R. \& A. MHLLER'S -
Calculated for the Meridian of Montreal in Latitude $45^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 26^{\prime}$ North; and Iongitude $78^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$ West, from the Royal Observatory; Greenwich, but arranged so Jas to serve, with essential varistion, for other portions of Canada.

> EDITION OF THIRTEEN THOUSAND.

## MONTREAL:

SOLD AT THE REIGIOUS AND USEFUL BOOK STORE, 36 GREAT ST. JAMES STREBET:

## ©rplanation of Calentar $\mathfrak{y}$ アages.

The ordinary tables of the changes and quadratures of the Moon are given at the head of each month respectively, calculated for the longitude of Montreal. The 1st and 2nd columns to the right of the Culendar give the mean time of the rising and setting of the Sun. The third column shows the Sun's declination S. or N., and the fourth gives the Monn's place on the Zodiac. The rising and setting of the Moon are given in the fifth column, with suffeient exnctness for all practical purposes. The weather prognostications are again calculated according to the table of the celebrated Dr. Herschel, and for extraordinary accuracy Millers' Almanae has attained unprecedented popularity.

## ศsstranamical gumbals añ cobrebiations.

|  | $\geqslant$ Saturn. <br> d In Conjunction <br> In Quadrature, <br> 8 In Opposition, <br> $\Omega$ AscendingNode <br> 8 Descending Nodo <br> N. North, S. South, <br> E. East, <br> W. West, |  | on Cancer, The Crab <br> \& Leo, The Lion, <br> 収 Virgo, The Virgin, $\bumpeq$ Libra, The Balance, ITI Scorpio, The Scorpion, f Sagittarius,Thedrcher, V Carpicornus, The Goat, ※AquariusTheWaterman )( Pisces, The Fishes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Cbranologiral $\mathbb{C}$ yctss.

| Dominical Letters . . . . . . . . . F. E. | Julisn Period | 6569 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Golden Number . . . . . . . . . . . . 14 | Jewish year commencing 14th |  |
| Jewish Lunar Oycle. . . . . . . . . 11 | September, 1855 | 5817 |
| Epact or Moon's Age Jan. 1... '23 | Age of the W orld (Septuagin) | 7864 |
| Solar Cycle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17 | Mabomedan year com. Oct, 15 | 1278 |
| Roman Indition . . . . . . . . . . . 14 |  |  |

## ftobeable Jestíbals.

Septuagesima Sunday . . Jannary $20 \mid$ Lew Sundey . . . . . . . . . . . . March 30 Quinquagesima Sunday. February 3 Ash Wednesday,....... " 6 First Sunday in Lent... " 10 Palm Sunday . . . . . . . . March 16 Good Priday. . ........ ". 21
Easter Sunday ........ " 23


| Circu | uary 1 | Cornus Christi, . . . . . . May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Epiphany | 6 | St. Peter and St. P'aul. .June 29 |
| Antumeiation | . March 25 | All Saints Day. . . . . . . November 1 |
| Good Filday . | 21 | Conception of the Bles- |
| Ascension Day | May 1 | sed Virgin Mary . . . . December 8 |
| Queen Vict irth | 24 | Christmas Day, |

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1856.

There will be two Eelipses of the Sun this year, and two of the Moon, those of the Mcou only being visible.
L.-Aprll the sth, the Sun wIt be totatly ectlpsed, but enttrely invisible on this continent.
II.-April 20th, in the morning there will be a partial Eelipse of the Moon. Magnitude, $8^{\circ} 544$ digits, or over two-thirds, on the Northern limb. At Montreal it begins at 40 minutes past two, midalles 10 minutes past 4 , ends 43 minutes past 5 .
III.-September 28th, an Annular Eelipse of the Sun occurs, but it will not be visible in this country.
IV.-October 13th, in the evening, a partial Eclipse of the Moon will take place visibly. Magnitude, $11 \cdot 976$ digits on the Southern limb. This Eelipse begins before the Moon rises here, and therefore will rise ( 5 h .15 m .) with the Eclipse upon it. At Montreal this Eclipse middles at 6 h .0 m ., and ends 34 minutes past 7.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, *o.

d. h. m.

Vernal Equinox, 1856, begins. ............. March 20441 Morning.
Summer Solstice. . . . . begins. . . . . . . . . . . June ${ }^{\text {. }} 21$ I 80 Morning.
Autumnal Equinox. . . . begins. ............. . . September 22 8 45 Evening. Winter Solstice . . . . . . begins. . . . . . . . . . . . December 21931 Morning.

## APOGEE AND PERTGEE OF THE SUN.

## APPEARANCE OF PLANETS, 1856.

Mercury will be visible in the West soon after sunset about 29th January, 23rd May, and 19th September, and in the East just before sunrise, aboutt 18th March, 16th July, and 5th Nov.

Venus will be morning star until 19th July, then evening star until 10th May, 1857. Mars will be morning star until 1st A pril, then evening star until 7th July, 1857. Jupiter will be evening star until 5th March, then morning star until 26th September, then evening star until 11th A pril, 1857. Saturn will be eveving star until 24th Jùne, then morning until 81st Dec.




February.-It is said that farmers, as a class, evince a greater degree of indifference in aequiring information from books than any other class. It is true that of late years there has been eonsiderable improvement. Farmers and farmers' sons ought to be well posted up on the state of their country. But they should especially acquaint themselves with the whole science of agriculture. It is the parent of all sciences,-coëval with the history of man, and the surest safeguard to anation's prosperity and welfare. It is well said that agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man.
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March.-Mr. Nash, the author of a work entitled "The Farmer," has very properly observed, that " poor farming is an expensive business." The cost exceeds the income, or the incomes may just about equal the outgoes, or as the usual saying is, "the ends meet." Now instead of putting on $\$ 500$ and taking off $\$ 500$, the better way is to put on $\$ 700$ and take off $\$ 900$, or to put on $\$ 900$ and take off $\$ 1200$. With care, prudence, and perseverance this can easily be done. We should not be afraid to trust our land. It is he bect paymaster in the world. Our standard is too low.
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April.-Most of crops in 1855 were above an average. Hay in most counties was light, but far exceeded 1854. Oats came in plentifully, and Lower Canada will not have to import as much flour by many thousand barrels. But now let the farmer for 1856 be sure to cultivate a large breadth of land, and do it well. Why should we import food 9 Or if we cannot raise all the wheat we need, we can surely export other produce to cover or more than cover the imports. Every farmer should make arrangements this year, (depending on Providence,) for a larger returu of every kind of produce.
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Mar.-A bright and cheerful May in Lower Canada brings plenty of hard work to the farmer. Avoid mere surface ploughing. Very few of our farmers plough deep enough. Much ofthe land stid to be "tun out" Would renew its productive force by subsoil ploughing. Try the experiment, This year we recommend greater care in the planting of potatoes. Choose good land and good seed. As an article of food for both man and beast, potatocs may be ranked next in importance to wheat. It is a fact, that with careful cultivation one aere has produced 500 bushels of potatoes.
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June.-Buckwhent is the most important crop for planting late in the season, of any of the substitutes for bread. Its yield is not large, but it is nevertheless a profitable erop. Buckwhent straw is not a bad substitute for hay. As a grain, every body appreciates its good qualities. It is better ground and bolted so as to leave a portion of the hull with the flour. It will not then be as white, but it improves the quality. Buckwheat is valunble for poultry feeding, and will give a horse a sleek coat. Iudlan corn should never be planted on buckwheat stubble.

| 1856.] | mgmorandum for june. | 15 |
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| DAYs. |  | Calendar, ¢xppets, \%c. | the sun |  |  | He MOON. |  |
|  | WERE. |  | Ris. | Se | 3.D.N | P. | R.8S. |
|  | Tu | Weather warm and thunder is heard It becomes cool and rain has appeared. The Russians cross the Pruth, 1858. King \& Queen of Hanover leave Eng. Battle of Chippewa, 1814. <br> [1858. | \& 21 | 747 | $23 \quad 5$ | II | Sets. |
|  | Wed. |  |  |  | 28 | II | 828 |
|  | Thur. |  |  |  | 2255 | 3 | 811 |
|  | Frid. |  | 21 |  | 2250 | ¢ | 944 |
|  | Sat. |  | 22 |  | 22 | ¢ | 1012 |
|  |  | 7th Sunday after Tr | 1287 | 174 | 2238 |  | 1088 |
|  | Mon. | Col. Simcoe, Lieut. Gov. of Can, 1792 |  |  | 2282 |  | 1058 |
|  | Tues. | Duke of Cambridge died | - $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 2 b\end{aligned}$ |  | 2225 | I | 1112 |
|  | Wed. | We ruther expect that t | 26 |  | 22 | IV | 1130 |
| 10 | Thur. | be considerable showery | 27 |  | $22 \quad 10$ | 就 | 1448 |
|  | Frid. | weather in these four | 28 |  | 22 | $\cong$ | Morn |
| 12 | Sat. | past days. | 28 |  |  | $\simeq$ | 011 |
|  |  | 3th Sunday after Trinity. [1858 |  |  |  | IL |  |
| 14 | Mon. | Porte protests against Rus. oc. Prio |  | 42 | 2186 | m | 110 |
| $15$ | Tues. | Severe hail storm about Toronto 1858 |  |  | 2126 | m, | 151 |
| B | Wed | Train from Montreal ar, at Portland | 32 |  | 2116 | 7 | 246 |
| 7 | Thur. | The barometer indicates rain. [1868. | 88 |  |  | 7 | Risee. |
| 18 | Frid. | Weather unsettled for |  |  | 2056 | 19 | 838 |
| 19 | Sat. | Generally warm and ple |  | 5 | 2045 | 19 |  |
|  |  | 3th Sunday a | $+367$ | 78 |  |  |  |
|  | Mon. | Lord Russell beheaded | + 37 | + 36 |  |  |  |
| 22 | Tues. | Act of U.between Eng. and Scot | 39 3 <br> 40 8 |  | 20 |  | 1028 |
| $8$ | Wed. | Canadas united 1840. |  |  |  |  | 1046 |
| ${ }_{24}^{20}$ | Thur | The weather will be show | 41.32 |  |  |  | 11 |
| 25 | Frid. | 3t. James. about | 423 |  | 311932 |  |  |
| 26 | Sat. | Rather close atmosphere. | 42 | 3019 |  | 8 | Morn |
|  |  | 10th Sun | + 437 | 730 |  |  |  |
| $28$ | Mon. | Gen. Gortchakuf | 44 |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Tues. | Spenish Armada destro | 45 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Wed. | The weather fair and | 47 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 27 & 18 & 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Thu: | Oonsiderable heat and duot. | $431$ |  | $2618$ |  |  |

