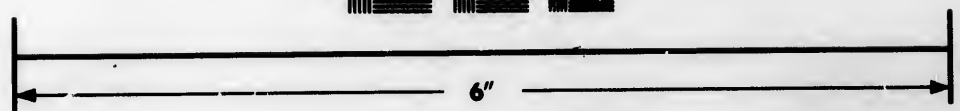
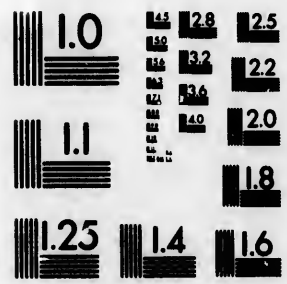


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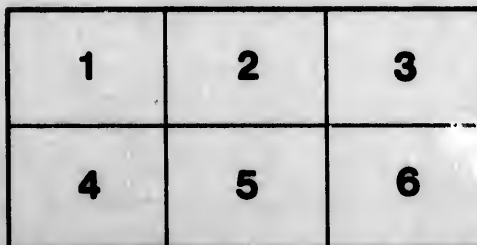
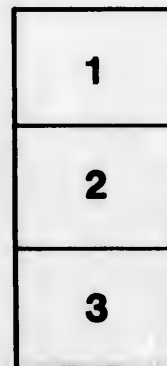
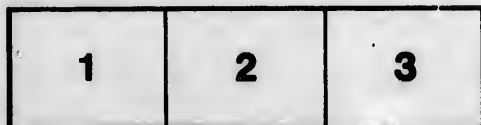
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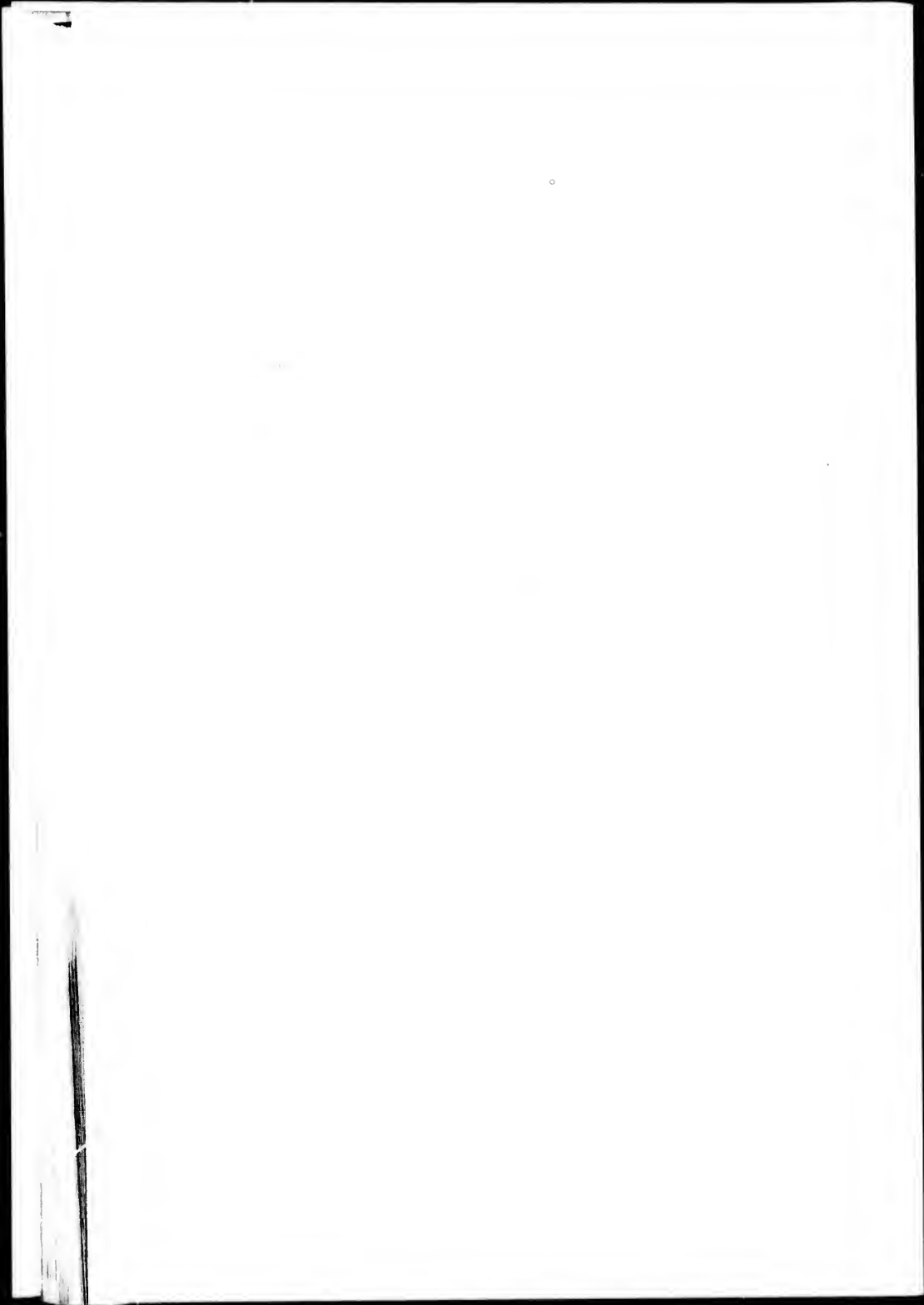
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FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.



The Ottawa Citizen

ALMANAC,

FOR

1867,

Containing much Interest and Useful Information.

Issued as a Supplement to "The Ottawa Citizen," Dec. 7, 1866.

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN"

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

EPOCHS.

The year 528 of the Jewish Era begins Sept. 30. | The 31st of Queen Victoria's Reign begins June 20
 The year 1284 of the Mahometan Era begins May 5 | The 29nd of the Indep. of the U. S. begins July 4

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number.....	6	Dominical Letter.....	F
Epact.....	25	Roman Indiction.....	10
Solar Cycle.....	28	Julian Period.....	6580

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, &c.

Circumcision.....	January	1	Low Sunday.....	April	23
Epiphany.....	January	6	Rogation.....	May	26
Septuagesima Sunday.....	February	17	Ascension Day.....	June	30
Quinquagesima.....	March	2	Whit Sunday.....	June	9
Ash Wednesday.....	"	6	Trinity.....	"	16
First Sunday in Lent.....	"	10	Corpus Christi.....	"	20
Annunciation.....	"	25	St. Peter and St. Paul.....	"	29
Palm Sunday.....	April	14	All Saints Day.....	Nov	1
Good Friday.....	"	19	Advent Sunday.....	Dec	1
Easter Sunday.....	"	21	Christmas Day.....	"	25

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS.

New Years day; Epiphany; Annunciation; Good Friday; Ascension Day; Corpus Christi; St. Peter and St. Paul; All Saints; Christmas Day; Sundays; and all days set apart for fast or thanksgiving by Proclamation.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1867 there will be four Eclipses—two of the Sun, and two of the Moon,

- I.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 6th., invisible in Canada.
- II.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 30th., visible in Central America.
- III.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 28th. and 29th., invisible in Canada.
- IV.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 19th., invisible in Canada.

The changes in the Moon's phases in this Almanac are calculated for Ottawa, but by allowing the following differences the times of change may be noted at other places, viz: London, C. W. 24 minutes. Toronto, 14 m. and Kingston, 3m. earlier; Montreal 10m., and Quebec 16m. later than Ottawa time.

JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Jan. 5	New Moon	7 25 a.m.
" 13	First Quarter	11 29 a.m.
" 20	Full Moon	2 31 a.m.
" 27	Last Quarter	9 43 a.m.

1 T	Circumcision	1757
2 W	Calcutta captured	1691
3 T	London streets first lighted by lamps	1862
4 F	Amazon steamer burnt at sea	1827
5 S	Duke of York died	1837
6 S	Epiphany. Twelfth Day	1815
7 T	Battle of New Orleans	1815
8 T	Prince Albert, Victor of Wales born	1844
9 W	Pitt's Income Tax imposed	1799
10 T	Penny Postage commenced	1840
11 F	First Lottery established	1562
12 J	Coronation of Queen Elizabeth	1859
13 M	1st after Epiphany	1854
14 M	Chinese rebels captured Nankin	1858
15 W	Battle of Corunna	1809
16 T	King Charles I tried	1649
17 F	Coldad Rodrigo captured	1812
18 S	First English Parliament	1265
19 S	2nd after Epiphany	1792
20 M	Louis XVI beheaded	1793
21 T	Council of war at Paris	1854
22 W	William Pitt died	1806
23 T	Frederick the Great born	1712
24 F	Princess Royal married	1858
25 S	Council of Trent decrees confirmed by Pope	1564
26 S	3rd after Epiphany	1858
27 M	Kalifat invested by Russians	1824
28 T	George III died	1820
29 W	Charles I beheaded	1649
30 T	Massacre of Glencoe	1659

FEBRUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Feb. 4	New Moon	1 11 p.m.
" 11	First Quarter	8 26 p.m.
" 18	Full Moon	2 36 p.m.
" 26	Last Quarter	6 28 p.m.

1 F	Battle of Brienne	1814
2 S	Purification of B. V. M.	1814
3 S	4th after Epiphany	1814
4 M	Stoppage of the United States Bank	1840
5 T	Victoria Cross founded	1856
6 W	Death of Charles II	1812
7 T	Charles Dickens born	1812
8 F	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded	1587
9 S	Union of Upper and Lower Canada	1841
10 S	5th after Epiphany	1812
11 M	Washington born	1732
12 T	Lady Jane Gray beheaded	1555
13 W	Sir William Blackstone died	1769
14 T	St Valentine	1814
15 F	National debt of England commenced	1800
16 S	Dr. Kane, Arctic explorer, died	1857
17 S	Septuagesima	1814
18 M	Canada Settled	1584
19 T	Explosion of Lamball colliery	1887
20 W	American Independence acknowledged	1787
21 T	Trinidad taken by Abercrombie	1781
22 F	Barry died	1806
23 S	Speke announced discovery source of Nile	1868
24 S	Septuagesima	1814
25 M	St. Christopher Wren died	1723
26 T	Thomas Moore died	1832
27 W	Wellington's victory over Soult	1814
28 T	Treaty of Amiens	1802

MARCH.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
March 6	New Moon	4 24 a.m.
" 13	First Quarter	3 43 a.m.
" 20	Full Moon	8 51 a.m.
" 28	Last Quarter	2 41 a.m.

1 F	St. David's Day	1791
2 S	John Wesley died	1791
3 S	Quinquagesima Sunday	1850
4 M	Menai Tubular Bridge opened	1850
5 T	Covent Garden Theatre burnt	1850
6 W	Ash Wednesday	1854
7 T	Smith O'Brien pardoned	1844
8 F	Bernadotte died	1844
9 S	Rizzio assassinated	1566
10 S	1st Sunday in Lent [P of Wales married	1864
11 M	Baltic Fleet Reviewed	1854
12 T	Treaty between France, Britain and Turkey	1854
13 W	Gustavus IV dethroned	1809
14 T	Victor Emmanuel born	1820
15 F	Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans	1781
16 S	Prince Imperial (France), born	1853
17 S	2nd Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day	1853
18 M	Princess Louisa born	1854
19 T	French Army left for the East	1854
20 W	Sir Isaac Newton died	1727
21 T	Sir Ralph Abercrombie Killed	1801
22 F	Earl of Lancaster beheaded	1852
23 S	Duke of Parma assassinated	1854
24 S	3rd Sunday in Lent	1854
25 M	3,500 Chinese Rebels beheaded at Canton	1819
26 T	Duke of Cambridge born	1807
27 W	Slave Trade abolished by Parliament	1807
28 T	Raphael born	1483
29 F	Swedenborg died	1772
30 S	Allied Sovereigns enter Paris	1814
31 S	4th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday	1854

APRIL.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
April 4	New Moon	4 52 p.m.
" 11	First Quarter	10 00 a.m.
" 18	Full Moon	6 02 p.m.
" 26	Last Quarter	6 54 p.m.

1 M	Expedition to North Pole sailed	1816
2 T	Battle of Copenhagen	1801
3 W	Richmond taken by Grant	1865
4 T	British Fleet called for the Baltic	1855
5 F	Stow died	1805
6 S	Battle of Shiloh	1862
7 M	5th Sunday in Lent. Prince Leopold born	1852
8 M	Earl of Chatham died	1778
9 T	Lord Bacon died	1626
10 W	Great Chartist demonstration	1848
11 T	Napoleon abdicated	1814
12 F	Gold discovered in Australia	1851
13 S	Catholic Emancipation passed	1829
14 S	6th Sunday in Lent. Lincoln assassinated	1865
15 M	Matiny at Spithead	1791
16 T	Victory of Colliedon	1746
17 W	Napoleon III visited England	1858
18 T	American Revolution	1776
19 T	Good Friday	1854
20 F	Emperor of France born	1808
21 S	Easter Sunday	1854
22 S	Odesa bombarded	1854
23 T	St. George's Day. Shakespeare died	1616
24 W	Brazil discovered	1500
25 T	Princess Alice born	1843
26 F	Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay	1770
27 S	Battle of York, U. C.	1813
28 S	Low Sunday	1854
29 M	War with France declared	1803
30 T	Washington first President of the U. States	1789

May 4
" 10
" 15 a.m.
" 24

1 W	St. Andrew's Day	1791
2 T	John Wesley died	1791
3 F	Quinquagesima Sunday	1850
4 S	Menai Tubular Bridge opened	1850
5 M	Covent Garden Theatre burnt	1850
6 W	Ash Wednesday	1854
7 T	Smith O'Brien pardoned	1844
8 F	Bernadotte died	1844
9 S	Rizzio assassinated	1566
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27 W	Slave Trade abolished by Parliament	1807
28 T	Raphael born	1483
29 F	Swedenborg died	1772
30 S	Allied Sovereigns enter Paris	1814
31 F	4th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday	1854

June 2-N
" 9-F
" 16-F
" 26-L

1 S	Lord's Day	1854
2 M	1st after Pentecost	1854
3 M	Harvest	1854
4 T	Lord's Day	1854
5 W	Battle of Tewkesbury	1471
6 T	Cavour	1805
7 F	Reform	1805
8 S	Seven	1805
9 M	Whit	1805
10 M	First of June	1805
11 T	King's Day	1805
12 W	Island	1805
13 T	Battle of Tewkesbury	1471
14 F	Battle of Tewkesbury	1471
15 S	Magna	1805
16 M	Trinity	1805
17 M	John's Day	1805
18 T	Battle of Tewkesbury	1471
19 W	Inglo J	1805
20 T	Corpus	1805
21 F	Battle of Tewkesbury	1471
22 S	Trial of	1805
23 S	1st after	1805
24 M	St. John	1805
25 T	Battle of Tewkesbury	1471
26 W	George	1805
27 T	Dr. Dod	1805
28 F	Queen	1805
29 S	St. Peter	1805
30 S	2nd after	1805

[1867

MAY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	h. m.
May 4—New Moon.....	2 34 a.m.
" 10—First Quarter.....	5 00 p.m.
" 18—Full Moon.....	8 48 a.m.
" 24—Last Quarter.....	0 19 p.m.

1 W	St. Philip's and St. James' Day.....	
2 T	Camden, the Historian, born.....	1651
3 F	Jamaica discovered.....	1495
4 S	Seringapatam taken.....	1799
5 S	2nd Sunday after Easter.....	
6 M	Oswego taken by the British.....	1814
7 T	Napoleon 1st made Consul.....	1802
8 W	Battle of Rio Grande.....	1848
9 T	Columbus sailed from Cadiz.....	1501
10 F	Battle of Spotsylvania.....	1863
11 S	Mutineers reached Delhi.....	1857
12 S	3rd Sunday after Easter.....	
13 M	Anne Boleyn beheaded.....	1535
14 T	Vaccination first tried.....	1798
15 W	Daniel O'Connell died.....	1847
16 T	Battle of Albuera.....	1811
17 F	Talleyrand died.....	1838
18 S	Legion of Honor (French) established.....	1802
19 S	4th Sunday after Easter.....	
20 M	Columbus died.....	1506
21 T	Lafayette died.....	1834
22 W	Sir John Franklin sailed.....	1845
23 T	Baronet first created in England.....	1611
24 F	Queen's Birthday.....	
25 S	Princess Helena born.....	1848
26 S	Rogation Sunday.....	
27 M	The Venerable Bede died.....	735
28 T	William Pitt born.....	1759
29 W	Restoration of Charles II.....	1660
30 T	Ascension Day.....	
31 F	Mutiny at Lucknow.....	1857

JULY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	h. m.
July 1—New Moon.....	4 44 p.m.
" 8—First Quarter.....	0 07 p.m.
" 16—Full Moon.....	2 52 p.m.
" 24—Last Quarter.....	9 28 a.m.
" 30—New Moon.....	11 39 p.m.

