*, France *renounces and guarantees to Great Britain, all Nova Scotia and Acadie, and likewise* CANADA, *the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other Islands, in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence.*—By the same article it was stipulated that the French in Canada *may freely profess the Roman Catholic Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit; that they may enjoy their civil rights, retire when they please, and may dispose of their Estates to British Subjects.*

A Proclamation was issued by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in the month of October, declaring the Government of

Quebec to be "*bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St John to the south end of Lake Nipissing;—from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees N Latitude, passes along the Highlands, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Laurence from those which fall into the sea; and also the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John*

In testimony of the "Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the Officers and soldiers of the army and to reward the same,"—the Governors were empowered to grant lands, without fee or reward, to such reduced Officers as had served in America during the late war, and to such private soldiers, as had been, or should be, disbanded in America, and were actually residing there &c. &c *(see the Procl.)*

To a Field Officer,	- - - -	5000 Acres,
a Captain,	- - - -	3000
a Subaltern or Staff Officer,		2000.
a Non Commissioned Officer,		200.
a Private,	- - -	50.

At this time Canada contained upwards of 65,000 Inhabitants.—(Stokes)

The exports from Great Britain to Canada amounted this year to £8,623, 15s. 11d.

1765 It may be remarked that Canada and Halifax *submitted* to the famous *Stamp Act* which occasioned so much turmoil in the Provinces now constituting the United States.

1773 The *Shawanese* Indians, including men, women, and children, were reduced to 600.—*(Am Annals)*

1774 A committee of the American Insurgents was appointed to seduce the Canadians from their loyalty to the crown of Great Britain; and *ministers of the Gospel* were employed, as agents, for this abominable purpose. The form of the *circulars* used on this occasion is preserved in the *American Annals.*

1775 The revolted Colonies, by a Public Address, called on the people of Canada to unite with them. Gen. Schuyler afterwards tells them that he has received positive orders from Congress "*to cherish every Canadian*"!

The famous discomfiture of MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD in their attack on Quebec, in which the former lost his life, occurred late (November) this year.

1776 Early in the summer Canada was entirely freed from the presence of the Insurgent Army of the Americans,

under Gen. Arnold, who had continued the blockade of Quebec for some time.

1780 The 19th of May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America; and is still called "*the dark day*". In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light. It commenced between 10 and 11 A. M. it appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock, P. M. The Mem. of Amer. Acad. says, "Candles were lighted up in the houses; the birds, having sung their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; the fowls retired to roost; the cocks were crowing all around, as at day-break; objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance; and every thing bore the appearance and gloom of night."

1783 The Province of Quebec contained by enumeration, 113,000 Inhabitants, English and French; exclusive of 10,000 *Loyalists*, who had recently settled in the upper parts of the Province. *(Coll. Hist. Soc. VI* 49.)

1786 Lord DORCHESTER (Sir Guy Carleton) arrived at Quebec, with the Commission of Captain General and Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their dependencies, and the Island of Newfoundland.

1791 By an Act of Parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two separate Provinces, to be called, "The PROVINCES of UPPER and LOWER CANADA. On this occasion a very interesting debate took place in the House of Commons:—

Mr. PITT said it appeared to his Majesty's Ministers, *first* that the only way of consulting the interest of the internal situation of the Province of Quebec, and of rendering it profitable to Great Britain, was to give it a Legislature, as near as circumstances would admit, according to the principles of the British Constitution. In the next place, it appeared to them that *their was no probability of reconciling the jarring interests and opposite views of the inhabitants, but by giving them two Legislatures*. It was conceived this form of Government was best adapted to put an end to all the difficulties of a legal sort, and to render the regulations more useful to the subjects of that country. *He believed there was such a rooted opposition of interests of one description and the other*, that if there was a Constitution, consisting of a House of Assembly, in which the parties might be nearly balanced, the consequence, at least for a long series of years, would be a great degree of animosity, and a great degree of confusion. It seemed to his Majesty's servants the most desirable thing, if they could not give satisfaction to all descriptions of men, to divide the Province, and to contrive that one division should consist, as much as possible of those

who were well inclined towards the English Laws, and that the other part should consist of a decided preponderancy of the ancient inhabitants, who were attached to the French Laws. It was in Upper-Canada particularly that they were to expect a great addition of English inhabitants. The consequence was, that if it was not divided from the rest, the *Canadians* forming a majority of five to one, the grievance would be every year increasing, in proportion as the population increased. It was intended to give a *free Constitution* to Canada, according to *British ideas of Freedom*. This could not be done without a division of the Provinces, to prevent the clashing of opposite interests, which must otherwise necessarily ensue.

Many of the difficulties and serious inconveniences, even at that time foreseen by Mr. Fox—as likely to arise from this division of interests in the CANADAS, having been actually experienced, (to such a degree as to render necessary an appeal to the Imperial Parliament, on the part of Upper-Canada.) It is now proposed, (1822) to re-unite the Provinces under one Legislature, and, it is expected, that this important question will be finally determined in the next Session of the British Parliament.

York, Upper Canada,
November 1, 1822.

A

SKETCH

OF

THE PRESENT STATE

OF

CANADA,

DRAWN UP EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK

BY

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

1822.

A SKETCH, &c.

THE geographical position of this vast country may be thus generally stated.—It is bounded on the East by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Labrador*;—on the North, by the Territories of Hudson's Bay; on the West, by the Pacific Ocean; on the South, by unexplored Indian countries; and part of the United States of America, viz *Missouri. Illinois Indiana, Michigan Ohio. Pennsylvania. New York Vermont, New Hampshire* the *District of Maine*, and by the British Province of New Brunswick

These Boundaries describe a large and magnificent portion of the globe we inhabit; large enough for the foundation of an Empire which may become hereafter the arbitress of the destinies of the new world, embracing with her mighty arms the whole width of the great continent of America.—Secured in her rear by the frozen regions of the north; and with her front to the south, it is impossible but, with the adoption of wise and decisive measures, she must be able to hold a far more imperious sway, in regard to the countries of the South, than was ever held by the Tartars (in their best days.) over Asia; or, by the northern hordes of Europe, over the Empire of Rome, at the period of the overthrow of the then mistress of the world—The *foundation stone* of *this* Empire has been laid by the Queen of the Ocean, and it depends upon the prudence and wisdom of *her* councils; and, the loyalty, ambition, temper, skill, industry, bravery, high qualities, and perseverance of Canadians, no matter of what origin, how far the fairy vision which is kindled up in fancy, may be realised—But this is not a time, nor a place, for the indulgence of reverie, however splendid or enticing, and we must be content with present realities—To the contemplation of these realities, forming altogether so promising an embryo, let us proceed.

We have only to cast our eyes transiently over a map of North America to be immediately assured of the singularly advantageous

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* *Labrador* has been strangely annexed (in 1809) to the Government of *Newfoundland* though the sea will continue to roll through the straights of *Bellisle* in despite of artificial arrangements, and unnatural connexions.

situation of the settled parts of Upper Canada —Seated like a gem in the bosom of a country that is neither scorched by the sultry summers of the south, nor blasted by the tardy, bitter-biting, winters of the north; surrounded by the most magnificent Lakes, and possessing the most extensive internal navigation, in the known world, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find, in any other region of the globe, a tract of country of the same magnitude, with so many natural advantages, as that part of Upper Canada which lies between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and the Ottawas, or Grand River, nine tenth, of the whole extent of which are calculated for almost every description of farming.—A part of this tract of country, commencing in the neighbourhood of Kingston and running westward nearly 500 miles to the Sandwich frontier, by a depth northward, of from 40 to 100 miles, is, *alone*, capable of supplying all Europe with grain of every description; besides being rich in cattle; and producing silver, lead, copper iron, lime, marle, gypsum, marble, free stone, coal, salt, wool hemp and flax (of the best quality.) tabacco, and timber of every description; besides furs, game, fish and many other valuable productions.

Much has been said, at a distance, against the climate of this fine country Those, however, who have removed to it from Great Britain are agreeably disappointed in finding it more pleasant, (because not so moist and unsettled) than that which they have left. It might be said, with no great impropriety, that the present* inhabitants of Canada have but two seasons,—Summer and Winter —. For Winter has no sooner disappeared, which generally happens by the middle of April, than the whole animal and vegetable creation starts into renewed life with a rapidity and vigour that leaves the season of spring with such doubtful limits as to be scarcely worth naming; again, in the fall of the year, the months of *September* & *October* are generally so fine and summerlike, and these being succeeded by what is aptly termed the *Indian Summer*, in November, (that month which is so gloomy in England, and said to be so fatal to Englishmen) that we should have great difficulty, were it not for an artificial calendar, in saying when it was Autumn.†

To give a more just, and certain idea of the severity of an Upper Canadian Winter, it may be well to mention that the chain of shallow Lakes which run in an easterly, and southeasterly direction from Lake Simcoe, towards the Midland District, are sel-

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*We say *present*, because we have no doubt of a further amelioration of climate.

† It must be understood that we are always speaking of the settled parts of Upper Canada, unless especially mentioned to the contrary.

dom or never frozen so hard as to bear a man, with any heavy burthen until about *Christmas*; & they are again open before the middle of *April*. Through the want of a proper explanation by travellers, and others, an erroneous idea is formed in England that our great Lakes are frozen over in winter; whereas they are always open, frequently exhibiting a beautiful and striking phenomenon during the inclement season, by reason of the water being warmer than the atmospherical air; in consequence of which, an evaporation, resembling steam, and in every variety of shape, in clouds, columns, and pyramids, may be frequently observed ascending with uncommon grandeur and magnificence from the vast surfaces of *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Huron*, and *Superior*, as from so many immense boiling caldrons. We recollect an eminent Landscape painter and designer in England who, when called upon to design a landscape, was accustomed to seat himself in an armed chair, in the centre of a large room, and, by means of tobacco and a pipe, send forth column after column of tobacco-smoke, in rapid succession, in order to assist his imagination in the combination of forms by noticing the new and singular and grotesque shapes into which the smoke would embody itself.—All artists who require aids of this description would do well to secure some eminence overlooking one of the great Lakes just enumerated, whereon to build an observatory; for, nothing can be more grand than the spectacle to which we have alluded.

It is the small, and nearly stagnant, bays, and for a few yards only from the shores, where the water is shallow, that any part of the Great Lakes is frozen in winter. The earth too, is seldom frozen at a greater depth than from 12 to 18 inches, and the snow rarely lies in greater depth than from 18 inches to two feet, unless where it is drifted. It is very seldom the roads are in any permanent condition for the use of the *Sleigh* or *Carriole* before the second week in *January*, and they are again broken up towards the end of *March*, a fact which sufficiently indicates the duration of snow, and sharp frosts. It is, however, but just to remark that the winters of Lower Canada, (being in a higher latitude) are both more severe and of longer duration. There is a difference of at least one month in the length of the inclement season at Quebec and on the shores of Lake Ontario, and farther westward, to the Sandwich frontier, this favourable difference is still greater. In Upper Canada a labouring man may, if he chooses, at all times work out of doors; but, in the Lower Province there are days of particular severity, in the winter season, in which it would be impossible for him to pursue out doors-work.

There are natural phenomena in the climate of CANADA which remain unaccounted for, and are sufficiently puzzling even to the most philosophical genius. Of these, the *Indian Summer* which almost uniformly commences and terminates in the month of No-

vember; and, the *tertian intervals* of fine weater, throughout the winter, after two or three nights of intense frost, deserve to be particularly mentioned

The *Indian Summer*, as it is termed consists of many days, (the Indians say there *must be fifteen smoky days* to constitute one of these summers,) of delightfully mild, serene weather, with a misty, hazy atmosphere, though the haze is dry and soft, appearing to rest chiefly on the horizon —In the evening of these days the sun generally goes down with a crimson flush on the western heavens The general temperature of the atmosphere, during this season, is singularly grateful to animal sensation; and, those of the feathered tribes who are directed by an infallible guide to seek other regions more to the southward, on the approach of hoary-headed winter, avail themselves of this charming season for the prosecution of their interesting journey, and it is at this time the rivers and lakes of Canada are covered by innumerable flocks of wild fowl of every species known to this quarter of the world, gathering with their families for winter quarters.

By what is termed *tertian intervals* of fine weather, through the winter season, is meant a very extraordinary and certain phenomenon that may be relied upon with the same surety as the diurnal motions of the planets. The greatest intensity of frost *is always remittant* at the end of the *third* day that is, the inhabitants of Upper Canada never suffer the extreme severity of their climate for more than two or three days at any one time; being perfectly assured, on feeling any extreme cold that it will mitigate within three days, and that several days of mild weather will succeed — It may require several years attentive observation to ascertain the number and duration of the intervals that usually occur in a Canadian winter between the 43d and 49th degrees of North Latitude; but it must be a subject of very interesting and instructive inquiry to any gentleman of leisure in the country

So many persons have been deterred from emigration to CANADA through a false notion of its climate being frightfully severe, that it seems to be a duty incumbent on those who speak or write for the instruction of others at a distance, to endeavour to remove the erroneous impression Those who arrive from Europe, and settle in Upper Canada, uniformly express their satisfaction at the change, in this particular, at least. There is generally a clearness, dryness, and brilliancy in the atmosphere, so captivating, after the cutaneal moisture which saturates the air of northern Europe, that it is impossible for the newly inducted emigrant not to rejoice in the change— whilst the starry hosts of heaven appear with a splendor far more dazzling than any thing he has before seen— and the mode of travelling in winter in carioles or sleighs, the easiest and most delightful in the world, gives him ready access to distant markets, whether on business or pleasure.

It may be readily supposed that in such a vast extent of country every description of soil and every variety of surface, as to mountains, hills, vallies and plains, must occur. Speaking of the inhabited parts of Canada the Lower Province is the most mountainous, and the Upper the most level, and champaign; indeed, from the division line on Lake St Francis to Sandwich a distance of nearly six hundred miles, nothing like mountain occurs; although nearly the whole extent of country passed through, between those places, is gently undulated into pleasing hills, fine slopes, and fertile vallies. There is however, a ridge of rocky and generally barren country, running north westerly, and south-easterly, through the Newcastle and Midland Districts, towards the Ottawas, or Grand River, at the distance of from 50 to 100 miles from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and the course of the River St Lawrence; a ridge which divides and directs the course of innumerable streams, those on one side running to the northward, whilst those on the other run to the southward, and empty themselves into Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence — This ridge has an elevation of not less than 1000 feet above the level of Ontario, and is rich in *Silver*, *Lead*, *Copper* and *Iron*.

Farther to the north, beyond the French River which falls into Lake Huron, are immense mountains, some of them of vast and unknown degrees of elevation. Many of the mountains which describe the great vally of the St Lawrence, are from 3000 to 4000 feet, above the level of the river; and that part of the chain which approaches the City of Quebec, on the northern side of the river, is worthy the attention of geologists and mineralogists, in a particular manner, from the hope there is every reason to entertain that these mountains yield several rare, and valuable, kinds of earth for pigments, which may hereafter become articles of commerce.—When in Quebec, in the year 1816, the writer of this *sketch* was shewn several fine specimens, in the Seminary of that City, which had been procured in these mountains at no great distance from Quebec,—in particular; a rich brown, resembling the *Vandyke brown* of artists; a yellow, equal to that of *Naples*; and an extraordinary fine blue, of a tint between that of *Indigo* and the costly *Ultra marine*. The subject is mentioned in this place with a view of exciting further inquiry, and experiment; because at present, the artists and colourmen of London are principally supplied with their most valuable pigments from Italy.—But, as the object of this little sketch is to give the stranger a general idea of the nature of that part of the country in which we are writing, we must go back to the soil of Upper Canada, and speak of its quality; which, in its wild or uncultivated state is known by the species, and fine growth, of the timber with which it is covered.

The best lands are those which produce the *hardest* timber, such as *Oak*, *Maple*, *Beech*, and *Elm*, *Black Walnut*, *&c.* though *Bass-*

Wood, when of luxuriant growth. is also an indication of good land; and so is *Pine*, where it is large, clean, tall, and thrifty.—Many of the *Cedar-swamps*. where the cedars are not stunted, and are intermingled with *Ash* of large growth, contain soil of the richest quality, and, are calculated for the finest *Hemp grounds* in the world.

It may give a just idea of the general richness af the soil to state, that we have frequently heard of instances where 50 bush. of Wheat per acre have been produced on a farm, even where the stumps (which would probably occupy one eighth of the surface of a field) have not been eradicated; and, in the District of Newcastle, many examples may be found wherein Wheat has been raised on the same ground, for 16 or 18 years successively, without the application of manure! The general average of the returns of Wheat crops. however, throughout Upper Canada, is not ,probably, more than 25 bushells *per acre*, owing to the space occupied by stumps, and the indifferent skill of the ordinary farmers. The winter wheats are found most productive, and weigh the heaviest.

Of *Indian Corn*, or *Maize*, 60 bushells per acre, is not an uncommon return; and of *Pumpkins*, we have instances of more than a *ton weight* being produced from a single seed.

But there cannot be a more certain indication of the depth and richness of the soil than the fine growth of the timber which it produces; and, we have not unfrequently measured particular trees of that species of *white oak* which grows in low moist places, and which is usually called *swamp oak*, that gave a circumference of 16, 17, and 18 feet. and an altitude of 30 and 40 feet to the first bough. And we have more than once, on the rich lands to the northward of *Rice Lake*, found *White Pine* trees that gave a diameter of *five feet*. and an altitude of *two hundred!* These are facts that determine at once the depth, richness, and vegetative power of the soil, since these giants of the forest are not nourished by the heavens which they pierce, but by the earth from whence they proceed.

Vegetation is so rapid in this country that *Barley* sown the last week in *July*, has been reaped in the last week of *September*, for several years successively, and on land that was deemed poor and exhausted, and a more abundant crop has been seldom witnessed

From every observation and experiment that has been made, no doubt can be entertained of the great fertility of this happy soil, not only every vegetable production which thrives in similar latitudes in Europe prosper here; but others. which require either greater heat. or greater care are found to succeed in CANADA, without any particular attention. The finest *Melons* and *Cucumbers* are brought to perfection in the open fields, and *Tobacco* is cultivated with the greatest success, Even the *wild* Grapes be-

come ripe by the first or second week in September, so that there is every reason to believe, if vineyards were cultivated, the inhabitants of this country might add a variety of choice wines to their list of articles of home consumption, and foreign trade.

It is remarkable, throughout this country, that the soil and growth of timber upon the immediate banks of the rivers and lakes, is inferior to that of the country further back; and, it appears that all the larger rivers and lakes have a second bank at some distance behind that which at present bounds the waters. This is even the case with the St Lawrence and the Great Lakes. On another occasion, where our limits are not so circumscribed as on the present, we may venture on an explanation of these phenomena.

In all newly discovered countries, that are thickly wooded, the navigable waters are the great thoroughfares along which the inhabitants must conduct their business. The first settlements are therefore formed along the banks of the principal rivers and lakes; extending backwards, only by slow degrees, as the lands in front are occupied. In Canada a remarkable exemplification of this kind of progress has been seen. A long straggling settlement from a hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, to Sandwich, being a distance of more than a thousand miles, was formed before the people ever thought of penetrating into the interior for any other purpose than that of hunting, or bartering with the Indians. Even at this day the most remote *settled Townships*, from the frontier waters, with the exception of the road from York to Penetanguishene, is not more than from 40 to 60 miles. It is not therefore in this country as it is in the back parts of the United States, where an emigrant, purchasing land, has frequently the painful necessity of commencing his establishment at a vast distance from any neighbours. In Canada there is abundance of the most fertile land in every variety of situation, in the midst of, or closely adjoining to, active settlements, that may be had from Government on the payment of the undermentioned fees.

50 ACRES	. . .	*Gratis*	
100 " "	. . .	£ 12	*Sterling.*
200 " "	. . .	30	
300 " "	. . .	60	
400 " "	. . .	75	
500 " "	. . .	125	
600 " "	. . .	150	
700 " "	. . .	175	
800 " "	. . .	200	
900 " "	. . .	225	
1000 " "	. . .	250	
1100 " "	. . .	275	
1200 " "	. . .	300	

The Provincial Government have it not in their power to grant more than 1200 Acres to any single individual without a special order from the Imperial Government of Great Britain. The above fees are payable in three equal instalments; the *first*, on locating the land; the *second* on the completion of the settlement duty; (for the performance of which a period of two years is allowed,) and the *third*, when the Deed is executed, until which time a Location Ticket, given by the Surveyor General, is held by the occupant.*

There is a line of very fine Townships, beautifully watered, running through the Newcastle and Midland Districts, now under survey, that are to be granted on the *old fees*, as ordered in Council on the 5th of January 1819.—These townships are named

Eldon,	*Lake,*
Fenelon,	*Tudor,*
Verulam,	*Grimsthorpe,*
Harvey,	*Anglesea,*
Douro,	*Barrie.*
Dummer,	*Clarendon,*
Belmont,	*Palmerston, and*
Burleigh,	*Methuen*

and contain about 66,000 Acres, each. The fees payable on Grants made in any of the above named Townships will be, for

100 ACRES, ...	£5	14	1	*Sterling.*
200 " "	16	17	6	
300 " "	24	11	7	
400 " "	32	5	8	
500 " "	39	19	9	
600 " "	47	13	10	
700 " "	55	7	11	
800 " "	63	2	0	
900 " "	70	16	1	
1000 " "	78	10	2	
1100 " "	86	4	3	
1200 " "	93	18	4	

Some of these Townships are on the same level with, and others of them are even to the southward of, lands granted long

* It must be continually borne in mind that we are to be supposed as *always* speaking of the Upper Province.

ago; so that, the advantages secured by those who may be inclined to settle in these new Townships, (on account of the low fees and the excellent water communication which they possess,) are important. Those of the above Townships which are situated upon the larger Lakes, and upon the river Otonibee, which falls into the Rice Lake are the most attractive to settlers whose pursuits are those of Agriculture

Every facility is given to the Settler, who can take the numbers of vacant lots, in any particular Township, and go and judge for himself, as to the situation and quality of the land, before he makes his location; so that, if he makes an improper choice, he has no one to blame but himself. To save trouble and expence to the poor emigrants who arrive in this country for the purpose of settlement, Country Land Boards are established in every District where there are any vacant lands belonging to the Crown, for location; and these Land-Boards are empowered to grant Tickets for 50, 100, and 200 acres; but not for a larger quantity.—If more than 200 Acres is required the applicant must petition the Land Council in York. The applicant must satisfy the Board that he is not an *Alien*, and he is required to take the Oath of Allegiance.