July.-Keep down the weeds. Each fully developed dock, or wormwood, sorrel, mullen, mustard, or sallows, leaves seed sufficient to propogate its lind for years to come. Thorough cultivation this year less ins the labour of the next, and gives vigour and weight to the crop now under your hands. What a proud moment it is when the best farmer in your neighbourhood declares to you that a handful of weeds cannot be found in your six acre lot of potatoes and corn. Weeds steal natrition from your crop, and exhanst the soil.


|  |  |  |  | un on | M. or | Noo | a mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | D. I. M, |  | ${ }^{1}$ | H. | M. | 8. |
|  |  | irst Quarter,..... 8 7 28 Evening. |  | 1 | 12 |  | 0 |
|  | O F | all Moon, . . . . . . 1611 I Morning. |  | 9 | 12 |  | 10 |
|  |  | ast Quarter, . . . . 22 4 14 Evening. | 17 | 7 | 12 |  | 43 |
|  |  | w Monn,. . . . . . 30 6 20 Morning. | 25 |  | 12 | 1 | 45 |
|  | days. |  |  | He sun |  |  | moon. |
| 3.1 | Wepk |  | Kis. | Sets. | S.D.N | P. | R.es. |
| $1$ | Frid. | West Indian Emancipation 1834. | 449 | 724 | 17.52 | ¢0 | 818 |
| 2 | Sat. | Battle of the Nile 1798. | 49 | 22 | 1787 | $\Omega$ | 836 |
| $3$ | S. | 11th Sunday after Trinity. | 4, 51 | 721 | 1721 | ภ | 857 |
| $4$ | Mon. | Haying and harvesting proceedi | 52 | 201 | $17 \quad 5$ | S | 916 |
| $5$ | Tues. | The weather favourable; but | 58 | 191 | 1649 | III | 984 |
| $6$ | Wed. | after the sixth it will | 54 | 181 | 1632 | 叹 | 952 |
|  | Thur | be very changeable | 55 | 171 | 1615 | $\hat{}$ | 1018 |
| $8$ | Frid. | and unsteady. | 56 | 151 | $15 \quad 58$ | $\bumpeq$ | 1085 |
| 9 | Sat. | Clear and fine for the present. | 56 | 1.41 | 1541 | $\simeq$ | 11 |
| $10^{1}$ | S | 12th Sunday after Trinit |  | 712 | 1529 | m | 1148 |
| 11 | Mon. | Fleet at Spithead reviewed by the | 59 | 1. | 15 b | m | Morn. |
| 12 | Tues. | Considerably hot weather. [Queen |  |  | 1447 | 7 | 080 |
| 13 | W ed. | Hay mostly in. Oats may be [1858 | 8 |  | 14.29 | 7 | 129 |
| 14 | Thur. | commenced. We anticipate | 5 |  | 1410 | 15 | 241 |
| $15$ | Frid. | pretty good harvest weather. | 6 |  | 1352 | 18 | Rises. |
| $16$ | Sat. | Fair and fine. | 7 |  | 1338 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | 738 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  | 13th Sunday after Trinity |  |  | 1313 | ~ |  |
| 18 | Mon. | Dr. Kennicott died 1783. |  | 6591 | 1254 | \% | 826 |
| 19 | Tues | Troops quit the Chobham carnp 1858. | 10 | ${ }^{6} 71$ | 1234 | * | 849 |
| 20 | Wed. | Treaty of Washington 1842. | 11 | 551 | 1215 | $\uparrow$ | 917 |
| 21 | Thur. | The weather prospects are fine for | 12 | 581 | 1155 | $\bigcirc$ | 946 |
| 22 | Frid | harvesting and all out door work. | 14 | 511 | 1184 | $\bigcirc$ | 1023 |
| 28 | Sat. | Some clouds. | 16 | 491 | 1114 | $\bigcirc$ | 11 |
| $24$ | S. | 14th Sun. after Tri. St. Bartholomew |  | 647 | 10 5: | 8 | 1159 |
| 25 | Mon. | Battle of Cressy 1846. | 18 | 451 | 1088 | II | Morn. |
| 26 | Tues. | Prince Albert born 1819. | 19 | 441 | 1018 | 픔 | 058 |
| 27 | Wed. | The Times prohibited in Spain 1858. | 20 | 42 | 951 | ख | 23 |
| 28 | Thur. | St. Augustine. | 22 | 4 | 92 ¢ | ¢ | 310 |
| 29 | Frid. | Wind and rain may be looked for. | 23 |  | 9 है | , | 415 |
| 80 | Sat. | Coot nights. | 24 | 36 | 841 | $\Omega$ | Sets. |
| 1 |  | 115 th Sunday after Trinity. | 1525 | 685 | $82!$ | $\Omega$ | 722 |

Avgusr-If not done earlier get in a crop of turnips. Superphosphate of lime will be an excellent manure for them, if the barn manure is not to be had. Sow while the soil is fresh and moist. Thin early and hoe frequently. Nothing will prove more advantageous to your milch cows than a plentiful supply of roots with their winter feed. They increase the flow of milk, and keep the system in a healthy state. If there is a misture, comprising turnips, beets, cartoiss, parenips, ruta baga, andenangele, so much the better.


|  |  |  | Sun on $\overline{\text { K. or Noon mark }}$ |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { D. } \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 17 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | p. H. N <br> 1 11 5 <br> 9 11 5 <br> 7 11 5 <br> 5 11 5 |  | 8. 41 2 18 |
| days. |  |  | Tha Bun. |  | the moon. |  |
| M. | WEPE. |  |  |  | P . | 2.8.8. |
| 1 | Mon. | Gre | 2 | 30 | \% | 740 |
| 2 | Tues. | Great fire of London, 1666, O. S. | 27 | $33 \cdot 711$ | 收 | 756 |
| 8 | Wed. | Cool fine day. | 28 | $\begin{array}{llll}31 & 719\end{array}$ | $\bumpeq$ | 819 |
|  | Thur. | British Troops sail from Varna 1854. | 29 | 29.657 | $\bumpeq$ | 839 |
|  | Frid. | Cromwell died 1658. | 31 | 27.684 | $\sim$ | 95 |
|  | Sat. | Frequent showers on and | 38 | 24.612 | П | 987 |
|  | S. | 16th Sunday after Trinity | 34 | 22.549 |  | $10 \quad 19$ |
|  | Mon. | the moon's change, cool nights. |  | 20.57 |  | 1112 |
|  | Tues. | Sebastopol taken by the Allies 1855. | 36 | 18 5 4 | 7 | Morn. |
| 1. | Wed. | Crown of Hungary found at Orsava, | 37 | 17.4 .41 | + | 017 |
| 11 | Thur. | Battle of Plattsburg 1814. [1853. | 38 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 4 & 19\end{array}$ | 19 | 131 |
| 12 | Frid. | Miss Cunningham ar. for dis, tracts at | 89 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 3 & 56\end{array}$ | 19 | 249 |
| 18 | Sat. | Changeable, chiefly dull [Lucca 1853. | 4 | 11.388 |  | tises. |
| 14 | S. | 17 th Sunday after Trinity, do | 416 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 9 & 8 & 10\end{array}$ |  | 626 |
| 15 | Mon. | 14th, English and French landed at | 42 | 8246 |  | 650 |
| 16 | Tues. | Unsettled weather, but on [Eupatoria | 43 | $6{ }_{6} 223$ |  | 717 |
| 17 | Wed | the whole fine and seasonable. | 45 | 42 | $\bigcirc$ | 745 |
| 18 | Thur | Some fear of frost al nights. | 46 | 1137 |  | 820 |
| 19 | Frid. | Troops in Orimea preparing for Bat. | 485 | 559118 |  | 93 |
| 0 | Sat . | The Battle of the Alma 1854. | 49 | 57050 | $\checkmark$ | 558 |
| $21$ | S. |  | 505 | 555 |  | 1052 |
| 22 | Mon. | Days fair, nights cool. | 52 | 540 |  | 1156 |
| 28 | Tues. | Considerable work to be done | 58 | $52 \mathrm{~S}, 19$ |  | Morn. |
| 2 | Wed. | by some farmers : don't delay, | 54 | 50.048 |  | 058 |
| 2 | Thur. | the weather is precarious. | 55 | $\begin{array}{llll}49 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ | $\square_{5}$ | 2 T |
| - | Frid. | Lord Raglan takes pos, of Balaklava | 57 | 46129 |  | 311 |
| 27 | Sat. | Nelson born 1768. [1854 | 58 | 44158 |  | 412 |
| 28 |  | 19th Sunday after Tri |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Mon. | St. Michael and all Angels, |  | 401240 |  |  |
|  | Tues. | Whiticid died 1770. |  | 88.3 |  | ( 20 |