1 M	Battle of the Boyne.....	1690
2 T	Sir Robt Peel killed.....	1850
3 W	Battle of Gettysburgh.....	1863
4 T	Virginia discovered.....	1584
5 F	Battle of Sedgemoor.....	1685
6 S	Sir Thomas Moore beheaded.....	1585
7 S	3rd after Trinity.....	
8 M	Siege of Gibraltar.....	1779
9 T	Edmund Burke died.....	1797
10 W	London bridge burnt.....	1212
11 T	Duke and Duchess of Kent married.....	1818
12 F	Crimea evacuated.....	1856
13 S	Great riot in New York.....	1807
14 S	4th after Trinity.....	
15 M	Napoleon surrendered.....	1815
16 T	Sir Joshua Reynolds born.....	1723
17 W	Charlotte Corday executed.....	1793
18 T	Battle of Vienna.....	1683
19 F	Battle of Hallidown Hill.....	1338
20 S	Spanish Armada off the coast of England.....	1588
21 S	5th after Trinity.....	
22 M	Battle of Salamanca.....	1812
23 T	Upper and Lower Canada united.....	1840
24 W	Gibraltar taken by Rooke.....	1704
25 T	French revolution.....	1833
26 F	London cab strike.....	1883
27 S	Battle of Talavera.....	1809
28 S	6th after Trinity.....	
29 M	Mary Queen of Scots married Darnley.....	1565
30 T	Archdeacon Paley born.....	1748
31 W	St. Helena discovered.....	1602

JUNE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	h. m.
June 2—New Moon.....	10 08 a.m.
" 9—First Quarter.....	1 33 a.m.
" 16—Full Moon.....	11 50 p.m.
" 24—Last Quarter.....	0 23 a.m.

1 S	Lord Howe's victory.....	1794
2 S	1st after Ascension.....	
3 M	Harvey, physician died.....	1658
4 T	Lord Chancellor Eldon born.....	1751
5 W	Battle of Stony Creek.....	1818
6 T	Qouvour died.....	1861
7 F	Reform Bill passed.....	1832
8 S	Seven Bishops sent to the Tower.....	1688
9 S	Whit Sunday.....	
10 M	First Council of Nice called.....	319
11 T	King George I died.....	1727
12 W	Island of Malta taken.....	1798
13 T	Battle of Marengo.....	1800
14 T	Battle of Naseby.....	1645
15 F	Magna Charta signed.....	1215
16 S	Trinity.....	
17 M	John Wesley born.....	1703
18 T	Battle of Waterloo.....	1815
19 W	Inigo Jones died.....	1609
20 T	Corpus Christi. Queen Victoria as. throne.....	1837
21 F	Battle of Vinegar Hill.....	1798
22 S	Trial of Queen Caroline commenced.....	1820
23 S	1st after Trinity.....	
24 M	St. John Baptist.....	
25 T	Battle of Bannockburn.....	1314
26 W	George IV died.....	1830
27 T	Dr. Dodd executed.....	1777
28 F	Queen Victoria crowned.....	1838
29 S	St. Peter.....	
30 S	2nd after Trinity.....	

AUGUST.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	h. m.
August 7—First Quarter.....	2 04 a.m.
" 15—Full Moon.....	5 34 a.m.
" 22—Last Quarter.....	4 18 p.m.
" 29—Full Moon.....	8 00 a.m.

1 T	Emancipation of slaves.....	1834
2 F	Reciprocity Treaty ratified.....	1854
3 S	Bank of England founded.....	1732
4 S	7th after Trinity.....	
5 M	James VI escaped Gorrie plot.....	1600
6 T	Prince Alfred born.....	1844
7 W	Louis Philippe pro. King of France.....	1830
8 T	Marshal Ney shot.....	1815
9 F	Ashburton Treaty concluded.....	1842
10 S	Greenwich Observatory founded.....	1675
11 S	8th after Trinity.....	
12 M	George IV born.....	1762
13 T	Queen Adelaide born.....	1792
14 W	First book printed.....	1457
15 T	Sir Walter Scott born.....	1771
16 F	Gas light first introduced.....	1807
17 S	Frederick the Great died.....	1758
18 S	9th after Trinity.....	
19 M	Royal George sunk.....	1732
20 T	Queen of Oude arrived in London.....	1856
21 W	William IV born.....	1765
22 T	Battle of Bosworth.....	1485
23 F	Peace Congress at Frankfort.....	1850
24 S	First eruption of Mount Vesuvius.....	79
25 S	10th after Trinity.....	
26 M	Prince Albert born.....	1819
27 T	Julius Cæsar landed in England B. C.....	53
28 W	Hobespierre executed.....	1794
29 T	John the Baptist beheaded.....	
30 F	Louis Philippe died.....	1850
31 S	Bunyan died.....	1688

h. m.
4 34 a.m.
3 43 a.m.
3 51 a.m.
2 41 a.m.

1791

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1859

1865

1791

1746

1850

1775

1808

1854

1840

1843

1770

1813

1808

U. States. 1798

SEPTEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Sept. 5	—First Quarter	6 27 p.m.
" 15	—Full Moon	7 29 p.m.
" 21	—Last Quarter	10 04 p.m.
" 27	—New Moon	6 37 p.m.

1 S	11th after Trinity	1666
2 M	Great fire in London	1666
3 T	Oliver Cromwell died	1659
4 W	Battle of Worcester	1651
5 T	1st American Congress	1774
6 F	Warsaw taken	1831
7 S	Dr Johnson born	1709
8 M	1st after Trinity	1812
9 W	turning of San Sebastian	1812
10 T	James IV of Scotland slain at Flodden	1513
11 F	Humson the pue born	1704
12 S	George of Vienna killed	1658
13 M	General Wolfe killed	1759
14 W	George of Wellington died	1830
15 T	1st after Trinity	1812
16 F	Annamor Cooper died	1861
17 S	Bill of Ambleton	1862
18 M	King George I landed	1714
19 W	Battle of Polcifers	1854
20 T	Battle of Chickamauga	1863
21 F	Battle of Preston	1746
22 S	1st after Trinity	1812
23 M	Charles I deposed	1649
24 W	Byronet introduced in British army	1803
25 T	Porson died	1809
26 F	Clarkson died	1810
27 S	Battle of Busaco	1810
28 M	Lucknow taken	1857
29 W	1st after Trinity	1812
30 T	George Whitehead died	1770

OCTOBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Oct. 5	—First Quarter	1 13 p.m.
" 13	—Full Moon	8 20 a.m.
" 20	—Last Quarter	4 13 a.m.
" 27	—New Moon	7 59 a.m.

1 T	Peace of Amiens	1814
2 W	Amiral Keppel died	1780
3 T	Battle of Waterburgh	1818
4 T	Belgian independence declared	1830
5 F	Turkey declared war against Russia	1853
6 S	1st after Trinity	1812
7 M	Edinburgh Light-house completed	1759
8 T	Wellington crossed the Bidassoa	1813
9 W	Trenches opened in Fort Sebastopol	1854
10 T	Crawford and Porter died	1822
11 F	Canova died	1822
12 S	America discovered by Columbus	1492
13 M	1st after Trinity. Brock killed	1812
14 W	Battle of Jena	1806
15 T	Murat executed	1815
16 F	English House of Parliament burned	1831
17 S	Sir Philip Sydney killed	1687
18 M	Dean Swift died	1743
19 W	Battle of Leipzig	1813
20 T	1st after Trinity	1812
21 F	Battle of Trafalgar	1805
22 S	Moscow retaken by Russians	1812
23 M	Irish rebellion	1641
24 W	Edict of Nantes revoked	1685
25 T	Battle of Salankava	1864
26 F	Cholera first appeared in England	1817
27 S	1st after Trinity	1812
28 M	St. Simon and Jude	1867
29 W	Clavignac died	1860
30 T	Earl Dundonald died	1860
31 F	Luther's Reform commenced	1517

NOVEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Nov. 4	—First Quarter	9 23 a.m.
" 11	—Full Moon	8 05 p.m.
" 18	—Last Quarter	0 01 p.m.
" 25	—New Moon	0 07 a.m.

1 F	11th after Trinity	1812
2 S	All Souls	1669
3 S	2nd after Trinity	1812
4 M	Russians defeated at Olanitz	1863
5 T	Battle of Inkermann	1854
6 W	Gustavus Adolphus killed	1632
7 T	Sikhs defeated at Mooltan	1849
8 F	Milton died	1674
9 S	Prince of Wales born	1841
10 S	3rd after Trinity	1812
11 M	Battle of Camperdown	1797
12 T	Montreal taken	1837
13 W	Battle of Sherburne	1812
14 T	Battle of Smolnya	1812
15 F	Earl of Chatham born	1708
16 S	National Volunteer Association Established	1859
17 S	4th after Trinity	1812
18 S	Funeral of Duke of Wellington	1852
19 M	Napoleon I crowned	1804
20 W	Chatterton born	1752
21 T	Princess Royal born	1840
22 F	Battle of Breslau	1757
23 S	J. H. Knox died	1873
24 S	23d after Trinity	1812
25 M	Havelock died	1857
26 W	William capitulated at Kars	1855
27 T	Princess Mar. of Cambridge born	1843
28 F	Washington Irving died	1859
29 S	Walsby died	1830
30 S	Russ a Massacre at Sinope	1853

DECEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Dec. 4	—First Quarter	5 16 a.m.
" 11	—Full Moon	7 05 a.m.
" 17	—Last Quarter	10 30 p.m.
" 25	—New Moon	6 25 p.m.

1 S	1st in Advent	1812
2 T	Herman Cortes died	1547
3 T	Battle of Rhenishden	1805
4 T	Cardinal Richelieu died	1642
5 F	Columbus discovered Hayti	1492
6 S	1st in Advent	1812
7 M	Rebels defeated at Turvino	1837
8 T	2nd in Advent	1812
9 W	Gustavus Adolphus born	1622
10 T	Charles the Twelfth killed	1718
11 W	Louis Napoleon elected President	1848
12 T	N. Zealand discovered	1642
13 F	St. of Fredericksburgh	1862
14 S	Prince Consort died	1861
15 S	3rd in Advent	1812
16 M	George Whitefield born	1714
17 W	First Lower Canadian Parliament	1792
18 T	General Bolivar died	1830
19 F	Tycho Brahe born	1546
20 S	Napoleon proclaimed President	1848
21 S	Battle of Persepolis	1846
22 M	4th in Advent	1812
23 W	Henry Duke of Guise assassinated	1588
24 T	Treaty of Ghent	1814
25 W	Christmas	1812
26 T	St. Stephen	1812
27 F	St. John the Evangelist	1812
28 S	Innocent	1812
29 S	1st after Christmas	1812
30 M	The Pretender died	1716
31 T	Battle of Stone River	1862

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THE SUN—THE ZODIAC—THE YEAR.

The Sun regulates the beginning, duration and ending of the year. There is nothing in the Heavens to mark the beginning or ending of any season—the beginning or ending of the year, for instance. A year is a division of time which has been observed from early ages. The length of the year in early ages was unknown, and many attempts were made to discover its true length; and in fact it required all the learning of astronomers for many centuries to determine the length of the year; and till this was determined, no accurate rules could be laid down for the measurement of time.

Early observers noted the path of the Sun, and remarked that it took a certain number of days in his journey from being in one particular position in the Heavens till it returned to the same; or nearly the same, position again. An imaginary circle was traced out as the Sun's path, and it was observed that it passed many clusters or particular groups of stars, twelve of which were particularly noticed, and the outline of some objects having reference to the state of the Earth—the labor of the husbandman, hunting, &c.—at the particular time of the Sun's passing through them, was drawn so as to include each group. The circle thus traced out was called the Zodiac, because the greater number of the divisions, or clusters, or constellations into which it was divided were those of animals; it was also called the animal's circle, and the twelve constellations are called the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and to each of these signs is affixed a character. It is now uncertain who invented the Zodiac; but there are reasons for supposing that it may have originated with the Assyrians. The signs are represented by the goat, Capricornus; the water-bearer, Aquarius; the fisher, Pisces; the ram, Aries; the bull, Taurus; the twins, Gemini; the crab, Cancer; the lion, Leo; the virgin, Virgo; the balance, Libra; the scorpion, Scorpio; and the archer, Sagittarius. At the beginning of the year the Sun appears to be travelling in Capricornus, from whence it passes into Aquarius, and thence into the other, each sign corresponding to one of the months. The year is thus divided into twelve parts, and these are again grouped into four periods, namely: Spring, from the time of the Sun entering the sign Aries, when the days and nights are equal all over the world, passing through Taurus and Gemini. Summer includes Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and reckons from June 21st, which is the Summer solstice—solstice from sol, the Sun, and sto, to stand—the Sun appearing to stand still at the time of the solstice, and the days to be nearly the same length for a few days before and after. Autumn includes Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius; and Winter includes the time the Sun is in Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, and includes the period of three months from the 21st of December, the day of the Winter solstice.

The year is therefore the duration of time during which the Sun passes through the twelve degrees of the Zodiac. The time is now known to be 365 days, 6 hours and 49 minutes, nearly. The ordinary year is considered to consist of 365 days; it is therefore too short by nearly six hours; and if every year was considered 365 days, it would lead to great confusion; for instance, in process of time, the vernal equinox would happen upon every day of the civil year. Now, four times 6 hours is 24 hours, and therefore to keep the year nearly right, every fourth year has one day added to it, or, it has 366 days. This year is called Bissextile, or leap year, and makes up the loss, but does not correct the year exactly; six hours every year is too much by 11 minutes, so, in every four years the excess amounts to 44 minutes, or to a whole day in 130 years. We are indebted to Julius Cæsar for this arrangement, and consequently this year is called the Julian year. This additional day every four years is called an intercalary day. It was formerly ordered to be added on the 24th of February, which was the sixth day (sextile) before the calendar, or 1st day of March. The 24th day was counted twice (bis) and thus we have the origin of bissextile. It is now always added to the month of February, which month in leap year contains 29 days. This mode of reckoning continued for 1292 years, to the year 1583, and the year began ten days later than it ought to have done; consequently, the seasons were wrong with respect to the months, and the equinoxes and solstices happened ten days before their respective days. The vernal equinox, for instance, on March 10. Very great inconvenience followed. It affected the times fixed for Easter and other moveable feasts, and very many were the attempts to make it right. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII gave an order that after the 4th of October, ten days should be omitted, so that the day following the 4th of October was called the 15th. By this means the then error of which, in the interval between the years 325 and 1582, represented very nearly the accumulation of errors arising

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from the excess of the Julian correction of six hours, was rectified. In order to correct the calendar for future years it was arranged that at certain periods the intercalary day of the Julian correction should be omitted. Thus the years 1700, 1800, 1900 are, according to the Julian correction of the calendar leap years, being divisible by four, but in these years the intercalary day is to be omitted; they are to be common years. The year 2000 is to be leap year, with 366 days; 2100, 2200, 2300 are not to be leap years, and so on for succeeding centuries. This mode of keeping the calendar nearly correct is very simple. It corrects the inaccuracy arising from the Julian correction by omitting the intercalary days in the space of 400 years. It is interesting to ascertain the error yet remaining. It amounts to 2h. 16m. 16s. nearly in 400 years, or one day in 4237 years. It is not worth while to make any further arrangement to correct this, as neglecting it the error will be less than one day till the year 5819. In honor of Pope Gregory this form is sometimes called the Gregorian year. It was at once adopted in all Catholic countries, but in England the change was not introduced till the year 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days, and an Act of Parliament was passed that eleven days should be omitted in the month of September. In 1752, on September 2d, the Julian method ceased, and the next day instead of being called the 3rd was called the 14th, and at the same time the 1st of January was declared to be the 1st day of the year. Russia still retains the Julian method, and since the eleven days were omitted the Sun has gained another day, so that there are now twelve days difference between Russian dates and our own, or between the old and new styles.

THE MOON—HER PHASES—LUNAR MONTH—LUNAR YEAR.