The New Townships are formed out of recent purchases by Government from the *Indians*, who receive their payments annually, in cloathing, ammunition, and such articles as they require. It must be interesting to many readers to see a statement of some of these purchases, the following are the most recent:—

			per Annum.
1818.	October,	The LAKE HURON purchase, of 1,592,000 Acres	£1,200.
		The MISSISSAUGA purchase, of 648,000 Acres,	522 10
	November,	The RICE LAKE purchase, of 1,861,200 Acres,	740 0
1819,	April,	The LONG WOOD purchase, of 552,190 Acres,	600 0
1820,	February,	The MOHAWK purchase, *(Midland District)* of 27,000 Acres,	450 0

Being 4,680,390 Acres at the annual charge of £3,512 10s, which is defrayed by an appropriation of part of the amount received for fees on the Grants of Land to Emigrants. This system prevents any complaints, or even a murmur of any kind, from the *Aborigines* of the country, who live on the best terms with their white neighbours.

Whilst engaged in this part of the subject it may not be amiss to give a word or two of advice to Emigrants of all classes, from one who has seen a good deal of the country.

It must always be taken for granted that whoever leaves England, no matter where he goes, he must experience some change for the worse; for if he is no otherwise affected than in his feelings he must suffer a temporary laceration that may jaundice every first view he may take of the new country to which he goes, and it is not pretended that even CANADA is so heavenly a land as to do away at once with all such views and feelings, although the writer of this account has but little hesitation in stating that it speedily takes fast hold of the affections of the new comer; and, that, if a fair comparison is made between the advantages and disadvantages possessed by the various Colonies of Great Britain in different parts of the world,—these things coolly and candidly weighed, the decision *must be* in favour of CANADA; which is, undoubtedly, one of the most fertile and magnificent regions of the Globe; peopled by the subjects of Great Britain; in the full possession of British laws, and immunities; and, with a Constitution, nearly on an exact model of that of England; but, without the vexatious operation of a *tythe system*, and with scarcely any taxes, besides many other privileges it would be tedious to name on this occasion Were it not for the difference of scenery and climate, a man emigrating from England, to this country, would scarcely feel sensible of an immediate change, since he finds the same laws, manners, customs, language, and often the same faces he had known at his former home.

With all these superior advantages and enjoyments, which are such as can be had in no other colony, some individuals may be found to undervalue them and be discontented, but these instances serve as lessons to others.—Let one of them be here named.—A man who arrived in this Province, from the north of England, with a few pounds in his pocket, settled on a farm between York and Lake Simcoe; the industry and economy of five or six years, in this new situation, made him, comparatively, independent.—He had a sufficient quantity of land cleared, and a saw mill, to bring him a handsome income; and he lived at his ease, and with plenty.—But it is the nature of man to be restless and dissatisfied; so it was in this instance —Although he had never enjoyed so much affluence at any former period of his life, this man grew uneasy; he thought of England, his former abodes, his home, his ancient friends, his recollections became insupportable; he sold his farm, his mill, his stock, and once more set his face towards England:—the voyage was passed, a few hours brought him into the midst of the scene of his youth; he again took a farm, stocked it, again tried the fluctuations of markets and fairs, and was again bankrupt, *fatally* bankrupt, for *now* there was *nothing* left, and this foolish man ended his days in a work-house! Frightful exchange for the ease and independence of a CANADIAN YEOMAN!

Those who are labouring under the bitter feelings of expatria-

tion should consider that the same sun, and the same moon and stars which shine on the scenes they have left behind, gladden creation here; and that the GREAT FATHER of ALL, who is the same *yesterday, to day*, and *for ever*, is alike present every where. Let the beautiful reply of the immortal HOWARD, given to an expostulating friend on the eve of his departure for the south of Russia, where he died, be always in our recollection, "*The road to Heaven is quite as short from Cherson, as it is from London*"!! And let them consider themselves as the workmen employed by Omnipotence to lay the foundation of what is to become hereafter a mighty Empire, in which their children's children are to have an inheritance and a name, and that what are now the beautiful fields and gardens of England, once looked as a wilderness to the eyes of our forefathers Of what value is that religion, or philosophy, which for ever chains its possessor down to present, and to painful, realities? Let us be wise, and know how to appreciate those advantages and blessings we actually enjoy in this our adopted country, and sorrow, regret, & despondency will be for ever banished from our dwellings!

But the instances of men taking the gloomy side of the question, (notwithstanding the exertions of some evil disposed persons to induce such a view,) in this fine country, are rare; particularly amongst the lower class of society, to whom the advantages are great beyond what are afforded in any other country His land, (a Freehold of Fifty Acres) costs him nothing; a few months labour for others, should he have no money at all, (at the high rate of wages, hitherto, in this country) enables him to stock his farm, on which he may keep a yoke of Oxen, or a pair of Horses, constantly employed, besides leaving timber sufficient for fire wood for many years. He should, however, be careful not to destroy his timber in a heedless manner, by burning it in large log heaps, after he has a few acres cleared Some of the finest timber in the world is often considered so great an eye sore that the sooner it can be utterly destroyed so much is it thought the better; but, if, in making the clearance, the *top* and *under brush, only*, were burnt in the field, and the heavy timber was cut into cord wood, or split into rails, instead of being consumed in one universal conflagration, it would be much better for the small freeholder; and, afterwards, when the whole projected clearance was made, and it became necessary to attack the reserved trees only to thin them out, as it is done in the wood lands of England, taking those trees only which have arrived at maturity, and leaving the young thrifty wood to improve, several generations must appear & disappear before *any serious* inconvenience could arise from the want of fuel. Of course there is not the same necessity for such enonomy on the larger grants After all there is the comfortable assurance of abundance of coal in various parts of the country; and, from the many na-

vigable waters intersecting it in almost every direction, that useful article can never be very expensive

For a great number of years to come there will be an ample range for a large stock of cattle and pigs in the woods, and on the plains; so that the small occupier will be freed from the necessity of having any part of his fifty acres in pasture, unless it should be his choice to have it otherwise. Swedish Turnips are found to answer exceedingly well, and to stand the utmost severity of the climate; with a couple of acres under a crop of this invaluable root, & the straw of his *Maize*, *Wheat*, *Barley*, or *Oats*, he may maintain a large stock of horned cattle through the winter; and in summer the only expense attending them will be an occasional visit, to see that all are going on well. Pigs grow very fat whilst running at large in the woods, especially towards the fall of the year All the taxes, or assessments, put together, which a man of this description has to pay, would not amount to more than a few shillings; and, as to raiment, it is customary to grow wool and flax sufficient for the cloathing of his family. Sugar, he manufactures himself, so that he has only a little *tea* to purchase, should he require, through custom, the use of that luxury. Many of the people in country situations use the young shoots of the *Hemlock Tree*; and others, herbs of the forests of agreeable flavour, in lieu of tea, without any bad consequences, or disrelish.

Wages, compared with what they are in Great Britain, are still very high in this country; and, hitherto, in the Upper Province, it has not been difficult to procure work. In many parts indeed, there is yet a scarcity of labourers. It is true that money is not now plentiful; but there is scarcely any thing that the older residents have to spare in payment of wages, that is not useful, nay absolutely necessary, to one going onto a new farm; and *two years* being allowed by Government for the performance of settlement duty, (which in favourable weather may very often be done in *one month*) the poor emigrant has plenty of time to earn a yoke of oxen, and a cow or two, a few pigs, seed corn, and potatoes, &c &c besides the necessary provisions in pork and flour, until his own crops are ready; and should he not prove an expert axe-man, even to hire men to do his settlement duty for him, which is often the case Several instances have occurred where English rustics, by *thrashing alone*, (where every *ninth* or *tenth* bushel was allowed for the labour) have earned wherewithal for the cropping and stocking their new farm

In consequence of these advantages there are many individuals, particularly in the new settlements in the district of Newcastle, who have abundance and to spare, upon the smallest Grants, of Fifty Acres, after being no more than three years in the Province. All the poor emigrant, who arrives at Quebec or Montreal, has to do, is to push forward as speedily as possible for the Upper Pro-

vince, he must not suffer himself to be deterred by its apparent distance, and he must stop his ears against all the insinuations and seductions that will be used in his passage up the country, especially by Americans along the whole course of the St Lawrence, who will try every art to seduce him into the United States. Let him ever bear in mind what he may have been frequently told,—and with much truth, that Upper Canada is the best "*poor man's country in the world,*" and let him determine on making actual experiment for himself, and if he has only *industry, perseverance,* and *integrity*, we will not only answer for his success; but, that neither himself nor children will ever have occasion to repent the choice which he has made. Such a man may, in a short time realize every object of a reasonable ambition, and become one of the most free and independent men on earth

In many places, particularly at *Port Hope,* and at *Cobourg,* in the District of Newcastle, preparations have been made for the reception of poor Emigrants, by the erection of suitable buildings, and every facility being in readiness for securing an early location in a desirable situation amongst the new Townships back of the Rice Lake, to which there is an excellent road from Port-Hope — This fine part of the country is principally settled by persons from Scotland and Ireland, and from the English Counties of Yorkshire and Cumberland.

The Court-House, where the Land Board for the District sits regularly once in every fortnight, is between the two villages of *Cobourg* and *Port-Hope;* in both of which there is a handsome church of the established Religion, besides a School house; and Fairs are held twice a year at both places. There are two excellent Grist Mills, one at each village; and, at *Port-Hope,* there are besides a *Saw Mill, Oil Mill,* & *Fulling-Mill,* three *Breweries* and *Distilleries;* 2 *Tanneries,* a *Hat-Manufactory;* Mill-wrights, several excellent *Stores,* in which every description of useful merchandize may be had on moderate terms; two Blacksmith's Shops, Pot and Pearl Asheries, Cabinet-Makers, Carpenters, Masons, Coopers, Shoemakers Tailors, and several other useful mechanics. *Cobourg* and *Port-Hope* are only seven miles distant from each other, by a good road: &, between the two, another village, named *Amhurst,* in which the Court-House is situated, has been laid out by Capt. BURNHAM, in which are already two Taverns, several mechanics, and some neat houses.

Port Hope is the most convenient place of *depot* for the Townships in the rear of Hope and Hamilton, & for the Upper Ferry on Rice Lake, and is the place where the greatest trade is carried on; *Amhurst,* is the most convenient for the *Middle Ferry* on the Rice Lake; and, for those who may have to ascend the River *Otonibee*; Cobourg, in which there is excellent accommodation, and several good Storesis, the most convenient for the Lower-Ferry

on the Rice Lake, and to those who may have business in the lower parts of the Township of Otonibee and Asphodel, with the new Townships in their rear, and down the River Trent.

It will be seen, by a reference to a Map of this country, that the villages just mentioned are most advantageously situated nearly in the centre of the north coast of Lake ONTARIO; and it is impossible they can fail to become, with the gradual improvement of the country, places of great public consequence hereafter. It should not be forgotten, likewise to mention, that these villages, with their respective neighbourhoods, and the Rice Lake, already possess an extensive circle of good and even *polished* society.

We have been the more particular in these remarks because we are quite satisfied that the District of Newcastle offers the finest field for enterprize, & merits more attention from Emigrants, than any other part of Canada.

Should this slight and hasty *sketch* fall into the hands of any of the poorer class of Emigrants, before they can have made any settlement, it may be well to give them some idea of the expence they must be at, before they can be said to be at all comfortable. At the present time it will cost him pretty nearly as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For Building a Log-House, with a shade for his Oxen, and Pig-stie, *(for this sum his house may have two apartments, a stone chimney, and hearth, & two glazed. sash, windows)*	7	10	0
Clearing, Fencing and Sowing 5 Acres of Land, if he has to pay cash for it,	15	0	0
* A plough *should* not be required for several years.			
Seed for the first crop, with the Price of two axes, two hoes, two brush-hooks, two forks, one spade and one shovel	4	0	0
Yoke of Oxen and Chain,	15	0	0
An Ox Sleigh,	1	10	0
A Cow £3, Sow with Pigs £1 5,	4	5	0
Two Ewes with Lambs $2 each,	1	0	0
Some necessary articles of Household Furniture,	10	0	0
Putting up a Log Barn,	5	0	0
Two Kettles for making Sugar,	3	0	0
Prov Cur'y.——	£66	5	0

* Because the best management of cleared lands is to sow down with good grass seed—either with the second or third crop, and to keep it in grass until the stumps begin to rot, when the plough may be put in with full effect.

Any able bodied man may earn the above amount within the two years allowed him for the performance of settlement duty, and if he should choose to work himself, with his oxen, in clearing, sowing, fencing, and erecting the buildings, a considerable part of the above amount may be saved. But it is now supposed the man is a stranger to the sort of labour required, and that he has no money but what he earns in this country. The two first crops, with the increase of his stock, ought to go far towards paying the whole of the above amount.

A friend of the author's has published a plan, in London, by which he conceives that a number of those people now subsisting on parochial relief in England may be removed to, and employed in this country with great advantage, both to the public and themselves.—The money required in aid of the scheme, is not to be paid to the people, but is to be laid out within two years in provisions and supplies of implements, and stock, under the direction of certain managers. The cleared lands to constitute *a mortgage* to secure the repayment of what is then the colonists' debt—"During the laying out of the money and the clearing of the Lands, some slight restrictions on the employment and alienation of the property will be imposed on the owners of it; but after the repayment of the capital employed, each individual in the settlement will be free from all interference. The time of such repayment, within ten years, will depend on the exertions of the settlers, who may receive their deeds on redeeming their lands."

The projector assumes a family, of the description he alludes to, to consist of five persons, and that the sum of £200 managed with ordinary prudence will enable such a family to acquire a prosperous settlement in CANADA, in two years, without any exposure to privations, and that within *ten years*, the money might be repayed without inconvenience by the family to which it was loaned. The author gives a detailed account of the expences, with the manner in which he conceives the important business should be conducted, and sums up the total expenditure for 100 such families thus:—

For the journey to the coast for 100 families, at £20 each family, 1st February, 1822,	£2000
For the voyage to Montreal, March 1822, - - -	3000
For the expences to be incurred between May and June, 1822,	5000
Item, between June and October, 1822, - - -	4500
Item, between October, 1822, and January, 1823, -	2100
Item, between January and May, 1823 - - -	1500
Item, between May and July, 1823 - - - -	1000
Item, in July, 1824, - - - - - - - -	900
	£20,000

"It appears to me impossible, that upon equal capital any set of men of the class here contemplated, can be placed so advantageously both to themselves and to the country, in any other part of the world as in UPPER CANADA

The author illustrates his argument by an example, after the following manner:—

"In 1795, the parish of Barkham, in Berkshire, contained 200 inhabitants, of whom about 40 besides the sick, received relief to the amount of £75 a year The average expence of supporting the families of labourers in Barkham was then about £25 each; making the rate of £75 to be divisible amongst a number of people equivalent to three ordinary families, which may be said to be the number in excess of the want in employment —If the parish could be disburdened of these three families, and employment should not vary, those left behind would receive wages equal to their full support, until paupers again super abound.

"The means for settling three families in Upper Canada is assumed to be a loan of £600, to be repaid in ten years, as before stated, and this sum will be raised easily by a mortgage of the rates under the sanction of an Act of Parliament —Thus the rates will be lowered forthwith to the interest of that loan; viz; to £30 a year from £75; and they will decrease continually in proportion as the loan shall be repaid; and as the town plot and other land apportioned to the parish shall become marketable This will be variable in point of time; and the amount of the proceeds will depend on the general prosperity of the whole settlement; it can hardly fail of making a very considerable return within seven years of the colonists quitting England. According to the expenditure of Barkham, the rates for a surplus population of one hundred familes is £2500 a year. Upon this income it would be easy to borrow £20,000 under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The interest on which being taken at £1000 a year, the parish from which the colonists could proceed would make a present annual saving of £1500.

"To a settlement of this description, the managers should devote their whole attention; and a leader of intelligence would be amply remunerated by the share of wild lands to be apportioned to him in respect of a colony of from 500 to 2000 families." The necessity of a personal residence amongst the people during the time of distributing the lands, needs little illustration, after the excellent example shewn by Capt. Williamson in the settlement of a part of Sir W. Pulteney's estate in the Genesee country, in the State of New York, a short notice of which deserves a place here.

Mr. Morris had bought the land at 5 pence per acre, and, in 1791 sold *one million* of acres to Sir Wm. Pulteney at 1 shilling

per acre, or for £50,000. With other purchases, Captain Williamson, the manager, had possession of 1,500 000 acres of land, bounded on the north by Lake Ontario. After building 10 mills, with a great number of houses, and making several hundred miles of road 800,000 acres were resold at the price of from one to *three* dollars per acre before the summer of 1795. The produce not only refunded the purchase money and the whole amount of the other expense incurred, but also yielded a net profit of £50,000 *Sterling*.

The *Plan* here alluded to is not altogether original on the part of our friend B —since that famous *Patriot Mr. Gourlay*, projected a scheme nearly similar in the year 1817; and it has always been a subject of regret, to the writer of this *sketch*, that one so well qualified to promote the agricultural interests, and encourage fresh accessions to our population, from other parts of the British Dominions, should have intermeddled with politics; since, on many questions of political economy, and especially on the subject of the *Poor laws* of England, that eccentric Being was a perfect adept, whilst in *Politics* he became not merely bewildered, but actually insane. However, as to the introduction of British Paupers into the forests of Canada, no one anxious to witness the prosperity of this country can have any objection, at least on this side the water, if they come as well provided as our friend B —— proposes, viz. with £200 *Sterling*, for each family of 5 persons; but we think the expences are over rated, and have no doubt that such a family, (particularly where this species of emigration was carried on extensively) could be removed, and settled down comfortably, with all that was necessary to preserve it from becoming any kind of burthen whatever to others, for £100 *Sterling* — We are quite certain there are many persons, on whom the most perfect reliance could be placed, who would be very glad to undertake the removal and settlement, in this country, of 200 *such families* for the sum of £20,000 *Sterling*.

Whilst on this subject it ought to be mentioned that there is now a man in the District of Newcastle, who came out a little more than *two years* ago without a single shilling left in his pocket, his health and his hands were all his dependence. A short time since, this same man disposed of a yoke of capital Oxen and a fine Cow which he had earned over and above what he required upon his little farm, on which he had besides two excellent Cows and a large stock of Pigs, left for store pigs and for breeding, after having packed *fourteen barrels* of Pork. He had also purchased a *Reserve* Lot from a neighbour on which he had sown several acres of *Fall Wheat*; and in the following year *(his third,)* he proposes building a good, framed, house, together with a large barn. The means for accomplishing all these results, so vast for one in his originally mean circumstances, have been earned in an

honest and fair way by farming *on shares*, as it is here termed, that is, he has a certain share, as may be previously agreed upon, of the produce of a farm (whose owner cannot conveniently work it himself,) for his labour and expence in cultivating it, a practice that is common in many parts of Canada.

Here then is an instance of a man who, without friends, without capital, without credit, realizes what is, comparatively, a comfortable independence in three years!--Many more instances of a similar kind might be adduced, were it necessary, to shew with what rapidity and ease, an industrious, honest, man, though poor, may elevate himself above the reach of want in this highly-favoured country; and if a single, unaided individual can so prosper, surely, ban the sum mentioned by our friend B—— already alluded to, expended with prudence and economy, would establish a family of five persons in Canada, so as to be no longer burthensome to the parish who sent them out; or, to this country which received them into her bosom —Enough, it is conceived, has now been said to shew the advantages held forth in Canada to the poorer classes of society, on an occasion where the limits for discussion are necessarily so much narrowed by the necessity of regarding other subjects

The field here presented to men of an higher order, and to capitalists, is so extensive, and requires so much detail, as well as argument; and illustration, to demonstrate; that we cannot pretend to enter upon it with any fullness on this occasion; nor would it, indeed, be altogether a fit subject for discussion in a mere *sketch* like this; However, as it is not improbable this little work may fall into the hands of persons anxious for *some* information on this head; a few brief remarks shall be added, reserving a fuller statement for another, and a more enlarged, opportunity

Of the liberal professions, *Clergymen* are the most required, and *Lawyers* the least needed. Such a provision has been made by the Imperial Government for the established Church, without any demand, or *tythe*, from the people; as must eventually,(should things happily remain constituted as they now are,) make the *Canadian Clergy* the most powerful, wealthy, & influential body to be found in any country, ancient or modern; no less than *one-seventh of the whole soil* being set apart for its use & support. It is true the income, *at present*, derived from this vast appropriation, is scarcely worth the naming; but, it is every day increasing, and it is impossible to say to what extent it may hereafter arrive. There are a great many situations in various parts of the Province, where such Clergymen as would be active in their important duties are much wanted.

An Act of the Provincial Parliament prevents English or Scottish Attornies from practicing here until they have served a *Clerk*

ship of the same duration as is required from *Law-Students* in this country, viz *Five Years actual service*, under articles, to a Practising Attorney of this Province. Regular Barristers, however, or any person who has been called to practice at the Bar of any of His Majesty's Superior Courts, not having merely local Jurisdiction in England, Scotland. or Ireland, or in any of His Majesty's Provinces in North America, on producing testimonials of good character and conduct, to the satisfaction of the Law Society of this Province, may be called by the said Law Society to the degree of a Barrister upon his entering himself of the said Society, and conforming to all the rules and regulations thereof

There are several openings in country situations, in different parts of the Province, where skilful *Medical-Men* are much wanted, and in which they could scarcely fail to realize handsome properties; but the labour in such situations, is severe A *Medical Board* is established at York to examine all candidates, who have not graduated in the regular manner at some eminent British, or Foreign, University; and no pretender to knowledge in this important profession is allowed to practice here without having previously satisfied the *Board* of his ability, and obtaining a licence for that purpose

O. all professional men, or those of the middle ranks of Society who are not possessed of much wealth, there are none to whom so many advantages are offered in this country, as to the *Half pay Officers* of the British Army and Navy They become *immediately* independent Entitled by the regulations of Government to receive from 500 to 1200 acres of Land, according to their rank, from an Ensign to a Colonel, if in the Army; and, from a Midshipman to a Captain, if in the Navy; on payment of a Fee scarcely worth the naming (£2 18 8.)—they are immediately placed on a footing with the Country Gentlemen, as to real estate, whilst their half pay drawn at stated intervals gives them an advantage possessed by very few in this country —Their Bills almost always bear a premium of from 5 to 10 per cent., this, with the difference of Currency, and the *certainty* that *One Hundred Pounds*, here, will go farther in the purchase of all the little luxuries for the table, and for the conveniences of life, than *Two Hundred Pounds* will obtain in England; besides the almost total freedom from Taxes, Assessments, and many other expences that must be incurred in Great Britain by Gentlemen of this class, altogether give them extraordinary advantages; and, we have often thought, that in no other part of the Globe could they settle down so advantageously as in this Province. Besides, by their attainments, and rank in life, they are immediately eligible for many honorable stations, and employments, which add to their influence, and consequence, if not to their wealth; and such Gentle-

men will have the additional satisfaction of finding much of the kind of society to which they have been accustomed, in almost every part of the Province, for there are now but few of the settled Townships in which there are not some half pay Officers, either of the Army or Navy

We purposely neglect saying any thing of Merchants and Tradesmen, because if any such persons embark *speculatively* in this country without being previously well acquainted with it, and the mode of transacting business, it will be undoubtedly to their severe cost and loss.—Mechanics of almost every description, are certain to do well if honest, *sober*, and industrious.