September.-A gentleman who deals in facts and figures as well as fine cattle, informs us that he cut last winter more than 200 bushels of sweet apples to his milch cowe, and that the increfised quantity and fiokness in quality of the milk paid him better than any other use to which he could have applied them. He states that he is raising trees annually for the parpose of producing apples for stock. Another important statement of his is, that since he has fed apples to his cows, there has not been a case of milk fever among them.



Оctober.-This is a favourable month for draining low lands ; and in all eases where the cultivator's means will admit of the outlay, this branch of Inhour should be attended to, even at the sacrifice of many little jobs which it is desirable should be performed this month. Whep underdrains are made, they shonld be constructed at least thirty inches in depth, and if the timber or other material employed be of a durable nature, such drains will prove effectiva in keeping the land in order fifty years. Lower Canade reguires a great deal of underdraining.

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November.-On the subject of fattening animals we would say: Let the food be well prepared- in abundance, and given, regularly. The animal should not be needlessly disturbed between the hours of feeding. All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, because of their greater quiet. Turkeys and geese fatten more rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and fed by hand at stated hours. You may be sure a pig is doing well when he eats his food quickly, and then lies down to sleep, untll the hour of feeding returns. All fattening animals require peace and plenty
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## TIIE GOVERNOR đENERAL, <br> Mivesside $=$ Camp, \&c.

Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, dec., \&c., de.
Viscount Bury, Governor General's Secretary, Military Secretary, and Principal Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. Retallack, 16th Regt., Aide-de-Camp.
Oolonel Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Col. Duchesnay, extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

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John Ross. Bellevilie.
Loụis Méthot Ste. Croix.
Joseph O. Turgeon Terrebonne.
Samuel Crane Prescott:
Samuel Mills Hamilton.
Louis Panet. Quebec.
Narcisse F. Belleau Quebec.
Charles Wilson Montreal.
B. Seymour ..... Bath.
D. M. Armstrong Berthier.
E. Perry Cobourg.
E. Cartier St. Hyacinthe.W. H. DicksonNiagara.

John F. Taylor, Clerk and Master in Chancery.Robert Lemoine, Deputy and Assistant Clerk, Master in Chanceryand French Translator.

Fennings Taylor, Clerk Assistant and Chief Office Clerk.
Rev. Dr. Adamson, Chaplain and Librarian.
E. L. Montizambert, Law Clerk, English Translator, and Clerk of Committees.
J. E. Doucet, Additional Clerk, Assistant, and French Translator. W. Austruther Maingy, Additional Clerk Assistant, and Second Office Clerk.
James Adamson, Clerk of the English Journals.
J. G. Gouillard, Clerk of the French Journals.

René Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
Olivier Vallerand, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Michael Keating, Chief Messenger.
Edward Botterel, Door Keeper.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The hon. L. V. SICOtTE, Speaker. constituencies.
Argenteuil
Sydney Bellingham.
Bagot Timothé Brodeur.
Beauce
Dunbar Ross.
Beauharnois Charles Daoust.
Bollechasse

- Fortier.

Berthier. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pierre E. Dostaler.
Bonaventure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Thomas Meagher.
Brant (East Riding)............ David Christie.
Brant (West Riding) .......... Herbert Biggar.
Brockville (Town) . . . . . . . . . . . . George Crawford.
Bytown (Town) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A A gar Yielding.
Carleton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . William F. Powel.
Chambly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Noel Darche.
Champlain. . ..................Thomas Marchildon.
Chateauguay. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jacob De Witt.
Chicoutimi and Tadoussac. ..... David E. Price.
Compton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . John Sewell Sanborn.
Cornwall (Town) . . . . . . . . . . . . Roderick McDonald.
Dorchester. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Barthélemi Pouliot.
Drummoad and Arthabacka ....Jean Baptiste E. Dorion.
Dundas . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . John Pliny Crysler.
Durham (East Riding) . . . . . . . Francis H. Burton.
Durham (West Riding) ........Henry Munro.
Elgin (East Riding) ............ George Southwick.
Elgin (West Riding) . . . . . . . . . . George MacBeth.
Essex
. Arthur Rankin.

Montreal (Hochelaga Riding,) ...Joseph Laporte.Montreal (Jacques Cartier Ridg.). Michael F. Valois.Napierville....................Jacques O. Bureau.Niagara (Town) . . . . . . . . . . . . . Joseph C. Morrison.
Nicolet Thomas Fortier.
Norfolk Hon. John Rolph.
Northumberland (E. Riding) . . . James Ross.
Northumberland (W. Riding)... Sidney Smith.Ontario (North Riding) . . . . . . . Joseph Gould.
Ontario (South Riding). . . . . . . J. MacVeigh Lumsden.
Ottawa. . . . . . . . . . ............ Alanson Cooke.
Oxford (North Riding) Donald Matheson.
Oxford (South Riding) ..... E. Cook.Peel
Perth Thomas Mayne Daly.James C. Aikins.
Peterborough John Langton.
Pontiac John Egan.
Portneuf J. E. Thibaudeau.
Prescott H. W. McCann.
Prince Edward David B. Stevenson.
Jean Blanchet.
Quebec (City) Charles Alleyn. Hon. Jean Chabot.
Quebee (County) François Evanturelle.
Renfrew
Richelieu J. B. Gouvermont.
Rimouski Joseph Charles Taché.
Rouville Joseph N. Poulin.
Russell George B. Lyon.
Saguenay Pierre G. Huot.
Saint Hyacinthe Hon. L. V. Sicotte, (Speaker.)
Saint Johns ..... F. Bourassa.
Saint Maurice L. L. L. Desaunies.
Shefford Hon. L. T. Drummond.
Sherbrooke (Town) Alex. T. Gault.
Sherbrooke and Wolfe W. L. Felton.
Simcoe (North Riding) Angus Morrison.
Simcoe (South Riding) Hon. W. B. Robinson.
Soulanges L. H. Masson.
Stanstead Timothy Lee Terrill.
Stormont William Mattice.
Temiscouata Benjamin Dionne.
Terrebonne G. M. Prevost.
Three Rivers (Town)Antoine Polette.
Toronto (City) $\{$ Hon. J. H. Cameron.
\{ J. G. Bowes.
Two Mountains ..... J. B. Daoust.
Vaudreuil J. B. Mongensis.
Verchères George E. Cartier.
Victoria James Smith.
Waterloo (North Riding) H. M. Foley.
Waterloo (South Riding) ..... Robert Ferrie.
WellandJohn Frazer.
Wellington (North Riding) William Clarke.
Wellington (South Riding) A. J. Ferguson.
Wentworth (North Riding) ..... Robert Spence.
Wentworth (South Riding) Samuel B. Freemari,
Yamaska Ignace Gill.
York (North Riding) Joseph Hartman.
York (East Riding) Amos Wright.
York (West Riding) ..... John W. Gamble.
Chief Department.-W. B. Lindsay, Clerk; W. B. Lindsay, $\downarrow$ r.,Clerk Assistant ; Wm. Ross, Deputy Clerk Assistant ; ThomasVaux, Accountant ; Chatles Langevin, Assistant do:Law Department.-G. W. Wieksteed, Law Clerk.
Translator's Department.-G. Levesque, D. P. Myrand, WilliamFanning, A. G. Lajoie, French Translators ; E. P. Dorion, Asst.do. ; Frank Badgley, English Translator ; W. Wilson and Wm. P.Power, Asst. do.

General Department.-W. P. Patrick, Chief Office Clerk ; Henry Hartney, Asst. do. ; W. Spink, Routine and Record Clerls; H. B. Stuart, English Writing Clerk ; E. Denechaud, French do.; Aug. Laperière, Assist. do. ; W. B. Ross and Herman Poetter, Junior Clerks.

General Committee Department.-Alfred Patrick, Clerk of Committees and of Controverted Elections ; J. P. Leprohon, 1st Asst. Clerk of Committees ; F. H. Blanchet, 2nd do.

## DEPARTMENTS PUBLIC.

## CIVIL.

Governor General Secretary's Office.-Viscount Bury, Governor General's Secretary ; H. Cotton, Chief Clerk ; Phillip S. Hill, Office Keeper ; G. Boxall, Messenger.