THE MOON like the planets, is an opaque body, shining by the light she receives from the Sun; if she shone by her own light she would always appear full. Her average distance from the Earth is about 239,000 miles; and this would be her constant distance if she moved in a circle; but, in consequence of her orbit or revolution being elliptical, she is at times 13,000 miles nearer, when she is in perigee, and 13,000 miles further, when she is said to be in apogee. In consequence of this revolution round the earth she is at times in a straight line joining the Sun and the Earth and between these bodies. In this position she is said to be in conjunction with the Sun, and as her dark side is towards the Earth we cannot see her, and it is new moon. When in her path round the Earth she is removed a little from the line joining the Earth and Sun, we see a very small portion of her illuminated surface, as a streak of light, in the shape of a beautiful crescent. As she advances in her course round the Earth this crescent momentarily increases till she completes one-fourth part of her revolution. Then we can see one half of her illuminated surface, but half is still hidden from us. At this stage of the Moon's course she is said to be entering her First Quarter. As she still further advances around the Earth, the bright part increases till, when she has completed one half of her course, and when she is in the line joining the Sun and the Earth continued beyond the Earth, we see the whole of her surface enlightened, and it is Full Moon; the Second Quarter. In this position the Earth is situated between the Moon and the Sun, and she is said to be in opposition to the Sun. After this she removes from the line joining the Earth and the Sun, and we see less and less of her enlightened side till, on completion of three-fourths of her revolution, we see her again as a Half-Moon. This is the Third Quarter; constantly then the angle between the lines joining the Earth and the Moon, and the Earth and the Sun decreases, and less of her bright surface is seen and more of her dark surface is presented to us, till again the whole is dark, when there is no angle between the line joining the Earth and the Moon, and it is New Moon again. The length of time in which the Moon passes through the Signs of the Zodiac is about 27d. 8h; but between one New Moon and another, or between one conjunction of the Sun and Moon and another is a little more than 29½ days—forming a lunar month. The Moon is much smaller than the Earth. It would require fifty globes the size of the Moon to make one of the same magnitude as the Earth. Passing through the whole Zodiac in her monthly course, she approaches and passes remarkable stars and planets, by which means these stars and planets may become generally known. Some nations still make the year to consist of twelve lunations. This is called the lunar year; it contains 354 days, and is, consequently, shorter than the solar year by eleven days. This method was adopted by the Jews at a very early period. The Jewish year is, in fact, a lunar solar year. The months are lunar, being founded on the lunar cycle of nineteen years; every nineteenth year

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- I.—MERCUR Evening Star
- II.—VENUS Morning Star
- III.—MARS
- IV.—JUPITER
- V.—SATURN Evening Star
- VI.—URANUS
- VII.—NEPTUNE Evening Star

- January — 23 c
- February — 22 c
- March — 30 c
- April — 40 c
- May — 51 c
- June — 61 c
- July — 66 c
- August — 66 c
- Sept'r — 67 c
- October — 45 c
- Nov'r — 36 c
- Dec'r — 28 c

These averages are nearly correct and considered equivalent

therefore, they come to the same date in the solar year. The lunar cycle contains 225 lunations, which are divided into twelve years of twelve months and seven of thirteen months; the latter are termed embolismic, that is, intercalated. The Jewish year is of three kinds—perfect, imperfect, and common. The perfect year has 365 days, and is when the Months Hesvan and Kislev have each thirty days. The imperfect year has 353 days, when the months Hesvan and Kislev have only 29 days. The common year has 354 days, when the month Hesvan has 29 and Kislev 30 days. The modern Jews have an additional month in each seven years out of every nineteen, and add nothing to the other years. The year with this month is called embolismic. It is formed by introducing an intercalary month following Adar, or second Adar, and is called Veadar. The embolismic year will consist of 385, or 384, or 383 days, according to the above. The month Veadar is introduced at that period of the year for the purpose of keeping Passover in its proper season, which is the Full Moon of the Vernal Equinox, or after the Sun has entered Aries; it is indifferent at what period the Full Moon happens; but it must be kept whilst the Sun is in the sign Aries. The Jewish months are:—

Tisri, which has.....	30 days.	Nisan, which has.....	30 days.
Hesvan, ".....	29 or 30 "	Iyar, ".....	29 "
Kislev, ".....	29 or 30 "	Sivan, ".....	30 "
Tebet, ".....	29 "	Tamuz, ".....	29 "
Lebah, ".....	30 "	Ab, ".....	30 "
Adar, ".....	29 "	Elul, ".....	29 "

In embolismic years Adar has 30 and the month Veadar 29 days. As a lunation is about 29½ days, the arrangement of 29 and 30 days alternately is very good. When a month has 30 days, the last day of that month and the following day are both kept as New Moons, on the principle that a holiday cannot be kept part of a day, the 30th being half in the preceding lunar month, and half in the following month or day of New Moon. The whole day is made a holiday, and the following, as a matter of course, from its being the first whole day of the New Moon. These arrangements are very ancient. The ancient Egyptian year consisted of twelve months of thirty days, with five intercalary days at the end. The ancient Greeks calculated their year by lunar periods of twelve months, of 29 and 30 days alternately, with an intercalary month in six years out of the nineteen of which the lunar cycle consisted.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- I.—MERCURY will be Evening Star till February 6th; then Morning Star to March 15th; then Evening Star to June 2nd; then Morning Star to July 25th; then Evening Star to September 16th; then Morning Star to November 12th.
- II.—VENUS will be morning Star till October 5th; then Evening Star the rest of the year.
- III.—MARS will be Morning Star from the 1st of January to the 12th; then Evening Star the rest of the year.
- IV.—JUPITER will be Evening Star to February 8th; then Morning Star to August 26th.
- V.—SATURN will be Morning Star till May 10th; then Morning Star to November 15th; then Evening Star.
- VI.—URANUS will be Evening Star till June 31st; then Morning Star the rest of the year.
- VII.—NEPTUNA will be Evening Star till the 4th of April; Morning Star till October 5th; then Evening Star the rest of the year.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE, &c.

January —23°	Average depth of rain fell.....	2½ inches
February —22°	".....	2½ "
March —30°	".....	2½ "
April —40°	".....	2½ "
May —51°	".....	3½ "
June —41°	".....	3½ "
July —46°	".....	3½ "
August —56°	".....	3½ "
September —57°	".....	3½ "
October —45°	".....	3½ "
November —36°	".....	3½ "
December —46°	".....	3 "

These averages are taken from observations carried over a period of 24 years, and are proximately correct. In these calculations the fall of snow is included; 10 inches of snow being considered equivalent to one inch of rain.

Let reason guide you at all times, even in the most unimportant things.—*Pythagoras.*

It is better to be poor and not have been wanting in discretion, than to attain the summit of our wishes by a loose conduct.—*Diogenes.*

Example works more than precept; for words without practice are but counsels without effect.—*Palmer.*

Be discreet in your discourses, but much more in your actions; the first evaporates, the latter endures for ever.—*Phocylides.*

PHILOSOPHY IN A NUT SHELL.

Apes remain Apes though you clothe them in velvet.
A single penny fairly got, is worth a 1000 that are not.
A fence between makes love keen.
A well-fed man does not believe in hunger.
A wise man does at first what a fool does at last,
A foolish woman is known by her fiery.
A friend is known in time of need.
A tree often transplants; it is never loaded with fruit.
A bad workman never finds a good tool.
As you would have a daughter so choose a wife.

Better a slip of the foot than of the tongue.
Bad is the sack that will not bear patching.
Beauty and folly are often companions.
Better have an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow.
Better go to bed supperless than run into debt.
Buyers want a hundred eyes—sellers one.
Be silent or say something better than silence.
Beauty without virtue is like a rose without scent.
Before you make a friend eat a peck of salt with him.
Blame a friend's faults but don't notice them.
Better twice remembered than once forgotten.
Better suffer for the truth than prosper for falsehood.

Conscience makes cowards of us all.
Could a man foresee events he would never be poor.
Conscience is as good as a thousand witnesses.
Christmas day comes once a year.
Contentment is the true Philosopher's Stone.

Disputing and borrowing cause grief and sorrowing.
Dogs that bark much are never good for hunting.
Drop wears away the stone.
Do not tell your secrets behind a wall or hedge.
Dung is no saint; but where it falls it works miracles.
Do what I say well, and not what I do ill.
Do what you ought, come what may.

Example is better than precept.
Every one feels his own burden.
Enjoy your little whilst the fool is seeking more.
Every man's friend is every man's fool.
Eggs and oaths are easily broken.
Every one should sweep before his own door.
Even the Lion must defend himself against the flies.
Even the best hack stumbles once.
Every one stretches his leg according to his covertlet.

Fools build houses, wise men buy them.
Fools ask what's o'clock, wise men know their time.
Fortune can only take from us what she gives us.
Fair flowers do not remain long by the way-side,
Fire in the heart sends smoke into the head.

God helps those who help themselves.
God does not smite with both hands.
Good words and bad acts deceive both wise and simple.

He that despises the little is not worthy of the great.
He who slanders his neighbor makes a rod for himself.
He pulls at a long rope who desires another's death.
He who builds by the roadside has many voyeurs.
He who has two masters to serve must be false to one.
High houses are generally empty in the top story.
He who has a bad tongue should have good loins.

It is a great art to laugh at your own misfortune.
If you would make a thief honest, trust him!
It is only good bargain that ruins.
In the mirror we see our form, in wine our heart.
It is the bait that lures, not the fisherman or rod.

It is easy to preach fasting with a full belly.
It is well to fly low on account of the branches.
All luck comes by pounds and goes away by ounces.
It is a very proud horse that will not carry his oats.
I stubborn and you stubborn, who is to carry the load.
Kisses are the messengers of love.

Locks and keys are not made for honest fingers.
Let us have dollars and we shall have friends.
Love rules his kingdom without a sword.

Money is a good servant but a bad master.
Measure three times and cut once.
Man carries an enemy in his own bosom.
Man proposes and God disposes.
Many kiss hands they would fain see chopped off.

No one ever became poor through giving alms.
Never give the skin when you can pay with the wool.
No one like's justice brought home to his own door.
Nothing falls into the mouth of a sleeping fox.
No one is so liberal as he who has nothing to give.
Nobility of soul is better than that of birth.

Old friends and old warp should not be cast off.
One beats the bush, another catches the bird.
One fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.
On a fool's beard the barber learns to shave.
Our neighbor's children are always the worst.
One take-this is better than two thou shalt-haves.
One hand washes the other, and both wash the face.

Promises make debts, and debts make promises.
Pitchers that go off in the well are broken at last.
Poverty does not destroy virtue nor wealth bestow it.
Pride went out on horseback and returned on foot.
Promising is not giving, but serves to content fools.

Revenge converts a little right into a great wrong.
Riches cause arrogance; poverty meekness.
Revenge a hundred years old has still its milk teeth.

Satan tempts all, but the idle tempt the Devil.
Speaking comes by nature, silence by understanding.
See a pin, let it lie, you'll want a pin before you die.
See and say nothing if you would live in peace.
Soon gained is soon squandered.

Spit not in the well; you may have to drink the water.
Saying is one thing doing is another.

The blunders of Doctors are covered by the earth.
To the jaundiced all things seem yellow.
The rich man has more relations than he knows.
The gossips quarrel and tell each other truths.
Truth may be oppressed but not strangled.
Through being too knowing the Fox lost his tail.
The tongue of a bad friend cuts more than a knife.
The sheep that is too tame is sucked by many lambs.
Think much, say little, write less.
The beard does not make the philosopher.
To be content, let twelve pennies pass for a shilling.

Without bread and wine even love will pine.
When a man is down everybody runs over him.
Who would have many friends let him test his few.
Who the daughter would win, with me must begin.
Who law lacks, honor should eke it out.
What the eyes see not, the heart sees not.
Wash a dog, comb a dog still a dog remains a dog.
Willows are weak, yet serve to bind bigger wood.
Young people must be taught, old ones honored.

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POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

LETTER RATES.

Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Province pass, if prepaid, for 5 cents per 1/2 oz., but if posted unpaid such letters are charged 7 cents per 1/2 oz.

On Letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the rate is 5 cents per 1/2 oz., with optional prepayment.

The rate on Letters to the United Kingdom is, by Canadiana Packet,

Not exceeding 1/2 oz. 12 1/2 cents. Exceeding 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 25 " Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 50 " and so on increasing two rates of postage for each additional ounce.

And by Cunard Packet, 17 cents per 1/2 oz., &c.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 5d sterling on delivery.

Letters for British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea and Foreign Countries, via England must be prepaid.

The rate on letters for the United States, is 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

" to Cuba, 20 cents per 1/2 oz.

There is a further charge on delivery of letters addressed to British Columbia.

Letters..... 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Newspapers..... 2 cents each.

MAILS FOR CANADA FROM ENGLAND.

Two Ocean Steamers carrying mails for Canada leave Liverpool in each week, viz: A Canadian Packet on every Thursday, eto Derry on Friday, sailing to Quebec in summer and Portland in winter, by which the Postage rate is 6d sterling per 1/2 oz.; and a Cunard Packet every Saturday, eto Cork on Sunday, bringing mails for Canada, alternately to Boston and New York, by which the Postage rate to Canada is 8d sterling per 1/2 oz.

The British Post Office forward letters to Canada by the first packet sailing after the letter is posted, unless the letters bear a special direction—"By Canadian Packet" or by "British Packet"—and in that case they are kept over for the packet designated. "By Canadian Mail" is not a distinctive subscription, for any mail for Canada is a "Canadian Mail," by whatever packet forwarded.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value, should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Post Master a Certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration, in addition to the Postage, is as follows, viz:

On Letters to any other place in Canada or British North America..... 2 cents. On Letters for the United States..... 5 " On Letters for the United Kingdom..... 12 1/2 " On Letters for British Colonies or Possessions, sent eto England..... 25 "

On Letters for France and other Foreign Countries, eto France an amount equal to the postage rate.

Both the postage charge and registration fee must in all cases be prepaid.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a Registered letter can be traced when an Unregistered letter cannot, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven. A Registered letter is thus secured against many of the casualties which from incorrect address, forgetfulness of the receiver, or other error, may affect an Unregistered letter.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to any place within the Province, 25 cents per lb. (with 8 cents additional if Registered.)

One cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage stamp, is the rate on Printed Circulars (Printed Circulars, if sent in envelopes, whether sealed or unsealed, are liable to letter postage), Prices Current, Hand Bills and other Printed Matter of a like character, and on Books bound or unbound, when posted at a Canadian Post Office addressed to any place in Canada, British North America generally, or the United States.

The postage upon Prices Current addressed to the United Kingdom is two cents each, which must be prepaid by postage stamps, or they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the senders.

BOOK POST RATES BETWEEN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMAN STATES.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, Not excdgd 2 oz., 2 oz. to 4 oz., 4 oz. to 8 oz., 8 oz. to 1 lb., 1 lb. to 1 1/2 lb., 1 1/2 lb. to 2 lb. Rows: Great Britain, France, Italy, German States.

These rates must invariably be prepaid on transmission from Canada. Photographs, provided they are not upon glass or in cases containing glass, may be forwarded to Great Britain, &c., at the Book rate of postage. Book Packets addressed to the United Kingdom may be registered on payment of the ordinary registration fee, viz., 12 1/2 cents in addition to the postage.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by Post from the office of publication, addressed to any place in Canada, at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance by either the publisher at the post office where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber at the delivering post office:

For a paper published 6 times a week, 40c per quarter. " " " 3 " " 20 " " " 2 " " 13 " " " 1 " " 6 1/2 "

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either publisher or subscriber, such papers are charged one cent each on delivery.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian Newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be prepaid one cent each, by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded, except only British Newspapers distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian Booksellers or News Agent, such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails.

NEWSPAPERS BY MAIL FROM ENGLAND OR UNITED STATES.

Newspapers received from England by the Canadian Packet Mails are delivered free.

Newspapers from England by the Cunard Packet Mails are charged 2 cents each on delivery. [This is the American transit charge].

United States Newspapers, brought by mail into Canada, are charged one cent each on delivery.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all Periodicals, other than Newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, and such as are exempted from postage by Statute, will henceforth be one cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contain one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

On periodicals posted from the office of publication or by News Agents or Booksellers, to regular subscribers within the Province, this rate may remain to be collected on delivery, and must in such cases be marked upon the package and charged in the letter bills, but when mailed to go out of the Province such Periodical matter must be prepaid by postage stamp. British and United States Periodicals may be posted in Canada by News Agents and Booksellers to regular subscribers in the Province under this regulation.

Transient Periodical matter posted in Canada must in all cases be prepaid by postage stamp.

The above rate will be payable on delivery on all Periodical matter received from the United States except that Canadian Editors may receive Exchange Periodicals from the United States free of Canadian postage.

Periodicals, printed and published in Canada, may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian Packet, on prepayment by postage stamp of two cents each number.

This rate will be applicable to all classes of Canadian Periodicals posted as above for the United Kingdom, the exemptions to which certain classes of Canadian Periodicals are entitled, extending to such numbers only, as are addressed from the office of publication to places within the Province.

POSTAGE RATES ON MISCELLANEOUS MATTER

Packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, or grafts, may be posted in Canada for delivery within the Province, or to an address within the United States on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of one cent per ounce; and when received from the United States addressed to any place in Canada, such package may be delivered on payment, by the person addressed of a like rate.

The limit of weight for such packages will be one pound. No communication, whether written or printed, must be enclosed in them; and they must be so put up as to be easy of examination, for the purpose of verifying the alleged contents. If put up in bags, the bags must be simply tied at the neck, so as to admit of inspection; and in case of such packages mailed in Canada, the nature of the contents, such as "seeds," "roots," &c., as the case may be, must be marked on the package by the sender, as a statement of the claim to pass at the reduced rate hereby made applicable to such matter.

Books, manuscript, and printers' proof-sheets (whether corrected or not), maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass, and sheet music (whether printed or written), may pass in covers open at the ends or sides, and provided that no letter, or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter, be enclosed therein, on prepayment, when posted in Canada, by postage stamp of the ordinary printed matter rate of one cent per ounce; or upon payment of that rate on delivery of such matter when received in the mails from the United States.

POSTAGE OF BOOKS, PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

Patterns of merchandise, and samples, may be forwarded between Canada and the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the German States, by the Canadian Packet mails, at book post rates, and subject to the following conditions:

The patterns or samples must not be of any intrinsic value; and this rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; nor must the quantity of any material or article sent as a pattern or sample be so great that it could have on this ground an intrinsic value.

The patterns, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and such like, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, simply tied at the neck; but bags closed against inspection, although transparent, must not be used for the purpose.

There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, the manufacturer's or trade mark and number, and price of the article.

Any infringement of the above regulations will render the packet liable to be treated and charged as a letter.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, will apply to patterns and samples, and any packages transgressing this rule are to be sent to the Postmaster General.

No prints or printed matter will be allowed to pass by book post between the United Kingdom and Canada, unless printed on paper, parchment or vellum.

MONEY ORDERS ON CANADA.

All the Money Order Post Offices in Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:

Table with 3 columns: Order amount, Rate, and Centage. Rows include: On orders up to \$10 (5 cents), Over \$10 and up to 20 (10 cents), 20 to 40 (20 cents), 40 to 60 (30 cents), 60 to 80 (40 cents), 80 to 100 (50 cents).