To the small capitalist of from £5000 to £20,000, and upwards, the field that is opened in Upper Canada is *alluring, splendid, & dazzling!!* But it is *such* a subject that it is difficult to know where to begin, and, still more so, where to stop! neither do we feel very willing to open the stores of our budget, in this particular, to the whole world, further than touching generally on a few of those subjects to which such a capitalist should direct his attention, and by earnestly requesting him "*to come and see*," when we promise him he shall know more. Capital *alone* is wanting to place Canada in the rank which her natural wealth & position entitle her to maintain in the scale of nations; &, as the right arm of Britain; and, we would venture to *insure* a certain number of capitalists to the amount above named, a *quadruple return* for the sum expended, within the term of *ten* or a *dozen years!* It cannot be expected we should state the mode of proceedure on this occasion.

There is a great deal in knowing *the signs of the times*, and in being able to take advantage of those signs.—He who has a spare capital, and wishes to increase it, should be "*a discerner of the times*"— General WASHINGTON is said to have excelled in this particular, and to have secured many advantages from the adroitness with which he managed his own interests in the fluctuations of the *land market*, which at a certain period engrossed the attention of all classes in the United States of America

The buying and selling, the parcelling out and settling, and locating land, may be called the *staple business* of all new countries, and that in which both individuals and the State are the most deeply concerned Much therefore, nay, almost every thing, depends upon the way in which it is managed —It is an idle and absurd opinion that Land jobbing is injurious to a country When carried on extensively it is the very best thing that can happen to a young district, or territory, it imparts life, spirit, and enterprize, and converts what would otherwise become a stagnant, putrid marsh, into a living fountain of all that gives strength and power to Empire. The whole history of the United States, and especially the account of the settlement of the *Genesee* Lands, in the State of

New York, to which we have already alluded, affords striking illustrations of this argument.

The usual mode of setting apart the *Crown*, and *Clergy-Reserves* in Upper Canada, is certainly very much *against* those *Capitalists* who may wish to embark in undertakings of this kind, and even against others who may desire to settle down together, and form a little community of their own. But it is probable the Provincial Government might be induced to vary from the common practice of allotting *Reserves*, on being convinced that it would be productive of public and private advantage, to any material extent, in any particular vicinity.

Sometimes an entire Township is offered for sale, as is the case at present, in the District of Newcastle, in that of *Seymour*, through which the River Trent, one of the finest streams in the Province and abounding with Mill-seats, runs in its course from the Rice Lake to the Bay of Quinte, in Lake Ontario This Township is admirably calculated for the formation of a beautiful, and rich settlement; it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the *Marmora Iron Works*, and surrounded on all sides by thriving settlements; this tract of land, a great part of which is of the first quality, may now be purchased at a price, and on terms, that would insure a noble fortune to a *Capitalist* of sufficient means to carry the proper plan of settlement, and resale, into full effect.

But there is scarcely any part of the Province where a man of judgment, and with the necessary funds, might not lay out his money with a certainty of enormous advantage. As we have before hinted it would not be quite proper to go into *detail* on an occasion like this; but we should be rejoiced to hail the arrival of men of capital in this Province, not merely for their own sake, but for the general good of the country, that would naturally grow in wealth and power, in the same ratio with the success of private individuals.

To those who might wish to embark in a commerce of raw material, or in the extensive manufacture of staple articles of home consumption, there is here a fine field for enterprize. Since there are none of those restrictions which gave so much umbrage in the *United States*, before their separation from the British Crown, & which were so much dwelt upon by the famous Dr Price, in his work on *Civil liberty*, as being a just cause of discontent and remonstrance. Of the precious and valuable metals Government reserves *Gold and Silver*, only. Grantees are put into the full, free, and uncontroled possession of all the *Copper*, *Lead*, *Iron*, *Tin*, or other *metallic*, or *mineral*, substances to be found on their lands, together with *Coal* and all other substances whatever; and, the more this country is searched, by men properly qualified, the richer it will be found in valuable mineral productions.

The history of the Establishment of the *Marmora Iron Works*, now the property of the enterprising, & patriotic CHARLES HAYES, Esquire, is alone sufficient to evince the liberality of Government, and the hopes that any other capitalist may reasonably entertain of success in laying the foundation, at least, of future wealth, so far as the patronage, and encouragement of Government is concerned or desired.

There are many Manufactories of a domestic nature in which large capitals are required, the want of which is at present seriously felt by all classes of persons in this Province Of these *Salt*, (which may be obtained by going to a sufficient depth in almost every part of the country) stands the first in the list of *necessity*, since the Upper Canadians are not only supplied with great irregularity, but they pay at least *double* what they ought to pay for this indispensable article, and are under the control, in this respect, to a serious and alarming extent, of a people who are *always* rivals, and *sometimes* enemies. At one period, during the last war, SALT was sold in this country at from $10 to $15 per bushel, and even now it is frequently 5, 6, & $7 per barrel, in situations, where it ought not to exceed $2 per barrel. The culture of *Tobacco*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, and *Wool*, and *Rape* for the manufacture of Oil for exportation, also, the establishment of *Paper Mills* (which are very much wanted ;) of *Nail*, and *Screw* Factories ; *Glass-Houses ; Potteries ;* and a Manufactory of *Coarse Paint*. All promise abundant returns for the outlay of capital ; and, to be of the most beneficial consequences to the country.

Nature has designed this country to become rich, not merely by her agricultural,but also,in her commercial advantages; for, no country in the world is possessed of so many public highways, by water communication, as Upper Canada. The rivers of a country may be compared to the arteries and veins of the human body, as being alike the channels of communication of health, and vigour, and life, between the respective parts.

The *River* ST LAWRENCE, which we shall here consider as arising from the Great and Magnificent Basin of LAKE SUPERIOR, (more than 1500 miles in circumference,) has a course to the sea of nearly 3000 miles, varying from 1 to 90 miles in width,of which distance, including the Lakes ONTARIO, ERIE, and HURON ; it is navigable for ships of the largest class, very nearly 2000 miles, and the remainder of the distance is navigable for barges, batteaux, & vessels drawing little water,of from 10 to 15 and even 60 Tons burthen. Into this great *artery*, as it were, of the finest part of the country fall many other rivers of such extent as,in any other country, would be esteemed waters of great magnitude and of the highest importance.

Some of these Rivers are the outlets of regions of vast extent that are watered by a countless number of Lakes and minor streams. Of these the *Saguenay* which falls into the St. Lawrence

below Quebec; and the Ottawas, or Grand River, whose embouchure is divided into two branches by the Island of Montreal; and, the Trent or River Otonibee, which is the outlet of a long chain of Lakes, in the north-west towards Lake Huron, and falls into Lake Ontario near Kingston, of which the Bay of Quinte may be termed the mouth, are the most considerable

But it would be impossible in a *sketch* like this to mention or describe a fiftieth part of the Lakes & rivers which open and fertilize the extensive region of Upper Canada. No one looking at any existing map of the Province could form any idea either of their number or magnitude. Such a detail must be reserved for another occasion, and another work

The principal *New Settlements*. that have been formed, are, the *Perth*, on the waters of the *Rideau*, in the District of BATHURST; the Rice Lake settlement in the District of Newcastle; and, the Talbot settlement in the London District. But, during the administration of the present Lieutenant Governor, nearly 50 new Townships, averaging upwards of 60,000 acres each, have been surveyed within a space of five years, and there are very few of these without some inhabitants. The population of Canada is increasing with great rapidity. Including the Military, and also the *Aboriginees* of the Country, *both* Provinces cannot contain much less than *One Million of Souls*

But it is very difficult to get at the truth, in this respect, notwithstanding an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada compels the inhabitants of each Township, through their Town-Clerk, to make an annual return The Census is usually taken in so careless and slovenly a manner, in the country, that it is seldom or never accurate, and the error is always in underrating In the Lower Province, the Census is generally made by the resident Clergy.

It is probable the settled parts of Upper Canada contain about 200,000 souls.—The largest towns are *York* and *Kingston*, of which *Kingston* is the most populous, containing about 2000 inhabitants. Many other towns are growing into note, of which the following are the principal,

Cornwall,	Port Hope,	Newark or Niagara
Prescott,	New Market,	St Davids,
Brockville,	Penetanguishene,	Queenston,
Perth,	Dundas	Chippeway,
Gannanoque,	Ancaster,	Waterloo,
Bath,	Barton,	Port Talbot,
Belville,	Grimsby,	Amherstburgh,
Hallowell,	St. Catherines.	Sandwich,
Cobourg,		

The Militia of Upper Canada has become very formidable, not merely for numbers, but for *quality* and *metal*; and there are not more loyal, nor better disposed men towards the British Government in any part of the Empire; no, not in the heart of England:—and the last war with the United States having given them a crown of unfading triumph, their *spirit* is of so *high* and *confident* a character, that it will be extremely difficult for any foreign enemy to subdue it. It is no longer a problem whether the Upper Province *could* be an *easy* conquest to the United States of America. *Fifty Thousand Canadian Militia* as well disposed *as they now are*, under the orders of an able General, from the nature of the country they have to defend, may bid defiance to *any* number of men that may be brought against them.

The ABBE du PRADT was never more mistaken than in his assertion, at p. 479, of his famous work on the *Colonies*, where he says, in his usual pompous and conceited phraseology.—"*Acadia and Canada will have ceased to belong to England on the day that the United States will be able to establish an army of* 50,000 *men*." That Experiment has been tried; even whilst the Canadian Hercules was as an infant in its swaddling clothes. We hope it will be long before it may be necessary to evince a greater maturity of strength, either defensively or offensively.

Nothing is more tempting, and nothing is more dangerous and fallacious, to minds of a certain grasp than analogous reasoning.—It requires a penetrating and comprehensive genius, especially in politics, to apply such a mode of reasoning with any hope of drawing safe and just conclusions. Du PRADT, adds to the assertion just quoted, "The English will find themselves in a position, with respect to the Americans, equivalent to that which they formerly found themselves in France. They will be in the same circumstances in Canada as they were in France during the time that they held possession of *Guienne* and *Normandy*; as the Swedes were in Finland since a Petersburgh existed, but with this difference, that *Guienne* and *Finland* are situated only at the distance of a few leagues from England and Sweden, whereas the United States are by the side of Canada, and England is distant a thousand leagues from it."

This amusing and interesting Frenchman forgets a very important fact; that a given extent of country, (especially one like Canada possessing so much wilderness, with strong natural boundarys or barriers,) like a fortification of a certain extent, requires *only a certain number of men to garrison it*, more than the number wanted is generally an incumbrance, (when straightened in a siege,) rather than a benefit, as they only serve to consume the means of a protracted defence. We think it was the famous GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS of *Sweden*, who said that he would not desire a

larger army than 40,000 men fit for actual service, to accomplish any military object ; as *such a force* would always enable him to chuse his positions. It is indeed worthy of remark how few men, comparatively, were actually engaged in all the most memorable battles, both of ancient and modern times. But to return. M. du PRADT never reflected that unlike *Guienne*, or *Normandy*, or *Finland*, Upper Canada was destined to become in a few years a match, single handed, against any neighbouring foe ; and, of this fact there cannot now be much doubt, whilst nothing could be more preposterous than to suppose the two French provinces named were a match for all France ; or, that Finland was capable of defending itself against the enormous power of the Russian Autocrat. Enough, however, has been said on this subject here.

The Exports of Canada are already considerable ; and, from the great encouragement held forth by the "*Trade Act*" passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, in favour of this Country, it is but reasonable to expect they will be greatly increased in a short time. Since the last war with the United States the *Exports* from the two Provinces have averaged (including Furs and Peltry*) about £1.500,000, and from 5 to 600 ships are employed every year in the foreign and coasting trade The Tonnage employed during the present year (1822) by the Custom-House returns at Quebec, is no less than 145.942!

The prices of Provisions in the Upper Province are at present (1822) *low* In the YORK Market *Beef* and *Mutton* may be had from 1d. to 2d per lb. ; *Veal* 2d, to 3d , *Pork* 2d. 1-2, *Turkeys* 2s. 6d. each. *Geese* 1s. 10d. 1-2, *Ducks* 1s. 10d 1-2 ; Fine grown Chickens 1s to 1s 3d. per pair ; Butter 7d 1-2 ; Eggs, per dozen, 3d 1-2 to 6d ; Fine Flour $2 1-2 to $3 per Barrel, and other articles of domestic consumption in proportion

The domestic animals of Canada admit of great improvement, and it is strongly recommended, from the success of some experiments that have been already made, to attend to this improvement, rather by judicious *selection* and *crossing*, than by importing the fine breeds from the two highly refined stock of England ; excepting only a few Stallions of the large improved Coach, or Cart, Horses of England, which are much wanted to give weight and power to the *spindleshanked*, *flimsey*, horses imported into the Upper Province from the United States ; and, to give size to the tight, compact, hardy, invincible little horse of the Lower Province.

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* These valuable products to a very large amount are annually carried into the United States, from various parts of Upper Canada, in a way that is unknown at Montreal or Quebec, and consequently do not appear in the Custom House Books there.

It has often been asserted that the *poney* of Wales, and the *Galloway* of Scotland are superior, for their size, to any other horses in the world. But the writer of this article has no doubt that horses can be found in Montreal and Quebec of 14 hands high, and under, that for drawing or carrying heavy weights, and for *bottom*, and sheer hardihood, would far surpass the horses of any other country, not even excepting any part of Great Britain; so justly renowned for the excellence of its *Poneys* as well as for the matchless character of its Hunters and Race Horses:—since the little horses of Lower Canada are every day performing what would be deemed great exploits, were they recorded in the Sportsman's Magazine. But, excellent as these horses are, their inferior size renders them unfit for many purposes of draught.

The horned Cattle of this country merely want *good wintering*, and more attention than is now generally paid to a judicious cross in breeding; to be every thing that a farmer could desire.

Sheep are, for the greater part, imported from the United States, and have more or less of the *Merino* in their breed, too much so, in our opinion, to be so profitable in this climate, and with the careless management they receive, as they might be. It is thought that the improved *Cheviot*, whose fleece is weighty, and possesses a long staple, might be introduced into Canada with great success, and it is well worth while to make the experiment.

There are those who wish for an importation of the largest breed of English Hogs, to give *weight* to those of this country, as well as to render them of a more *kindly nature*, as a breeder would term it But, there is not the smallest doubt that a skilful and attentive farmer, who is a good manager, may have a breed of Hogs, without leaving Canada, equal to every thing he may desire.

So much has now been said on subjects that may be deemed, in general, foreign to a publication of this nature, that the writer is afraid of enlarging this *sketch* until he knows how far it may prove acceptable to the Public. Should he have the happiness to find his plan approved of, he will undertake to work up, what is now nothing more than a rough outline, very hastily sketched, into a more finished picture, for a succeeding volume of this work, which he is desirous of rendering as useful a companion as he can make it to all ranks of people who visit, or who may intend to visit, as well as to those who reside, in this Province.

Before he concludes, however, as a great deal has been said, of late, in disparagement of the plan adopted by Government which grants no more than 50 Acres, without the payment of Fees, to ordinary applicants, the writer cannot help *repeating* that the liberality of the British Government, in this particular, is without a parallell in the history of the world, ancient or modern. What man has ever been more highly extolled than the famous WILLIAM

PENN? whom all writers, of all parties, and opinions, have agreed to characterize as a liberal, humane, and virtuous legislator; and. even PENN did not think fit, in that golden day of cheap gifts, in land matters, to part with portions of his vast territory without a price. which even then was deemed so trifling, as to be little more than nominal, and *his* fee upon his *larger* grants of 1000 acres was 430 *livres**; and to those who could not pay for more, he granted 50 acres, "*for the annual quit rent of one sol, ten deniers and a half per acre,*" *equal to one penny, or four shillings and two pence*, on the whole fifty acres, *annual quit rent*—NOT A FREEHOLD!

The example of WILLIAM PENN is chosen because no one has ever yet objected to the wisdom of *his* policy.—However, not to go further into this subject on the present occasion, as the wealth of Upper Canada is at this time chiefly agricultural; we will conclude in the eloquent language of the author from whom we have just quoted.

"Every thing depends upon, and arises from the cultivation of land. It forms the internal strength of states; and draws riches into them from without. Every power which comes from any other source except the land, is artificial and precarious, either in natural or moral philosophy Industry and commerce, which do not act immediately upon the agriculture of a country, are in the power of foreign nations, who may either dispute these advantages through emulation, or deprive the country of them through envy. This may be done either by establishing the same branch of industry among themselves, or by suppressing the exportation of their own unwrought materials, or the importation of those materials in manufacture. But a state well manured, and well cultivated, produces men by the fruits of the earth, and riches by those men. This is not the teeth which the dragon sows to bring forth soldiers to destroy each other; it is the milk of Juno, which peoples the heavens with an innumerable multitude of stars."

YORK, }
November 1, 1822 }

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* See RAYNAL.

TABLES

OF THE

ANCIENT KINGS;

AND OF THE

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY

OF

ENGLAND.

ALSO

A TABLE

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE;

AND A LIST OF THE

BRITISH MINISTRY.

TABLE I.

ENGLISH MONARCHS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

EGBERT, Began to Reign, A. D.	801	Reigned 37	years.
Ethelwolf, ...	838	. . 20	
Ethelbald, ...	858	. . 2	
Ethelbert	860	. . 6	
Ethelred, ...	866	. . 6	
ALFRED, the GREAT, . .	872	. . 28	
Edward I. *a Saxon* .	900	. . 25	
Ethelstan, ...	925	. . 10	
Edmond I. . . .	941	. . 7	
Edred, ...	948	. . 7	
Edwin, ...	955	. . 4	
Edgar, ...	959	. . 16	
Edward II *a Saxon*, . .	975	. . 4	
Etelred, ...	979	. . 37	
Edmond II.	1016	. . 1	

TABLE II.

ENGLISH MONARCHS OF THE DANISH LINE.

CANUTE I. Began to Reign, A. D	1017	Reigned 19	years.
Harold I.	1036	. . 3	
Canute II.	1039	. . 2	
Edward, *the Confessor*, . .	1041	. . 24	
Harold II.	1065	. . 1	

TABLE III.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

FROM THE CONQUEST TO GEO IV.

KINGS	Began to Reign.			Reigned. Y.	M.	D.	Years Since Reigned.		
Wm. Conqueror,	Oct.	14	1066	20	10	26	736	Sept	9
Wm. Rufus,	Sept.	9	1087	12	10	24	723	Aug.	2
Henry I.	Aug	2	1100	35	3	29	688	Dec.	1
Stephen,	Dec,	1	1135	18	10	24	669	Oct.	25
Henry II.	Oct	25	1154	34	8	11	634	July,	6
Richard I.	July	6	1189	9	9	0	624	April,	6
John,	April	6	1199	17	6	13	607	Oct.	19
Henry III.	Oct.	19	1216	56	0	28	551	Nov.	16
Edward I.	Nov.	16	1272	34	7	21	516	July	7
Edward II.	July	7	1307	19	6	18	496	Jan.	25
Edward III.	Jan	25	1327	50	4	27	446	June.	21
Richard II.	June	21	1377	22	3	8	424	Sept.	29
Henry IV.	Sept.	29	1399	13	5	20	410	March	20
Henry V.	March	20	1413	9	5	11	401	Aug.	31
Henry VI.	Aug.	31	1422	38	6	4	362	March	4
Edward IV.	March	4	1461	22	1	5	340	April	9
Edward V	April	9	1483	0	2	13	340	June	22
Richard III.	June	22	1483	2	2	0	338	Aug	22
Henry VII.	Aug.	22	1485	23	8	0	314	April,	22
Henry VIII.	April	22	1509	37	9	6	276	Jan	28
Edward VI.	Jan.	28	1547	6	5	8	270	July,	6
Mary I.	July	6	1553	5	4	11	265	Nov.	17
Elizabeth.	Nov.	17	1558	44	4	7	220	March,	24
James I,	March	24	1603	22	0	3	198	March,	27
Charles I.	March	27	1625	23	10	3	174	Jan.	30
Charles II.	Jan.	30	1649	36	0	7	138	Feb.	6
James II.	Feb.	6	1685	4	0	7	134	Feb,	13
Mary II.	Feb.	13	1689	5	10	15	129	Dec.	29
William III.	Feb.	13	1689	13	0	28	121	March,	8
Anne.	March	8	1702	12	4	24	109	Aug.	1
Gorge I.	Aug.	1	1714	12	10	10	96	June,	11
George II	June	11	1727	33	4	14	63	Oct.	25
George III.	Oct.	25	1760	59	3	4	2	Jan.	29
George IV.	Jan.	29	1820	*Vivat Rex.*					

TABLE IV.

THE PRESENT

ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING.

His Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC IV. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke and Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, King of Hanover and Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Orders of the Holy Ghost of France, Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, Charles III. of the Royal Orders of Portugal, Black Eagle of Prussia, Elephant of Denmark, and many others. Born August 12, 1762. Birth Day kept on St. George's Day, April 23.