Provincial Secretary's Office.-Honorable George E. Cartier, Provincial Secretary ; Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary, East ; Edmund A. Meredith, Assistant Secretary, West ; T. D. Harrington, Chief Clerk.

Clerks-Eastern Branch.-T. Ross, Henry Jarmy, W. H. Jones, A. R. Roche, S. Tetu, G. S. Bertrand.

Clerks-Western Branch.-Grant Powell, H. E. Steele, Charles Birch ; Joht Gow, Offce Keeper; James Dorr and N. Fradet, Messengers.

Provincial Registrar's Office.--Hon. George E. Cartier, Regis trar ; Thos. Amiot, Dep. Provincial Registrar; William Kent, 1st Clerk; G. H. Lane, 2tid do.; Amable Bélanger, Extra Clerk; Maxime Valiquette, Messenger.

Receiver General's Office.-Hon. E.P.Taché, Receiver General ; C. E. Anderson, Dep. Receiver General ; T. Dufort, I. B. Stanton, G. C. Reiffenstein, L. F. Dufresne, F. Braum, Clerks; W. Hedge, J. F. Pellant, C. W. Shay, Extra Clerks ; F. L. Casault, Messenger.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE AND TERMS.

Under the New Judicature Act, 12 Vic., caps. 37 and 38, and Amendments.
COURT OE QUEEN'S BENCH.
Honorable Sir Louis H. LaFontaine, Chief Justioa,
" Thomas C. Aylwin,
a Jean F. Duval, $\}$ Puisné Judges.

* Réné O. Caron.

COURTS IN APPEAL AND ERRÓR.
TERMS :-Montreal-1st to 12 th March and 1st to 12th October. Quebeo-7th to 18th January and 1st to 12th July.
J. U. Beaudry, Clerk and Law Reporter.

## COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

TERMS:-Montreal-14th March and 14th October. Quebec-20th January and 14th July.
Three-Rivers--2nd February and 11th September.
Serrbrooke (District of St. Francis)-12th February and 1st September.
Kamouraska-5th April and 5th November.
Terms to continue till the business is closed.
Extraordinary terms may be held by Proclamation.

## SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

> Jurisliction in suits over £15 Currency.

Hon. Edward Bowen, Chief Justice. putssé judges.

Hon. Dominique Mondelet,
" Charles Dewy Day,
" James Smith,
" George Vanfelson
" C. J. E. Mondelet,

Y H n. William Badgley,
" Wm. O. Meredith,
" Edward Short,
" Auguste N. Morin,

Nowtarar- 17 th to 27 th, both days included, of each month exoent January, July and August.
Quebec-1st to 20th of April, September and December.
Threr Rivers-12th to 25th February, 1st to 14th June and November, Kamouraska-26th March to 4th April, and 26th October to 4th November.
Surembooke-(District of St. Francis.) - 20th to 31st January, and 16th to 27th July.
Perce-(District of Gaspé)-21st to 30th August.-New Carlisle-4th to 18th September; the sittings at the tivo places forming only one term. DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL.
J. Boston, Sheriff; Major H. Sanborn, Deputy Sheriff; S. W. Monk, W. C, H. Coffin, and L. J. A. Papineau, Prothonotary; John Honey, Deputy Prothonotary; Jos. Jones and Charles J. Coursol, Coroners ; A. M. Delisle, Olerk of the Crown; Charles E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown; R. Dillon, French and English Trasslator and Interpreter ; G. Stanley, Crier ; Thon. MeGinn, Gaoler ; B. Delisle, High Constable.

## DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

William S. Sewell, Sheriff; E. Boroughs and L. Fiset, Prothonotary; Jas, Green, Olerk of the Crown ; B. A. Panet and J. A. Panet, Coroners.

## DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

F. G. Bowen, Sheriff; W. Bell, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown; Q. A. De Tonnancour, Coroner.

## DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

I. G. Ogden, Sheriff; E. Barnard, Prothonotory and Clerk of the Crown, Valere Guillet, Coroner; Philip Burns, High Constable.

## DISTRIOT OF GASPE.

M. Shepherd, Sheriff; J. Wilkie and G. Tremblay, Olerk of the Orowh, and Prothonotary ; W. Tilly, Coroner for Gaspé ; W. Fitton, Coroner for Bonaventure.

## DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Hon. Mr. Justice William K. McOord,
A. Lafontine, Prothonotary ; L. M. Coutlée, Sheriff. CIRCUIT COURTS.
district of montreal. Jurisdiction in suits up to $£ 15$ Currency. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Hon. Hypolite Guy, } \\ \text { w } \\ \text { " Jobn S. McCord, } \\ \text { J. C. Bruneau, }\end{array}\right\}$ Judges. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. W. Monk, } \\ \text { W. C. Coffin, } \\ \text { L. J. A. Pupineau, }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { Clerk, Montreal } \\ \text { Circuit. }\end{gathered}$

George Pyke, Deputy Olerk, Mcntreal Cirenit.

| L. DeLorimier | L'Assomption |
| :---: | :---: |
| L. Lepage | Terrebonne |
| F. H. Lemaire | " Two Mountains |
| A. Lafontaine. | Ottawa |
| O. Bastien | Vaudreuil |
| Louls Benudr | Betularnofs |
| F. H. Marchand | St. Johns |
| Peter Oowan | Missisquoi |
| L. O. LeTourner | St. Hyacinthe |
| T. R. Chevallier... | Richelieu |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Edward Barnard, Olerk, Three Rivers Circuit. } \\
& \text { William Bell Clerk, Sherbrooke } \\
& \text { Edward Borroughs, and } \\
& \text { L Fiset, Clerk } \\
& \text { TERMS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Montreal Circuit-City of Montreal-From the 10th to the 15th of each month, except Jamuary, July and August.
Berthier Circuit-Is the Parish of Berthier-21st to 30th of Jamuary, May and September.
L. Assomption Circuit-In the Parish of St. Pierre de L'Assomption-1st to 10th Mareh, July and November.
Terrebonne Cireuit-In the Parish of St. Louis de Terrebonne-12th to 21st March, July and November.
Two Mountains Cireuit-In the Parish of St. Benoit-7th to 16th January, May and September.
Ottawa Circuit-At the Village of Aylmer-20th to 29th Jamuary, May, and September.
Voudreuil Circuit-In the Parish of St. Michel de Vardreuil-1st to 10th March, July and November.
Beauharnois Circuit-In the Parish of Ste. Martine-12th to 21st of March, July and November.
St John's Circuit-In the Parish of St. John the Evangelist-10th to 19th February, June and October.
Missisquoi Cireuit-At Nelsonville, in the 'Township of Dunham-81st to 28 th February, 30th June and October.
St. Hyacinthe Circuit-At the Village of St. Hyacinthe-10th to 19th February, June and October.
Richelieu Circuit-In the Parish of St. Ours-21st to 28th February, 30th June and October.

## DISTRIOT OF THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers Circuit-At the Town of Three Rivers-on the last six juridical days of the months of Mareh, May, June, September, November and Deeember.

## DISTRIOT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Sherbrooke Circuit-At the Town of Sherbrooke-on the last six juridical days of the months of Fehruary, Mareh, June, September, and October, and on the first six juridical days of the month of December in each year.
Riehmoid Circuit-At the Village of Richmond, in the Township of Ship-ton-from 10th to 19th March and September.

Stanstead Circuit-At Stanstead Plains, in the Township of Stanstead-15th to 24th May and November.

Quebee Cireuti-City of Quebeo-the last six juridical days of each month in the year, except August.

Juridical days-Every day, not being a Sunday or a holiday, is a jurididal day.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.
A. M. Delisle and W. H. Brehaut, Clerk of the Pence.
C. E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, at Montreal. TERMS.
Monteral-8th January, 4th April 4th July, and 4th October.
Quebro-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th October.
Three Rivebs-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th Oetober. Sherbrooke-1st February, and 1st October.
Kamouraska-7th to 16th January and 17th to 24th July.
COMMISSIONERS FOR RECEIVING AFFIDAVITS FOR THE - SUPERIOR COURT, IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Samuiel W. Monk, Louis J. A. Papineat, William F. Ooffin, John Boston, J. A. Labadie, Joseph Jones, William Rose, J. Belle,

Etienne Guy, William H. Brehaut, James Smith, P. J. Beaudry, George Weelre,
0 . Leblane,
C. A. Terroux, A. Pelletier,

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
William Ermatinger, Inspector and Superivtendent of Police.
L. D. René Cotret,
C. M. Delisle. $\}$ Olerks.

> Constables appointed under the Ordinances 2 Vict., c. 2. Joseph Rousseau and John Shephard.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Col. De Rottenburg, Ad. General.
Lt. Col. D. Macdonald, Deputy Ad. General, Upper Canada.
Lt. Col. A. De Sulaberry, Deputy Ad. General Lower Canada.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Robert Spence, Post Master General.
Secretary's Office,-W. H. Griffin, Secretary; Edwin R. King, Chief Olerk; O. R. Griffin, First Clerk; H. S. Weatherly. Second Olerk; William G. Sheppard, Third Clerk. Cashier, John Ashworth.