MONEY ORDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Canadian Money Order Offices also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

Table with 3 columns: Order amount, Rate, and Centage. Rows include: On an Order up to £3 (25 cents), over £3 and up to £5 (50 cents), over £5 (27 cents), over £7 (21 cents).

MONEY ORDERS ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The Canadian Money Order Office draw also upon all Money Order Offices in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The Orders like those of the United Kingdom, are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10 sterling. The terms are:

Table with 3 columns: Order amount, Rate, and Centage. Rows include: For Orders up to £5 (25 cents), over £5 and up to £10 (50 cents).

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with Lists of all the Money Order Offices in Canada, the United Kingdom, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power, in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending Remitters may desire.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps are provided for sale of the respective values of 1 cent for Newspapers; 3 cents for Present Current and Periodicals for the United Kingdom; 4 cents for ordinary Provincial Letters; 10 cents for the United States rate; 12 cents for Canadian Packet; and 17 cents for Cunard Packet.

Letter Envelope, medallion stamp, postage to be paid, 10 cents.

The 5 cent rate of \$5. The price of a

The 10 cent \$10.50 per hundred envelopes 11 cents

The Post Office clauses:

To inclose a letter to serve the purpose of the Parcel Post.

To inclose a letter written marks to those any other

A newspaper, or newspapers, (except a pass folded with their subscriber.

At the last session of the House of Commons respecting Canada was passed an Act that all communications in the British Empire must be referred to the law and the Police

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Letter Envelopes provided, impressed with medallion stamps, equivalent to the prepayment of postage to the amount of 5 cents and 10 cents respectively.

The 5 cent envelopes will be sold to the public at the rate of \$5.50 per hundred, or 66 cents per dozen. The price of a single envelope is 6 cents.

The 10 cent envelopes will be sold at the rate of \$10.50 per hundred, or \$1.25 per dozen. Single envelopes 11 cents.

PENAL CLAUSES.

The Post Office Act contains the following penal clauses:

To inclose a letter or letters, or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter, in a Parcel posted, for the Parcel Post, shall be a misdemeanor.

To inclose a letter or any writing, or to make any written marks to serve the purpose of a letter, or to inclose any other thing in a newspaper posted to pass as a newspaper, at the rate of postage applicable to newspapers, (except in the case of accounts and receipts of newspaper publishers, which are permitted to pass folded within the newspapers sent by them to their subscriber), shall be a misdemeanor.

By an Act passed during the last session of Parliament the following regulations will be enforced:

Defaced stamps must not be used upon any mailable matter, upon penalty of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars. The Postmaster General has authority to detain any matter bearing such stamps or to forward it subject to double the postage tariff to which it would be liable if sent unpaid. Parties are liable to the same penalty for sending written letters or matter in parcels of samples or patterns, or in newspapers. Newspaper proprietors are permitted to send accounts or receipts in newspapers. The Postmaster General may grant licenses to others than Postmasters to sell stamps to the public. The penalty for selling without such license is not to exceed forty dollars for each offence. These penalties shall be recoverable before any one Justice of the Peace in a summary manner. The Governor in Council is empowered to provide for the transmission of samples of merchandise, and goods for sale, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and grafts, on such terms and conditions as are set forth in regulations. Any persons wilfully injuring, detaining or delaying such samples, may be indicted for misdemeanor and punished in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Act.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

At the last session of the Provincial Parliament an Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada was passed. It is quite obvious that the whole Act cannot be transcribed within the limits of these pages; all that can be done is to give a few of the most important provisions of the Act, and these must be given in the briefest possible manner. The Act itself must be referred to for full details of all the alterations in the law and the new provisions. Clause 9 provides that new Police Villages may be erected by the County Council upon the petition of any of the inhabitants of such Villages. Clause 10 provides that County Councils may incorporate new Villages and name the places at first elections, and appoint returning officers, when the populations of such Villages number seven hundred and fifty inhabitants; but the Councils must be constituted, in every case, by not less than one hundred resident freeholders and householders, one half of whom, at least, must be freeholders. The limits of incorporated Towns or Villages having a less population than one thousand must be confined within areas of five hundred acres of land. Towns and Villages may add to their limits in the proportion of two hundred acres of land to every one thousand inhabitants. Clause 14 empowers the Councils of Towns or Villages to take a Census, at any time, under authority of a By-Law. Clause 15 provides that Towns which contain less than thousand inhabitants may be erected into Cities; and Villages which contain over three thousand may be erected into Towns, according to the form prescribed. Clause 17 empowers the Governor to divide any new Town or City into Wards—no Town to have less than three Wards, and no Ward less than five hundred inhabitants. Clause 19 provides that a new division of Wards may be made in any City or Town by a two-thirds vote of the Council, providing that the resolution passed before the fifteenth day of July in any year. Clause 20 provides that there shall be no outer Wards in Cities. Clauses 21 to 25 provide for the continuation of the By-Laws, debts, and Councils, and Officers, during the changes before recited.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Clause 66 enacts that the Council of every County shall consist of the Reeve and Deputy Reeves of the various Towns and Villages within the County—a Reeve or Deputy Reeve to be chosen Warden. That the Council of every City shall consist of three Aldermen for every ward, one of whom shall be elected Mayor; That the Council of every Town shall consist of the Mayor and

of two Councillors for every Ward: That the Council of every Incorporated Village shall consist of one Reeve and four Councillors, and in case the population shall consist of five hundred resident qualified electors, then a Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and three Councillors, and for every additional five hundred such electors, an additional Reeve instead of Councillor; and the same provision applies to Townships. Clause 68 provides that the Trustees of every Police Village shall be three in number, one of whom shall be the Inspecting Trustees.

QUALIFICATION OF MAYORS, ALDERMEN, REEVES, DEPUTY REEVES, COUNCILLORS, AND POLICE TRUSTEES.

Clause 70 requires the following qualifications: In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars, or leasehold to eight hundred dollars. In Police Villages—Freehold or leasehold to four hundred dollars. In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to six hundred dollars or leasehold to twelve hundred dollars. In Towns—Freehold to eight hundred dollars, or leasehold to sixteen hundred dollars. And in Cities—Freehold to four thousand dollars, or leasehold to eight thousand dollars. The term "Leasehold" is not to include a tenancy of less than a year or from year to year. The qualification of all persons may be of an estate either legal or equitable put must be in their bona fide possession at the time of election and rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment Roll. The disqualified persons are: Judges of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, Gaolers, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, County Attorneys, High Bailiffs, or Chief Constables, Assessors, Collectors, Treasurers, Chamberlains, Clerks of Municipalities, Bailiffs of Division Courts, Sheriffs Officers, Persons not having paid all taxes due by them. Inn or Saloon keepers, and persons having by themselves or partners, interest in any contracts with or on behalf of the Corporation. The exemptions are: All persons over sixty years of age; Members and officers of the Legislative Council or Assembly, persons in the Civil Service; Judges not disqualified; Coroners, persons in Priest's Orders, Clergymen, and Ministers, Members of the Law Society of Upper Canada; Attorneys and Solicitors in actual practice, Officers of Courts of Justice, Members of the Medical Profession, Professors, Masters, Teachers, and other members of Universities, Colleges or Schools and Millers, and all Firemen of authorized Fire Companies.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

In Townships—All male freeholders, resident or non-resident, and all male householders who have been resident in any municipality for one month previous to an election, may vote therein; providing they be naturalized subjects of Her Majesty and of the full age of twenty-one years, and rated on the last revised assessment roll for real property held in their own rights or that of their wives as proprietors or tenants. Such rating must be considered absolute and final.

The rating must be of the following actual values, freehold, leasehold, or partly each: In Cities, six hundred dollars; in Towns, four hundred dollars; in Incorporated Villages, three hundred dollars; in Townships, one hundred dollars; in Police Villages, one hundred dollars. In Towns and Cities, every elector may vote in each ward in which he has been rated sufficiently. In Townships and Incorporated Villages, divided into electoral divisions, no elector may vote in more than one place. Landlords and tenants may each vote upon the same property, if rated sufficiently.

The qualifications are the same as the above, except in Townships, where it is two hundred dollars, instead of one hundred.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Meetings of electors are to be held on the last Monday but one in each year for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Reeve, and Deputy Reeve; the Town Clerks to preside at such meeting with the powers of Returning Officers. The elections are to take place on the first Monday in January, unless candidates have been elected by acclamation at the nomination meetings. In cities the Mayors are to be elected by the members of the Councils at their first meetings in each year.

The Act will take effect on the first day of January, 1867, excepting such clauses as relate to the nominating of candidates for municipal offices, the passing of by-laws for dividing municipalities into electoral divisions, which took effect on the first of November last, and also those clauses which relate to the qualification of electors and candidates; these will take effect on the first of September, 1867.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT ACT.

By an Act passed during the last session of Parliament, the several Acts respecting the assessment of property in Upper Canada were consolidated. This Act provides that all land and personal property in Upper Canada shall be liable to taxation, subject to certain exemptions. The exemptions are: All property held by Her Majesty, or by any public body or corporate body; by officers or persons in trust for Her Majesty, or property held in trust for any tribe of Indians, places of worship, church-yard, or burying-ground; ground and buildings in the actual occupation of universities, colleges, incorporated grammar schools, or other incorporated institutions of learning; the grounds and buildings of public schools, town, city or township halls, gaols, houses of correction, lock-up houses and public hospitals; public roads and public squares; the property belonging to any county, city, town, township or village; the lands and buildings of the Provincial Penitentiary; industrial farms, poor-houses, almshouses, orphan asylums, houses of industry, lunatic asylums, and all the land and buildings of any company for the reformation of offenders; the property in actual possession of public libraries, mechanics' institutes and other public literary or scientific institutions, and of agricultural and horticultural societies; the personal property and income of the Governor of the Province; the full or half pay or pensions of persons in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, and also their personal property; all pensions of two hundred dollars a year and less, paid out of the provincial funds; the incomes of farmers derived from their farms; so much of the personal property of persons secured by mortgage or invested in municipal debentures; the stock held by persons in chartered banks, so long as there is a special tax on bank issues; the stock held by persons in railroad companies; all real or personal property owned out of the Province; the personal property of all persons up to the amount of debts justly due by them; the net personal property of all persons under one hundred dollars in value; the annual incomes of persons less than three hundred dollars per annum; the stipend or salary of any minister of religion; the annual official salaries of servants of the several departments of the Executive Government and Houses of Parliament resident at the seat of Government; and household effects of whatever kind—books and wearing apparel.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND TAX.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act, a rate of not less than one-third of a cent in the dollar upon the actual value of all

rateable property, shall be levied by all Municipalities in Upper Canada indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, unless a smaller rate would produce eight per cent upon the capital of the loan; provided always, that if such rate of one-third of a cent in the dollar, shall produce a less sum than five cents in the dollar on the annual value of the property in the year 1858, such a rate shall be levied as will produce a sum equal to that produced by a rate of five cents in the dollar on the Assessment Rolls of 1858.

MANNER OF ASSESSING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

If the net value of the personal property of any person is equal to any of the sums set down in the first column of the following scales, but is not equal to the larger sum set opposite to it in the second column, he shall be assessed for the smaller sum:

\$ 100 or more, but under.....	\$ 200
200.....	400
400.....	1,000
1,000.....	2,000
2,000.....	4,000
4,000.....	10,000
10,000.....	20,000
20,000.....	40,000
40,000.....	60,000
60,000.....	80,000

and so forward the sums henceforth increasing by \$20,000.

Every person assessed upon the Assessment Roll of a Township shall, if his property is assessed at not more than \$300, be liable to two days' statute labor.

At more than \$ 200 but not more than \$ 500	3 days
500	4 "
700	5 "
900	6 "
1,200	7 "
1,500	8 "
1,800	9 "
2,200	10 "
2,600	11 "
3,000	12 "
3,500	13 "
4,000	14 "
and for every \$600 above \$4,000	1 "

A single firm in London consumes on an average, the whites of 2,000 eggs daily in the manufacture of albumenised paper for photographic printing amounting to \$600,000 annually.

To prevent solve one of alcohol. To half pints of Oiling L oils should invariably be over night, it will be small quantity will insure leather. A lasts longer oils on leather the best. To prevent steeping the turkey fly a who experie In steeping injuring its which an eg remaining ab afterwards experiment seed may di

The elem solution; h the soil be readily dis freely pass arrests and serve as food drained land left floating evaporator produce suc in seasons o

Quantity One bushel Kentucky G Seed, half a bushel of the sweet scent Kentucky E ten or twelve be mixed w Timothy— should be t by itself. mer.

One Wa bolt made and three small hole coming out ring like a bolt to have one or two augur a siz enter the s hole in the clear out. This plan

Perman dow in d pasture, a case the so If it need portions r service. are equal pure Time bushels of well-rotte one bushel a compost and ploug

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

To prevent Sheep from biting out their Wool.—Dis-

Oiling Leather.—The Scientific American says that

To Prevent the Attack of the Turnip Fly.—By

The elements of manure act upon plants in a state of

Quantity of Grass Seed for a Permanent Meadow.

One Way of Getting Out Pine Stumps.—Get first a

Permanent Pastures and Meadows.—When a meadow

Calves "Brought up by Hand."—A member of the

"They have, for the first three or four days, two or

The hay tea is made by pouring scalding water in

Destroying Canada Thistles.—A correspondent of the

Culture of the Potato.—An eminent English agriculturist

Breeding in-and-in.—Sir John Sebright, in his

above, except dollars, instead

ons. on the last Convention of candidates to take place at the nomination are to be elected their first meetings

day of January, to the nomination, the passing of into electoral day of November last, the qualification will take effect on

all Municipalities Municipal Loan produce eight per cent in the dollar, cents in the dollar property in the year will produce a sum of five cents in the

PROPERTY.

property of any per down in the first is not equal to the second column, he

Table with 2 columns: Amount and Assessment Roll of a

consumes on an average in the manufacture of photographic printing

has some particular property, which constitutes its supposed value, and which the amateurs increase as much as possible, both by breeding in-and-in and by selection until each particular property is made to predominate to such a degree that in the more refined sorts they cannot exist without the greatest care, and are incapable of rearing their young without the assistance of other pigeons kept for that purpose."

Fracture of a Mare's Hind Leg.—G. W. Thomas, of Phoenix Farm, Arran, gives the following account of a fracture and its cure: "A four-year old mare, the property of James Monkman, J. P., of Arran, was harrowing on the 2nd May last, when, in turning, the trace got round her leg and cast her. I was called to see her, and had to make my examination by moonlight, and found that she had received a compound fracture of the metatarsal bones of the off hind leg, a little below the inferior tarsus. The owner was advised to shoot her, but I said no, not having the least doubt but that she would be all right in the fall. I would not sling her, as most of the farmers in this vicinity are bad nurses for sick horses. I procured splints, cotton batting and bandages, manipulated the bones into their proper position, applied the splints, &c., and ordered her a bran mash. May 8rd, 6 o'clock A. M., found her standing, splints and bandages all right; pulse about forty, with very slight fever. I ordered out grass and bran mashes—after treatment, none. I saw her October 4th, she is quite well; can trot and gallop in the field as smartly as the other horses. Mr. Monkman's son told me he rode her, but of course I interdicted that for the present."

The Cattle Plague.—The symptoms have been thus clearly described by the veterinary committee of the Royal Agricultural Society—"The early symptoms of the plague are usually a remarkably dull and dejected condition of the animal, which will stand with its head hanging down, ears drawn back, and coat staring, refusing all food, and occasionally shivering. The eyes have an unusual expression of anxiety, and a mucous discharge flows from them, and also from the nostrils. The skin is hot, but sometimes chilly; the temperature varying from time to time. The extremities are cold; the breathing short and quick, and frequently accompanied by moaning, as an indication of pain. The inner part of the upper lip and the roof of the mouth is reddened, and often covered with raw-looking spots. The bowels are occasionally constipated; but, in most instances, diarrhoea soon sets in, the evacuations being slimy, and very frequently of a dirty yellow color. The vagina is often intensely reddened. The prostration of strength is great, the animal staggering when made to move. In much cows the secretion of milk is rapidly diminished, and soon ceases altogether."

Pneumo-Pneumonia.—The attack is mostly insidious, the animal appearing at the outset to be but little affected. The eyes retain their brightness, often to the termination of the illness. The appetite is generally diminished, but rarely lost, except in the advanced stages of the disease. A short, dry, husky cough is one of the earliest symptoms; it continues throughout, and is easily excited by moving the animal, especially if such movement is sudden. There is rarely any discharge from either the eyes or the nostrils. The breathing is greatly increased, and becomes painful as the disease advances. A dull sound is emitted on gently percussing the side of the chest over the diseased lung. Firm pressure applied to this part will also cause the animal to shrink. There is little or no alteration in the fecal evacuations, excepting in the last stages of the malady, when a diarrhoea comes on. The warmth of the body and the extremities is often retained to the last hours of the illness. In much cows the quantity is lessened; but the animal will frequently yield a fair quantity to the very last. The affected animal will sometimes live for weeks.

Gestation of Cows.—According to Earl Spencer's table, published in an early number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal and in "Doyle's Cyclopaedia of Husbandry," the time of gestation in the cow varies in length from 220 to 218 days. Calves born at the

earlier period of course come into the world prematurely. The natural term of gestation, according to different calculations, is from 280 to 293 days. In most parts of the north of England a cow is considered "due" at the end of forty weeks, or 280 days; but some published tables allow from three to five days beyond that time.