Duke of York, Bp. of Osnaburgh,	August	16—1763
Duke of Clarence,	August	21—1765
Qeen Dowager of Wirtemberg,	Sept.	29—1766
Princess Augusta Sophia,	Nov.	8—1768
Princess of Hesse Homberg,	May	22—1770
Duke of Cumberland,	June	5—1771
Duke of Sussex,	January	27—1773
Duke of Cambridge,	February	24—1774
Duchess of Gloucester,	April,	25—1776
Princess Sophia,	Nov.	8—1777
Duchess of Clarence,	August	13—1792
Duchess of Kent,	August	17—1786
Duchess of Cumberland,	March	20—1778
Duchess of Cambridge,	July	25—1797

The Presumptive Heiress to the British Throne, is

The Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, daughter of the late DUKE of KENT, by the Princess MARIA LOUISA VICTORIA, of the Royal House of SAXE COBOURG-SAALFIELD. — Born May 24, 1819.

CHILDREN *of the Late* DUKE *of* GLOUCESTER, *who was* UNCLE *to His present* MAJESTY.

The Princess SOPHIA MATILDA, born	May 29—1773
Prince WM. FREDERICK, D. of GLOUCESTER,	Jan. 15—1776

TABLE V.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	SOVEREIGNS.	When Born.	Began to reign
BRITISH EMPIRE,	George IV.	Aug. 12 1762	Jan. 29 1820
France, &c.	Louis XVIII.	Nov. 17 1755	May 3 1814
Russia,	Alexander,	Dec. 24 1777	Mar. 24 1801
Spain,	Ferdinand VII.	Oct. 14 1784	Mar. 19 1808
Portugal,	John	May 13 1767	Mar. 20 1816
Prussia,	Frederick III	Aug. 3 1770	Nov. 16 1797
Denmark,	Frederick, VI	Jan. 28 1768	Mar. 13 1808
Sweden & Norway,	Charles John,	Jan. 26 1764	Feb 5 1818
Austria,	Francis II.	Feb. 12 1768	Mar 1 1792
The Popedom,	Pius VII.	Aug. 14 1742	Mar. 14 1800
Sardinia,	Charles Felix.		
Ottoman Empire,	Mahmud,	July 20 1785	July 28 1808
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand IV.	Jan. 12 1751	Restor'd 1815

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS WHICH FORM THE CABINET.

EARL of ELDON.—*Lord High Chancellor.*

EARL of HARROWBY.—*Lord President of the Council.*

EARL of LIVERPOOL, K. G.—*First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.*

EARL of WESTMORELAND, K. G.—*Lord Privy Seal.*

Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL,—*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING, *Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.*

EARL BATHURST, K. G.—*Secretary of State for the War Department and the Colonies.*

DUKE of WELLINGTON, K. G. G. C. B. &c.—*Master General of the Ordnance.*

Right Hon. N. VANSITTART, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

VISCOUNT MELVILLE,--*First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.*

Right Hon C. W. WYNNE,—*President of the Board of Control.*

Right Hon. FREDERICK ROBINSON, *Treasurer of the Navy.*

Right Hon. C. B. BATHURST, *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Right Hon. LORD MARYBOROUGH,—*Master of the Mint.*

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Secretary at War,—Right Hon. LORD VISCT. PALMERSTON, M. P.

Pay-Master General of the Forces,—Right Hon. SIR C. LONG, G. C. B.

oint Post Masters General, EARL of CHICHESTER and MARQUIS of SALISBURY, K G.

Master of the Rolls,—Right Hon. SIR THOMAS PLUMER, Knt.

Attorney General,—SIR R. GIFFORD, Kn't. M. P.

Solicitor General,—Sir J. S. COPLEY, Kn't. M. P.

MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

LORD LIEUTENANT,—The Most Noble the MARQUIS of WELLESLEY, K. G. K. C. K. S. L. and D. C. L. &c. &c. &c. *Grand Master of the Most Illustrious Order of* ST. PATRICK.

Lord High Chancellor,—Right Hon. THOS. LORD MANNERS.

Chief Secretary,—Right Hon. HENRY GOULBOURN.

CIVIL LIST

OF

UPPER CANADA.

NOTE.—It is proper here to remark that the "*York Almanac, and Royal Calendar,*" is not an *Official* publication; and, therefore, any arrangement in the various Lists of Public Officers, as presented in this work, cannot in any degree affect the *precedence* which any such Officers may be entitled to.—The Editor has taken every pains in his power to give correctness to the work, and he would desire to be found within the rules of propriety in respect to arrangement.—Any hint, from respectable authority, will be attended to in future editions.

A LIST OF THE

LIEUT. GOVERNORS, PRESIDENTS,

AND

ADMINISTRATORS OF UPPER CANADA,

FROM THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCES

IN THE YEAR 1791,

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

NAMES.	TITLES.	PERIOD OF ACCESSION.
Col. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE,	Lieut. Gov.	July 8 1792
The Hon. PETER RUSSEL,	President,	July 21 1796
Lieut. Gen'l. PETER HUNTER,	Lieut. Gov.	Aug. 17 1799
The Hon. ALEXANDER GRANT,	President,	Sept. 11 1805
His Excell'y. FRANCIS GORE,	Lieut. Gov.	Aug 25 1806
Major Gen'l. Sir ISAAK BROCK,	President,	Sept 30 1811
Major Gen. Sir R. HALE SHEAFFE, B.	President,	Oct. 20 1812
Maj. Gen F. BARON de ROTTENBURGH	President,	June 19 1813
Lieut Gen'l. Sir GORDON DRUMMOND G. & B.	Prov Lt Gov	Dec. 13 1813
Lieut Gen'l. Sir GEORGE MURRAY, B.	Prov. Lt Gov.	April 25 1815
Major Gen'l. Sir FRED PHILIPSE ROBINSON, K. C. B.	Prov. Lt. Gov	July 1 1815
His Excell'y. FRANCIS GORE,	Lieut. Gov.	Sept. 25 1815
The Hon SAMUEL SMITH.	Administrator	June 11 1817
Major Gen'l. Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.	Lieut. Gov.	Aug. 13 1818
Hon. SAMUEL SMITH,	Administrator	Mar 8 1820
Major Gen'l Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.	Lieut. Gov.	June 30 1820

PRESENT LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Order of William in the Netherlands, &c &c. &c.

Aide-de-Camp and *Private Secretary*, Major Hillier, 74th Regiment.

Government Office.

Edward M'Mahon, Esquire, *Chief Clerk.*
Thomas FitzGerald, and
John Lyons, Esquires. } *Clerks.*

Office Keeper and Messinger,
Isaac Pilkington.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Hon W. D Powell, *Chief Justice*, Speaker,
The Right Hon. Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Hon. Thomas Scott,
James Baby,
John M'Gill,
Thomas Talbot,
William Claus,
Thomas Clark,
William Dickson,
Neil M'Lean,

The Hon. George Crookshank,
& Rev. J. Strachan. D. D.
Angus Mackintosh,
Joseph Wells,
Duncan Cameron,
George H. Markland,
John H. Dunn.

John Powell. Esquire, *Clerk.*
The Rev William Macaulay,—*Chaplain,*
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. Esquire,—*Master in Chancery attending Legislative Council.*
Wm. Lee, Esq—*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.*
Hugh Carfrae, *Door Keeper.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OFFICERS.

THE HON. LEVIUS, P, SHERWOOD, SPEAKER.

MEMBERS.	FOR WHAT PLACE.	RESIDENCE.
Baby, Francis,	Essex,	Sandwich,
Baldwin, Wm W.	York and Simcoe,	Spadina,
Bostwick, John	Middlesex,	Vittoria.
Burwell, Mahlon	Middlesex,	Port Talbot,
Casey, Samuel,	Lennox & Addington,	Adolphustown,
Chisholm, William	Halton,	Nelson.
Clark, John	Lincoln, 1*st Riding*.	St Catherines,
Clark, Matthew	Lennox and Addington	Bath,
Crooks, James	Halton,	Dundas,
Gates, Walter F.	Grenville,	Prescott,
Gordon, James	Kent,	Amherstburgh,
Hagerman, Christr.	Town of Kingston,	Kingston,
Hamilton, George,	Wentworth,	Hamilton,
Hamilton, Robert,	Lincoln, 3*d Riding*,	Queenston,
Horner, Thomas	Oxford,	Burford,
Jones, Charles	Leeds,	Brockville,
Jones, Jonas	Grenville,	Brockville,
Kerr, Wm. J.	Lincoln, 2*d Riding*,	Waterford,
Koughnett, Ph Van	Stormont,	Cornwall,
McCormick, Wm.	Essex,	Amherstburgh,
McDonell, Alexander	Glengary,	York,
McLean, Allan	Frontenac,	Kingston,
McLean, Archibald	Stormont,	Cornwall,
M'Martin, Alexander	Glengary,	Cornwall,
Morris, William	Carlton,	Perth,
Nichol, Robert	Norfolk,	Stamford,
Pattie, David	Prescott and Russell,	Hawkesbury,

Members.	For what Place.	Residence.
Peterson, Paul	Prince Edward,	Hallowell,
Randall, Robert	Lincoln, *4th Riding*,	Queenston,
Robinson, John B.	Town of York,	York,
Robinson, Peter	York and Simcoe,	Newmarket,
Rogers, D McG.	Northumberland.	Haldimand,
Ruttan, Henry	Northumberland,	Haldimand,
Shaver, Peter	Dundas,	Matilda,
Sherwood, L. P.	Leeds,	Brockville
Walsh, Francis L.	Norfolk,	Vittoria,
White, Reuben,	Hastings,	Belville,
Wilmot, Samuel S.	Durham,	Clarke,
Wilson, John	Wentworth,	Grimsby,
Wilson, James	Prince Edward,	Hallowell,

Grant Powell, Esq —*Clerk*.

The Rev. Robert Addison,—*Chaplain*.

S. P. Jarvis, Esq.—*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery*.

Mr. Allan McNabb,—*Sergeant at Arms*.

William Knott,—*Door Keeper*.

John Hunter,—*Messenger*.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice, *Chairman.*
The Right Rev. Jacob Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Hon. James Baby, Hon. & Rev. Dr. John Strachan.
Samuel Smith, William Claus.

John Small, Esquire, *Clerk of the Council.*
John Beikie, Esq. *Dept'y. Clerk of the Council.*
Mr. George Savage, Mr. William Lee, } *Clerks in the Council Office.*
Hugh Carfrae,—*Door Keeper and Messenger.*
Sarah Lancaster,—*House-Keeper.*

The regular Land Council Days for the year 1813 *are,*

January	8 and 22	July	9 and 23
February	5 and 19	August	6 and 20
March	5 and 19	September	3 and 17
April	2 16 & 30	October	1 15 & 29
May	14 and 28	November	12 and 26
June	11 and 25	December	10 and 24

PUBLIC OFFICES.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver General,—The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN.

Clerks { Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON, and Mr. R. W. PRENTICE,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Inspector General of Provincial Accounts, } The Hon. JAMES BABY.

Clerks.—J. SCARLETT, Esq. and A. WARFFE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

Secretary and Registrar,—The Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON,

Clerk,—WILLIAM JARVIS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor General of Lands,—THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire.

Senior Surveyor, Draftsman, and Chief Clerk, } WM. CHEWETT, Esquire,

Assistant Draftsman,—J. G. CHEWETT, Esquire.

Second Clerk,—SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire.

Extra Clerks,—J. RADENHURST, B. TURQUAND, and J. SPRAGG.

Deputy Surveyor of Woods,—THOMAS MERRITT, Esquire.

LICENCED DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

William Chewett,
Thomas Smith,
Augustus Jones,
Joseph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,
Richard Cockrell,
Jeremiah McCarthy,
Henry Smith,
John Rider,
William Fraser,
Samuel S. Wilmot,
Samuel Ryckman,
Mahlon Burwell.
Adrian Marlet,
Samuel Ridout,
Duncan McDonell,
Willson Conger,
Shubal Park,
John Booth,
Thomas Caldwell,
John Burch.
James Nickall,
Richard Bristol,
Lewis Burwell,
John H Hudson,
William Browne,
John Harris,
Charles Kennedy,
John Bostwick,
Asa Landen,
Roswell Mount,
Samuel Smith,
Daniel Everitt,
James G Chew,
Gabriel Lount,
Samuel M Benson,
John Galbraith,
Reuben Preston,
Josias Ritchie,
John E. White,
Wm. McDonald,
George Lount,
Hugh Black,
Angus Cattanach,
Richard Birdsall,
Henry Ewing,
John Huston,
Charles Rankin,
John Goessman,
Samuel Richardson,
Wm. H. Kilborn,
Publius V. Elmore,
John McNaughton,
Eliak Malcolm,
John Pennock,
Michael Egan,
Neil McDonald,
Claudius Shaw,
George Rykert,
Robert Currie,
Andrew Miller,
Christopher Hughes,
Wm. S. Fairfield,
John S McDonald,
Isaiah Merriman,
Owen Quinn, Gent's.

Auditor General of Land Patents.—STEPHEN HEWARD, Esq.

Agent of the Province in London for paying the Salaries of Civil Officers } W. D. ADAMS, Esq.

Naval Officer,—JOHN POWELL, Esq.

Upper Canada Gazette Office.,—CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esquire, *Printer to the King's Most Excellent*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Chief Justice, The Hon. W. DUMMER POWELL,
Puisne Judges, { WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.
{ D'ARCY BOULTON, Esq.
Attorney General, JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, Esq.
Solicitor General, HENRY JOHN BOULTON, Esq
Keeper, James Bridgeland. *Usher*, John Hunter.

Clerk of the Crown, and of the Common Pleas, JOHN SMALL, Esq.
Deputy Clk. CHARLES SMALL, Esq.
Clerk in the Crown Office, John Squire,

LIST OF DEPUTY CLERKS.

George Anderson,	Eastern District. Ottawa,
Adiel Sherwood,	Johnstown
John Ferguson,	Midland,
Elias Jones,	Newcastle,
John Law,	Gore
J. B. Clench,	Niagara,
James Mitchell,	London,
G. T. F. Ireland,—*Esquires*,	Western,

LIST OF BARISTERS

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*,
H. J. BOULTON *Solicitor General*.

Allan McLean,	Samuel Sherwood,
B. C. Beardsley,	James Woods,
John Teubroeck,	Levius P. Sherwood,

William Dickson,
John Powell,
William Elliott,
W. W. Baldwin
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun.
Thomas Ward,
Hamilton Walker,
George Ridout,
Jonas Jones,
C. A Hagerman,
Archibald McLean,
David Jones,
Samuel P Jarvis,
Daniel Jones, Jun.
John Breakenridge,
James B. Macaulay,
Thomes Butter,
G S. Boulton,
Thomas Taylor,
Benjamin Fairfield,
Robert Macaulay,
S. Washburn,
Robert Dickson,
James E. Small,
M. S. Bidwell,
Alexander Stewart,
George Rolph,
A. N. Buell,
John Rolph,
Robert Berrie,
George Macaulay,
Wm. Dickson, Jun.—*Esquires.*

ATTORNIES.

D. Sheek,
George S. Jarvis,
Wm. Z. Cozens,
Francis Rocbleau,
Isaac B. Sheek,
George Mallick,
M. F. Whitehead,
Henry Cassady, Jun.
George Malloch
James Boulton, Esquires.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Thomas Ward,
Thomas Sparham,
Peter La Force,
W. W. Baldwin,
John Ferguson,
Donald McDermid,
James Mitchell,
Walter Nichol,
Stephen Heward,
Charles Cauvreau.
Joseph Fortune,
John Burch,
G. T. F. Ireland,
W. Elliott,
Alexis Maisonville,
Amos McKenney,
Jonas Jones,
Hamilton Walker,
Daniel Jones,
John W. Ferguson,
P. F. Hall,
John Clark,
John McFarlane,
Benjamin Delisle,
Simon Washburn,
Robert Smith, Esquires.

COMMISSIONERS

FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS

Eastern, ——Archibald McLean, *Cornwall.*
Guy C Wood,
Peter Le Roy, Esquires

Ottawa.——

Johnstown,——L. P. Sherwood,
Jonas Jones,
E. Hubbell,
Daniel Jones, } *Brockville.*
Hamilton Walker, *Prescott.*
Wm. Morris,
Dr. Thom. Esqs. } *Perth.*

Midland,——John W Ferguson,
James Nickalls, Jun,
Philip F. Hall,
George Macaulay,
Thomas Parker
James Ranken,
John Ferguson, *D'y C'k. Crown.*
James Sampson, Esquires,

Newcastle,——Richard Bullock,
John Peters,
Thomas Ward,
George S. Boulton,
John Brown,
Elias Jones, Esquires,

Home,——James FitzGibbon,
James B. Macaulay,
Simon Washburn, Esquires

Gore, ——Thomas Taylor, *Hamilton,*
George Rolph, *Dundas,*
James Crooks, *W. Flamborough,*
Robert Barrie, Esqs. *Ancaster,*

Niagara,——James Muirhead,
Thomas Dickson,
Ralph Clench,
Thomas McCormick, Esquires,

London, ——J. Mitchell, *D'y. C'k. Crown.*

Western,——Rev. M. Pollard,
J. B Baby, Esquires.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

AND

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Right Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, Rector of Kingston, Arch-Deacon of York, and Official of Upper Canada.

The Hon and Rev. C. Stuart D. D. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, Rector of St Armand, and Visiting Missionary in the Diocese.

The Hon. and Rev John Strachan, D. D. Rector of York.

The Rev. Robert Addison, Rector of Niagara.

R. Pollard, Rector of Sandwich.
S. J. Mountain, Cornwall, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

J. G. Weagant,	Williamsburgh,
R. Leeming,	Ancaster,
——— ———	Grimsby,
J Leeds,	Brockville and Augusta,
M. Harris,	Perth.
W Macaulay,	Cobourg,
J. Thompson,	Port Hope and Cavan,
J. Stoughton,	Fredericksburgh and Ernestown,
R Rolph,	Amherstburgh,
W. Leeming,	Chippawa,
Thos Campbell,	Belville,
Job. Deacon,	Adolphustown,

Chaplain to the Forces. The Rev. R. W, Tunney, Fort George.

Acting Chaplains to the Troops at the several Posts.

The Hon. and Rev. John Strachan, D. D. York.
Rev. R Rolph, Amherstburgh,
John Wilson, A. M. Kingston,

Corporation for superintending and managing the

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Lord Bishop,
The Established Clergy.
Inspector General of Provincial Accounts.
Surveyor General,
Secretary,—Stephen Heward, Esquire.
Agents,——The resident Clergy in the several Districts.

The Board meet at York, four times in the year.—on the First Tuesday of February; May; August; and November.

N. B. That in the month of February is a General Meeting.

Official Principal of the Surrogate Court.

GRANT POWELL, Esquire.

Clergymen in Communion with the Established Church of Scotland, resident in Canada.

The Rev. James Harkness, D. D.	Quebec.
James Somerville	Montreal,
Henry Esson,	Montreal,
John McKenzie,	Williamstown,
John McLaurin,	Lochiel,
—— Leith,	Cornwall,
John Barclay,	Kingston.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Trustees of the General Hospital of Upper Canada.

The Honorable, The Chief Justice,
James Baby,
and Rev Dr. Strachan,
William Claus,
George Markland,
John Henry Dunn,
Samuel Smith,
John Beverley Robinson, and
William Allan, Esquires,

Central School of Upper Canada.

PATRON.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *Major General*,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c..

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Lt. Colonel Joseph Wells,
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, *Attorney General*,
Thomas Ridout, Esquire, *Surveyor General*.
Mr. Joseph Spragg, *Master and Secretary*.

COMMISSIONERS

UNDER ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE HEIR AND DEVISEE ACT.

The Chief Justice,—The Hon. W. D. Powell
The Puisne Judges, { William Campbell, Esquire, D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire,
The Hon. Thomas Scott, John McGill, & Rev. Dr. Strachan, James Baby, The Hon. Samuel Smith, William Claus, and Thomas Ridout, Esquire.

Clerk, John Beikie, Esquire,

NOTE.—All Clerks of the Peace are Commissioners for taking Affidavits under the Heir and Devisee Act.

COMMISSIONERS

Under 58 Geo 3d c 12, vesting the estates of certain Traitors, and also of persons declared Aliens, in his Majesty.

The Hon. James Baby, George Crookshank, Wm. Allan, Grant Powell, Peter Robinson, Esquires.

Clerk, J. B. Macaulay, Esquire.
Special Receiver, Hon. Joseph Wells.

NOTE.—The Commissioners meet the First Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and November.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Under 58th and 59th George 3d.

Christopher Widmer,
William Lyons.
Robert Kerr,
Wm. Warren Baldwin,
Grant Powell,
James Sampson, Esquires,
Secretary Wm. Lee, Esquire.

NOTE.—The Board meets at York, on the First Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Licentiates, passed by the Board and allowed to practice.

John Gilchrist,
Nathaniel Bell,
E. W. Armstrong,
Pitking Gross,
Augustus Miller,
Charles Duncomb,
Hermanus Smith,
Anthony Morland,
George Baker,
R L. Cockroft,
Hiram Weeks,
Samuel Throckimorton,
John Vanderpool,
Chancy Beedle,
O. G Tiffany,
Alexander Burnside,
J, Adamson, Gent's.

Commissioners of Internal Navigation.

President,—JOHN MACAULAY, Esquire.

Charles Jones,
Guy C. Wood,
James Gordon,
Robert Nichol, Esquires,

Secretary,—John Plant Bower.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

President,—WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire.

DIRECTORS

The Hon. John McGill,
James Baby
John Henry Dunn,
Joseph Wells,
Duncan Cameron,
George Crookshank,
George Monroe, Esquire,
Thomas Ridout, Esq
Christopher Widmer, Esquire
Henry J. Boulton, Esquire,
James Crooks, Esquire,
George Ridout, Esquire,
William Proudfoot, Esquire,

THOMAS G RIDOUT, *Cashier*

MR JOSEPH WENHAM, *Accountant*,

JOHN FENTON, *Messenger*.

DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

SHERIFFS.

Eastern,	Donald McDonell,	*Home,*	Samuel Ridout,
Ottawa,	Alex McDonell	*Gore,*	T. G. Simons,
Johnstown,	John Stuart,	*Niagara,*	R. Leonard,
Midland,	John McLean,	*London,*	Ab. A. Rapeljie,
Newcastle,	John Spencer,	*Western,*	W. Hands, *Esqr's*

CORONERS.