Accountant's Offico,-E. J. King, Accountant; Robert Julyan, E. O. Hayden, D. M. Wright, R. Oliver, D. Lawsun, Senior Clerks; J. Audette, C. MacKenzie, C. Stewart, Junior Clerks.

Dead Letter Office-J. T. McCuaig, Inapector; J. MeDonogh, Clerle.
Money Order Branch.-P. Lesueur, Superintendent; W. White, First Clerk; P. Hote, Second Clerk; G. Mason, Third Clerk.

Inspector's Branch.-E. S. Freer, Montreal Division-Office in Montreal; H. A. Wicksteed, Kingston Division-Office in Kingston ; John Dewe, Toronto Division-Office in Toronto; Gilbert E Griffin, London DivisionOffice in London.

## MONTREAL.

## J. B. Memleur, M. D. \& L. L. D., Post Master.

Clerks,-P. W. Cooper, G. E. Laughlin, B. McEvenue, M. Emery, H. Huddell, M. Murphy, A. Benoit, J. McKeon, A. Robertson, L. Mallard, A. St. Jean.

Money Thetter Clerk.-J. Simpson. Assistant.-M. D. Simpson:
Book-Keeper.-J. Maitland. Assistant-Wm. Macgillivray,
Letter Carriers.-P. Reilly, J. Drewe, A. Auger, L. Lafricain.
Office Keeper.-J. Mullin.
Offioe Hours.-In Summer: from Eight A. M. to Seven P. M. In Win ${ }^{*}$ ter : from Eight A. M. to Six P.M. On Sundays : from Eight to Ten A. Mb

## REGULLATIONS AND RATES.

## LETTERS.

All Letters transmitted by the Post in Canada, with the exception of Packet Letters to and from the United Kingdom, are liable to a uniform rate of Three Pence currency, per half-ounce for whatever distance conveyed-pre-payment is optional-the charga increasing according to the weight of the Letter, one single rate for every additional half-ounce, counting the fraction of a half-ounce as a full rate, thus:

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}, 3 \mathrm{~d}$. Postage; more than $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$ and not exceeding 1 oz 6 d. do. ; more than 1 oz and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$. do.; more than $1 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{oz}$ and not exceeding $2 \mathrm{oz}, 1 \mathrm{~s}$. do.; more than 2 oz and not exceeding $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$, 1s. 8d. do.

The single Packet rate for Letters by the Atlantic Steam Packet Mails to and from England, via the United States, 8d. sterling if unpaid, and 10d. ourrency if pre-paid, by British Boston Packets, and 1s. 2d. sterling, equal to 1s. 4d. currency, when sent by United States Government Packets via New York: the rate on Letters by those Mails, via Halifax, or via Canadian Mail Steamers, is 6d. sterling if unpaid, nnd 7! d . currency if pre-paid, -and the rating on such Letters must be according to the British scale which is given hereafter.

Letters addressed to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, are rated with the uniform rate of 3 d . per half-ounce.

Letters for Newfoundland, Bermudn, and the West Indies, addressed over land via Halifax, are rated $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, currency per half-ounce.

Letters for Halifax, specially addressed by British Mail Steamers, from Boston, are rated $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. currency.

Letters for Newfoumdland, addressed by British Mail Steamers, as above, 18. currency.

Pre-payment of the above Letters is optional. Letters for East Indies, Oupe of Good Hupe, Mauritius, Hong Kong, New Zealand, rate, per Jalf. ounce, Is, currency, thitch must be prepaid. Ietters for Noun South Wates, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, rate, per half-ounce, 1s. 5d. eurrency, which must be prepaid. Letters for France, 1s 8d. currency per $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} \mathrm{oz}}$, and 3 s .2 d . currency per $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{oz}$, when forwarded by British steamer from Boston-when forwarded by American steamer from New York the charge will be 18. sterling per oz. in addition to rates for transmission by Boston British Packet.

Letters posted at any office in Canada, addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of Od. currency per half-ounce.

Letters posted in any part of the United States, except California and Oregon, addressed to Ganada, will be rated there with a uniform charge of 10 cents, equal to $6 d$ currency, per half-ounce.

The Postage rate on Letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon is an uniform charge of 9 d . currency, equal to 15 cents, per halfounce.

It is to be underetood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a Letter between any place io Canada and any place within the United States between Califurnia and Oregon,

The scale for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than a half-ounce will be the same as that for Letters passing within the Province.

Pre-payment of Letters passing between Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, is in all cases optional,

No additional charge on re-directed Letters.
Persons posting Letters containing valuable enclosures-of whatever de-seription-are requested to observe that no record will be taken by the Post Office of any Letter unless specially handed in for Registration at the time of posting, with payment of 1d. as the Registration charge. A Certificate of such Registration will be granted if required.

The Canada Postnge Stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on Letters going from Canada to the United States, and in like manner the Lnited States Postage Stamps on Letters coming into Canada are to be taken by Post Masters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.
Stamps for the pre-payment of Postage can be purchased from Post Masters at chief offices,

## " USEFUL INFORMATION."

GROWTH OF CANADA.
(From Hogan's Eseay on Canada.)
Up to 1829, the population of both Canadas being but 696,000, they occupied a very humble position in the industrial history of America. Since then, although they have had far less than their share of the honor awarded by Europe to the extraordinary ndvancement of the United States, they have not the less enjoyed the blessings of a prosperity second, as I shall take occasion to show, to no part of them. In 1800 the free population of the United States was $5,305,925$. In 1850 it was $20,250,000$, showing an inerense of nearly four hundred per cent.

In 1811 the population of Upper Canada was 77,000, and in 1851 it was 952,000, exhibiting an increase, in forty years, of eleven hundred por cond.

During the last ten years, and when an extraordinary impetus was given to the population of the States, on account of the public works in course of construction, and the very high rates of wages paid, their rate of increase Was 35.27 per cent. In Great Britain for the same period the rate of increase was 18.20 per cent. In Upper Canada it was one hundred and four per cent.

The free population, as I have remarked, from 1800 to 1850, of the United atates, increased $14,944,075$, or a little less than four times. The population of Upper Canada from 1811, being the first year the Census was accurately taken, up to 1851, increased, 875,000 , or ten times, ${ }^{7}$, ${ }^{2}$. the increase of the United States as a whole.

There is perhaps no part of the world known to modern history, with the exception of California and Australis, where a grenter increase has taken place in the population. In the latter countries the discovery of gold has imparted an unnatural stimulant to settlement; but in these placcs, unfortunately, the chief things which labour lenves to mark ite footeteps are unsightly cuttings and mounds,-the monuments too often of hardships without rewards, and bitterly disappointed hopes. But in Canada labour is marked by corn fields, which contribute to the riches and comforts of the whole world; and success is of that charecter, that it raises man by its example, and makes whole races respectable.

Lower Canada, on account of the great tide of emigration constantly flowing westward, has not increased in population in an equal ratio with Upper Ganade. In the last twenty-fire years, however, she shows an increase of ninety per cent, ; her population in 1829 having been 500,000 , and in 1854 it was $1,048,000$.

The whole of Canada is settled by people of the following countries :


Since this Census was taken, the population has increased to $2,300,000$, Upper Canada having increased 308,000, and Lower Canada, 150,000 .

In Upper Canada the native born Canadians are eleven-nineteenths of the whole population, and the natives of Ireland more than double the number from any other country.

In Lower Canada the native born Canadians are as eight to one of the entire population, and the natives of Ireland are four times more numerous than the natives of any other country. In the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Megantic, and Missisqoui, in this Province, a more than, ordinary number of natives of the United States have settled : in Missisquoi there are two thousand, and in Stanstead more than three.

The inhabitants of French Canadian origin in Upper Canada are most numerous in the Counties of Essex, Prescott, Glengaty, and in the City of Ottawa.

In Lower Canada there are very few Upper Canadians.
The Township of Waterloo, in Upper Canada, contains Csl persons of German origin, and it is remarkable for great prosperity and very fine farms. In the Counties of Haldimand, Perth, East York, and Welland the German population is also numerous and equally prosperous.

## BANKS, \&o.

The monetary system of Canada is carried on by means of ineorporated banks, and if proof were required of how wisely these have been conducted, and how healthy the morcantile interests of the colony are under them, the fact that for a period of nineteen years there has not been a single bank failure, sufficiently affords it. As a contrast to this, the American newspapers of last fall advertised a list of 367 banks which had recently suspended payment or whose notes were pronounced worthless. The late extension of the bank charters in Canada shews that the requirements of the trade of the country are greatly incressing; and without venturing further remarks upon a subject which requires so much more space than could be devoted to it here, a table is annered, shewing the present and prospective capitals of the principal banks in the two Provinces:

| Montreal Bank | Present Capital. $\varepsilon 1,000,000$ | Increase. £500,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upper Canada Bank | $\ldots . . . . . .15000,000$ | 500,000 |
| Cíty Bank | 225,000 | 75.000 |
| People's Bank | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Quebee Bank. | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Bank of British N | 1,000,000 |  |
| Commercial Bank. | 500,100 | 250,000 |
| Or an increase of |  | 21,675,000 |

All these banks have agencies in the principal towns of the Province, in England, Ireland and Sootland, and in many of the commercial cities of France, Germany, and Holland.