Constituents of Feeding Material.—From the following statement, some general ideas may be obtained of the proportionate value of various feeding materials—

	Parts in 100		
	Real food.	Water.	Ash.
Beans.....	82½	14	3½
Peas.....	80	16	3½
Oil cake.....	75½	17	7½
Swedes.....	14	85	1
Turnips.....	10	89	1
Mangolds.....	10	89	1
Carrots.....	12	87	1
Common hay.....	76½	16	7½

One Pound of Flesh.—It is said, will be produced under favorable circumstances by the consumption of

Turnips.....	100 lbs.	Milk.....	26 lbs.
Potatoes.....	50	Oat meal.....	9
Peas.....	3½	Flour.....	7½
Beans.....	5	Barley meal.....	7

Creaking Hinges.—Doors hung on butt hinges often make an unpleasant noise by creaking. The best way to prevent it is to place a drop or two of kerosene, by means of a feather, on the top of the bolt connecting the two parts, as well as at the sides, working the door backward and forward at the same time. The oil will run down and the difficulty will cease.

Door Latches.—Nothing wears out the doors of a house faster than slamming or rattling against latches that do not catch. They should be at once repaired, and latches and bolts which do not slide easily may be made to do so if touched with a drop of oil. It is well to pass around once a week with an oiled feather, and touch every latch in the house.

Ventilation.—Those who occupy or work in close rooms often suffer in health for want of fresh air. Apartments not supplied with ventilators should have the windows so constructed as to let down one two or three inches from the top. This will let in a steady current, which will become well mixed with the other air before it reaches the floor, and be more pleasant than sweeping gusts near the feet through windows raised from below.

Leveling Clocks.—Clocks often run badly through not being set level—ticking unequally and stopping easily. They may be wedged up so as to be perfectly level, and an accurate ear will know by the ticking when this is effected. But a more perfect way is to tack a card or paper behind the pendulum in the evening, and place a bright lamp at a distance exactly in front. Then mark with a pencil the shadow of the rod, move it very slowly to one side until it ticks, and then make another mark. Move it to the other side and mark it when it ticks again. Measuring the distance of these three marks will enable the operator to level the clock to a hair's breadth.

Thermometers.—Every house should be supplied with several thermometers. Apples will keep better in a cellar with a low temperature, which may be maintained if one or two thermometers are always kept at hand to indicate the approach of freezing. They are always of use in the dairy and other apartments.

Windows.—Should always slide easily, and without rattling. Glass is often broken by attempting to raise those which move with difficulty, and no one admires the cold currents and music of those which are constantly rattling. A little time employed occasionally in making them right is an economical expenditure.

Matches.—Should always be kept in a match safe. It is neither neat nor secure to leave them scattered on bureaus and stands. Every good tin shop supplies the article; but if nothing better can be had, empty mustard boxes, with smooth fitting lids, will answer.

Blackberry

Put into a water tub, and wash them. Mash stand cover a crust in a tin into another four pounds to ferment 10 minutes, mainly at the has ceased, it may be dried

Variation one gallon hours, at the berries. To of sugar; in fifteen days, the weath

Grape Wine quite ripe, water, and 1 ring. Then each gallon a ferment in stop it up tight to bottle.

The Best Western New Jersey grapes were the only one of the Delaware, D. Creveling.

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Short Horn last State Fair Illinois stock-maturity, eye the Short-Ho distinct breed pence and loc pure breeds, pure and cross

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Blackberry Wine.—Gather when ripe, on a dry day. Put into a vessel with the head out, and a faucet near the bottom; pour on them boiling water to cover them. Mash the berries with your hands, and let them stand covered till the pulp rises to the top and forms a crust in three or four days. Then draw off the fluid into another vessel, and to every gallon of liquid add four pounds of sugar; mix well and put into a cask to ferment for eight or ten days, and throw off any remaining lees, keeping the cask well filled, particularly at the commencement. When the fermentation has ceased, bung it tight. After six or twelve months it may be drawn off and bottled.

Variations.—To one bushel of blackberries put one gallon of water. Let the compound stand for 24 hours, at the end of which mash and strain the blackberries. To every gallon of the juice put three pounds of sugar; put this to ferment, which it will do in about fifteen days, more or less, according to the temperature the weather. Bottle up and keep for use.

Grape Wine.—Bruise the grapes, which should be quite ripe. To each gallon of grapes put a gallon of water, and let the whole remain a week without stirring. Then draw off the liquor carefully, and to each gallon add three pounds of white sugar. Let it ferment in a temperate situation; when fermented, stop it up tight. In the course of 5 months it will be fit to bottle.

The Best Grapes.—The Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York balloted for the best varieties of hardy grapes, and out of thirty-one votes, the following were the only ones that had more than ten—those receiving the greatest number standing first in order—Delaware, Diana, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Creveling.

Keeping Hams.—We have found it a good method in keeping hams and shoulders, to let them hang in the smoke-house, or a tight, dark room, and give a few hours' smoking every week or ten days. This will keep out flies and bugs, and keep the meat free from damp and mould.

Short Horns.—An Illinois writer comments on their last State Fair as illustrating the direction in which Illinois stock-raisers are breeding. "The docility, early maturity, symmetry an excellent grazing qualities of the Short Horns is fast driving from the State the other distinct breeds of cattle. Individuals, for specific purposes and localities in the State, may prefer and rear other breeds, but the ruling family, both for breeding pure and crossing on native stock, is the Short-Horn."

Lamp Lighters.—These may be easily made by tearing waste paper into strips an inch wide, and rolling these strips neatly, by beginning at the upper corner and rolling nearly but not quite parallel with the side of the strip. When completed, bend up and pinch the lower end, to prevent unrolling. A little practice will give them a very neat appearance. If desired, they may be made long enough to run down the chimney of a kerosene lamp.

Paste for Ready Use.—Mucilage made of gum arabic is good for many purposes, but rather costly. A cheaper kind, and better adapted for pasting unsize paper, is made of gum tragacanth. A few cents' worth may be procured at a druggist's, and will last years. Place a stratum of the gum half an inch thick in the bottom of the bottle and fill it two-thirds with rain water. In a few hours it will be ready for use, and will last several weeks in hot weather without injury.

Paint.—It is always convenient to have paint at hand for doing small jobs. If kept in common paint pots it soon dries. An empty jar with a close fitting cork answers an excellent purpose; and if the handle of the brush is short, so as to go inside, it is always ready without washing. Putty always ready for use may be kept in the same way.

Cucumber Pickles.—Cut the cucumbers from the vine by means of scissors or a knife, so as not to tear the end, as would be the case if merely plucked by hand. Wash them in cold water, and lay them in the bottom of a barrel or jar, into which a layer of salt has

been previously deposited, so that when successive layers of cucumbers are made, the former will be imbedded in salt, the moisture which covers them tending to dissolve the salt and convert it to brine. They may remain a long time in this condition—may keep them thus until sold in market. To finish the pickling process, take a quantity of good vinegar, but not too sharp, or it will destroy the texture of the cucumbers, and give the flavor of spices, by placing equal quantities of cloves, red and black pepper in a bag, so as to give about half a teaspoonful of this mixture to a gallon of vinegar, both to be boiled together. Then, having previously removed the salt, and soaked them about eight or nine days in fresh water, changing the water each day; pour the hot vinegar, spices, pepper, bag and all, over the cucumbers, and in two weeks they will be ready for use. Some who make very sharp pickles pour off the first vinegar, and make a second addition, keeping the first liquor for the next batch.

Shortening Winters.—We often hear complaints of the length of our northern winters. Farmers who cannot turn their cattle to pasture until the middle of May and who have to begin foddering them by the middle of November at the latest, sometimes look with envy at the condition of those further south, where several weeks are gained at each end of the winter season. It would be much better if, instead of these vain regrets, they should determine to manufacture or modify circumstances to suit their wishes and purposes. There are several ways in which this may be profitably done.

1. Several weeks are often lost early in spring in waiting for the soil to become dry. This is a great waste of valuable time, at a period when every day is of much importance. This waste can be well appreciated, but there is another loss of a formidable character of the heat which should warm the soil, but which goes merely to evaporate the water. The surplus water in one foot in depth of soil often amounts in spring to three inches—equal to more than ten thousand cubic feet per acre. In undrained land most of this passes off by the slow process of evaporation, carrying off a vast quantity of heat which otherwise should go to warm the soil. The amount of heat thus lost may be better appreciated by stating that it is equal to that afforded by the burning of twelve cords of the best seasoned wood, and with no escape or waste of heat.* Every water-soaked ten acre lot, therefore, must require all the heat that could be derived from 120 cords of the best fuel—over 1,200 cords for each 100 acre farm, to evaporate its surplus water in spring. Good and regular tile-draining will carry off this surplus water in three days, after which all the heat of the sun will go towards warming the soil. We have had occasion the past spring to observe the difference between the condition of a piece of well drained, but naturally heavy soil, and an adjoining piece remaining undrained. The first was in fine condition for working in less than a week after it was thawed. It was unnecessary to wait nearly one month before the other could be plowed, and even then it was cold and clammy. It will therefore be safe to say that at least three weeks are gained in the length of the season by underdraining heavy soils.

2. We scarcely need to allude to the great mitigation of the severity of winter on all domestic animals by providing good shelter. When we have contrasted the condition of those animals which enjoy warm stables and tight sheds, and are protected by tall screens of evergreens surrounding the yard, from those which are foddered from stacks in the open fields, we do not wonder that the owners of the latter complain of the long and severe northern winters.

3. The same class of managers complain of the slow growth of their pastures in the spring, and find that they are unable to turn out their animals from the barnyard until the middle of May, or even later. They could easily gain from one to two weeks by providing better and richer pastures—that is, by seeding down

* A pound of the best wood will evaporate 25 pounds of water, if there is no waste of heat; and 24,000 pounds, or 12 cords, would be required to evaporate 10,000 feet, or 80,000 pounds of water.

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heavily with grass on land which has been well manured, or by top-dressing old grass fields, and especially by protecting the plants which form the sod from the action of cold winds in winter. This may be effected by top-dressing with coarse manure in autumn, by a thin and even coating of refuse straw, and especially by not allowing the grass to be closely grazed on the approach of winter. Any one may satisfy himself on this point by observing the rich and heavy growth of early grass in fence corners, and on other sheltered and enriched spots, while open pastures have scarcely begun to turn green.

14. Belts of evergreens on the more exposed lands will do much towards lessening the effects of sweeping winter winds, to protect herbage, and cause it to grow later in autumn and come on earlier in spring. An eminent florist once remarked that many tender plants, commonly requiring the protection of a green-house in winter, would survive without injury if planted in woods,

where the shelter from winds, and the covering afforded by leaves nearly prevented the ground from freezing. The same effect, although in a less degree, is afforded by occasional timber belts across farms.

5. Dairymen who are unable to make other than poor white butter in winter, and but little of it, and who complain of winter as an unpropitious season, may overcome much of the difficulty by a good supply of carrots, turnips, beets, &c., which will enable the good manager to manufacture as rich butter in winter as at any other seasons of the year.

An observance of the foregoing five particulars, namely, underdraining, shelter, enriched pasture lands, timber belts, and a good supply of succulent food for cows, as well perhaps as some other points of good management, will reduce the effects of the severity of our northern winters to an amount equal to at least three degrees of latitude, and sometimes much more. Let them be carefully weighed and adopted in practice.

TIME TABLE.

A complete Time Table, showing the exact number of days, from any day in one month to the same day in any other month; useful in computing interest, averaging accounts, showing when notes and bills on time become due.

TO	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
January...	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February...	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	271	302
March.....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	275	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.....	184	215	244	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September.	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October...	91	123	151	182	212	242	272	304	335	365	31	61
November.	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December.	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

EXPLANATION.

Required the number of days from March 4th to Dec. 4th—Look for March at the left hand of the Table, and trace the line along to the right, and under December stands 275, the number of days.

By adding or subtracting, as the case may be, when the date to which we wish to reckon is greater or less than the one we reckon from, we have the length of time between any two dates, as—

Required the number of days from 7th of April to 10th of November—By the table, from the 7th of April to 7th Nov., we have 214 days; to these add 12 (the difference between 7th and 10th), and 228 is the number of days sought. Again—

Required the number of days from 27th March to 14th September—From 27th March to 27th September we have 184 days; from which deduct 13 (the difference between 14th and 27th), and the number sought is 171 days.

To find the number of days from a given date to a preceding one, instead of making a retrograde calculation, simply reverse the question, as—

Required the number of days between the 25th Dec. and 14th preceding—From 14th May to 14th December we have 214 days; to which add 11, the difference between 14th and 25th, and 225 is the answer sought.

N. B.—In leap years, one must be added to the number after 28th February, when that month is included.

TIMBER MEASURING.

Deals—Are generally sold by the standard hundred of 120 deals of the dimensions as follows:—One Quebec standard deal contains 2 ft. 3 in. 6 pts. cubic; one Quebec standard hundred contains 225 ft. 3 in. cubic or 4.58 loads, and are equivalent to 2,750 ft., superficial board measure of 1 in. thick.

One Quebec standard hundred is 100 pieces of 12 ft. by 11 in. by 2 1/2 in., and is equal to 1 hd. 1 qr. 16 pcs. of St. Petersburg standard; and 240 Quebec standards are equal to 11 loads.

One St. Petersburg standard hundred is equal to 120 pcs. of 12 ft. by 11 in. by 1 1/2 inches, and is equal to 72 Quebec standard, and equal to 8 2-10 loads of timber.

A load of deals is 600 square feet by one inch in thickness, equal to 50 cubic feet, or 300 square feet of 2 inch, or 400 of 1 1/2 inch.

A load is equal to 21 deals, 1 ft. 3/4 in., Quebec standard, and equal to 8 1/2 St. Petersburg standard deals.

To convert Quebec standard hundred into St. Petersburg standard, add 2/3 of quantity and divide by 30.

The customary allowance for freight is a hundred St. Petersburg standard at twice the rate charged for timber per load.

Staves—One standard stave is 5 1/2 ft. long by 1 1/2 in. thick. One mille standard, 1,200 pieces, is equal to 16 1-9 loads of timber. One mille, or 1,200 standard staves, is equal to 343 ft. 8 inches, or 4 43-50 loads. 175 standard staves are equal to 60 ft. 1 in. 6 3/4 parts, or 1 load 1 in. 6 3/4 parts.

One mille West India staves, 1,200 pieces, is equal to 5 1/2 loads of timber. Owing to the variations in breadth and thickness of staves, it is customary to allow one mille, Quebec standard, to be equal to 18 loads.

Lathwood—One fathom of 4 feet long and 6 feet by 6 feet is equal to 18 loads.

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

1st. Premium on Gold given to find equivalent discount on Greenbacks.

RULE.—Divide 100, plus the premium into 100, multiplied by the premium.

EXAMPLE.—Gold at 50 premium, what is the discount on Greenbacks? Answer—50 multiplied by 100 equals 5000, which divided by (100 plus 50) equals 33 1/3 per cent discount.

2nd. Discount on Greenbacks given to find equivalent premium on Gold.

RULE.—Divide 100, multiplied by the discount, by 100 minus the discount.

EXAMPLE.—Greenbacks at 33 1/3 discount, what is the premium on Gold? 100 multiplied by 33 1/3 equals 3333 1/3, which divided by 100 minus 33 1/3, or 66 2/3 equals 50 per cent premium.

VICTORIA, Royal High Duke of S. Unola, W. Married F. Emmanuel, &c., &c., &c.

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Receiver-Gen Attorney-Gen Attorney-Gen Minister of F Com. of Cro Minister of A

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DIVISIONS. Bathurst..... Brock..... Burlington..... Cataragus..... Eastern..... Erie..... Fore..... Home..... King..... Malakid..... Midland..... Newcastle.....

THE ROYAL FAMILY—THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland only daughter of His late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, and Victoria late Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Cobourg; born the 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne on the decease of Her Uncle, William IV., June 20th, 1837; proclaimed June 21st, 1837; Crowned June 28th, 1838; Married February 10th, 1840, to Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., &c.; born the 26th August, 1819; and died at Windsor Castle, December 14th, 1861.

ISSUE.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa (Princess Royal), born November 21st, 1840; married January 25th, 1858, H.R.H. Frederick William, Prince of Prussia: Albert Edward (Prince of Wales), born November 9th, 1841; Married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10th March, 1863; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843 married July 1st, 1862, H.R.H. Prince Louis of Hesse; Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844; Helens Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846, married July 5th, 1866, to Prince Christian of Augustenberg; Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853; Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14th, 1857,

THE QUEEN'S COUSINS:—George V., King of Hanover, born May 27th, 1819; George, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26th, 1819; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz), born July 19th, 1822; Mary Adelaide Wilhelmine Elizabeth, born Nov. 27th, 1833, married June 13, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monk, Baron Monk of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c. Denis Godley, Governor General's Secretary; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Monk, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C., Military Secretary, and Principal Aide-de-Camp. Capt. Pemberton, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp. Col. Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp. Lieut. Col. Duchesney, Lieut. Col. Bernard, Lieut. Col. Cumberland, extra Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE—EASTERN BLOCK.—Denis Godley, Secretary; H. Cotton, Chief Clerk; J. Kidd, 2nd Clerk; J. Burrows, 3rd Clerk; P. St. Hill, Office Keeper; G. Boxall, Messenger; G. Smith, Extra Messenger.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Receiver-Gen. & Premier. Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau.	Com. of Public Works . . . Hon. J. C. Chapais.
Attorney-Gen. West. . . . Hon. J. A. Macdonald.	President of the Council. Hon. Ferguson Blair.
Attorney-Gen. East. . . . Hon. G. E. Cartier.	Postmaster General. . . . Hon. H. L. Langevin.
Minister of Finance. . . . Hon. W. P. Howland.	Provincial Secretary. . . . Hon. W. McDougall.
Com. of Crown Lands. . . Hon. A. Campbell.	Solicitor-Gen. East. . . . Hon. H. L. Langevin.
Minister of Agriculture. . Hon. T. D'Arroy McGee.	Solicitor-Gen. West. . . . Hon. Jas. Cockburn.