Eastern,	Albert French,	*Niagara,*	Amos McKenney Benjamin Ewing,
Ottawa,	Alexander Grant,		
Johnstown,	——— ———	*London,*	John Williams, R. Cockroft,
Midland,	Ale'x. McDonell,		
Newcastle,	G. McMeeking,	*Western,*	Moses David. John Cornwall, W. Jones, J. Wilson,
Home,	Thomas Hamilton,		
Gore,	John Wilson,		

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT & THEIR CLERKS

District	Judges.	Clerks.
Eastern,	Hon. Neil McLean,	George Anderson,
Ottawa,	George Hamilton, John McDonell,	P. F. Le Roy,
Johnstown,	L. P. Sherwood,	George Malloch,
Midland,	Alexander Fisher,	Ale'x Pringle,
Newcastle,	D. M'G Rogers,	Elias Jones,
Home,	Grant Powell,	S. Heward,
Gore,	Thomas Taylor,	George Rolph,
Niagara,	Ralfe Clench,	J. B. Clench,
London	James Mitchell,	J. B. Askin,
Western,	R Richardson, Esqs.	G. T. F. Ireland, Esqs.

SURROGATE COURT.

Official Principal, GRANT POWELL, Esquire,
STEPHEN HEWARD, Esquire, *Registrar*

DISTRICT.	SURROGATE.	REGISTRAR.
Eastern,	Hon. Neil McLean,	Archibald M'Lean,
Ottawa,	David Pattie,	C. P. Hotham,
Johnstown,	L. P. Sherwood.	George Malloch,
Midland,	Alexander Fisher,	George Miscanlay,
Newcastle,	D. McG. Rogers,	Thomas Ward,
Home,	W. W. Baldwin,	Wm. Chewett,
Gore,	Thomas Taylor,	George Rolph,
Niagara,	Robert Keo[illegible],	R. Clench,
London,	J. Mitchell, Esquires,	F. L. Walsh,
Western,	Rev. R. [illegible]ard,	Wm. Hands, Esqr's.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

DISTRICT.	NAMES	DISTRICT,	NAMES
Eastern,	Archibald McLean,	*Home*.	Stephen Heward,
Ottawa,	C. P. Hotham,	*Niagara*,	Ralph Clench,
Johnstown,	Hamilton Walker,	*Gore*.	George Rolph,
Midland,	Adam McLean,	*London*,	J. B. Askin,
Newcastle,	Thomas Ward,	*Western*,	G. T. F. Ireland,

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ADMINISTER
THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Eastern District.
Thomas Mears,
Peter F. Le Roy,
George Hamilton,
David Pattie,
John McDonell,
T. Thompson, Esquires,

Ottawa District,
William Hamilton,
Thomas Mears, Esquires,

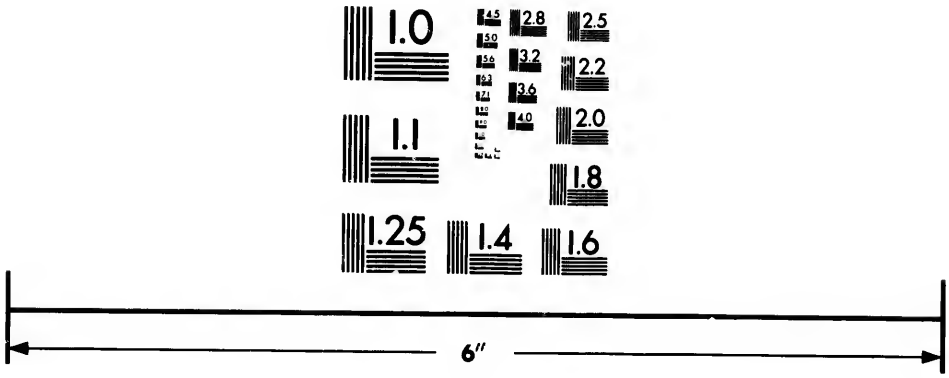
Johnstown, District.
Hamilton Walker,
William Jones,
James Powell,
George T. Bourke,
William Marshall,
William Morris, Esquires,

Midland District.
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
James Ranken, Esquires,

Newcastle District.
Timothy Thomson,
John Peters,
Elias Jones,
D. McG. Rogers,
John Brown, Esquires,

Home District.
John Small,
Grant Powell,
James FitzGibbon, Esquires,

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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(716) 872-4503


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Gore District.
James Crooks,
Abraham Nelles,
George Hamilton, Esquires,
The Hon William Claus,
Robert Nelles, Esquires,

London District.
The Hon Thomas Talbot,
Western District.
The Hon. Angus Mackintosh,
John McGregor,
Francis Baby,
William Duff, Esquires.

REGISTERS OF COUNTIES FOR REGISTERING DEEDS OF BARGAIN AND SALE.

Prescott and Russel,	——— ———
Glengarry,	John McDonell,
Stormont and Dundas,	Archibald McLean,
Grenville and Leeds,	Levius P. Sherwood,
Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings. Lennox, and Addington,	Allan McLean,
Northumberland,	D. McG. Rogers,
Durham,	Thomas Ward,
York and Simcoe,	Stephen Jarvis,
Wentworth and Halton,	James Durand,
Lincoln,	John Powell,
Oxford,	Thomas Horner,
Middlesex,	Mahlon Burwell,
Norfolk,	F. L. Walsh, Esquires,
Essex and Kent,	Rev. R. Pollard.

TREASURERS OF DISTRICTS.

Eastern,	Archibald McLean,	*Home,*	William Allan,
Ottawa,	Thomas Mears,	*Gore,*	George Hamilton,
Johnstown,	Adiel Sherwood,	*Niagara,*	T. McCormick,
Midland,	Thomas Markland,	*London,*	——— ———
Newcastle,	Zaccheus Burnham	*Western,*	W. Hands, Esqr's,

LAND BOARDS

as established in 1819.

Eastern and Ottawa, District.
The Hon N. McLean, *Chairman.*
Samuel Anderson.
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Gram Powell
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Abraham Nelles
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John Wilson
Levi Lewis
James McBride
Hugh Wilson
William Ellis
James Racey
Matthew Crooks
Daniel O'Reilly
John Secord
Philip Sovereign
Mam'l Overfield
James Hamilton
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OF

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General Agent for paying Militia Pensioners. E'd McMahon, Esq.

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Surgeon, ——— ———

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Surgeon.

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Alexander M'Donell
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Surgeon, —— ——

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CAPTAINS.

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ENSIGNS.

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Surgeon, —— ——

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Surgeon, —— ——

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Surgeon, —— ——

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Donald Buchanan
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Surgeon, James Wilson.

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Major, Andrew Lett.

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Clement Bradley
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Robert Kilduff
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Hugh Griffith
Francis Davidson
Edward Loggan
James Wilson
Andrew Hill
G FitzGerald
John Steel
Adj't. Sylvester Dempsey, *Lieut.*
Qr't Master, James Fallon
Surgeon.

IV. CARLETON.

Colonel, Josias Tayler
Lieut Col Ulysses FitzMaurice
Major, Donald Fraser

CAPTAINS.

J Glendinning
John Robertson
William Pitt
William Naughty
John Ferguson
James O Hare
Julius Lelievre

LIEUTENANTS.

Wellesley Richey, *Adjt.*
Thomas Wickham
Wm Moore
George Nesbit
Duncan Fisher
Robert Ferguson
Wm Toshack
Israel Webster,
James McFarland
John Cram

ENSIGNS.

John Fulford
Peter McDougall
William Baird
Peter McGrigor
James Smart
John Nesbit
Alexander Dewar
John Dewar
Maney Nowlan
Daniel Ferguson.
Adjutant, Wellesley Richey
Q'r. Master, Duncan McMan
Surgeon, —— ——

I. FRONTENAC.

Colonel, Thomas Markland
Lieut. Col. John Kirby,
Major, Charles Anderson

CAPTAINS.

Robert Richardson
Robert Stanton
Thos. R. Cartwright
Alexander Pringle
David J Smith
Neil McLean
Robert Macaulay
David Smith
Hugh Macgregor
John Strange

LIEUTENANTS.

David Rankin
Samuel Shaw
Thomas Dalton
Neil McLeod
Benjamin Fairfield
Hugh McDonell
James Nickalls
William Grant
Hugh C. Thomson
John Moore, *Adj't.*
Thomas Murphey.

ENSIGNS.

Alex. McDonell
Thomas Whitaker
William Baker
* James H Samson
James Atkinson
Alexander McLeod
François Rochleau
David Brass
James Russell
R. Walker, *Qr. Master*
John Cartwright
Adjutant, John Moore, *Lieut.*
Qr. Master, Robert Walker
Surgeon, —— ——

II. FRONTENAC.

Colonel, John Cumming,
Lieut. Col. Hon G H. Markland,
Major, Philip F. Hall.

CAPTAINS.

* Francis Raynes,
Thomas Sparham
Peter Grass
Richard Ellerbeck
Duncan M'Donell
Jacob Shibley
Benjamin Whitney
Elijah Beach
Daniel Brown, *Adj't.*
Robert Innis
Henry Wilkinson
Robert Talbert

LIEUTENANTS.

Owen McDougall
Samuel McCrea
Daniel Everitt
Peter Switzer
Albert McMichael
Lewis Wartman
John Shibley
George F. Corbett
James McGregor
John Watkins
Joseph A. McLean

ENSIGNS.

François Baby
Henry Oliver
Henry Cassidy, jun'r,
* Daniel Ferris

James Baby
John Campbell
Micajah Purdy
John McArthur, *Qr't. Master,*
* Ewen McPherson.

Adjutant, Dan'l. Brown, *Capt.*
Qur't. Master, John M'Arthur, *Ensign.*]
Surgeon, Anthony Morton.

---

* *Officers of Cavalry.*

I. ADDINGTON.

Colonel, Matthew Clark
Lieut. Col. Isaac Fraser,
Major, John C. Clark

Captains.

Henry Davey
John Richards
John Sharp
Abraham Amey
George Miller
George Ham
John C. Fralick
* James Ranken
John McGuinn
Jacob Miller.

Lieutenants.

Peter Ham
Benjamin Booth
J. B Lockwood
Matthew Clark
Wm. McKenzie
Mich'l. Asselstine
D L Fairfield
Thomas Dennison
Lewis Fralick.

Ensigns.

Joseph N. Amey
Peter Asselstine
Edward Howard
John Howard
James Fraser
Jonathan Parrott
Coleman Lests

* Peter Davey
* Martin Fralick
William Fairfield
Adjutant, —— ——
Qur't. Master, Philiph Ham
Surgeon, Thomas Moore

II. ADDINGTON.

Colonel,
Lieut. Col. Wm. J. McKay,
Major, Colin McKenzie.

Captains.

George Macaulay
Jehiel Hawley
Joseph Amey
David Perry
Robert Clark, *Adj't,*
Samuel Clark
Philip Daly
John Asselstine
John Piercy

Lieutenants.

Gasper Bower
Johnston Hawley
William H Clark
Calvin Wheeler
Lewis Stover
Henry Comer
Samuel Clark
Isaac Briscoe, *Q Mt*
John Miller,

Ensigns.

Miles Shorey
Cyrus Hawley
Richard Whaiffe
Milton Firsk
William Caton
George Carscallen
Peter Empey
Adj't Robert Clark, Capt.
Qr't. Master, Isaac Briscoe, *Ens.*
Surgeon, —— ——

I. LENNOX.

Colonel, Timothy Thompson,
Lieut Col William Crawford
* *Major,* Thomas Williams,

P Lauman Hole

CAPTAINS.

John Carscallen
Alexander Clark
Thomas Dorland
Elisha Phillips
Andrew Embury
* John Trumpour
Duncan Bell
George Carscallen
John Dafoe
John Clark

LIEUTENANTS.

William Rambough
Oliver Church
Samuel Detlor
Benjamin C. Spencer, *Adjutant.*
Samuel Dorland
Andrew Kimerly
Andrew Rykely
Garret Benson
Joseph Prindle

ENSIGNS.

* John Kemp
John Carscallen
Peter Ruttan
Richard Spencer
William Pruyn
George Detlor
John G. Clute
Peter Dorland
John Anderson
George A. Clark
Samuel Harlow,
Adj't Benj. C. Spencer, *Lieut.*
Qr. Master, John Church
Surgeon, —— ——

II. LENNOX.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant —— ——
Qr't. Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. PRINCE EDWARD.

Colonel. Archibald McDonell,
Lieut Col D Wright,
Major, Daniel Young,

CAPTAINS.

James Wright
C. Vanalstine
James Cotter
John Allan
Henry McDonell
Peter D Conger
Simeon Washburn
Hildelbrand Valoe
Guilliaume Demerish
Samuel Blakely
Benjamin Way

LIEUTENANTS.

William Wright
Donald McIntosh
Farrington Ferguson
Thomas Howard
Wm. Blakely, *Adj't.*
Simon Washburn
Henry Dingman
Richard Gardner
Guy H. Young
Caleb Platt

ENSIGNS.

Joshua Hicks
John Wright
John Stinson
James Davies
John McIntosh
John Young
Isaac Cole
John Richards
Aaron Carnahan
David Goldsmith
John Beason.

Adj't Wm Blakely, *Lieut.*
Qr't. Master, Roswell Ferguson
Surgeon. —— ——

II. PRINCE EDWARD

Colonel,
Lieut. Col. Owen Richards
Major, James Young

CAPTAINS

David Segar
William Waibridge
John McCung
Jacob German
James Pearson

LIEUTENANTS.

John Babcock
John Young
Daniel Gerow
Andrew Deacon
John B. Way
Peter Dempsey

ENSIGNS.

Edmund Marsh
Thomas Clapp
William Stapleton
Thomas Flagler
Benjamin Richards
John McGrath
Adjutant, Charles Biggar
Qrt Master, David Walt,
Surgeon,

HASTINGS.

Colonel, John Ferguson,
Lieut. Col William Bell,
Major, Alex Chisholm.

CAPTAINS.

John Thompson
John McMichael
Wm. Ketcheson
Arch. Chisholm
Philip Zurick
Abel Gilbert
William Zurick
Henry Hagerman
Thomas Kitcheson
Robert D Liddle

LIEUTENANTS.

Benjamin Ketcheson
Barcelo a Chard
Alex O. Petrie
Elijah Ketcheson
John Hubbard
Roswell Leavens
Chris O'Brien, Adj't
Hugh Fletcher
Isaac Stimers
Robert Smith
James Ketcheson

ENSIGNS.

John Everitt
Thomas O. Petrie
Randal McMichael
Thomas Parker
Donald McLeland
James McNabb
Donald Murchison
George Bleeker
David Roblin
Tobias Bleeker
Adj't Christopher O'Brien,
Qr't Master, Ezekiel Lawrence
Surgeon.

I NORTHUMBERLAND.

Colonel Richard Bullock
Lieut. Col. Henry Rutyn
Major, Zaccheus Burnham

CAPTAINS.

John Grover
Barnabas McKies
Jos. A. Keeler
Adam H Meyers
John Burnham
Thomas M.Spalding
John Kelly
Samuel Brock
James Lyons
George Shaw

LIEUTENANTS.

John Singleton,
Benjamin Ewing

Ebenezer Perry
T D Sanford, Adj't.
John Fraser
Jeremiah Scripture
James Ewing
Ozum Strong
James McNeil
Benjamin Cumming

ENSIGNS.

Eliakim Squires
John R. Blacker.
David McG. R Peters
John Clark
William Woolcutt
William Robinson
Wm M. Bullock
Matthew Ruttan
John Murphy
Wm F. H. Kelly,
Adj't. T D. Sandford, *Lieut.*
Qr't. Master, Benjamin Ewin,
Surgeon, John Gilchrist.

II NORTHUMBERLAND.

Colonel,
Lieut. Col. Arch. McDonald
Major, John R. Balfour.

CAPTAINS.

Alex McDonell,—Adjutant,
John Welstead
Wm. Sowden
Richard Birdsall
James G. Bethune
Francis Page

LIEUTENANTS.

Elias Welstead
John Scott
John Crese Bowell
Thomas Owston
Charles Jones.

ENSIGNS.

Zach'h McCallum
John Lee
Francis Dawson
James Elliott

Adj't. Alex. McDonell, *Captain.*
Qr't Master, Walter Scott,
Surgeon, John Hutchinson.

I. DURHAM.

Colonel, John Covert
Lieut. Col James Black
Major, Alex. Fletcher

CAPTAINS.

John Burn
John Taylor
Josiah Haskill
George S. Boulton
Jeremiah Britton

LIEUTENANTS.

Myndert Harris
Gardner Gifford
John Wilson
John Brown
David Huggins

ENSIGNS.

John Brand
Ebenezer Beebec
John Huston
John J. Taylor
M. F. Whitehead
James Boulton
David Bedford
Adjutant —— ——
Qur't Master —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

II. DURHAM.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIENTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant —— ——
Qur't Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I· EAST YORK.

Colonel, Wm. Allan
Lieut. Col. Stephen Heward
Major, George Ridout

CAPTAINS.

Eli Playter,
Edward MacMahon
William Smith
D'Arcy Boulton
James Chewett
Daniel Brooke
Andrew Mercer
John Karr
Edward W. Thomson

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. B. Robinson
Andrew W Warffe
Thomas Cooper
Robert G. Anderson
Henry J. Boulton
James E. Small
George Duggan, *Adjt.*
John Gamble
A. S Thomson
George Hamilton
John H. Samson

ENSIGNS.

Wm. Jarvis
Richard Brooke
Wm. Proudfoot
John Munro
Francis Leys
George Munro
Richard Robinson
Thomas M. Radenhurst
Emanuel Playter
Adjutant George Duggan, *Lieut.*
Qur Master —— ——
Surgeon —— ——

II EAST YORK.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. J B. Robinson
Major, J. B. Macaulay

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant —— ——
Qur't Master —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. NORTH YORK.

Colonel, Peter Robinsou,
Lieut. Col.
Major, Denis FitzGerald

CAPTAINS.

John Arnold
James Mustard
Jeremiah Travers
* John Button
James Fenwick
Nathaniel Gamble
James Miles
William Macklem
George Mustard
George Shultz
John M. Cawdell, *Adj't.*

LIEUTENANTS.

Lodowick Weidman
Andrew Thompson
Henry Pingle
George Lemon
Arad Smalley
Andrew Borland
William Roe
* William Marr
Robert Baldwin
John Smith
John Duggan
David Bridgford

ENSIGNS.

Asa Smalley
Richard Graham
William Wilson
Thomas Wilson
James Marsh
John Wilson
* Francis Button
John FitzGerald
George Lount
Eli Beaman
Aaron Playter
Adjutant, John M. Cawdell,
Q'r. Master,
Surgeon, R C. Horne.

* *Officers of Cavalry.*

II. NORTH YORK.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adj't —— ——
Qur't Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I WEST YORK.

Colonel, James Givins
Lieut. Col. James FitzGibbon
Major, John Beikie

CAPTAINS.

William Thomson
* John Scarlet
Fred Star Jarvis
William Birdsall
Dan'l. Brooke, Sen'r.
Allan N. McNabb,
Joseph Carter
Charles Denison
* George Denison
Thomas Denison
John Beatty

LIEUTENANTS.

John Lyons
George Sheehan
Alexander Chewett
Peter McDougall
Allan Robinet
*Aaron Silverthorne
James Farr
Ber'd. Turquand
Wm. Crookshank
Lambert F. Brooke
—— Galbraith

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Merrigold
Joseph Price
Charles Richardson
Amos Merrigold
James Givins
* Samuel Price
Wm. Lee, jun'r.
John McDougall
James Boyes
Adjutant, —— ——
Qur't. Master. John Murchison,
Surgeon, William Lee,

*Officers of Cavalry.

II. WEST YORK.

Colonel. —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adj't —— ——
Qr't Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. GORE.

Colonel, James Crooks
Lieut. Col. Wm. Lottridge
Major, Robert Land

CAPTAINS.

Ephraim Land
John W. McIntyre
Joseph Burney
Daniel Showers
David Kripps
Abel Land
David Kerns
Frederick Yeonard

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob Springstead
Philip Rymall
John Forsyth
Robert Hughston
John Aikman, jun.
Henry Young
William Biggar
Alexander Aikman
John Petrie
William Sturges

ENSIGNS.

Simon Bradt
David Almost
Patrick Hamel
William Rymal
Nathaniel Crowell
John Depew
Adam Young
Thomas Choat
William Kerby
Abraham K. Smith

Adjutant, —— ——
Qr'. Master, Ezra Barnum
Surgeon, —— ——

II. GORE.

Colonel, Titus G. Simons
Lieut Col John Chisholm
Major, Thomas Atkinson

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Smith
John K. Simons
William Ellis
William McKerlie
George Chisholm

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Lucas
Peter McCollum
W. W. Simons, *Adj't.*
Duncan McQueen
Alexander Brown
Moses McKay
Ward Smith

ENSIGNS.

Jacob Cochenour
George King
William Chisholm
Benjamin Markle
John Lawrason
Abner Everitt
Aaron D. Vrooman
Peter Van Every

Adj't. W. W. Simons, *Lieut*
Qr't Master, William Nevills
Surgeon, —— ——

III. GORE.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant —— ——
Qr't Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

IV. GORE.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. Alex. Wishart
Major, Wm. Chisholm

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant, —— ——
Qr't. Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. LINCOLN.

Colonel, Hon. Wm. Claus
Lieut. Col. Richard Leonard
Major, Wm. Robinson

CAPTAINS.
John Powell
John McEwen
John Servos
George A Ball
Wm Powers
John C Ball
Wm. Servos
* S P Jarvis

LIEUTENANTS.
George Adams
John Clark
Henry Pawling
Anselm Foster, Adjt
Elijah Secord
Adam Brown
Simcoe Stephenson
Wm. L. Smith
P. Van Courtland Secord
* John Claus

ENSIGNS.
Joseph Clement
John Robinson
* Peter Warner
George Fields
Wm. Woodruffe
James Wilson
George Shaw
Richard Woodruffe
John Clendenning
George Shipman
* Robert Dickson
Adjutant, Anselm Foster Lieut.
Qr't Master, Daniel Secord
Surgeon. —— ——

II. LINCOLN.

Colonel Hon Thomas Clarke
Lieut Col Thomas Dickson
Major, James Kerby

CAPTAINS.
John Decow
Robert Grant
James Cooper
* George Keefer

Andrew Borback
Anthony Upper
Thaddeus Davis
Lewis Clement
John McMicking
John McLellan

LIEUTENANTS.

Abraham Bowman
John Meisner
John Couck
Christr. Boughner
Jacob J Ball
Wm. Hepburne
Lawrence Lemon
Garret Vanderharrack
James Thompson
Jacob Upper

ENSIGNS.