The number of Freuch and English papers published in Canara East in 1854 was forty-three. Population of Canada East in 1851 was 890,261, being one paper to 90,000 .
The papers published in Canada West in 1854 were 114, and the population of Canada West in 1851 was 942,004 , being one paper to 8000 inhabitants.
The French papers published in Canada East in 1854 were eleven. French population of Canada East in 1851 was 880,522 , being ono newspaper to 60,000.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA IN 1851.

|  | Canada East. | Canama West. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England. | 45402 | 2.3190 | 208592 |
| Chureh of Scotland, | 4047 | 71540 | 75587 |
| Church of Pome,... | 746869 | 16703 | 914561 |
| Free Presbyterians.. | 267 | 79003 | 93885 |
| Other Presbyterians, | 29221 | 53512 | 82733 |
| Wesleyan Methodists, | 5799 | 109040 | 114889 |
| Episcopal Methodists, | 7 | 49636 | 49443 |
| New Connexion Methodists, | 8449 | 8668 | 12108 |
| All other Methodists.. | 11935 | 40514 | 59449 |
| Baptists, | 4493 | 45853 | 49846 |
| Lutherans, | 18 | 12089 | 12107 |
| Congregationglists, | 3927 | 7747 | 11074 |
| Quakers, ... | 198 | 7460 | 7693 |
| Bible Clristia | 10 | 5726 | 5748 |
| Christian Chureh, | 10 | 4093 | 4103 |
| Second Adventists, | 1369 | 663 | 2032 |
| Protestants, | 10475 | 1783 | 12208 |
| Discinles.... |  | 2084 | 2064 |
| Jews, | 848 | 103 | 451 |
| Menonists and Tunke |  | 8230 | 8230 |
| Universalists, ........ | 8450 | 2684 | 6144 |
| Unitarians,... | 349 | 884 | 1183 |
| Mormons, | 18 | 247 | 259 |
| Oreed not known, | 390 | 6744 | 7134 |
| No creed given. | 4521 | 85740 | 49261 |
| All other creeds not classed, | 13834 | 7805 | 21689 |
| Total population in 1851, | 800202 | 952004 | 1842265 |

## ROUTES, DISTANCES, \&c.

Routes, Diatances, and Rates of Passage.-From Quebec to Montreal, 180 milos, by steamer, every day at 5 o'elock, through in 14 hours.


By Cars.
From Mortrbal to Western Canada.-Daily by the Royal Mail Line steamer, at 9 o'clock, A. M., or by railrond to Larhine, nt $190^{\prime}$ 'clock.

| Montreal to | Distance. Miles. | Deck fare. 8tg. Cy. |  | Cabin fare. Stg. Cy. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 78 | 58 | 6 s .8 d | 118 | 18s 9d |
| Prescott | . $\left.\begin{array}{r}127 \\ 139\end{array}\right\}$ | 68 | 7 s 6 d | 14s | 17s 64 |
| Kingston | 189 | 88 | 10s 0d | 208 | 25s 0d |
| Cobourg.. | .. 292$\}$ | 12s | 1580 d | 288 | 358 0d |
| Port Hope Bond Hea | 2984 313 | 128 | 158 |  | 358 01 |
| Dorlingtor | ... 817$\}$ | 143 | 17 s 6 d | 343 | 42s 6d |
| Whitby | .. 337$)$ |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto | .. 367$\}$ | 168 | 20s 0d | 363 | 45s 0d |
| Hamilto Detroit. | . 410$)$ -. 596 | 248 |  |  |  |
| Chicago... | .. 874 | 32 s | 408 odi | 808 | \$20 |

Passengers by this line tranship at Kingston to the lake steamers, and at Toronto for Buffalo.

## Daily by the Amerioan Iine Steamer, at $1 o^{\prime}$ clock, P. M.

| From Montreal to | Distanei Miler | Deck fare. |  | Crbin fare. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Stg. | Oy. | Stg. | Cy . |
| Ogdensburgh. | 189 | 68 | 7860 | 143 | 17868 |
| Cape Vinnent | 190 | 88 | 10s 0d | 20 s | 25800 |
| Sacket's Ha | 240 | 12s | 158 od | 24.3 | 3080 d |
| Oswego.. | 288 | 148 | 17 s 8 d | 968 | 38 s 6d |
| Rochester. | .. 349) |  | 20s $0 d$ | 304 | 3786 d |
| Tewiston | .. 4365 | 109 | 20s 6 a | 344 | 498 Bd |
| Buftrlo. | 407 | 9) 9 | 95s 0d | 88. | 4786 d |
| Cleveland | 061 | 203 | 32s 6d | - | - |
| Sandusky | 75 | -209 |  |  |  |
| Toledo and Munroe.. | 975 | 288 | 35s 0d |  |  |

Passengers by this line tranship at Ogdensburgh to the lake steamers for Oswego and Lewistou.
The passengers for both Tines embark at the Canal Basin, Montrent. Stecrage passage from Quebeo to Hamilton,
" « " « Buffalo,.................................................................. 28 9d
From Hamilon to the Western Statbs, by the Great Wegteri Raile nOAD.-The new short route to the West.-Trains leave Hamilton daily for Detroit, connecting at that city with the Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago.


Steamers leave Chicago daily for Milwaukie and all other ports on Lake Michigan.
Emigrants on arriving at Chicago, if proceeding further, will on application to Mr. II. J. Spatatigg, Agent of the Mtchigan Contral Raffrond Compnny, reoofvo corroot advice and direction as to reute.

Passengers for the Western parts of the United States of Now York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, must take the route via Buffalo.

Otrawa River and Rideau Canal,-From Montreal to Bytown and places on the Rideau Canal, by steam, every evening. By Robertson, Jones \& Co,'s Line.

| From Montreal to | Distance. Miles. | Deck Passengers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Carillon.......... | 54 | 28 | 2 s od |
| Grenville | 60 | 88 | 3s 9d |
| L'Orignal. | 73 | 88 | 389 d |
| Ottawa City | 129 | 45 | bs 0d |
| Kemptville | (-157) |  |  |
| Merrickville | cimb |  |  |
| Smith's Falls. | S 1007 |  |  |
| Oliver's Ferry | \{ 199 \} | 68 | 7868 |
| Isthmus | 家216 |  |  |
| Jones' Falls | ( 2226 |  |  |
| Kinestnn.... | ( ${ }^{(2525}$ ) |  |  |

Passengers proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, should land at Oliver's Ferry, 7 miles from Perth.

Freight steamers leave Montreal daily for Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton.
Passage to Kingston .4s Stg. Bs Cy .
" Toronto and Hamilton...............................8s " 10s "
Throughout these passages, children under 12 years of age are charged haif price, and those under 8 years are free.
Passengers by steamers from Quebeo to Hamilton-Luggage free ; if by raillronds, 100 Tbs . is aftowed to each passenger; all over that quantity will be charged.

The Gold Sovereign is at present worth 2 As . 4d. Cy.; the English Shilling 1s. 8 d. ; and the English Crown-piece 6s. 1d.
$\Leftrightarrow$ Through Tickets can be obtained on application to this office.
A. C. BUCHANAN, Chlef Agent.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SEX PER CENT,


The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills : viz. of $\$ 100.100$ mills, or 10 cents ; $\$ 6,600,660$ mills, or $\$ 6,60$, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, an 22 days.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MONTHLY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE AT MONTREAL AND GREENWIOH.

|  | Montreal. | Greenwich. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 18.58 | 37.79 |
| February | 16.08 | 37.06 |
| March. | 28.90 | 42.20 |
| April | 41.04 | 47.10 |
| May | 56.12 | 53.64 |
| June | 68.97 | 60.03 |
| July | 71.30 | 61.48 |
| August | 71.04 | 61.19 |
| September | 58.50 | 56.99 |
| Octuber | 44.53 | 49.33 |
| November | 3.38 | 44.57 |
| December. | 18.50 | 39.97 |

The mean temperature of the month of July at Montreal during four years was 71.36, while at Greenwich the mean of seven years was 61.43. The mean highest temperature at Montreal in July was 97.70 , at Toronto 88.98, at Greeuwich 85.87. The mean lowest temperature at Montreal in July was 53.25, at Toronto 42.86, and at Greenwich 45.80.-Morris' Essay.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

A comparison between the produce of Canada and the United States is exceedingly interesting, and the following has been prepared from the Report of the Board of Registration and Statistics :-

|  |  | Population | Total | al Acres, | Occu vate | pied Acres, culti\& uncultivated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada <br> Ohio. <br> U. States and Territories. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,842,265 \\ 1,980,427 \\ 23,263,488 \end{array}$ | 155,188,425 Not given. |  |  | 17,939,796 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17,999,493 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 803,078,970 |
| Upper Canada... <br> Lower Canada... <br> All Cannida..... <br> Ohio............ <br> United States... | No. of acres <br> wheat.No, of bushels <br> of wheat. per bushels. |  |  |  |  | Assessed value of occup'd lands. |
|  | 780,385 |  | 12675, |  | $16 \frac{14}{6}$ |  | £36,670,890 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}385,985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 3,480, |  | ${ }^{9 \frac{580}{60}}$ |  | 29,208,158 |
|  | 1,186,311 | 16,155 |  | $14 \frac{12}{8}$ |  | 65,879,651 |
|  | 1,231,487 | 14,487, |  | 12 |  | 89,689,661 |
|  | Not given. | . 100,503, |  | Not give |  | 817,683,273 |
| Upper Canada. . <br> Lower Canada.. <br> All Cannda..... <br> Ohio.. <br> United States... | Value of occupied T land per acre. |  | Total value of wheat at 4s. per bushel. |  |  | Total value of - live stook. |
|  | $\begin{array}{rr} £ 314 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 3 & 13 \\ 4 & 19 \\ 2 & 14 \end{array}$ | 47 | $\begin{array}{r} £ 2,535,124 \\ 696,069 \\ 8,231,190 \\ 2,897,470 \\ 20,100,780 \end{array}$ |  |  | £6,138,354 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 4,814,183 |
|  |  | 3 |  |  |  | 10,947,587 |
|  |  | 98 |  |  |  | 12,793,587 |
|  |  | 40 |  |  |  | 144,223,120 |

In Ohio the cities and towns are included, in Canada theyare excl uded.