OFFICERS.—Wm. H. Lee, Clerk of Executive Council. Wm. A. Himsforth, Assiat. do. and Confidential Clerk. Moore A. Higgins, F. Vallerand, Olivier Cote, F. H. Himsforth, H. Alexander, and W. H. Lee, Clerks. M. Naughton, Doorkeeper, and W. E. Morgan, Joseph Cairns, and Patrick Batterton, Messengers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The Hon. ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER, Speaker.

LIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. J. Hamilton, Kingston.	Hon. J. Leslie, Montreal.	Hon. O. W. Wilson, Montreal.
" P. H. Moore, Moore's Station.	" J. Ross, Toronto.	" B. Seymour, Port Hope.
" G. J. Goodhue, London.	" S. Mills, Hamilton.	" D. M. Armstrong, Sorel.
" J. Ferrier, Montreal.	" Louis Panet, Quebec.	" E. Perry, Cobourg.
" E. Matheson, Perth.	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Quebec.	" W. H. Dickson, Niagara.
" G. S. Boulton, Cobourg.		

ELUCIDATED LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, C. W.

DIVISIONS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bathurst.	Hon. James Shaw.	Smith's Falls.	Niagara.	Hon. J. R. Benson.	St. Catharines.
Brock.	" A. J. F. Blair.	Geolph.	Queen's.	" John Simpson.	Bowmanville.
Burlington.	" H. B. Bull.	Hamilton.	Quincy.	" Robert Read.	Belleville.
Cataragui.	" Alex. Campbell.	Kingston.	Rideau.	" James Skead.	Ottawa.
Eastern.	" Theo. Bennett.	Atol.	Saugeen.	" D. L. McPherson.	Toronto.
Etobicoke.	" David Christie.	Paris. C. W.	St. Clair.	" Alex. Vidal.	Sarnia.
Fort.	" George Alexander.	Woodstock.	St. Lawrence.	" George Crawford.	Brookville.
Glennora.	" James O. Aikins.	Elbowview.	Tecumseth.	" Donald McDonald.	Toronto.
King.	" David Besor.	Markham.	Thames.	" Oliver Blake.	Waterford.
Malabar.	" E. Leonard.	London.	Trent.	" Billa Flint.	Belleville.
Midland.	" William McMaster.	Tononto.	Western.	" Walter McCrae.	Chatham.
Newcastle.	" Asa A. Burnham.	Cobourg.	York.	" Geo. W. Allen.	Toronto.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILORS, C. E.

Table with 3 columns: DIVISIONS, NAMES, P. O. ADDRESS. Lists various divisions like Alma, Bedford, De la Durantay, etc., and their respective representatives.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

HON. LEWIS WALLBRIDG, Speaker.

Table with 3 columns: CONSTITUENCIES, NAMES, P. O. ADDRESS. Lists constituencies like Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauce, etc., and their representatives.

John F Taylor, Chaucery; R. Clerk, Master Fonnings Taylor in Chaucery, a Doucet, additional Translator, an additional ass Adamson, Clerk of the tional French T Garneau, assistan assistant Acco

William Barr Muir, Assistant and Chief Clerk; G W Voice; G W W sistant Law Cler Dorion, Assista lator; Thomas Assistant Accou Clerk of Routin Assistant Clerk of R Office Clerk an Stuart, English French Writing T M Blais, do; do; Henry Lim do; John Notm J P Leprohen, X Blanchet, sec Private Bills;

PROVINC

Hon W McDo Assistant do, L Canada; Thos Tetu, first class G Powell, do; Office-keeper; J Logan, do; C

PROVINC

Provincial R Deputy Provin Clerk; Amable langer; 3rd Cl ander Begg; 5t erville; 6th Cl Maxime Valliqu Valliquette. C

EXECU

A J Fergusson W H Lee, Cler Confidential Cl Cote, do; F H W Horace Lea Morgan, Josep sengers. Office

RECEI

Sir N F Belle son, Deputy d Clerk; T O B Warrant Clerk Warrant Clerk Weeve, Stamp keeper; F M Black.

PERMANENT OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

John F Taylor, Clerk of the House and Master in Chancery; Robert Lemoine, Deputy and assistant Clerk, Master in Chancery, and French Translator; Fonnings Taylor, Deputy and assistant Clerk, Master in Chancery, and acting Chief Office Clerk; Joseph E Doucet, additional assistant Clerk, additional French Translator, and Clerk of Private Bills; W A Malouy, additional assistant and second office Clerk; James Adamson, Clerk of the English Journals; V E Tossier, Clerk of the French Journals; A A Boncher, additional French Translator, and Clerk of Committees; A Garnesau, assistant French Translator; C W Taylor, assistant Accountant; Neil McLean, English Clerk,

and assistant Clerk of Committees; John Walsh, English Clerk; Rev. W A Adamson, D O L, Chaplain and Librarian; E L Montzambert, Law Clerk and English Translator; Rene Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Octave Cyrille Fortier, Sergeant-at-Arms; J B Myrand, Postmaster; E Botterell, Doorkeeper; Michael Keating, Chief Messenger; Samuel Skinner, Messenger and Housekeeper; Peter Dunn, Permanent Messenger and Assistant Housekeeper; J Casault, P Ratte, Antoine Lachance, Frederick Gilbert, N Boulet, Permanent Messengers; J Doherty, R Greer, L Fraser, Z Mondor, A Miller and James Wingfield, Seasonal Messengers; A Donaire and O Young, Pages.

PERMANENT OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

William Burns Lindsay, Clerk of the House; G M Muir, Assistant Clerk; Alfred Patrick, Clerk Assistant and Chief Clerk of Committees; H Poetter, Clerk of Votes; G W Wicksteed, Law Clerk; F Badgley, Assistant Law Clerk, and chief English Translator; E P Dorion, Assistant Law Clerk, and chief French Translator; Thomas Vaux, Accountant; Joshua Stansfield, Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper; William Spink, Clerk of Routine and Records; F McGillivray, Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records; H Hartney, Chief Office Clerk and Clerk of Printing Committee; H B Stuart, English Writing Clerk; Ed G Denochaud, French Writing Clerk; A G D Taylor, Junior Clerk; T M Blais, do; H R Smith, do; O C de la Chevrotiere, do; Henry Lindsay, do; J S Sloane, do; P H Smith, do; John Nofman, do; F N Belcourt, do; O Panet, do; J P Frophen, first Assistant Clerk of Committees; F X Blanchet, second do; Alfred Todd, Chief Clerk of Private Bills; T Patrick, second do, and Clerk of Rail-

way Committee; W Fanning, Translator of Votes and Proceedings; J G Consoles, Assistant French Translator; Joseph Royal, do; J F Gingras, do; E Blain, do; O A Gagnon, General Assistant and Proof Corrector; William Wilson jr, do; G A Macaulay, do; W B Ross, English Journal Clerk; W H Lemoine, French do; P Rivet, Assistant French do; H J McCarthy, Assistant English do; Alpheus Todd, Librarian; A G Lagole, Assistant do; A Laperriere, Library Clerk; R Desrives, Postmaster; Joseph Blais, Assistant do; D W Macdonnell, Sergeant-at-Arms; A L Cardinal, Chief Messenger; M McCarthy, Assistant do; O Vincent, Library Messenger; J O'Connor, Doorkeeper; Jos Lemonda, Speaker's Messenger; Edouard Pelletier, Messenger; Wm Graham, do; James Roy, Library Messenger; Edward Steay, Messenger; Jos Asselin, do; E Bailie, Assistant Doorkeeper; Edward Storr, do; Etienne Roy, Messenger; P Buckley, do; Joseph Turgeon, do; Jos Brown, do; O Roberge, do.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon W McDougall, Provincial Secretary; E Parent, Assistant do, Lower Canada; E A Meredith do, Upper Canada; Thos Ross, Accountant of Contingencies; S Tatu, first class Clerk; W H Jones, do; J M Tatu, do; G Powell, do; H E Steele, do; C J Birch, do; J Gow, Office-keeper; J Dorr, Messenger; J A Fradet, do; J Logan, do. Office—Eastern Block.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Provincial Registrar, the Hon. William McDougall; Deputy Provincial Registrar, Geo H Lane; Chief Clerk: Amable Belanger; 2nd Clerk, John A. Belanger; 3rd Clerk, L. A. Castellier; 4th Clerk, Alexander Begg; 5th Clerk, Jovite Vercheres De Boucherville; 6th Clerk, Wm M Goodave; Chief Messenger, Maxime Valliquette; Asst Messenger, Francois Xavier Valliquette. Office—Eastern Block.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

A J Ferguson Blair, President Executive Council; W H Lee, Clerk do; W A Himsworth, Assistant and Confidential Clerk; F Vallarand, Asst do; Olivier Cote, do; F H Himsworth, do; H Alexander, do; W Horace Lee, do; M Naughton, Doorkeeper; W E Morgan, Joseph Cairns and Patrick Batterton, Messengers. Office—Eastern Block.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Sir N F Belleau, Receiver General; T D Harrington, Deputy, do; Geo O Relfenstein, Confidential Clerk; T O Brambley, Book-keeper; J B Stanton, Warrant Clerk; T Lewis, Bank Ace't; J T Pellant, Warrant Clerk; I F Dufresne, Municipal Loan; C W Bay, Assistant Book-keeper; F Hunter, do; J B H Neely, Stamp Accountant Clerk; F Casault, Office-keeper; F McCaffery, Messenger. Office—Eastern Block.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE EMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

The Hon T D McGee, Minister of Agriculture; J G Tache, Deputy do; A J Cambie, Patent Clerk and Cashier; L Drapeau, Clerk; W H Johnson, do; B De la Bruce, Inspector of Agencies; S S Findrin, Clerk; O C Neville, Clerk; H Casgrain, Clerk; C Lepranoe, Clerk; J W O'Brien, Clerk; J Lemieux, House-keeper; J Roly, Messenger; B Morcan, do; J B Lacroix, Wood cutter; Wm Lynch, Messenger.—Office Eastern Block.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Hon W P Howland, Minister of Finance. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BRANCH.

W Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; N Godard, Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper; J Drysdale, Book-keeper; A Gary, do; F G Scott, first class Clerk; O J Anderson, do; E W Baxter, second class clerk; P C Eyan, do; E S Wilson, do; W A Blackmore, Stenographic clerk; Hy A Jones, Extra Clerk; Geo Aumont, fourth class clerk; D Ryan, Office keeper; P Pender, Messenger.

CUSTOMS BRANCH.

R S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; Thos Worthington, Assistant; J W Peachy, Chief and Corresponding clerk; T B Robarts, J R Audy, H H Duffill, L O'Brien, G O Mollieux, P Sheppard, first class clerks; H O Hay, W Bell, Jas F Brown, second class clerks; Jas C Audy, fourth Class Clerk; J Walls Messenger.

AUDIT BRANCH.

J Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts; Hon John Simpson, Asst Auditor Public Accounts; T Orns, 1st Book-keeper; T D Tims, 2nd Book-keeper; O Cambie, 1st Class Clerk and Registrar of Free Banks; A Harrey Statistical Clerk; S Patterson, E C Barber, G M Jarvis, 2nd Class Clerks. — Hall, 3rd Class Clerk; J Derder, Messenger. Office—Eastern Block.

P. O. ADDRESS. Chloostimi, v. S. Marie, Therese de Blain, Boucherville, St. L'Assomption, Tannery West, Montreal, S. Sorel, Pointe-du-Lac, Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke.

P. O. ADDRESS. St Alexis, Montmagny, Quebec, Montreal, Montreal, Lacolle, Toronto, Gently, Simcoe, Murray, Cobourg, Toronto, Whitby, Ottawa, Hull, Hawa, Sarnia, Toronto, Toronto, Stratford, Peterborough, Chicaster, Quebec, Hawkesbury, Platon, Quebec, Jean, Quebec, Meyn, Quebec, Kenfew, Melbourne, Montreal, Rimouski, Marieville, Ottawa, St Hyacinthe, Mass, Montreal, Yamachiche, Sheffield, Shorbrooke, Barrie, Cookstown, Coteau Land, Stanstead, Antville, Riv-du-L (en), Montreal, Three River, Id., Toronto, St. Eustache, Vaudreuil, Vercheres, Lindsay, St Jacobs, W, Gall, Chippawa, Guelph, Guelph, Waterdown, Barton, St David, C, King, Richmond, and, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon J C Chapais, Commissioner; T Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner; F Braun, Secretary; J Balne, Book-keeper; J W Harper, 1st Clerk; G Drolet, Assistant Book-keeper; F Hamel, do; H A Fissault, J F N Bonnevaille, J R Arnoldi, T B French, O Dionne, Clerks; F H Ennis, Secy Prov Arbitrators; P Owens, House-keeper; M Walsh, and H Potvin, Messengers. Office—Western Block.

ENGINEERING BRANCH.

J Page, Chief Engineer; F P Rubidge, Assistant do; P Gauvreau, Architect; O McCarthy, J Le B Ross, Draughtsmen; Thos Monro and I H Rowan, Engineers; G Verrett, Clerk; S McLaughlin, Photographer; J B Derome, Thos Guerin, O E Michaud, E H Parent, Charles Pope, Draughtsmen; J Deslauriers, Messengers. Office—Western Block.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General, Hon H L Langevin; Deputy Postmaster General, Wm. H. Griffin; Accountant, H A Wicksteed; Secretary, Wm White; Cashier, John Ashworth; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P LeSueur; Clerks of First Class—E C Hayden, R Oltver, H S Weatherley, Peter Holt, J O Stewart, J T McCaul, J Audette. Clerks of Second Class—J Brophy, Geo J Mason, J Boyd, J L McMahon, E H Benjamin, Wm D LeSueur, B King, J Plunkett, P E Bucke, H Hargrave, H J Garrett. Clerks of Third Class—H W Griffin, W Berry, O Frechette, R P Davis, J Wilson, J McNab, J C Patterson. Clerks of Fourth Class—J McDougall, G O'Donohoe, Thos Cross, R J Shaw, Arthur Lindsay.

Ocean Mail Services—R Sinclair, book-keeper; Law & Bill Stamp Branch—D Matheson, book-keeper.

Inspection Branch—John Dewe, G E Griffin, M Sweetman, Edwin F King, W G Sheppard.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, L. C.

Hon G E Cartier, Attorney General; H L Langevin, Solicitor General; Geo Fulvoe, Permanent Clerk; J A Defoy, Clerk in office of A G; L W Stootie, Addit. Clerk; J W Gow, Messenger. Office Eastern Block.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, U. C.

Hon John A Macdonald, Attorney General, James Cockburn, Solicitor General, H Bernard, Chief Clerk; J Stuart, Assistant Clerk; Chas Drinkwater, Stenographic Clerk; P Lynch and Francis Curran, Messengers. Office—Eastern Block.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Hon A Campbell, Commissioner; A Russell, Assistant Commissioner; Joe Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor Gen; Wm Ford, accountant and cashier; Thos Devine, E T Fletcher, P L Morin, J W Bridgland, Ed Fox, E E Tache, Surveyors and Draughtsmen; John F Bouchette, S P Bauset, W Baron Von Koerber, Alex L Russell, Draughtsmen; P M Partridge, Supt of Woods and Forests; First Class Clerks—Thos Hector, H J Jones, J O Tarbut, W F Collins, F T Judah, E A Genevex, L A Lley, J Morphy, J Toimie, T Hammond, F A Hall, J V Gale, W F Whitcher, A Kirkwood, A J Taylor, L A Robitaille, D A Grant, J J Prendergast, G B Cowper, R D LeMoine, Second Class Clerks; F D Dugal, F Ohasse, T Morkill, W E Celline, D C Mackenzie, G E Lindsay, J Norton, J M Grant, VanFelsou, L Berthelet, W Ebbel, S Nivale, N B Dufort, B J Scott, John

Jones, Third Class Clerks; D G B Ross, R H Browne, R H Temple, J Murphy, J S Thomson, J R Montgomery, E Thomas, W J Cooper, Fourth Class Clerks; C E Dobbs, W A Varin; Office Keeper, John Bradshaw; Messengers, G Fisher, P Potvin, P Cahill, A McDonald, C Dumontier.

INDIAN BRANCH.

W Spragge, Deputy Supt; M Turner, Chief Clerk, C T Walcott, Accountant; L Vankoughnet, Corresponding Clerk; J P M Le Court, Clerk; R Jessop Messenger; Ellen Jessop, Housekeeper.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA.

Col McDougall, Adjutant General; Lieut Col A De Salaberry, D A G L C; Lieut Col W Powell, D A G., U O; Lieut Col Irvine, P A D C.