David Thompson. Adjt.
Robert Kirkpatrick
Ebenezer Cavers
Henry C. Ball
John Street
Hall Davis
George Rowe
Hugh Rose
Amos Bradshaw
James Bell Ewart
Carleton Leonard

Adjutant David Thomson, Ens
Qt. Master, Gilbert McMicking
Surgeon, —— ——

III. LINCOLN.

Colonel, John Warren
Lieut. Col. Sam'l Street
Major, Wm. Powell

CAPTAINS.

Henry Buchner
John Hardy
John Baxter
James Cummings
Shubal Park

* LIEUTENANTS.

Benj'n Hardison
John Putnam
Ozias Buchner
David Davis
Jacob Gander
Henry Weishuhn
James Thompson

ENSIGNS.

John Miller
Benj'n. Learn
Hiram Humphrey
Peter Dell
Daniel Buchner
Peter Miller
Wilson Haun
Edmund Ryslay
Levi Doan
Adj't Sam'l. McAfee
Qrt. Master, Henry Fitch
Surgeon, Benjn. P. Hall

IV. LINCOLN.

Colonel, Robert Nelles
Lieut. Col. Abraham Nelles
Major, Edward Pilkington

CAPTAINS.

Henry Nelles
James Dedrick
Henry Hixon
John Henry
John Muirhead
Wm. Chisholm
Adam Simmerman
Peter Hare
Henry Pawling

LIEUTENANTS

Walter Dedrick
John Moore
Jacob Vaughan
W R Nelles, *Adj't.*
George Book
John Kennedy
Edmond Hodges
* Mathias Simmerman

Philip Deen
John D. Beamer
Robert Waddel

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Bingle
Thomas Waddel
Robert Nixon
Samuel Kitchen
Daniel Palmer
James Hare
Charles Anderson
Wm. Taylor
Joseph Simmerman
Adam Conkell

Adj't, W. R. Nelles, *Lieut.*
Qur't. Master, —— ——
Surgeon. — —

HALDIMAND.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut Col. Wm. Nelles
Major, Warner Nelles

CAPTAINS.

Henry Wm. Nelles
Joseph Young
Wm. Warner Nelles
Wm. M. Ball
Andrew D. Kerby
George Runchey

LIEUTENANTS.

Warner Henry Nelles
John L. Nelles
Robert Anderson
Benj. Wilson
Denis Keeley, Adjt.

ENSIGNS.

John Young Nelles
Mathias Wilson
Peter B. Nelles
Isaac J. Nelles

Adjutant Denis Keely Lieut.
Qr't. Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. NORFOLK,

Colonel, Joseph Ryerson
Lieut. Col. John Bostwick
Major, Abraham A. Rapelje

CAPTAINS.

Daniel McCall
Duncan McCall
John Backhouse
Samuel Ryerson

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. Smith
John Dedrick
Wm. Dell
Jacob Potts

ENSIGNS.

Francis Glover
Thomas Backhouse
Matthew Tisdale
Jos. Wm. Ryerson
Walter Anderson

Adjutant, Samuel Tisdale
Qur't. Master, Fra's L. Walsh
Surgeon, James Graham

II. NORFOLK.

Colonel, Robert Nichol
Lieut. Col. Geo. C. Salmon
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Ryerse
Wm. Drake
Wm. Parks
Wm. Robinson
McFarland Wilson
Isaac Gilbert

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm Gordon, Adjt.
Abraham Messicar
George Salmon
Wm T. Salmon
Thomas Francis
Jacob Lemon
Benjamin Mead
Titus Williams

ENSIGNS.

Denis Shaw
James McQueen
John Coonradt
George J. Ryerse
John Sloght
Philip Austin
Reynard Potts
Wm. McColl

Adjutant, Wm. Gordon, Lieut.
Qr't Master, Jos. Lemon
Surgeon, —— ——

OXFORD.

Colonel, Thomas Hornor
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, Sykes Towsley

CAPTAINS.

B. B. Brigham
Henry Carrol
Brockway Ames
J. H. Throckmorton
Abner Owen

LIEUTENANTS.

James Carrol
George W. Whitehead, Adjt.
Abner Decow
A. Towsley
Wm Reynolds
John Kilby
John Williams

ENSIGNS.

Daniel Brown
Peter Martin
Lewis Burwell
Garret Stephens
George Nichols
Calvin Martin
Henry Daniel
P. G. Lossing
Walter Nichol

Adj't. G. W. Whitehead, *Lieut.*
Qr. Master, Wm. McCartney.
Surgeon, —— ——

I. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel, Hon. Thos. Talbot
Lieut. Col. Mahlon Burwell
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

David Secord
Daniel Springer
Gilman Wilson
Leslie Patterson
Samuel Edison
Daniel Rapelje

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. Bird
Wm. Saxton
Gideon Tiffany
Alex'r. Ross
Benj'n Willson
Jas Nevills, *Adj't.*
James McQueen
John Conrad

ENSIGNS.

Daniel McIntyre
David Davis
Joseph De Fields
Samuel Harris

Adj't. James Nevills, *Lieut.*
Qr. Master, S. Reynolds
Surgeon, —— ——

II. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant, —— ——
Quarter Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

Rev mon bishop

III. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col —— ——
Major. —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant —— ——
Quar't. Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

IV. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel, —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant —— ——
Qr. Master —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. ESSEX.

Colonel, Ebenezer Reynolds,
Lieut. Col James Gordon
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

William McCormick
John Brush
John Wilson
John Little
Francis Caldwell
Nicholas Lyttle
Matthew Elliott
James W. Little
John McCormick
Charles Berczey

LIEUTENANTS.

Lewis G. Gordon
Daniel Pastorius
William Richardson
John Ferris
John Rankin
Michael Fox
John Caldwell
William Ambridge, *Adj't.*
Theodore Malotte
William Wright.

ENSIGNS.

Henry Lipps
Joseph Malotte
Peter Young
Alexander Duff
Alex. McCormick
Mat'w. McCormick
William Mickle
Antoine Bezer
Daniel Fisher
Zozime Magon

Adjutant, Wm. Ambridge, *Lieut.*
Qr. Master, Robert Innis,
Surgeon, —— ——

II. ESSEX.

Colonel, Wm. Elliott
Lieut. Col. James Askin
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

Tousaint Maisonville
Julien Labute
Thomas Reaume
J. B. Labadie
Alexander McKee
G. T. F. Ireland
J. B. Petre
J. B. Magon.

LIEUTENANTS.

Pierre Reaume
John Gentle, Adj't.
Charles Smith
John Watson
Antoine Soumandre
Duncan McGregor
Thomas Martin
Francis Baby, jun'r.

ENSIGNS.

Pierre T. Reaume
Francis Petremoulx
Alexander M'Gregor
George Nelson
John Hands
Robert Nelson
Laurent Labadie
James Baby
Pierre Tourneaux.

Adjutant John Gentle, Lieut.
Quar't. Master, James McIntosh
Surgeon, —— ——

KENT.

Colonel, Hon James Baby
Lieut. Col. Theobald Hunt
* *Major*, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

Wm. Shaw
Wm. Sterling
John Dolson
Wm Jones
David McKergan
John Peck
Claude Gouin
Isaac Dolson
Christr. Arnold
George Jacob jun.

LIEUTENANTS.

Hugh McCullum
Israel Smith
Frederick Arnold
Wm. Cull
Hector McDougall
Francis Lee
Samuel Osborn
John Traxter
Jerh De Clute
Jonas Crafts

ENSIGNS.

Francis Drake
John Williams
Jesse Cull
John Arnold
Thomas Shaw
Joseph Wood
John Butler
John McDougal
Thomas Jackson
Daniel McGregor

Adjutant, —— ——
Quarter Master, —— ——
* *Surgeon*, —— ——

* Denotes Officers of Cavalry

NOTE.— Those Regiments which appear not filled up, have their complement of men, but the Officers have not yet been appointed.

MILITARY STAFF

OF

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency Major General Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND K C B Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, &c, &c &c

Aid-de-Camp, Major Hillier, 74th Regt
Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Foster, *h p.*
Ass't, Qr. Master General Lieut. Colonel Lightfoot, C B. *h. p.*
Town Major, Lieut. Patrick Corbett, R V B *Kingston*
Fort Adjutant, James Keating, *Drummond Island.*

CHAPLAIN TO THE FORCES.

Rev. R, W. Tunney, *Fort George.*

ACTING CHAPLAINS TO THE TROOPS AT THE SEVERAL POSTS.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. John Strachan, *York.*
Rev —— Rolph, *Amherstburgh*
Rev. John Wilson, A. M *Kingston.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Storekeeper and Paymaster, James Wilkie, Esquire.
Clerk of Cheque, J. Lamerey.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary General Edward P. Coffin.
Assittant Ditto Hugh Hill

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

T. H Thompson
William Stanton
—— Schmidter
James Wickens
Thomas Arnold
Charles Graham
F. T. Billings
William Ross
Thomas Rae
Claude Browne
Robert H. Dee
—— Blackburn
W. Bailey
—— Leslie

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, —— Huston.

Hospital Assistants.

James Geddes, *Kingston*
—— O'Brien, *Drummond Island*
James Duncanson, *York*
—— Tennent *Amherstburgh*

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Francis Raynes	*Barrack Master*	*Kingston*
Patrick Hartney	*Ditto*	*York*
Alex Garrett	*Ditto*	*Fort George*
William Duff	*Ditto*	*Amherstburgh*
Sentlow Rawson	*Ditto*	*Drummond Island*

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Niagara.

Deputy Superintendant General,—Hon. W. Claus
Surgeon,—Robert Kerr, Esq.
Storekeeper and Clerk,—Joseph B. Clench
Interpreter,—B. Fairchild

York.

Superintendant.—James Givens, Esq.

Tuscorora Village, Grand River.

Schoolmaster,—Jacob Tey'oha'tegioen

Amherstburgh.

Superintendant,—George Ironside, Esq.
Surgeon,—Robert Richardson, Esq.

Drummond Island.

Superintendant,—William McKay, Esq.
Surgeon,—David Mitchell, Esq.
Lieutenant,—L. Johnson
Interpreters—J. S. Germain,—Assigenach,—A. Dusang
Blacksmith,—James Farling

OFFICERS

Of the Ordinary and Civil Establishment of the

ROYAL NAVY IN CANADA.

KINGSTON.

Captain ROBERT BARRIE C B. *acting Commissioner and Commanding Officer*
Secretary, J Marks, Esquire. Purser, R. N *in Ordinary*
Surgeon. George Collis, Esquire, R. N ditto
Naval Storekeeper. M B Mends, Esquire, *Dock Yard.*
Master Attendant. Michael Spratt, Esquire.
Master Shipwright Robert Moore, Esquire.
Commissioner's 1st Clerk, S. Yarwood, Esq. Purser, R.N. *do. 2d do*

ISLE AUX NOIX.

Captain, The Hon. H. D. Byng, *in Ordinary.*

GRAND RIVER, ON LAKE ERIE.

Lieutenant, James Jackson, *in Ordinary.*

PENETANGUISHENE.

Lieutenant, H D. C, Douglas, *in Ordinary.*
Assistant Surgeon, ——— Todd.

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT ON THE LAKES.

Lieutenant, H, W Bayfield. R. N.
Midshipman, C. P. Collins, R. N.

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Ordinary

itto

Dock Yard.

, R.N. do. 2d do

Ordinary.

RIE.

Ordinary.

Ordinary.

AKES,

USEFUL

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO

UPPER CANADA.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the several Districts, are held as follows:—

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

For the Eastern District; the fourth Tuesday in January and April, and the second Tuesday in July and October.

Ottawa District; the second Tuesday in January and April, & fourth Tuesday in June and September.

Johnstown District; the third Tuesday in the Months of February and May, and on the second Tuesday in August and November.

Midland District; at Adolphustown, the fourth Tuesday in January and second Tuesday in July; at Kingston, the fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in October.

Newcastle District; the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and second Tuesday in October.

Home District; the Third Tuesday in January, April and July and second in October

Niagara District; the second Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Gore District;
London District, } The second Tuesday in January, April,
Western District, } July and October:

POST-MASTERS IN UPPER CANADA.

St Raphael	Ran. McDonell	*Marmora Iron Works*	Charles Hayes
Lancaster	J. J. Dunlap	*Murray*	Charles Biggar
Longueil	—— ——	*Cramahe*	J. A Keeler
Lochiel	John Cameron	*Cobourg*	J. G. Bethune
Hawkesbury	Thomas Mears	*Port Hope*	David Smart
Hull	Charles Symmes	*York*	William Allan
Cornwall	Guy C Wood	*Dundas*	W. H. Coulson
Matilda	George Brouse	*Niagara*	J Crooks
Prescott	Alpheus Jones	*Queenston*	Alex. Hamilton
Brockville	Henry Jones	*St. Catherines*	T. H. Merritt
Bastard	J. K. Hartwell	*Grimsby*	William Crooks
Perth	Josias Taylor	*Burford*	G W. Whitehead
Richmond	H Whitmarsh	*Oxford*	Charles Ingersol
Gannanoque	C. J. McDonald	*Vittoria*	Daniel Ross
Kingston	John Macaulay	*Delaware*	Daniel Springer
Bath	James Rankin	*Port Talbot*	Mahlon Burwell
Adolphustown	James Watson	*Raleigh*	William McCrae
Halowell	Eb. Washburn	*Amherstburgh*	John Wilson
Napane	A. McPherson	*Sandwich*	W. Hands Esqrs.
Belville	Thomas Parker		

A TABLE of Distances in the British Provinces of North America, to which Letters may be conveyed through the Post Office; with the rates of Postage for a Single Letter, in Halifax Currency

FROM	MILES.	POSTAGE (rate of)
HALIFAX TO Quebec	706	IN 8
St Annes,	766	IN 10 1-2
Three Rivers	796	IN 10 1-2
River du Loup	817	2 1
Berthier & Wm Henry.	841	2 1
Montreal	886	2 1
Coteau du Lac	931	2 3
Lancaster	952	2 3
Cornwall	973	2 3
Matilda	1006	2 5
Prescott	1021	2 5
Brockville	1033	2 5
Gananoque	1063	2 5
Kingston	1081	2 5
Bath	1093	2 5
Napanee Mills	1107	2 7
Adolphustown	1109	2 7
Hallowell	1121	2 7
Murray	1147	2 7
Belville	1129	2 7
Cramahe	1166	2 7
Cobourg	1186	2 7
Port-Hope	1193	2 7
York	1253	2 9
Nelson	1283	2 9
Dundas	1298	2 9
Grimsby	1321	3 0
St Catherines	1337	3 0
Niagara	1349	3 0
Queenston	1356	3 0
Burford	1328	3 0
Oxford	1343	3 0
Delaware	1378	3 0
Amherstburgh	1498	3 2
Sandwich	1516	3 4
Vittoria	1305	3 0
Port Talbot	1359	3 0
Burford	1382	3 0
Raleigh.	1427	3 2

N. B—For any distance under, and not exceeding 60 Miles, - - - - - - 4 1-2d

Ditto above 60 and not over 100, - 7d

Ditto above 100 and not over 200, - 9d

Quebec.

7 90	Three-Rivers,						
9 111	4½ 21	La Baye,					
9 133	4½ 43	4½ 22	Drummondville,				
9 163	7 73	4½ 52	4½ 20	Richmond,			
9 186	7 96	7 75	4½ 35	4½ 23	Sherbrooke,		
9 198	9 108	7 87	7 65	4½ 35	4½ 12	Hatley,	
11 216	9 126	91 105	7 83	4½ 53	4½ 30	4½ 18	Stanstead,

Quebec.

1 N 2 327	Brockville,				
1 N 2 353	4½ 26	Bastard,			
1 N 2 373	4½ 46	4½ 20	Perth,		
1 N 4 403	7 76	4½ 50	4½ 30	Richmond,	

From		Miles.	Postage (rate of)
Quebec to	Montreal	180	d.
	St. Eustache	201	11
	St. Andrews	222	11
	Grenville	283	11
	Hull	293	11
	Richmond	302	1 N 2
Quebec to	Montreal	180	9d.
	Chambly	195	11
	St. Johns	207	11
	Isle-aux Noix	219	11
	Philipsburg	230	11

In order to find the distance from any place, in the foregoing Tables and Lists, to another, deduct the smaller, from the larger, number of miles, and the product gives the distance :—*thus*, do you want to know how far it is from *York* to *Coteau du Lac*, by the main road ? deduct 931 from 1253, and there remain 322 miles, the true distance ; or, if it be a *Cross-Road*, and you want to know how far it is from *York* to another place named,—say to *Raleigh* ; see how far *York* is from *Halifax* (by the List that is given) and how far *Raleigh* is from *Halifax*,—deduct 1253 from 1427 and the result is 174 miles, the true distance from *York* to *Raleigh*.

As these Tables and Lists are taken from those used in the Post Office it must be presumed they are as correct as the present state of the country will admit of.

UNITED FRATERNITY OF FREE-MASONS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF UPPER CANADA.

R. W. Simon McGillivray, Esq. *Provincial Grand Master.*
R. W. James FitzGibbon, Esq. *Deputy Provincial Grand Master.*
R. W. Robert Kerr, Esq. } *Past Deputy Provincial*
R. W. Z. M. Phillips Esq } *Grand Masters*
R. W. Wm. J. Kerr, Esq *Senior Grand Warden*
R. W. Benjamin Fairfield, Esq. *Junior Grand Warden*
V. W. and Rev. J. Smart, *Grand Chaplain*
V. W. and Hon. John Henry Dunn, *Grand Treasurer*
V. W. John Dean, } *Provincial*
V. W. Ber'd Turquand } *Grand Secretaries*
W. Elias S. Adams, *Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. Alexander John Ferns, *Junior Grand Deacon*
Mr. Alex. McPhail, *Grand Tyler.*

See man bishop

A LIST of the Townships, and the Counties in which they lie, in each District, with their Population.

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Alfred	Prescott	Ottawa	
Augusta	Grenville	Johnstown	2118
Anglesea		Midland	
Adolphustown	Lenox & Addington	Midland	* 532
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	Midland	* 1761
Asphodel	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Alnwick	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Albion	York *W. Riding*	Home	288
Adjala	Simcoe	Home	
Amaranth	Simcoe	Home	
Aurelia	Simcoe	Home	
Artemisia	Simcoe	Home	
Alva	Simcoe	Home	
Ancaster	Wentworth	Gore	1602
Aldborough	Middlesex	London	500
Amherstburgh and Malden.	Essex	Western	*765
Bathurst	Carleton	Bathurst	1219
Beckwith	Carleton	Bathurst	810
Bastard	Leeds	Johnstown	*911
Burgess	Leeds	Johnstown.	227
Barrie		Midland	
Bedford	Frontenac	Midland	
Belmont	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Brighton	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Brock	York, *E. Riding*	Home	
Bertie	Lincoln	Niagara	* 955
Beverley	Halton	Gore	602
Burton	Wentworth	Gore	966
Binbrook	Wentworth	Gore	57
Blandford	Oxford	London	
Blenheim	Oxford	London	296
Bayham	Middlesex	London	987
Burford	Oxford	London	708
Charlottenburgh	Glengarry	Eastern	†3352*
Cornwall	Stormont	Eastern	‡3168*
Cambridge, Cumberland, Clarence	Russell	Ottawa	
Caledonia	Prescott	Ottawa	

† This return includes *Kingston*. ‡ Includes *Roxborough*.

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Crosby (South)	Leeds	Johnstown	*403
Crosby (North)	Leeds	Johnstown	
Clarendon		Midland	
Camden	Lennox & Addington	Midland	*551
Cramahe	Northumberland	Newcastle	1204
Clarke	Durham	Newcastle	225
Cartwright	Durham	Newcastle	
Cavan	Durham	Newcastle	773
Chippawacousy	York (*W. Riding*)	Home	639
Caledon	York (*W. Riding*)	Home	76
Clinton	Lincoln	Niagara	*263
Caister	Lincoln	Niagara	*191
Crowland	Lincoln	Niagara	*733
Charlotteville	Norfolk	London	1074
Carradoc	Middlesex	London	‡147
Chatham	Kent	Western	‡409
Camden	Kent	Western	§784
Colchester,	Essex	Western	*596
Drummond	Carleton	Bathurst	1212
Dalhousie	Carleton	Bathurst	‖1313
Douro	Northumberland	Newcastle	20
Dummer	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Darlington	Durham	Newcastle	433
Dumfries	Halton	Gore	857
Dereham	Oxford	London	
Dunwich	Middlesex	London	504
Dorchester (*South*)	Middlesex	London	71
Dorchester (*North*)	Middlesex	London	
Delaware	Middlesex	London	82
Dover. (*E. & W.*)	Kent	Western	*533
Dan	Kent	Western	
Darling	Carleton	Bathurst	
Edwardsburgh	Grenville	Johnstown	*1283
Elizabethtown	Leeds	Johnstown	2836
Elmsley	Leeds	Johnstown	152
Ernestown & Amherst Island	Lennox and Addington	Midland	2690
Elzevir	Hastings	Midland	
Eldon	Durham	Newcastle	
Emily	Durham	Newcastle	153
Etobicoke	York (*E Riding*)	Home	526
Essa	Simcoe	Home	

† This return includes *Ekfrid and Mosa.*
‡ This return includes *Harwich* § Includes *Howard and Oxford.*
‖ Including *Lanark* and *Ramsay.*

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Euphrasy	Simcoe	Home	
Esquesing	Halton	Gore	462
Erin	Halton	Gore	43
Eramosa	Halton	Gore	
Ecfrid	Middlesex	London	†147
Finch	Stormont	Eastern	‡*1808
Fenelon	Durham	Newcastle	
Flos	Simcoe	Home	
Flamborough (*E.*)	Halton	Gore	182
Flamborough (*W.*)	Halton	Gore	727
Fitzroy	Carleton	Bathurst	20
Gloucester	Russell	Ottawa	
Gower (*South*)	Grenville	Johnstown	*348
Gower (*North*)	Grenville	Johnstown	*4
Goulburn	Carleton	Bathurst	1020
Grimsthorpe		Midland	
Gwillimbury (*E.*)	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	¶1135
Gwillimbury (*N.*)	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	§324
Gwillimbury (*W.*)	Simcoe	Home	
Grimsby	Lincoln	Niagara	
Gainsborough	Lincoln	Niagara	
Grantham	Lincoln	Niagara	*1424
Garrafraxa	Halton	Gore	
Glandford	Wentworth	Gore	446
Gosfield	Essex	Western	*334
Huntly	Carleton	Bathurst	269
Hinchinbroke	Frontenac	Midland	
Hungerford	Hastings	Midland	
Huntingdon	Hastings	Midland	
Hallowell	Prince Edward	Midland	*1981
Harvey	Northumberland	Newcastle	10
Haldimand	Northumberland	Newcastle	1498
Hamilton	Northumberland	Newcastle	1521
Hope	Durham	Newcastle	1072
Humberstone	Lincoln	Niagara	*550
HaldimandGr.Riv.		Gore	838
Houghton	Norfolk	London	‖ 322
Howard	Kent	Western	†† 784
Harwich and Chatham	Kent	Western	409
Huron	Essex	Western	

† Including *Carradoc* and *Mosa* ‡ Including Osnabruck.
¶ Including West Gwillimbury § Including Georgina.
‖ Including Middleton. †† Including Camden & Orford.