> Bushels.
> The total export of wheat, in 1851, from Canada was. . 988,756
> " ". of flour, 668,623 barrels, or . . . . . . . . 8, 848,175
> Total home consumption, 5 bushels for each individual of population of $1,842,265$
> 9,211,325
> Total seed at $1 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ bushels per acre. . . ... . . ............ $1,674,466$
> Total number of bushels of wheat as per calculations. . $15,162,662$
> And per Census returns, Upper Province, 12,802,272
> Lower Province, $3,400,000$

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



Passengers booking through, are allowed to stop at the White Mountains Station, Gorham, and proceed with the same ticket-

TOUPISTS' TICKETS.
From Montreal to Quebec, White Mountains, Portland and
Boston, and vice versd, by Railway throughout,.. $\quad . . \quad \$ 12 \cdot 00$
By Railway and Steamboat, .. $\quad \because \quad \ddot{.} \quad . \quad 11 \cdot 00$
Travellers furnishing themselves with these tickets have the liberty of stopping at any station, and proceeding with the same ticket at any time during the season.
Ticket Agents for the Grand Trunk Railway,-J. W. Wheeler, 61 Commissioner Street, Montreal ; T. D. Shipman, Toronto; H. M. McKay, Niagara.

SEA BATHING-Cape Elizabeth, Saco, Rye Beach, \&e.-Return Tiekets (available for the whole summer), with liberty to stop at the White Mountains, will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland and back. Children under three years of age free : over three and under twelve, half price.

## AGRICULTURAL, \&c.

WORK FOR THF YEAR.

The following paragraphs appeared as the foot notes of our Calendar pages for 1855. We have prepared new notes for this Almanac, but as the hints suggested ia these are good and of perpetual use, we think it best to republish them.

Wont yon Janvany. - Be sure and pay attention to your live stock. Give them good warm sheds, not air tight but something more than mere shelter, Supply the troughs of sheep, horses and cattle, with common salt. Keep them and their apartments clean. Remember this as a safe standing rule in the manngement of your animnls, that clenuliness and regular good foeding is betier and much more profitable than irregular profusion. In spring your cattle will tell your neighbours of their good treatment by their healthy and hearty appearance. Take a pride in having good stock.

Wonk yon Femmetay.-Through the winter be careful of straw and conree litter. If you have more coarse fodder than is required to feed your stock, remember that every bit of it may be converted into manure, and become a source of revenue. Confine your horned eattle and sheep into separate yards ench provided with comfortable sheds. Sprend a thick layer of stram over the whole of the yards once or twice a week, and at the same time allow the hogs free access, so that the layers may be regularly and thoroughly mixed. You may find good use for all your manure, and it is a sure way of making stook profitable, and your farm pay well. Waste not, want not.

Work for March.-Don't have your farming implements to repair when you want them; look aiter these during the winter months. It is time for preparations for sugar making. If you have the means, make at least enough sugar for your own family use. 150 trees of medium growth will yield sap for 200 lbs . of sugar, 25 gallons of molasses and a barrel of vinegar. If things are orderly about your farm, the labour required in this business will scarcely be felt : you can yet do little or nothing on your land. The production of maple sugar is capable of yielding as large profits as any other branch of firm labour.

Wore for April.-Spring appronehes. Inspect your plouglis and other farming tools. A successful system of agriculture cannot be carried on without the aid of efficient implements. It is not sufficient that they be made strong but they should be of the most approved kinds. Have them constructed upon scientific prineiples, selecting those that have been fairly tested. When the snow leaves the ground, repair your fencos. Don't leave this work until the land is in order for ploughing, but get at it as soon as practicable. in spare hours of rainy weather, prepare your various seeds, always selecting the best of everything.

Wore fon Mar. - In Lower Cannda much depends on what is done this month. It should be a busy month. Reasonably to hope for a profitable crop of any thing. the ground must be well prepared, and the seed well selected. Our seasons are so variable that experience must be called to the aid of ecientific knowledge. Study beforchand, and apply yorr knowledge judiciously. Now is the time to look after the garden and orchard. No farmer should neglect these departments. They will remunerate. The interests and comforts of a family demand a good garden, and an orchard of well selected fruits adapted to your climate.

Wore for June.-Some seeds may be profitably sown in this month, but delays are dangerous. Plant corn and potatoes before the 10 th, if you can.

Remember too that carrots, parsnips, rutabaga, and other turnips, are among the most useful and profitable of products. Don't let your cattle run over your meadow lands and pastures before the ground is settled or the grass started. Calves now require attention. After the first fortnight, skimmed milk, hay tea, and flax seed jelly have been found the most profitable food that can be given to calves. Give them a little well cured bay, and a good bed of straw,

Work for July.-Hay harvest will begin shortly, but don't imagine there is nothing to be done in the mean time. Keep down weeds and exterminate thistles. Turn over long maoure or place it in large heaps in a field where it may be required, and let it ferment. Layers of alluvial soil laid through the heaps will improve both the manure and the mould, and will greatly iscrease the amount of manure. The garden requires attention, and the orchard looking after. The roads must be repaired.

Work for August. - The seasou for hay making is short and is not ended when the farmer finds some early sown grain ready for harvesting. Make hay in small cocks rather than by scattering it about too mueh. Use the revolving horse-rake if you can. It is a most efficient implement. Don'tlet your grain get too ripe before it is cut. Oat and wheat straw, if cut when dead ripe, are not as nutritidus for winter fodder. Many suppose the grain more valuable, but even if only equal, it becomes more profitable by the faet stated above. Tumips, carrots, beets and mangold wurtzel must be twiee hoed during the present month.

Wore for Sepremser. -The farmer's toils are never ended. This monthice also a busy one. A good deal of grain has to be got in, and it is necessary to watch the weather. Then if all the harvesting be done, ploughing old land, or elearing new will be required. Very little winter wheat is sown in L. C., but our advice against such may be worth noticing in the suitable time.

Worr yor Ocrobre. - Now is the time for making experiments in deep ploughing. Don't skim the surface three or four inches, but double that depth. You will soon reap the benefit. Drain your low lands. Begin your firewood chopping, and have it piled ready for drawing in winter. Thake up root crops, and let them be carefully put away. Pick out tainted potatoes. In digging let them be exposed to the air as little as possible, and to preserve them well exclude all light and air from the place where they are kept.

Work for November.-During long winter nights the farmer should pay some considerable attention to the cultivation of his mind. Agriculturalisto ought to have a preponderating influence in managing the affairs of the country. Good schools ought to receive his support. A good agrieultural periodical should be in the house of every farmer. He should have some good books of general literature. He should possess works whieh explain the theory of agriculture and the principles thereof, seientifically. The time has gone by when book learning is despised.

Wozk por Droembre. - The frugal farmer will lose no time in having his outhouses snugly repaired to protect his stock from cold and storm. In L. 0 . this is specially necessary. If animals are provided with comfortable quarters they will require much less food to carry them through the winter. Never let them be exposed to the chilling blasts of wind, snow, and sleet the invariable concomitants of our winters. Your winter's stoek of provender demands economy. Prepare rails and posts for fencing. Attend to trashing if not already done. Get up your wood for another year, and keep your house warm,

## Cheese Making from a Small Dairy.

We have received requests from reveral of our lady correspondents to write a small article on cheese making, especinlly in reference to that largo class of farmers who keep but few cows. It always gives us pleasure to comply with the requests of the ladies, especially to those who are good house keepers - know how to milk a cow, make good butter and cheese, and cultivate a tmall garden.