Assistant Adjutants General—Canada West—Lieut Col W S Durie, Lieut Col Samuel Peters Jarvis; as Deputy Assistant Adjutants General, Lieut Col J B Taylor, Lieut Col F J Atcherly.

Assistant Adjutants General—For Canada East—Lieut Col W Osborne Smith; as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut R A Casault; Capt W H Carter, Supt Military Schools; Lieut Jas S Naitland, Military Surveyor.

R Berry, Chief Clerk and accountant; W E Wright, Senior Clerk; Thos Wily, Chief Supt of Stores; E Gelinas, O Herbert, O H O'Meara, Grant Seymour, 1st Class Clerks; F X Lambert, G Sherwood, H McClennan, C Junot, T C LaRose, T R Bout, 2nd Class Clerks; L Morel, Messenger; M Ryan, Assistant Messenger, Office—Western Block.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon the Finance Minister, Chairman; The Hon the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon the Postmaster General, the Hon the Receiver General; T Trudeau, T Munro, Inspectors; F Shanly, Inspector for special purposes; J G Vansittart, Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

J Langton, Auditor; T D Harrington, Deputy Receiver General; A Russell, Assist Com of Crow Lands; Wm Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General; B S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; T Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Chas Cambie, Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE & STAMPS.

B S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, Chairman; John Langton, Auditor; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General; A Harvey, Acting Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS BOARD.

W H Lee, Chief Executive Council; E Parent, Ass't Secy East; E A Meredith, Ass't Secy West; W Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; B S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; J Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts; T D Harrington, Deputy Receiver General; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General; A Russell, Ass't Com Crown Lands; T Trudeau, Deputy Com Public Works; J J Tache, Secy Bureau of Agriculture; G H Lane, Deputy Provincial Registrar; E Steele, Clerk. Office—Eastern Block.

CANADA STANDARD WEIGHTS OF GRAIN, &c., PER BUSHEL.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and weight in lbs. Rows include Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Peas, Barley, Oats, Beans, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed and Buckwheat, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots Parsnips, Blue Grass Seed, Hemp Seed.

Spirits and Brandy, of Win Whisky strength dromete any strength less qua Cordials, of Lemon, Raspber Wines... Perfumed of Acetic Acid Ale, Beer s Do do Quart or lon..... On Crude Oils, viz: Coal and sed and Naptha... Benzole... Refined Pet Sugar, viz: Candy—bro gar or sug ceas equa manufact cluding a ery..... White clay ed by any to white or equal Yellow Mus Sugar, or process of Muscovad clayed... Any other ty to Bro Cane Juice, gar Cane, do, concentrated Molasses.... Coffee, green Do roast Chicory or oth as Coffee, Chicory, kiln- Common Soap Starch..... Tobacco.—M Cavendish. Common C Fine est.— Canadian V Snuff and S Snuff, damp Cigars.—Valu Do c Do c Do c

Goods payin Cinamon, ma Spices, includ Patent medic where spe

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(Payable on and after June 27th, 1866.)

Spirits and strong waters, viz:	cts.
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, Spirits of Wine and Alcohol not being Whisky, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for every less quantity than a gallon.	0 70
Cordials, other than Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines.	Per Gallon 1 20
Perfumed Spirits to be used as perfumery only.	" 1 20
Acetic Acid and Vinegar.	" 0 06
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks.	" 0 06
Do do do in bottles, 4 Quart or 8 Pint bottles to the Gallon.	" 6 07
On Crude Petroleum.	" 0 06
Oils, viz:—	
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined.	" 0 10
Naphtha.	" 0 15
Benzole.	" 0 15
Refined Petroleum.	" 0 15
Sugar, viz:—	
Candy—brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto and manufactures of refined sugar, including sucrales and confectionery.	Per 100 lbs 3 00
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined.	" 2 60
Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow Muscovado muscovado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed.	" 2 25
Any other sugar not equal in quality to Brown Muscovado.	" 1 65
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses, Melado, concentrated Melado or concentrated Molasses.	" 1 27
Molasses.	" 0 75
Coffee, green.	" 0 08
Do roasted or ground.	" 0 04
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green.	" 0 08
Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground.	" 0 04
Common Soap per 100 lbs.	" 1 00
Starch.	" 2 50
Tobacco—Manufactured, viz:	
Cavendish.	" 0 15
Common Cut.	" 0 75
Flint cut.	" 0 25
Canadian Twist.	" 0 04
Snuff and Snuff flour dry.	" 0 15
Snuff, damp, moist or pickled.	" 0 10
Cigars,—Value not over \$10 per Mille. Per Mille, Do over \$10 and not over \$20 Do over \$20 and not over \$40 Do over \$40 per Mille.	3 00 4 00 5 00 8 00

Goods paying Twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs.
Spices, including ginger, pimento and pepper ground,
Patent medicines and medicinal preparations not elsewhere specified.

Goods paying Fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of Leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery.
Clothing or wearing apparel made by hand or sewing machine.
Blanking.
Billiard Boards and Billiard Tables, and furnishings, not elsewhere specified.
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.
Cabinet ware or furniture.
Candles and tapers of Tallow, wax or any other material.
Carpets and hearth rugs.
Carriages.
Coach and harness furniture.
Chandeliers, chandeliers and gas fittings.
China ware, earthenware and crockery.
Cider.
Clocks.
Corks.
Cottons, cotton warp, cotton yarn and cotton twist.
Dried fruits and nuts.
Drugs not otherwise specified.
Fancy goods and Millinery, viz:—Articles embroidered with gold, silver or other metals, bracelets, braid, &c., made of hair, feathers and flowers, fans and fire screens, millinery of all kinds, ornaments of Bronze, alabaster, terra-cotta or composition, silver and gold cloth, thread and other articles embroidered with gold or for embroidering, thread lace and insertions, writing desks, fancy and ornamental cases and boxes and other fancy goods.
Foreign newspapers, sent otherwise than through the Post Office.
Fire works.
Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry Raspberry, Elder, and Currant Wines.
Gunpowder.
Guns, rifles and fire arms of all kinds.
Glass and glass ware, plate, and silvered, stained painted or colored.
Hats, caps and bonnets.
Hat plush.
Hosiery.
Inks of all kinds, except Printing inks.
Hardware, viz—Cutlery, polished, of all sorts. Japanese, polished tin, Britannia Metal ware. Spades, Shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks and edge-tools, scythes and Snaths. Spikes, nails, tacks, brads and sprigs. Stoves and all other iron castings. Other Hardware.
Plank and sawed Lumber of all kinds, except walnut, mahogany, cheanut, rosewood and cherry.
Leather, viz—Sheep, calf, goat and chamols skins, dressed, varnished or enamelled.
Linen.
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars.
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Manufactures of Marble or imitation of marble, other than rough sawed slabs or blocks.
Manufactures of Gutta-percha, india rubber or gutta percha.
Fur or of which fur is the principal part.
Hair or mohair.
Papier Macho.
Grass, oster, palm leaf, straw, whalebone or willow, except plaited elsewhere mentioned.
Bone, shell, horn, pearl and Ivory.
Gold, silver, electro-plate, argentine, albat and german silver and plated and gilded ware of all kinds.
Brass or copper.
Leather or imitation of leather.
Wood not elsewhere specified.
Cashmere.

B Ross, R H
Thomson, J R
Fourth Class
Keeper, John
Cahill, P Cahill,

Chief Clerk,
Sghnet, Corres-
R Jessop Mes-

MILITIA.
Lieut Col A De
well, D A G., II

Canada West.—A
arvis; as Depu-
Col J B Taylor.

Canada East.
Assistant Adju-
W H Carter,
Antland, Military

W R Wright,
pt of Stores; E
rant Seymour, 1st
wood, H McClen-
2nd Class Clerks;
stant Messenger,

MISSIONERS.
Chairman; The Hon
orks, the Hon the
Receiver General;
Shanly, Inspector
t, Secretary. Ob-

T.
gton, Deputy Re-
Com of Crowe
Inspector General;
heral; B S M Bou-
Trudeau, Deputy
as Cambie, Secre-

SE & STAMPS.
of Customs, Chair-
H Griffin, Deputy
Acting Secretary.

ERS BOARD.
ill; E Parent, Ass-
y West; W Dick-
E S M Bouchette,
on; Auditor of Pub-
ly Receiver Gene-
er General; A Rus-
Trudeau, Deputy
y Bureau of Agri-
cial Registrar; B
lock.

SHEL.
Libs

Musical instruments, including musical boxes and clocks.
 Mustard.
 Ores when ground or calcined.
 Oil cloths.
 Oils in any way rectified, pumped, racked, bleached or pressed, not elsewhere specified.
 Opium.
 Packages, containing goods paying specific duties only; If containing goods paying *ad valorem* duties, their value to be added to the value of the Goods for duty: except, (whether the duties be specific or *ad valorem*) such packages as are declared free by section ten of this Act.
 Paints and colors not exempted from duty by Schedule E.
 Paper, Paper hangings.
 Parasols and umbrellas.
 Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, ground and calcined.
 Playing Cards.
 Pickles and sauces.
 Preserved meats, poultry, fish and vegetables.
 Printed, lithographed or copper plate bills, bill heads, &c., and advertising pamphlets.
 Portable Hand Printing presses.
 Shawls.
 Silks, satins and velvets.
 Silk, woollen, worsted and cotton embroideries and tambour work.
 Silk twist and silk and mohair twist, not elsewhere specified.
 Spices, unground, including ginger, pimento and pepper.
 Stationery.
 Small Wares.
 Tobacco Pipes.
 Toys.
 Varnish, other than bright or black.
 Woollens.
 Book, map and news printing paper.
 Engravings and prints.
 Flat wire for orinolines, covered.
 Jewellery and watches.
 Maps, charts and atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.
 Ready made sails.
 Spirits of Turpentine,
 And all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules to this Act, as charged with any other duty, nor declared exempt from duty.

Goods paying Ten per centum ad valorem.

Sole and Upper Leather.

Ad valorem and Specific Duties.

Tea, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Specific Duties.

	Duties.
Butter.....	Per lb. 0 04
Cheese.....	" 0 08
Lard and Tallow.....	" 0 01
Fish, salted or smoked.....	" 0 01
Flour of Wheat and Eye.....	Per Brl. 0 00
Flour and Meal of all other kinds.....	" 100lbs 0 26
Indian Corn and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat.....	" Bush. 0 10
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked.....	" lb. 0 01
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, and Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, containing not over 26 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood.....	Per gallon 0 10
Do do (except as above) containing over 26 and not more than 49 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood.....	" 0 25

Do do (except as above) containing not more than 49 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrom. in bottle's And an additional duty of 8 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 49 degrees, whether in wood or bottles; 4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon.
 Wine—Sparkling, of all kinds in bottles, when accompanied by a certificate of growth, in quarts..... Per doz. 3 00
 Do do do in pints..... Per doz. 1 50
 And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth, an additional duty of, in quarts..... 1 00
 Do in pints..... 0 50

Free Goods.

Free Goods.
 Anchors,
 Brass in bars, rods or sheets,
 Brass or copper wire and wire cloth of brass or copper.
 Copper in bars, rods, bolts or sheets,
 Copper, brass or iron tubes and piping, when drawn.
 Iron of the descriptions following, viz.—Canada plates and tin plates, Galvanized and sheet. Galvanized spikes and bolts. Wire, nail and spike rod, round or flat. Scrap, bar, rod or hoop. Hoop or tire for locomotive wheels, bent and welded. Boiler plate. Railroad bars, wrought iron chairs and fish plates. Rolled plate. Padded iron bars.
 Lead in sheet.
 Litharge.
 Locomotive and engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins and connecting rods
 Medicinal roots.
 Phosphorus.
 Silk twists for hats, boots and shoes.
 Steamboat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rough.
 Steam Fire Engines when imported by the Municipal Corporations of Cities, Towns or Villages for the use of such Municipalities.
 Steel, wrought or cast, in bars, rods or sheets, circular or oblong.
 Straw, Tuscan and grass fancy plait.
 Tin, granulated or bar.
 Zinc or spelter in sheet.
 Acids of every description, except acetic acid and vinegar.
 Alum.
 Anatomical preparations.
 Antimony.
 Antiquities, collections of.
 Apparel, wearing, of British subjects domiciled in Canada, dying abroad,
 Argol.
 Articles for the public uses of the Province.
 Articles imported by and for the use of the Governor General.
 Articles for the use of foreign consuls, when such consuls are subjects or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in trade and commerce.
 Ashes, pot, pearl and soda.
 Bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used chiefly in dyeing.
 Barilla, or kelp.
 Bark, tanners'.
 Belling duck and hose dock.
 Bleaching powders.
 Bolting Cloths.
 Borax.
 Book Binders' tools and implements.
 Books—Printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor school or other books printed in this Province.
 Boot-felt.
 Britches and hogs' hair of all kinds.
 Broom Corn.

Busts, Cast
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 Fish, fresh
 Fishing net
 Flax, hemp
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 Grease and
 Gravels.
 Gypsum or
 cined.
 Human hair
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 Hay.
 Hides, horn
 Hops.
 Indigo.
 Junk and o
 Kryolite.
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plets, not being
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 oks, nor books to
 school or other

Busts, Casts and Statutes of marble, bronze or alaba-
 ster, paintings and drawings as works of art, speci-
 mens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems,
 and all collections of antiquities.

Burrstones and Grindstones, wrought and unwrought.
 Blacuit and bread from Great Britain and the B.N.A.
 Provinces.

Cocoa Paste, from do do do
 Cables, Iron chain, hemp and grass.
 Caoutchouc or India Rubber and Gutta Percha, un-
 manufactured.

Carriages of travellers and carriages employed in car-
 rying merchandise, hawkers and circus troupes
 excepted.

Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground.
 The following articles when imported by and for the
 use of officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving in
 Canada, viz.—For Officers' mess: Cigars, Silver or
 plated ware, China ware, Glass ware, Table
 Linen, Spirits, Wines, Malt Liqueur, Billiard Ta-
 bles and Bagatelle Boards, Clothing, plain and
 military.

Coffee, Sugar and Tea, when imported directly by and
 taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in
 Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as
 may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

Church Bells, Communion plate.
 Coal and Coke.
 Clothing and arms for Indian Nations.
 do do the Army and Military forces in the
 Province.
 Commissariat and Ordnance stores.
 Cork wood or bark of the cork wood tree.
 Cotton and flax waste.
 Cotton wool, Cotton cordle wick, Cotton netting and
 woolen netting for India Rubber shoes.
 Cream of Tartar in crystals.
 Diamonds and precious stones not set.
 Donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by
 Charitable societies.
 Drain tiles for agricultural purposes.
 Drawings as works of art.
 Earths, clays and sand.
 Eggs.
 Emery, glass and sand paper.
 Essential oils of all kinds.
 Farming utensils and implements, when specially im-
 ported for the encouragement of agriculture.
 Felt hat bodies and hat felts.
 Fibrella, Mexican fibre or Tamploo white and black
 and other vegetable fibres for Manufactures.
 Firewood, Fire brick and clay.
 Fish, fresh.
 Fishing nets and seines, hooks, lines and twines.
 Flax, hemp and tow, undressed.
 Furs and skins, pelts or falls, undressed.
 Gems and medals.
 Gold beaters' brim moulds and skins.
 Gold and silver leaf, and for platers' use.
 Grease and scraps.
 Gravels.
 Gypsum or Plaster of Paris neither ground nor cal-
 cined.
 Human hair—angoia, goat, Thibet, horse, hog and mo-
 hair, unmanufactured.
 Hay.
 Hides, horns and pelts.
 Hops.
 Indigo.
 Junk and oakum.
 Kroyllite.
 Lichen machine thread for Boots and Shoes.
 Locomotives, and passenger, baggage and freight cars,
 running upon any line of road crossing the fron-
 tier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are
 admitted free, under similar circumstances in the
 United States.
 Manila grass, sea grass, and mosses for upholsterers'
 purposes.
 Manures.
 Maps and charts, imported not as merchandise but as
 the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada
 to become *bona fide* settlers in the Province.