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Innisfil	Simcoe	Home	
Java	Simcoe	Home	
Kenyon	Glengarry	Eastern	
Kitley	Leeds	Johnstown	*446
Kingston	Frontenac	Midland	*1405
Town of Kingston	Frontenac	Midland	*2836
Kennebec	Frontenac	Midland	
Kaladar	Lennox & Addington	Midland	
King	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	372
Lancaster	Glengarry	Eastern	*1245
Lochiel	Glengarry	Eastern	*1496
Lorignac, Seig. Pte.	Prescott	Ottawa	
Lanark	Carleton	Johnstown	§*1313
Lansdown	Leeds	Johnstown	
Leeds	Leeds	Johnstown	*950
Lake		Midland	
Loughborough	Frontenac	Midland	‖ *723
Luther	Simcoe	Home	
Louth	Lincoln	Niagara	*775
Lobo	Middlesex	London	156
London	Middlesex	London	1174
Lavant	Carleton	Bathurst	
Matilda	Dundas	Eastern	*1358
Mountain	Dundas	Eastern	
Marlborough	Grenville	Johnstown	408
Montagu	Grenville	Johnstown	
March	Carleton	Bathurst	191
Marmora	Hastings	Midland	100
Madoc	Hastings	Midland	
Marysburgh	Prince Edward	Midland	*899
Methuen	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Murray	Northumberland	Newcastle	999
Monaghan	Northumberland	Newcastle	197
Manvers	Durham	Newcastle	
Mariposa	Durham	Newcastle	
Markham	York (*E. Riding.*)	Home	2166
Mono	Simcoe	Home	
Melancthon	Simcoe	Home	
Mulmar	Simcoe	Home	
Medonta	Simcoe	Home	
Merlin	Simcoe	Home	
Matchedash	Simcoe	Home	
Mara	Simcoe	Home	
Middleton &		London	322

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Malden and Amherstburgh	Essex	Western	*765
Maidstone Sandwich & Rochester	Essex	Western	*2064
Nepean	Carleton	Bathurst	191
Niagara	Lincoln	Niagara	*1076
Niagara *Town*	Lincoln	Niagara	*558
Nelson	Halton	Gore	840
Nichol	Halton	Gore	
Nasagaweya	Halton	Gore	
Norwich	Oxford	London	881
Nissouri	Oxford	London	165
Osnabruck & Finch	Stormont	Eastern	*1[illegible]08
Osgoode	Russel	Ottawa	
Oxford	Grenville	Johnstown	268
Oso	Frontenac	Midland	
Olden	Frontenac	Midland	
Otonibee	Northumberland	Newcastle	157
Ops	Durham	Newcastle	
Oro	Simcoe	Home	
Osprey	Simcoe	Home	
Oakland	Oxford	London	319
Oxford (*East*)	Oxford	London	
Oxford (*West*)	Oxford	London	876
Oxford (*North*)	Oxford	London	
Orford, Howard & Camden	Kent	Western	*784
Plantagenet	Prescott	Ottawa	
Packenham	Carleton	Bathurst	
Palmerston		Midland	
Pittsburgh	Frontenac	Midland	*528
Portland & Loughborough	Frontenac	Midland	*723
Percy	Northumberland	Newcastle	256
Pickering	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	643
Proton	Simcoe	Home	
Pelham	Lincoln	Niagara	*969
Roxborough & Cornwall	Stormont	Eastern	*3168
Russell	Russel	Ottawa	
Ramsay	Carleton	Bathurst	1*1318
Richmond	Lennox & Addington	Midland	*677
Rawdon	Hastings	Midland	*200
Reach	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	
Ramah	Simcoe	Home	

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Rochester and Tilbury & Sandwich	Essex	Western	*2064
Shefford	Carleton	Bathurst	* 209
Stafford	Lennox & Addington	Midland	
Sidney	Hastings	Midland	*1353
Sophiasburgh	Prince Edward	Midland	*1392
Seymour	Northumberland	Newcastle	20
Smith	Northumberland	Newcastle	145
Scarborough	York (E. *Riding*)	Home	607
Scott	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	
Sunnidale	Simcoe	Home	
Stamford	Lincoln	Niagara	
Saltfleet	Wentworth	Gore	1170
Southwold	Middlesex	London	1071
St. Clair	Kent	Western	
Sombra	Kent	Western	
Sandwich, Maidstone & Rochester	Essex	Western	*2064
Torbolton	Carleton	Bathurst	15
Tudor		Midland	
Tyendenaga	Hastings	Midland	
Thurlow	Hastings	Midland	*1193
Toronto & Gore	York (*W. Riding*)	Home	1189
Tecumseh	Simcoe	Home	
Tosorontio	Simcoe	Home	
Tiny	Simcoe	Home	
Tay	Simcoe	Home	
Thora	Simcoe	Home	
Trafalgar	Halton	Gore	1236
Townsend	Norfolk	London	1[illegible]98
Tilbury (*East*) Tilbury (*West*)	Kent	Western	†*618
Versulam	Durham	Newcastle	
Vaughan	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	796
Uxbridge & Whitchurch	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	1198
Vespra	Simcoe	Home	
Williamsburgh	Dundas	Eastern	*1196
Winchester	Dundas	Eastern	
Wolford	Grenville	Johnstown	* 470
[illegible]	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	742

[illegible] above returns is roughly correct; but, the Table shews the best aggregate to be obtained from written, or official documents.—The White Population of U. Canada cannot now be

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Waterloo	Halton	Gore	1360
Woolwich	Halton	Gore	
Walpole	Norfolk	London	151
Woodhouse	Norfolk	London	738
Walsingham	Norfolk	London	388
Windham	Norfolk	London	427
Westminster	Middlesex	London	736
Yonge	Leeds	Johnstown	
York	York *(E. Riding)*	Home	1942
Town of York			1336
Yarmouth	Middlesex	London	659
Zero	Simcoe	Home	
Zora	Oxford	London	
Zone	Kent	Western	

Note.—No returns of the Population having been made from many of the Townships for the last two years the *fourth Column* of the foregoing list is necessarily very imperfect. Those numbers to which an *asterick* (*) is affixed are the returns of 1821. It is very much to be regretted that the Town Clerks of the various settled Townships are so remiss in their duty The following table will shew the aggregate Population of Upper Canada, (exclusive of the Army and Navy, Strangers, and Indians,) as far as the actual returns have been made since the year 1820. But the total number here set down is, doubtless, far below the actual amount

Districts.	Population.	In what Year.
Eastern	13,620	1821
Ottawa	1,674	1820
Johnstown *(including the new District of Bathurst)*	17,860	†1821
Midland	20,311	1821
Newcastle	8,678	1822
Home	13,870	1822
Gore	11,388	1822
Niagara	13,787	‡1820
London	15,277	1822
Western	6,251	1821

† A return for this District was made in 1822, but it was so partial as to leave out no less than 13 settled Townships—so that we preferred the return of 1821 as the most correct of the two, though far below the real number.

‡ A return for Niagara was made in 1821, but too imperfect to be admitted.

Not one of the above ret[illegible] Home

USEFUL TABLES

AND

RECEIPTS;

&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

TABLE of Interest at 6 per Cent

		1 Week			1 Month			3 Months			6 Months			1 Year.		
		s.	*d.*	*q*	*s*	*d*	*q*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d*	*q*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
Shillings.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3
	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	2
	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1
	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5	2
	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	6	1
	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	7	0
Pounds.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	2	0
	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	0	2	4	0
	3	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	10	3	1	9	2	3	7	0
	4	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	9	0
	5	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
	6	0	1	3	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	7	2	0
	7	0	2	0	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	8	4	0
	8	0	2	1	0	9	2	2	4	3	4	9	2	9	7	0
	9	0	2	2	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	10	9	0
	10	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
		l.	*s.*	*d*	*l*	*s.*	*d.*	*l*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s*	*d.*
Tens of Pounds.	20	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
	30	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
	40	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
	50	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
	60	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
	70	0	1	9	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
	80	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
	90	0	2	3	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8	0
	100	0	2	6	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
	1000	1	5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0

No. 2.

A TABLE of Discount per Cent.

2 1-2 *per cent.*	is	0s.	6d. in a £	17 1-2 *per cent.*	is	3s.	6d. in a £
5		1	0	20		4	0
7 1-2		1	6	22 1-2		4	6
10		2	0	25		5	0
12 1-2		2	6	30		6	0
15		3	0	35		7	0

No. 3.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart	2 Firkins	make	1 Kilderdin
4 Quarts		1 Gallon	2 Kilderkins		1 Barrel
8 Gallons		1 Firkin of Ale	3 Kilderkins		1 Hogshead
9 Gallons		1 Firkin of Beer	2 Hogsheads		1 Butt

Wine Measure.

4 Gills make	1 Pint	1 1-2 Tierce, or 63 Gals.	1 Hogsh
2 Pints "	1 Quart	1 1-3 Hogshead, or 84 Gallons,	
4 Quarts "	1 Gallon	1 Puncheon]	
18 Gallons "	1 Rundlet	1 1-2 Puncheon; or 2 Hogsh'ds.	
1 1-3 Rundlet	1 Barrel	1 Pipe or Butt.]	
1 1-3 Barrel	1 Tierce	2 Pipes	1 Tun

Corn Measure.

2 Quarts make	1 Pottle	8 Bushels	1 Quarter, or Vat
2 Pottle	1 Gallon	5 Quarters of *Wheat*, *Beans*, or	
2 Gallons	1 Peck	*Peas*, 1 Load.]	
4 Pecks or 8 Gall's.	1 Bushel	10 Quarters of Oats,	1 Load

Long Measure

3 Barley Corns make	1 Inch	5 1 2 Yards make	1 Pole
12 Inches	1 Foot	40 Poles	1 Furlong
1 1-2 Feet	1 Cubit	8 Furlongs	1 Mile
3 Feet	1 Yard	3 Miles	1 League
1 2-3 Yards	1 Pace	20 Leagues	1 Degree
1 1-5 Paces, or 6 Feet	1 Fathom	69 1-2 Miles,	1 Geographical Deg.

Dry Measure.

4 Quarts	make	1 Gallon	2 Strikes	make	1 Coomb
2 Gallons		1 Peck	2 Coombs		1 Quarter
4 Pecks		1 Bushel	5 Quarters		1 Wey
2 Bushels		1 Strike	2 Weys		1 Last

Coal Measure.

4 Pecks make	1 Bushel	36 Bushels	1 Chaldron
9 Bushels	1 Vat or Strike	21 Chaldrons	1 Score

Cloth Measure.

2 1-4 Inches make	1 Nail	5 Quarters	1 Ell English
4 Nails	1 Quarter of a yard	3 Quarters	1 Ell Flemish
4 Quarters	1 Yard	6 Quarters	1 Ell French

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Sq'r Foot	40 Sq'r. Poles	1 Sq'r. Rood
9 Sq'r. feet	1 Sq'r. Yard	4 Sq'r Roods	1 Sq'r Acre
30 1-4 Sq'r Yards	1 Sq'r. Pole	640 Sq'r Acres	1 Sq'r. Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728 Cubic Inches 1 Foot, 27 Cubic Feet 1 Cubic Yard.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drachms make 1 Ounce, 4 Quar'ts or 112 lbs. 1 Cwt.
16 Ounces make 1 Pound 20 Hundreds 1 Ton.
28 Pounds 1 Quar't. of a Hund'r.

Troy Weight.

4 Grains make 1 Carat 20 Penny weights make 1 Ounce
24 Grains make 1 Pennny weight 12 Ounces 1 Pound

Apothecaries Weight.

20 Grains make 1 Scruple 8 Drachms 1 Ounce
3 Scruples 1 Drachm 12 Ounces 1 Pound or Pint

Wool Weight.

7 Pounds make	1 Clove	6 1-2 Tods " "	1 Weigh
2 Cloves " "	1 Stone	2 Weighs " "	1 Sack
2 Stones " "	1 Tod	12 Sacks " "	1 Last

Bread Weight.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*
A Half Peck	8	11	0
A Quartern, ...	4	5	8

When a Quartern loaf wheaten is sold for 8d. the Seconds should be sold for 7d. the Household for 6d ; and so in proportion.

Wood is bought by the Chord, a stack or Chord of Wood, commonly in England, runs three feet high, three feet wide, and twelve long, or one hundred and eight cubic feet ; though some make it three, four, and eight, or ninety-six cubic feet. In Canada the usual measurement is four feet high, four feet wide, and eight long.

Time.

60 Seconds make	1 Minute	7 Days make	1 Week
60 Minutes	1 Hour	4 Weeks	1 Month
24 Hours	1 Day	12 Months	1 Year.

Miscellaneous.

A Barrel of Anchovies about 18lb.
A Barrel of Gunpowder, is 112lb
A Barrel of Herrings, No. 500.
A Keg of ditto 60--two of which count a hundred.
A Last of Hides, 12 dozen
A Truss of Straw, 36lb.
A Truss of Hay, new, 60lb.
Ditto old, 56lb
A Load of Hay, 36 trusses.
A Load of Bricks, No 500.
A Load of Tiles, No 1000.
A Load of Timber 50 ft. solid
A Tun of Sweet Oil 236 Gallons
A Fother of Lead, 19c 2qrs.
A Firkin of Butter, 56lb.
A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Horse man's weight, 14lb.--Butcher's weight 8lb.

Value of Gold and Silver Coins.

A Grain of Gold, about 2d.
A Penny-weight, about 4s.
A Grain of Silver, about half a farthing.
A Penny weight, 3d.
An Ounce, about 5s.
According to the weight of English Coins, the Mint value of a lb. of Gold is 44 guineas and a half, or £46 14s 6d *—a lb of Silver, £3 2s—the oz. of Gold £3 17s 10 1-2d and the ounce of Silver 5s. 2d. so that the value of the standard Gold is 15 times that of Silver and 1-14th more.
*The value of a lb of Gold, as Bullion, in Oct. 1809, was £55 16s.

No. 4.

Equality in the Weight of Cattle, between Scores, Stones, and Hundred Weights, by the Right Honorable Lord Somerville.

Scores.	Stones, at 14 lb.		Stones, at 8 lb		Hundred, 112 lb.		
	st.	lb.	st.	lb.	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.
20 equal	28	8	50	0	3	2	8
25	35	10	62	4	4	1	24
30	42	12	75	0	5	1	12
35	50	0	87	4	6	1	0
40	57	2	100	0	7	0	16
45	64	4	112	4	8	0	4
50	71	6	125	0	8	3	20
55	78	8	137	4	9	3	8
60	85	10	150	0	10	2	24
65	92	12	162	4	11	2	12
70	100	0	175	0	12	2	0
75	107	2	187	4	13	1	16
80	114	4	200	0	14	1	4

No. 5.

A TABLE shewing the Specific Gravity of several sorts of Wood.

	Spec. Grav.	*Wt. of a Cubic foot.* lb.	oz.
Thorn	87	54	6
Crab-tree	85	53	2
Quince-tree	83	51	14
Mahogany	82	51	4
Plum-tree	80	50	0
Holly	80	50	0
Ash	76	47	8
Barberry	76	47	8
Nut tree	76	47	8
English Oak	75	46	14
Beech	74	46	4
Elder	73	45	10
Pear-tree	73	45	10
Mulberry	71	44	6
Walnut	69	42	2
Yew	67	41	14
Maple	66	41	4
Yellow Deal	63	39	6
Cherry	61	38	2
Norway Oak	60	37	8
Sallow	59	36	14
Sycamore	59	36	14
Elm	50	31	4

N. B. All the Woods were very good of the sort, except the Elm, and all very dry; the measure is English, and the weight Avoirdupois

It is probable that the woods of Canada are lighter, (except those grown on plains and exposed situations,) than similar species produced in England.

GOLDEN RULES,

TO RENDER YOUNG TRADESMEN RESPECTABLE, PROSPEROUS, AND WEALTHY.

1. Choose a good and commanding situation, even at higher rent or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, provided good use be made of it.

No. 6.

COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

Reaum.	Fahrn	Reaum.	Fahrn.	Reaum.	Fahrn.
0	32	15	66	30	99 3-4
1	34 1-2	16	68 1-4	31	102
2	36 1-2	17	70 1-2	32	104 1-4
3	38 3-4	18	72 3-4	33	106 1 3
4	41	19	75	34	108 3 4
5	43 1-4	20	77 1-4	35	111
6	45 1-2	21	79 1-2	36	113 1 4
7	47 3-4	22	81 3-4	37	115 1-2
8	50	23	84	38	117 3-4
9	52 1-4	24	86 1-4	39	120
10	54 1-2	25	88 1-2	40	122 1-4
11	56 3 4	26	90 3-4	41	124 1-2
12	59 1-4	27	93	42	126 3-4
13	61 1-4	28	95 1-4	43	129
14	63 3-4	29	97 1-2	44	131 1 4

2. Take your shop door from off the hinges at seven in the morning that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3. Clean and set out your windows at eight o'clock, and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4. Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all the neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5. Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6. Apply your first returns of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions due emphasis by claiming discount.

7 Always be found at home and in some way employed; and remember that your meditating neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are continually gauging you by appearances.

8 Re-weigh and re measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed that you have nothing to do.

9. Keep some article not usually kept, or sell some current article cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

No. 7.

DIMENSIONS of a Statute Acre in yards, from 1 to 100 yards in length

L'gth	Width.			L'gth.	Width.			L'gth.	Width.		
Yds.	Yds.	Ft	In.	Yds	Yds	Ft.	In	Yds.	Yds	Ft	In.
1	4840	0	0	35	138	0	11	69	70	0	6
2	2420	0	0	36	134	1	4	70	69	0	5
3	1613	1	0	37	130	2	6	71	68	0	7
4	1210	0	0	38	127	1	5	72	67	0	8
5	968	0	0	39	124	0	4	73	66	0	11
6	806	2	0	40	121	0	0	74	65	1	3
7	691	1	4	41	118	0	2	75	64	1	8
8	605	0	0	42	115	0	9	76	63	2	1
9	537	2	4	43	112	1	9	77	62	2	7
10	484	0	0	44	110	0	0	78	62	0	2
11	440	0	0	45	107	1	8	79	61	0	10
12	403	1	0	46	105	0	8	80	60	1	6
13	372	1	0	47	103	0	0	81	59	2	4
14	345	2	2	48	100	2	6	82	59	0	1
15	322	2	0	49	98	2	4	83	58	1	0
16	302	1	6	50	96	2	5	84	57	1	11
17	284	2	2	51	94	2	9	85	56	2	10
18	268	2	8	52	93	0	3	86	56	0	11
19	254	2	3	53	91	1	0	87	55	1	10
20	242	0	0	54	89	1	11	88	55	0	0
21	230	1	6	55	88	0	0	89	54	1	2
22	220	0	0	56	86	1	4	90	53	2	4
23	210	1	4	57	84	2	9	91	53	0	7
24	201	2	0	58	83	1	5	92	52	1	10
25	193	1	10	59	82	0	2	93	52	0	2
26	186	0	6	60	80	2	0	94	51	1	6
27	179	0	10	61	79	1	1	95	50	2	11
28	172	2	7	62	78	0	2	96	50	1	3
29	166	2	9	63	76	2	6	97	49	2	9
30	161	1	0	64	75	1	11	98	49	1	2
31	156	0	5	65	74	1	5	99	48	2	8
32	131	0	9	66	73	1	0	100	48	1	3
33	146	2	0	67	72	0	9				
34	142	1	1	68	71	0	7				

No. 8

The dimensions of a Statute Acre may be learned by inspecting the following Table, which contains different breadths and lengths in statute perches and feet, of a quadrangular piece of ground containing an acre.

Breadths and Lengths of a Statute Acre, in Perches and Feet.

Breadth	Length.		Breadth	Length.	
Perches.	*Per*	*Feet.*	*Perches.*	*Per*	*Feet.*
10	16	0	28	5	$11\frac{11}{14}$
11	14	9	29	5	$8\frac{31}{58}$
12	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$	30	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
13	12	$5\frac{1}{13}$	31	5	$2\frac{41}{62}$
14	11	$7\frac{1}{14}$	32	5	0
15	10	11	33	4	14
16	10	0	34	4	$11\frac{11}{17}$
17	9	$6\frac{27}{34}$	35	4	$9\frac{3}{7}$
18	8	$14\frac{2}{3}$	36	4	$7\frac{1}{3}$
19	8	$6\frac{18}{19}$	37	4	$5\frac{13}{37}$
20	8	0	38	4	$3\frac{9}{19}$
21	7	$10\frac{3}{14}$	39	4	$1\frac{9}{13}$
22	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	40	4	0
23	6	$15\frac{18}{23}$	41	3	$14\frac{73}{82}$
24	6	11	42	3	$13\frac{5}{14}$
25	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	43	3	$11\frac{77}{86}$
26	6	$2\frac{7}{13}$	44	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$
27	5	$15\frac{5}{10}$	45	3	$9\frac{1}{6}$

10. Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers, and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11. Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12 No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

No. 9.

A TABLE for readily calculating the value of several Crops on an Acre of Land.

19360	Plants, at 1-4d. each	-	-	£20	13	4
9680	1-2					
4840	1d.					
2420	2d.					
1210	4d.					
605	8d.					
7000	Plants, at 2d. each	-	-	62	6	8
5200		-	-	43	6	8
2200		-	-	18	6	8
9980	Plants, at 1d. each	-	-	40	6	8
6970		-	-	31	0	10
6534		-	-	27	4	9
5445		-	-	22	13	9
5400		-	-	22	10	0
4356		-	-	18	3	0
3630		-	-	15	2	6
1000		-	-	4	3	4
160		-	-	0	13	4
15000	Plants, at 1-2d. each	-	-	30	5	0
7000		-	-	15	11	8
6660		-	-	13	17	6
6534		-	-	13	12	3
5000		-	-	10	8	4

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13 Beware of the odds and ends of stock, of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste, for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14. In serving your customers, be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

15. Always be seen at Church or Chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming table; and seldom at the theatres or places of amusement.

16. Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17. Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

13. Subscribe with your neighbours to a book club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

No. 10.

A TABLE to shew how many Plants, or Trees may be planted on an Acre of Land, at different Distances.

In a square Acre are,

4 roods, each rood 40 rods, poles or perches
160 rods, 16 feet and a half each,
4,840 square yards. 9 feet each.
43,550 square feet, 144 inches each.
174,240 squares of six inches each, or 36 inches.
6,272,640 Inches, or squares of 1 inch each.

An Acre will contain

Trees or Plants.				*Number of Feet asunder.*			*Square feet to each.*
108	and 360 feet over,			at 20	feet asunder,	or	400
160		-	-	16 1-2		-	272 1-4
134	144	-	-	18		-	324
302	72	-	-	12		-	144
435	60	-	-	10		-	100
680	40	-	-	8		-	64
888	48	-	-	7		-	49
1089		-	-	8 by	5	-	40
1210		-	-	6		-	36
1361	8	-	-	8	4	-	32
1452		-	-	6	6	-	30
1555	20	-	-	7	4	-	28
1815		-	-	6	4	-	24
2178		-	-	5	4	-	20
2722	8	-	-	4	4	-	16
2904		-	-	5	3	-	15
3630		-	-	4	3	-	12
4840		-	-	8	3	-	9
5445		-	-	4	2	-	8
7261		-	-	3	2	-	6
8712		-	-	2 1-2	2	-	5
10890		-	-	2	2	-	4
19305		-	-	1 1-2	1 1-2	-	2 1-4
21780		-	-	2	1	-	2
43560		-	-	1		-	1

No 11.

Comparison of Acres.

French arpent 100 perches 22 pieds,	1,0000
Paris, 100 ditto	0.6694
English acre	0,7929
Denmark toude-hart-korn,	2,159
Spain fanega,	0,6720
Muscovy décétine,	2,907
Rhine arpent,	0,3336
Rome quartuccio,	0,11308
—— rubbio,	3,619
—— Pezzo,	0.5170
Saxony Morgen,	1,0842

No. 12.

WEIGHT.

France libre poids de marc,	1,000
——— Quintal,	1,000
——— Tonneau,	2,000
England pound Troy,	0,7618
——— Pound Avoirdupois,	0.9264
——— Stoue, 14 lb.	12 970
——— Hundred, 112 lb.	10,76

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19. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above their fourth

20 Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheeks—repelling beholders, instead of attracting them.

21. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22. To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening, and the restrictions will prove equally useful to servant and master.

23. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider that, if they must deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

No. 13.

Measures of Length of several Countries.

	Inches	Decim.
English Foot	12	000
Paris Foot	12	816
Cubit of Cairo	21	888
Persian Arish	38	364
Paris Draper's Ell	47	148
—— Mercer's do.	47	244
Roman Foot	11	604
Greek Foot	12	875

No. 14.

COMPARISON of English, Scotch, and Irish Acre.

Eng	Scotch.			Irish.			Eng.	Scotch.			Irish.		
Acre	Acr.	R.	Pls	Acr.	Rd.	Pls.	Acre	Acr.	Rd.	Pls	Acr	Rd	Pls.
1	0	3	14-4	0	2	18-7	9	7	2	10	5	2	8-9
2	1	2	28-9	1	0	37-5	10	8	1	24-4	6	0	27-7
3	2	2	17-3	1	3	16-3	20	16	3	8-9	12	1	15-5
4	3	1	17-8	2	1	35-1	30	25	0	35-3	18	2	3 2
5	4	0	32-2	3	0	13-8	40	33	2	17-8	24	2	1
6	5	0	6-7	3	2	32-6	50	42	0	2-2	30	3	18-7
7	5	3	21-1	4	1	11-4	60	50	1	26-6	37	0	6-5
8	6	2	35-5	4	3	30-2	100	84	0	4-4	61	2	37-5

24 Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can discount for prompt payment on all purchasers, and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest COMMON SENSE.

RECEIPTS, &c. &c.

Old Parr's Maxims of Health—Keep your feet warm by exercise, your head cool through temperance; never eat till you are hungry, nor drink but when nature requires it.

For a Pinch on a Horse's Withers—Mercurial ointment; then rye-meal poultice and brandy, if skin not broken.

No. 15.

A TABLE OF EXPENCE.

By the Day,		By the Week.		By the Month*		By the Year.
s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d		£ s. d.
0 1	—	0 0 7	—	0 2 4	—	1 10 5
0 2	—	0 1 2	—	0 4 8	—	3 0 10
0 3	—	0 1 9	—	0 7 0	—	4 11 3
0 4	—	0 2 4	—	0 9 4	—	6 1 8
0 5	—	0 2 11	—	0 11 8	—	7 12 1
0 6	—	0 3 6	—	0 14 0	—	9 2 6
0 7	—	0 4 1	—	0 16 4	—	10 12 11
0 8	—	0 4 8	—	0 18 8	—	12 3 4
0 9	—	0 5 3	—	1 1 0	—	13 13 0
0 10	—	0 5 10	—	1 3 4	—	15 4 2
0 11	—	0 6 5	—	1 5 8	—	16 14 7
1 0	—	0 7 0	—	1 8 0	—	18 5 0
2 0	—	0 14 0	—	2 16 0	—	36 10 0
3 0	—	1 1 0	—	4 4 0	—	54 15 0
4 0	—	1 8 0	—	5 12 0	—	73 0 0
5 0	—	1 15 0	—	7 0 0	—	91 5 0
6 0	—	2 2 0	—	8 8 0	—	109 10 0
7 0	—	2 9 0	—	9 16 0	—	127 15 0
8 0	—	2 16 0	—	11 4 0	—	146 0 0
9 0	—	3 3 0	—	21 12 0	—	164 5 0
10 0	—	3 10 0	—	14 0 0	—	182 10 0
11 0	—	3 17 0	—	15 8 0	—	200 15 0
12 0	—	4 4 0	—	16 16 0	—	219 0 0
13 0	—	4 11 0	—	18 4 0	—	237 5 0
14 0	—	4 18 0	—	19 12 0	—	255 10 0
15 0	—	5 5 0	—	21 0 0	—	273 15 0
16 0	—	5 12 0	—	22 8 0	—	292 0 0
17 0	—	5 19 0	—	23 16 0	—	310 5 0
18 0	—	6 6 0	—	25 4 0	—	328 10 0
19 0	—	6 13 0	—	26 12 0	—	346 15 0
20 0	—	7 0 0	—	28 0 0	—	365 0 0

The Month is 28 days.

A TABLE OF EXPENCE.

By the Year.				By the Month.*					By the Week.					By the Day.			
£	s.	d		£	s.	d	q.		£	s.	d.	q.		£	s	d.	q.
1	0	0	—	0	1	6	2	—	0	0	4	2	—	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	—	0	3	0	3	—	0	0	9	1	—	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	—	0	4	7	1	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	0	2	0
4	0	0	—	0	6	1	3	—	0	1	6	2	—	0	0	2	3
5	0	0	—	0	7	8	0	—	0	1	11	0	—	0	0	3	1
6	0	0	—	0	9	2	2	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	0	4	0
7	0	0	—	0	10	9	0	—	0	2	8	1	—	0	0	4	2
8	0	0	—	0	12	3	1	—	0	3	0	3	—	0	0	5	1
9	0	0	—	0	13	9	3	—	0	3	5	2	—	0	0	6	0
10	0	0	—	0	15	4	0	—	0	3	10	0	—	0	0	6	2
11	0	0	—	0	16	10	2	—	0	4	2	3	—	0	0	7	1
12	0	0	—	0	18	5	0	—	0	4	7	1	—	0	0	8	0
13	0	0	—	0	19	11	1	—	0	4	11	3	—	0	0	8	2
14	0	0	—	1	1	5	3	—	0	5	4	2	—	0	0	9	1
15	0	0	—	1	3	0	1	—	0	5	9	0	—	0	0	9	3
16	0	0	—	1	4	6	2	—	0	6	1	3	—	0	0	10	2
17	0	0	—	1	6	1	0	—	0	6	6	1	—	0	0	11	1
18	0	0	—	1	7	7	2	—	0	6	0	3	—	0	0	11	3
19	0	0	—	1	9	1	3	—	0	7	3	2	—	0	1	0	2
20	0	0	—	1	10	8	1	—	0	7	8	0	—	0	1	1	1
30	0	0	—	2	6	0	1	—	0	11	6	0	—	0	1	7	3
40	0	0	—	3	1	4	2	—	0	15	4	0	—	0	2	2	1
50	0	0	—	3	16	8	2	—	0	19	2	1	—	0	2	9	0
60	0	0	—	4	12	0	3	—	1	3	0	1	—	0	3	3	2
70	0	0	—	5	7	4	3	—	1	6	10	1	—	0	3	10	0
30	0	0	—	6	2	9	0	—	1	10	8	1	—	0	4	4	2
90	0	0	—	6	18	1	0	—	1	14	6	1	—	0	4	11	1
100	0	0	—	7	13	5	0	—	3	18	4	1	—	0	5	5	3
200	0	0	—	14	6	10	1	—	3	16	8	2	—	0	10	11	2
300	0	0	—	23	0	3	1	—	5	15	0	3	—	0	16	5	1
400	0	0	—	30	13	8	2	—	7	13	5	0	—	1	1	11	0
500	0	0	—	38	7	1	2	—	9	11	9	1	—	1	7	4	3
1000	0	0	—	76	14	3	0	—	10	3	6	3	—	2	14	9	2

*The Month is 28 days.

No. 16.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	dw.	gr
Guinea,	5	9 1-3
Sovereign,	5	3 1-4
Half Sovereign,	2	13 1-2
Double Sovereign,	10	6 1-2
Crown,	18	4 4-17
Half Crown,	9	0 2-10
Shilling,	3	15 3-11
Sixpence,	1	19 7-11

No. 17.

FOREIGN COINS *In British Value.*			FOREIGN COINS *In British Value.*		
Crusade Portugal,	2s.	3d.	Pagoda, Asia,	8s	9d.
Dollar Spanish,	4s	6d.	Piastre, Arab,	5s	6d.
Ducat Flanders, Holland,			—— Spanish,	3s	7d.
Bavaria, Sweden,	9s	3d.	Pistole, Span. Barb.	16s	9d.
—— Prussia, Austria, &			—— Italy,	15s	6d.
Saxony,	9s	4d.	—— Sicily,	15s	4d.
—— Denmark,	8s	3d.	Re Portugal. 27,400 of		
—— Spain,	6s	9d.	1d a Mill. Re,	5s 7	1 2
Florin, Prussia. Poland,	1s	2d.	Rial, Spanish,		5d.
—— Flanders,	1s	6d.	Rix-dollar. German, 3s 6d		
—— German,	1s	10d	Dutch, 4s 4d farthing,		
Guilder. Dutch,	1s	9d,	Hamburgh, Denmark,		
—— German,	2s	4d.	4s 6d. Sweden,	4s	8d.
Livre, French,		10d.	Rouble, Russian,	4s	6d.
Louis d'or. Do	20s	0	Rupee, Silver, Asia,	2s	6d.
Moidore, Portugal,	27s	0	—— Gold, do.	35s	

Disorder from heat in a hot climate.—One dram camphor; desert spoonful of brandy; half an ounce of sugar—Rub the camphor and brandy together, then add the sugar; when well mixed, add one pint of boiling water by degrees; cover up, keep till cold, and take a quarter or half a pint, or all, in a day after James's powder—If a tendency to putrefaction, 2 dr. sweet sp. of vitriol to the pint.

James' powder, *Pulvis antimonialis*, according to the last Dispensatory, Take, going to bed, 4 or 5 grains. If necessary, as far as 17 grains a day, (at three or four times) may be taken.

No. 13.

WEIGHT and VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COINS Current in the Province, in Currency, and Livres & Sols.

GOLD

Coins. *English, Portuguese and American.*	Weight dwts	gr.	Currency. £	s.	d	Old Currency. *Liv.*	*Sols.*
A Guinea	5	6	1	3	4	28	0
A Half do.	2	15	0	11	8	14	0
A Third do.	1	18	0	7	91-3	9	6 2-3
A Johannes	10	9	4	0	0	96	0
A Half do.	9	0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore	6	18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle	11	6	2	10	0	60	0
A Half do.	5	15	1	5	0	30	0
Spanish and French							
A Doubloon	17	0	3	14	6	89	8
A Half do	8	12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis D'or, coined before 1793.	5	4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole, do do.	4	4	0	18	3	21	18
SILVER COINS.							
A Crown			0	5	6	6	12
An English Shilling			0	1	0	1	6
A Dollar			0	5	0	6	0
A Pistareen			0	1	0	1	4
A Fr. Crown coined before 1793			0	5	6	6	12
A Fr. piece of 4 liv 10 sols *Tournois*			0	4	2	5	0
The American Dollar			0	5	0	6	0

All the different denominations of the above Coins pass current. *Two pence farthing* is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English Portuguese and American Gold; and *Two pence* and *one fifth* on Spanish and French —Payments in Gold above £20. may be made in bulk; *English, Portuguese,* & *American* at 89*s* per *oz*; *French* and *Spanish* at 87*s* 8 1 2; deducting *half a grain* for each piece.

A Powder for Rheumatism, when first coming.—Pulvis ipecacuanha compositus, of the last London Dispensatory In common cases. with no violent pain, ten gr. at going to bed; in great pain, twenty gr.: wash down with diluting liquor.

No. 19.

To turn any given Currency into any Currency required.

Rule 1 Let the value of the Spanish Dollar be expressed in Shillings, or Pence, in each of the Currencies, writing them in form of a Fraction,

and making the { required / given } Currency the

Numerator / Denominator } of the Fraction.

Reduce this Fraction to its *least terms*, and it will serve as a constant Multiplier, by which any such of the *given* Currency being Multiplied, it will be converted into the Currency required

N. B. When the Fraction is not an improper one the *Multiplier* will become a Divisor.

Example — To form a rule for changing Sterling at 4s 6d. per Dollar into New York at 8s. per Dollar.

Here *Sterling* is *given* and *York required*: The Dollar in { York is 8s or 96 Pence Numerator, / Sterling 4s 6d. or 54 Pence Denominator.

Therefore $\frac{96}{54}$ is the Multiplier sought, which reduced to its least terms becomes $\frac{16}{9}$ or $1\frac{7}{9}$, therefore if Sterling be Multiplied by 16 and divided by 9 the result will be York, thus, $\frac{16}{9}$ is the same as 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$, but $\frac{8}{9}$ is the same as 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$, therefore 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$ is equal to 2 into 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$, which is that Rule, expressed shorter thus $\frac{16}{9}=2\times\frac{8}{9}=2\times1\frac{1}{9}$.

To turn Sterling into	Currency or Halifax,	add	1 9
	Army, ...	add	1 27
Currency into	Sterling, . . .	deduct	1 10
	Army pay . . .	deduct	1 15
Army pay into	Sterling . . .	deduct	1 28
	Currency . . .	add	1 14

A Half Joe is	£1	16	0	Sterl'g. £2	0	0	Cur'y. £1 17 4	Army
A Guinea is	1	1	0	1	3	4	1 1 9	
A Dollar is	0	4	6	0	5	9	0 4 8	

BRITISH GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA

Besides that of Upper-Canada.

LOWER CANADA.

Gov. Vice Admiral, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America. Lieut General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C B
Aides de-Camp, Lt Col Ready, Maj. Bowles, Lord W Lennox Capt Fitzroy.
Lt. Gov General Napier Christie Burton.
Gov. of Quebec. Major General W. H Strut.
Bishop of Quebec. Right Rev Jacob Mountain. D D.
Catholic Bishop of Quebec, Rev. J O Plessis.
Chaplain Rev. J S Mills.
Chief Justice, and Speaker of the two Councils. Jonathan Sewel
Chief Justice of the King's Bench at Montreal J Monk.
Ass't. Sec'y L Montizambert.
Secretary and Registrar of the Province, T. Amyot
Deputy, J. Taylor.
Clerk of the Executive Council, H W. Ryland.
Provincial Agent, N Atcheson
Receiver General of the Province, J Caldwell
Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec J. Kerr Esq
Clerk of the Crown, H Bloomfield
Attorney General N F Uniacke.
Solicitor General C. Marshall
Deputy Adj't. Gen. Lieut. Colonel J Harvey, C. B.
Dep't. Q'r. Mas't Gen'l. Lieut. Col Cockburn
Superint. of Indian Department, Sir John Johnson, Bart
Surveyor General J Bouchette.
Collector of Customs, Quebec, M. H. Perceval.
Comptroller, W. Scott.
Agent for Packets, D Sutherland.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor, Maj. Gen. Sir James Kempt, G C B
Bishop of Nova Scotia. R't Rev. Robert Stanser. D. D
Chief Justice, S.S. Blowers, Esq,
Attorney General, R J. Uniacke, Esquire.
Solicitor General. S. B. Robie,
Secretary. R D. George
Naval Officer, J Beckwith
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary, W Thompson
Surveyor of King's Woods, Sir J, Wentworth, Bart.
Deputy A. Lockwood,
Commissary of the Navy. I. N, Inglefield
Dept'y Adj't Gen'l. to the Forces Lieut. Col. H. B. Harris
Aides de-Camp, Major Cooper, Lieut W. Hay, Lieut Lord, S. Kerr
Military Secretary, Col. Darling.
Dep'y Adj't. Gen. Lt. Col. Duke,
Dep'y Qr't Mas't Gen'l. Lieut, Col. W. Beresford,

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Lieut. Governor, C. D. Smith, Esquire
Chief Justice. T Tremlitt.
Attorney General, W Johnstone
Secretary and Registrar, T. Des Brisay
Collector of the Customs, W. Townshend.
Comptroller, J L. Des Brisay.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Gov. Gen. Lt. General the Earl of Dalhousie, G C. B
Lieut Gov Maj Gen George Stracey Smith
Chief Justice, Jonathan Bliss, Esquire
Judges of the Supreme Court, J. Sanders, J M. Bliss, William Chipman.
Attorney Gen. T. Wetmore.
Solicitor General, W Batsford.
Secretary and Clerk of the Council. W. F. Odell.
Receiver General, A Rainsford.
Naval Officer F. Gilbert.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Gov and Vice-Admiral, Sir Ch's. Hamilton, Bart.
Lieut. Governor at St, John's, General W Knollis
Secretary, Lieut Col. Robertson
Chief Justice. F. Forbes, Esq.
Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. W. Carter. Esq.
Registrar, P W. Carter.
Marshall, Mr J Stewart,
Fort Major, Ensign R. Green.
Naval Officer, R. H Noble.
Collector of Customs, A. H-Brooking.
Ord Storek. St. John's. J. Terrington
Gov. of Placentia, Lieut. Gen. J Reeves, C. B.
Com of Artillery, Capt. Faddy,
Engin Lieut Vigars.
Marshall, J. Stewart.
Ass Com Gen W Lane.
Dep. Ass Com. Gen C. W. Beverley, R Leo.

CAPE BRETON,

Lieut. Gov Major Gen'l George Robert Ainslie.
Chief Justice, A C. Dodd.
Attorney General, R. J. Uniacke.
Secretary & Register, J. Cowdy.
Naval Officer. J. Noad.
Town Major, Lieut O. Swartz.
Collector, P. Dumaresque.

ADDENDA.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Roderick Mattison, Esquire *Perth.*
Deputy Land Surveyor.
Reuben Sherwood *Brockville.*
Additional Clergy of the Established Church.
Rev. John Blakey. *Prescott.*
M. Spatt, *Yonge.*

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS OMITTED.

EASTERN.
The Hon. Neil McLean
Samuel Anderson
Joseph Anderson
John Chrisler
Alexander McMillan, Esquires.

MIDLAND.
Allan McLean
Thomas Markland
Peter Smith
Alexander Fisher
Thomas Dorland

NEWCASTLE.
Walter Boswell
Zachens Burnham
Robert Henry
Elias Jones
John Peters
Leonard Soper
Asa Burnum
Elias Smith
John Bleeker. Esquires

GORE.
James Crooks
James Racey
John Wilson
Matthew Crooks
William Ellis, Esquires.

WESTERN
The Hon. James Baby
Angus McIntosh
Rev. R. Pollard.
Alexander Duff, Esquire.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

OF

UPPER CANADA.

GLENGARRY, EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, Bishop of Rhœsina.
The Reverend John McDonell,

KINGSTON.
The Reverend William Fraser.

SANDWICH.
The Reverend M. Marchand,
The Reverend M. Grevier.

FAIRS.

York, *Home District;* Third Monday in *May*. and first Monday in *October;* for Six Days each period.

Cobourg. *Newcastle District;* First Wednesday in *May* and *October;* Four Days each period.

Port Hope, Newcastle District; First Wednesday in *June* and *November;* Four Days each period.—This Fair is well attended and well conducted.—The *First* day is appropriated to the exhibition of choice stock, and the distribution of Premiums;—The *Second* day for the sale of Horses;—The *Third* for Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and the *Fourth* for articles of Domestic Manufacture.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Esquire.
Steward.

A Fair was long ago established at *Queenston*, but it is very indifferently supported.

ERRATA.

P. 72, *For* "The Presumptive Heiress to the British Throne, is" Read—The Presumptive Heiress, &c. &c. in the *first Collateral Branch*, is &c. &c.

CONCLUSION.

It was the intention of the Editor and Proprietor of this Work to have rendered it far more comprehensive, especially as to useful Tables and Receipts, than it will be now found to be: but, the shipwreck of his winter's supply of paper, and some other incidental causes of difficulty and delay, together with the lateness of the season, have induced him to send it forth in its present form.

Should, however, his plan be approved of by the Public, he will endeavor to have a more perfect work of the kind for the year 1824, ready for delivery before the close of the present year; and which he hopes will be more free from those errors which are so apt to creep into a first essay of this nature.

Any useful information, or hints for improvement in future editions, will be thankfully received, as it is the wish of the Proprietor to render it a standard book of reference in the Country.

U. C. Gazette Office,
January 31st 1823.

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FINIS.