First rate cheese can be made from a few cows, but it is attended with more labour in proportion to the amount made, than in a larger dairy, inasmueh as the curd has to be made every morning, and placed aside till you have sufficient to maku a good sized cheese. The milk is placed in a tub and warmed to the proper temperature ( 95 deg . Fah. or about as warm es when taken from the cow,) by adding a portion of heated milk. Tha rennet is then added, the milk well stirred, and afterwards let alone till the curd is well come. The time this will occupy varies from fifteen minutes to two hours, according to the nmount of rennet, the temperature, \&o,- the botter it is put together, and the more rennet there is added, the quicker will the cheese come. As a general thing, the longer it is coming, the tenderer and sweeter will be the curd. If it comes too quickly, it is owing to an excess of lactic acid being formed from the sugar of mill, so that the curd has that hard, tough, white appearance that is the case when the curd is precipitated by vinegar, or any other acid; but if there is a very slow formation of lactic acid, the curd is gradually precipatated in flakes, is less dense, and very sweet and tender. It is then broken up quite fine, either by hand or a curd-breaker made up for the purpose, which cuts into pieces. After this, it is allowed to staud and settle. The whey is then drawn off and passed through a sieve, to remove any curd there may be in it. The curd is then placed in a strong cloth, and well pressed, to remove the whey. It is then placed in cold place, and the operation repented daily-or every other day, if the milk will keep sweet, as it will in the fall-till there is curd enough to make a cheese of the desired size. When the right quantity is obtained, the curd is all broken up very fine, salted and well mixed. In putting the curd in the vat to be pressed, a cloth sufficiently large enough to cover the whole cheese is placed in the vat, a "fillet," (usually made of sheet tin, and from three to six inches long, and sufficiently long to lap over four or five inches when placed around the cheese,) is place insdie the vat for an inch or so, and the cloth drawu up straight, so that when it is pressed the cloth will not cut it. The whole of the curd is then put in, the eloth turned over the top of it, a smooth board placed over, pressed for some time ; it is taken from under and punctured all over with a skewer, either of wood or iron. Place it in the press again until it has become sufficiently consolidated to take out of the vat without falling to pieces. It must then be tumed or inverted in the vat, and a clean cloth put around it. Place it again under the press, occasionally turning it, and putting around fresh cloths, till the cheese, when pressed, does not wet them. It is then all right, should be kept in the dairy, or some other cool, damp place, for a few days, placing a little salt around it, when it may be taken to an upper room. where it will require turning very frequently, or the side next the door will mould. Let the room be dark and well ventilated.

A cheese press may be purchased for $\$ 5$, and the cost of the vats, fillets, \&e, is very trifling; so that it is to us surprising that so few farmers, with four to ten cows, never make any cheese-not even enough for their own
oonsumption. . Good cheese sells for nearly as much as butter, and yet a cow will give, to say the last, as much again cheese as she will butter. It is true the whey is not so good to fatten hogs as the sour milk, yet it contains much nutritive matter, and is a valuable food for shonts, or a good drink for fatting hogs ; yet we think it would be more profitable to make cbeese, at the present relative price of the two articles, than butter.-Genesee' Farmer.

## Pruning Orchards.

It is a very good rule, and the nearer it is followed the better, that no shoot should be allowed to remain longer than one year on a tree, that will require removal at any future time. By observing the form which a young tree should take, and rubbing or cutting off improper or nnnecessary shoots in time, any severe proning at a subsequent period, may be entirely avoided. Hence, the remark has much truth in it, that pruning saws aud axes should never enter an orchard-which is strictly correct in all cases, provided the needless shoots have been lopped in time, when the work may be done with the pocket-knife only. A very common error is to allow the growth of too many branches, the result of which is they become over-crowded, a part die, the leaves and new growth are small and imperfect, and as a necessary consequence, the fruit is halt grown and stunted. The head should therefore be left open, the branches few, and so eveuly distributed through space, that none shall be crowded, and all subjected to the action of air and sunshme, and all continue thrifty and vigorous. A moderate share of care and attention to these particulars might be made to give a very different report of our orchards, from that now presented by the great mass of apples sold in market. Larger prices, larger crops, and better satisfied purchasers, would be the result ;-and most strikingly so, provided good cultivation were given in connectiou with judicious pruning.

Now is the time that young orchards should be examined and treated in the way we have pointed out.-Country Gentleman.

Hoeing Corn.-Some ask how many times it is best to hoe corn and other crops. The best answer to that question was given us a few days since by a farmer whom we had observed often at work in a field of corn in sight of our window. In going over the piece with him and remarking the remarkable growth, we asked him how many times he usually hoed his corn. Why, said he, "I do as I was brought up by my father to do. He never had any particular number of times, but hoed it all he could. I find it grows faster, and stands dry weather better, the oflener it is hoed." This is the philosophy of culture; stir the ground. The direction for early and good crops, after the projer previous preparation, would be to stir the ground. Crops are like animals-they need petting and care. A friend wis remarking to us, one evening, the difference in the growth of the melons and vines in a neighhor's garden and his own, side by side fof the same kind of soil, and both rich, with the same kind of preparation for the seed, and the seed sown at the same time. The neighbor's melons were in blossom, while his own, he said, were but three or four inches in height. The difference has been produced by the constant labor and care of the gardener in stirring the ground and regulating the amount of sun and shade, air and moisture they received.-Hampshire Express.

Cabinet Pudding.-Take 6 penny sponge cakes, 1 oz . of Ratifias, 1 oz . candied peel of lemon, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. sugar, 6 eggs ; add to it 1 quart of milk, stick the mould or basin with raisins, and boil it for an hour and a quarter, and send it to table with wine sauce.-Regert Street. strue itaing ik for se, at roner.
it no will oung 10ots ided. ould I the with f too die, nsee be that
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and ays I in the his He ind his ind the n 8 nd Nn

#  WHOLESALE AND BETALD. <br> <br> EVERY DESCRIPTION OF 

 <br> <br> EVERY DESCRIPTION OF}

## Carpetings, Druggets, Hearth Rugs and Mats, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, ALSO, FLOOR OIL CLOTMSs

(From 18 inches to 8 yards wide,) in a variety of qualities and styles; forming altogether the most extensive assortment in mitioli america.
 (WHOLESALE ONLIT,)

Includes the usual supply of

## Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Silks,



> MTRTNIMLCNMS \& SIVATLITS WATBTES. -ALSO, -

A constant supply of STE AMB OATS furnishings.
TEERMS LIBERAL.
R. CAMPPBELL \& Co.,

Corner of St. Frangois Xavier and St. Sacrement Streets, MONTREAL.

## ALFRĖD SAVAGE \& C0,

## CRETM

## NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

## 


Have always on hand, in addition to a general assortment of the above,
Fine Turkey and other Sponges,
London Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soaps, Tinfoil,
Pewter and Glass Syringes, Breast Pumps, Feeding Bottles, Nipple Shields,
Hutchinson's Trusses, Hutchinson's Enema Apparatus.

## HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Blane's Old English Gargling Oil, Black Oils, Punderson's Condition Powders, Horse Blisters, \&c., \&c.
Medicinal Cod Liver Oit, guaranteed pure and'fresh, atways on hand, by the barrel or in bottles.
Lamp Oil, Salad Oil, Dye Woods, \&c. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds-our own importation.

## Suvage's German Baking Nowders,

Decidedly superior to any thing else for making Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, Cakes, \&c. As several imitations of the article are being offered for sale, the public are requested to be particular in asking for SAYAGE'S. A large commision to Country dealers.

## ALFRED SAVAGE \& CO.,

Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## DRY GOODS LSTABLISIIMENT



 990, late 204, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

# M'DUNIOOCH, MUUR \& CO, Silk Mercers and Hosiers, General Importers of British and Foreign <br> DRY GOODS, \&o., 

Muir's Building, No. 185 Notre Dame Street, East End, near the French Church,
montreal.
M•D., M. \& Co., have constantly on hand, and offer for Sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, an extensive

Assortment of-

French Merinos
Do Ribbons
Artificial Flowers
Do Feathers
Parasols \& Umberollas
Sewed Muslin and Lace Sleeves
Do Collars and
Ohemizettes
Muslin Bands
Hosiery
Alexandré Kid Gloves
Riding Gametlets

Callicoes and Shirtings
Printed Muslins
Do Barages
Do De Laines
Brocade Silks
Irikh Tabinetts
Moire Antiques Orape, Satin and Broche Shawls Spun Silk Tartans Henriettas Cobourgs Cashmeres

Also, Gents' Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Lamb's Wool and Merino Vests, Drawers and Under Dresses. Boys, and Girls' do. do. Silk Thread; Merino, Cotton and Balbriggan Hose and half Hose. SHAWLS OF EVERY VARIETY. Black and Coloured Visites and Mantles. Laces and Sewed Work; de., dec, de.,

## AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## Staple Dry Goods, Small Wares \& Trimmings,

##  of the best materials and finish.

M'D., M. \& Oo, avail themselves of this opportunity of returning their grateful thanks for the distinguished and liberal support they have received sinee they commenced business, and to acquaint their customersthe Canadian farmers and visitors from a distance-that they have received their supply of goods direet from the cheapest markets, in a way which insures to their customers the latest styles, and goods of approved taste and superior quality.
ONLY ONE PRICE, --THEIR TERMS ARE CASH.
N. B.-Orders from a distance promptly and faithfully executed.

## MONTREAL

## MTDICAT \#AIT,

 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.THE PROPRIETORS of the above House, desirous of establishing the MEDICAL HALL as a

## FAMILY DRUG EMPORIUM,

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