Marbles in blocks or slabs unpolished, and not spe-
 cially shapen.
 Medicines for Hospitals.
 Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of
 Military and naval stores.
 Models.
 Musical Instruments for Military Bands.
 Nitre or saltpetre.
 Ochres, and metallic oxides, ground or unground, and
 washed or unwashed—dry, not calcined.
 Oil cake or linseed cake. Oils, cocoa nut, pine and
 palm in their crude, unrefined or natural state.
 Ores of all kinds of metals.
 Osters and willow for basket makers' use.
 Philosophical instruments; and apparatus, including
 globes, when specially imported for the use of
 Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies.
 Pipe Clay.
 Pig iron, pig lead and pig copper.
 Pitch and Tar.
 Printing ink and printing presses, except portable
 hand printing presses.
 Prunella.
 Rags.
 Red lead and white lead—dry.
 Resin and rosin.
 Rice.
 Sal ammoniac, sal Soda, soda ash, caustic soda and
 silicate of soda.
 Salt.
 Scrap Brass, and Scrap Iron.
 Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing
 purposes only.
 Settlers' wearing apparel, and other personal effects,
 implements of husbandry (not merchandise) in
 actual use of persons coming to settle in the Pro-
 vince.
 The following articles when imported by ship-build-
 ers for ship-building purposes, viz:
 Ships Blocks and patent bushes for blocks, Binnacle
 Lamps, Bunting, Sail cloth or Canvas from No. 1
 to No. 6, Compasses, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights,
 Deck Plugs, Pumps and pump gear, Shackles,
 Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks, Yel-
 low metal in bars or bolts and yellow metal sheath-
 ing, Steering apparatus, Composition Spikes and
 Nails, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Iron Knees
 and Riders, Wire rigging, Cordage, Trunnels and
 wedges, Iron masts, or parts of iron masts.
 Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany,
 Slate,
 Stone unwrought, and Lithograph Stone,
 Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes, Electrotype
 for do,
 Sulphur or brimstone in roll or flour,
 Teasels.
 Tin and Zinc or spelter, in blocks or pigs,
 Trees, plants and shrubs, bulbs and roots,
 Tobacco unmanufactured,
 Turpentine, other than spirits of turpentine,
 Type metal in blocks or pigs,
 Varnish, bright and black for ship builders,
 Vegetables,
 Veneering of wood or Ivory,
 Weaving or tram silk and weaving or tram cotton for
 making elastic webbing, and crinoline thread for
 covering crinoline wire,
 Wheat,
 Whiting or Whitenig,
 Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
 Wool,
 Zinc-white,
 Coin and bullion,
 Mill and factory Machinery of all kinds,
 The colors and articles following, when imported
 solely by Room Paper manufacturers and stainers for
 manufacturing purposes only, that is to say:
 Lakes in pulp, scarlet and morone; Ultra Marine
 and Chinese blue; English Umber, raw; Blue
 Black; Paris and permanent Greens; Satin and
 fine washed White; Bichromate of Potash; Sugar
 of Lead; British gum.
 Slotted Tapes for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts

Brass and tin clasps, slides, and spangles, for do,
Rattan for caning chairs,
Machine silk twist, and machine linen thread,
Whale Oils, in their crude and natural state, not in any
way rectified, racked, pumped, bleached, or pre-
pared.
Plank and Sawed Lumber of Mahogany, Rosewood,
Walnut, Chesnut, any Cherry.

*Goods, free of Duty, from and after the passing
of this Act. Schedule F.*

The following goods when of the growth and pro-
duce of any of the British North American Provinces,
viz :

- Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs of all kinds.
- Animals of all kinds.
- Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
- Seeds and Vegetables; Green and dried fruits.
- Fish of all kinds; products of Fish and of all other
creatures living in the water.
- Poultry.
- Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow.
- Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, saw-
ed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in
part.
- Fish Oil.
- Gypsum, ground or unground.

*Goods which may be made free of duty by Procla-
mation or by order in Council.*

Any other articles than those mentioned in Sched-
ule F, being of the growth and produce of the said
British North American Provinces, that may be spe-
cially exempted from Customs duty by order of the
Governor in Council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule F,
when the growth and produce of the United States of
America, may be admitted into this Province Free of
Duty, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council,
whenever satisfactory arrangements shall be entered
into with the United States for the importation of
similar articles from Canada into that country.

Table of Prohibitions.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be im-
ported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together
with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods
in which the same may be found, viz :

- Books, Drawings, Paintings and Prints, of an im-
moral or indecent character;
- Coin, base or counterfeit.

Export Duty.

Saw-Logs and Shingle bolts of pine or spruce ex-
ported out of Canada, except the same be exported
directly to any of the British North American Pro-
vinces:

On every 1,000 feet, board measure. Pine.....	\$1 00
Do do do. Spruce.....	0 50

MEMORANDUM SHEWING THE POPULATION OF THE PROPOSED ELEC-
TORAL DIVISIONS OF UPPER CANADA, UNDER CONFEDERATION.

To stand as at present, the Counties of

	Population.
Prescott.....	15,499
Glengarry.....	21,187
Stormont.....	11,144
Dundas.....	18,777
Russell.....	15,678
Carleton.....	20,766
Leeds and Grenville, North Riding.....	15,241
Leeds, South Riding.....	20,698
Grenville, do.....	15,698
Prince Edward.....	20,869
Northumberland West, less South Monahan.....	18,242
Northumberland East.....	20,511
Durham, East Riding.....	19,151
Do West Riding.....	19,964
Ontario, North Riding.....	21,565
Do South Riding.....	19,919
York, East Riding.....	20,251
Do West Riding.....	16,626
Do North Riding.....	23,797
Hastin.....	22,784
Wentworth, North Riding.....	16,989
Do South Riding.....	14,593
Elgin, East Riding.....	21,570
Do West Riding.....	10,680
Waterloo, North Riding.....	18,946
Do South Riding.....	19,804
Oxford, North Riding.....	24,257
Do South Riding.....	21,676
Middlesex, East Riding.....	25,126
Brant, East Riding.....	11,805
Do West Riding.....	15,533
Essex.....	25,511
Lanark, North Riding.....	15,267
Do South do.....	15,972
Toronto East do.....	19,901
Do West do.....	24,530
Hamilton.....	19,086
Ottawa.....	14,869
Kingston.....	13,748
London.....	11,655

Boroughs with Townships attached.

	Population.
Brockville, Town.....	4112
Elizabethtown.....	6161
Do Constituency.....	20213
Niagara Town.....	2070
Do Township.....	2400
Do Constituency.....	4470
Corwall Town.....	1915
Do Township.....	6000
Do Constituency.....	6915

NEW OR ALTERED CONSTITUENCIES.

ALGOMA.		BRUCE.	
NORTH RIDING :			
Arran.....	2551		
Amabel.....	182		
Albemarle.....	54		
Bruce.....	2250		
Bury.....			
Eldersley.....	1774		
Easton.....			
Lindsay.....			
Saugeen.....	1620		
Southampton Village.....	609		
SOUTH RIDING :			
Brant.....	8125		
Carriek.....	3163		
Oniross.....	2264		
Greenock.....	1847		
Huron.....	2429		
Kincross.....	1642		
Kincardine, including Village.....	3887		
	8640		
	8125		
	3163		
	2264		
	1847		
	2429		
	1642		
	3887		
	18558		

NORTH RIDING
Ashfield
Colborne
Clinton
Grey
Hulstons
Howick
Morris
McKillop
Turnberry
Wawanosh

SOUTH RIDING
Goderich
Goderich
Hay
Stephen
Stanley
Tuckers
Usborne

WEST RIDING
Carradoc
Delaware
Eggleston
Metcalfe
Moss
Strathroy

NORTH RIDING
Adelaide
Biddulph
Lobo
McGillivray
Williams
Williams

Bosquet
Brooks
Eunkille
Moore
Plympton
Sarnia
Sarnia to
Weybick

Chatham
Chatham
Dover
East Tilbe
Harwich
Raleigh
Romney

Camden
Euphemie
Dawn
Howard
Orford
Sombra
Zone, (tak

SOUTH RIDING
Artemesia
Bentlnck
Egremont
Gleng...

HURON.

	Population.
NORTH RIDING.	
Ashfield.....	3617
Colborne.....	1868
Clinton Village.....	1000
Grey.....	2461
Hullett.....	2704
Howick.....	2262
Morris.....	2333
McKillop.....	2426
Turnberry.....	1824
Wawanosh.....	3151
SOUTH RIDING.	
Goderich Town.....	3227
Goderich Township.....	3662
Hay.....	3054
Stephen.....	2926
Stanley.....	3428
Tuckersmith.....	2226
Uxorne.....	3219
TOTAL	22,075

MIDDLESEX.

WEST RIDING.	
Carradoc.....	4422
Delaware.....	2224
Ekfeld.....	3274
Metcalf.....	1748
Moore.....	3033
Sirathroy Village.....	751
NORTH RIDING.	
Adelaide.....	2509
Biddulph, taken from Huron.....	3401
Lobo.....	3866
McGillivray, taken from Huron.....	3921
Williams, East.....	2475
Williams, West.....	3221
TOTAL	14,830

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.....	3097
Brooke.....	1600
Enniskillen.....	1069
Moore.....	2373
Plympton.....	2327
Sarnia.....	1580
Sarnia Town.....	2001
Weywick.....	3823
TOTAL	19,465

KENT.

Chatham.....	3685
Chatham, Town of.....	4468
Dover.....	2656
East Tilbury.....	1207
Harwick.....	4556
Raleigh.....	3760
Romney.....	470
TOTAL	20,750

BOTHWELL-NEW COUNTY.

Camden and Gore, [taken from Kent].....	2744
Euphemia, taken from Lambton.....	2139
Dawn, do do.....	726
Howard, taken from Kent.....	3976
Orford, do do.....	2554
Sombra, taken from Lambton.....	3116
Zone, [taken from Kent].....	1559
TOTAL	16,964

GREY.

SOUTH RIDING.	
Artemesia.....	2576
Bentinck.....	3331
Egremont.....	2984
Glebeig.....	3065

Population.

Melancthon.....	1859
Normanby.....	2963
Osprey.....	2201
Proton.....	1240
TOTAL	20,663

NORTH RIDING.

Collingwood.....	1492
Derby.....	1248
Euphrasia.....	1472
Holland.....	2327
Keppel, Sarawak & Brooke.....	692
Sullivan.....	1786
St. Vincent.....	2292
Sydenham.....	3021
Owen Sound—Town of.....	3216
TOTAL	17,022

PERTH.

NORTH RIDING.	
Elma.....	2892
Ellice.....	2616
Logan.....	2259
Mornington.....	3040
North Easthope.....	3123
Stratford.....	2809
Wallace.....	2400
SOUTH RIDING.	
Blanchard.....	3774
Downie.....	2610
Fullerton.....	2890
Hibbart.....	2348
Mitchell, village.....	1216
South Easthope.....	2222
St. Marys, village.....	3978
TOTAL	19,448

WELLINGTON.

NORTH RIDING.	
Amaranth.....	1166
Arthur.....	3597
Luther.....	659
Minto.....	2841
Maryborough.....	2124
Peel.....	5008
SOUTH RIDING.	
Eramosa.....	3604
Erin.....	4943
Elora, village.....	1043
Fergus, village.....	1117
Garrafrax.....	4866
Nichol.....	2895
Pilkington.....	2397
TOTAL	20,370

SOUTH RIDING.

Guelph, township.....	3088
Guelph, town.....	6076
Fuslinch.....	4701
TOTAL	12,865

NORFOLK.

SOUTH RIDING.	
Charlottesville.....	3476
Houghton.....	1859
Walsingham.....	4855
Woodhouse and Gore.....	3708
TOTAL	13,992

NORTH RIDING.

Middleton.....	2908
Simcoe, town.....	1858
Townsend.....	3749
Windham.....	4095
TOTAL	14,500

HALDIMAND.

Cayuga, North.....	2319
South.....	388
Dunn.....	955

	Population.
Oneida.....	3050
Rainham.....	3116
Seneca.....	4577
Walpole.....	4342
	<u>19,297</u>

MONCK-NEW COUNTY.

Catston, taken from Lincoln.....	3005
Camborough, taken from Haldimand.....	1252
Dunville, village of—taken from Haldimand.....	1962
Gainsborough, taken from Lincoln.....	2959
Madison and Sherbrooke, taken from Haldimand.....	1791
Peiham, taken from Welland.....	2646
Wainfleet.....	2816
	<u>14,237</u>

LINCOLN.

Clifton.....	2482
Grantham.....	3946
Grimsby.....	3035
Louth.....	2024
St. Catharines, town of.....	6284
	<u>18,191</u>

WELLAND.

Bertie.....	2675
Crowland.....	1457
Chippewa, village.....	1695
Clifton, village.....	1227
Fox Eric, village.....	706
Humberstone.....	3049
Stamford.....	3641
Thorold, village.....	1616
Willoughby.....	1559
Welland, village.....	731
	<u>26,026</u>

PEEL.

Brampton.....	7687
Chippewacouy.....	6377
Steeleville, village.....	780
Toronto.....	6592
Toronto Gore.....	1728
	<u>17,576</u>

CARDWELL-NEW COUNTY.

Adala, taken from Simcoe.....	3742
Albion, taken from Peel.....	5078
Caledon, taken from Peel.....	4538
Mono, taken from Simcoe.....	2828
	<u>16,086</u>

SOUTH RIDING.

	Population.
Bradford, village.....	961
Eess.....	2904
Innisfil.....	4573
Mulmur.....	1814
Tecumseth.....	4549
Tosconoto.....	1073
West Gwillimbury.....	3803
	<u>19,478</u>

NORTH RIDING.

Balaclava and Robinson.....	2124
Barrie, town.....	2124
Collingwood, town.....	1406
Flos.....	268
Medonte.....	1699
Notawasaga.....	8890
Orilla and Matchedash.....	1384
Oro.....	3036
Reformatory Prison.....	146
Sunndale.....	935
Tiny and Tay.....	1190
Vespra.....	1096
	<u>18,581</u>

VICTORIA.

	Population.
South Riding.....	
Emaly.....	2928
Lindsay, village.....	1907
Mariposa.....	5508
Ops.....	3673
Verulam.....	1646
	<u>15,760</u>
North Riding.....	
Arson.....	109
Bexley.....	329
Carden.....	628
Dalton.....	81
Digby.....	68
Eldon.....	8606
Fenelon.....	2122
Hindon.....	111
Laxton.....	407
Lutterworth.....	488
Macaulay and Draper.....	28
Morrison, Muskoka, Monk and Watt.....	287
Sommerville.....	614
	<u>7,886</u>

PETERBOROUGH.

West Riding.....	
Emtmore.....	563
Monaghan, South—taken from Northum.....	1228
Monaghan, North.....	1881
Peterborough, town.....	3979
Smith.....	4795
	<u>11,157</u>
East Riding.....	
Ashburnham, village.....	993
Aphodel.....	3111
Belmont and Methuen.....	569
Duro.....	2412
Dummer.....	2105
Galway.....	490
Harvey.....	860
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	274
Ottawa.....	490
Snowdon.....	191
	<u>14,788</u>

HASTINGS.

West Riding.....	
Belleville.....	4377
Hidney.....	5082
Trenton.....	1389
	<u>12,757</u>
East Riding.....	
Hungerford.....	2254
Thurlov.....	4854
Tyendinaga.....	7612
	<u>14,080</u>

NORTH RIDING.

Elsevir.....	1309
Huntington.....	2917
Madoc.....	3696
Marmora and Lake.....	1492
Rawdon.....	3691
Stirling, village.....	758
Tudor.....	848
	<u>14,507</u>

LENOX.

Adolphus town.....	8012
Amherst Island.....	1870
Ernestown.....	5450
Fredricksburgh, North and South.....	2876
Napanee, village.....	1778
Richmond.....	2440
	<u>15,286</u>

ADDINGTON.

Abinger and Denbigh.....	176
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Angiesa.....
 Barrie and O.....
 Camden.....
 Hinchbrok.....
 Kladar.....
 Kennepet.....
 Miller and C.....
 Olden.....
 Ose.....
 Palmerton.....
 Portland.....
 Sheffield.....
 Storrington.....
 Wolfe Island.....
 Forts Henry.....
 and Assit.....

South Riding.....
 Admaston.....

CITY CORP.....

M. K. Dickson.....
 ningham, John I.....
 Mosgrove, Donal.....
 Isaac, Berthou.....
 Scott, John Row.....
 Wood, T. Star.....
 Goulden, J. B. G.....
 Finance—Ald.....
 Wray, and Coun.....
 Ald Langford, D.....
 Langford and P.....
 Martin—Ald.....
 and Perkins.....
 Dow and Goodw.....
 Ald Cunningham.....
 and Parkin.....
 Mayor; Ald.....
 Beau and Goull.....
 CORPORATION.....
 Hall, R. Ross.....
 ctor, G. H. Fre.....
 POLICE COMM.....
 and the Polic.....
 Recorder, G.....
 Lett; High.....
 Armstrong, Day.....
 and Septem.....
 Police Court.....
 P. Lett, Sittin.....
 ay, Chief.....
 red Davis; Pol.....
 agloire, Berthe.....
 ective—E. J. C.....
 Cononens—Ge.....
 r. Riel.....
 Issuing of M.....
 c. Office.....
 OTTAWA.....
 exander, Burri.....
 gistrar, Omce.....

Population.	
2928	
1907	
5503	
9872	
1646	
46,760	
109	
828	
61	
3608	
2122	
113	
407	
498	
28	
297	
614	
7,586	
663	
1229	
1861	
3979	
8796	
11,157	
993	
2913	
490	
860	
274	
14,783	
1897	
5632	
1889	
12,757	
1884	
2864	
7612	
17,080	
1009	
3917	
5896	
1499	
3591	
768	
848	
14,507	
801	
1970	
5450	
8876	
1778	
8450	
175	

POPULATION.

Anglesea	186
Barré and Orléanden	463
Camden	7516
Hinchinbrooke	760
Kaladar	1080
Kennebec	429
Miller and Canope	68
Olden	435
Oso	349
Palmerston	127
Portland	3384
Sheffield	2925
Total	17,389

FRONTENAC.

Bodford	1691
Kingston, township	4637
Loughborough	2449
Portsmouth, village	592
Pittsburgh, with Howe Island	4394
Storington	2384
Wolfe Island	3601
Fort Henry and Frederick, Penitentiary and Asylum	1869
Total	21,980

RENFREW.

Admaston	1718
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POPULATION.

Arnprior, village	670
Baget and Brougham	1650
Blythfield	173
Brudenell, Eggleston and Radcliffe	1028
Grafton	1253
Griffith and Sebastopol	590
Horton	1192
Lindock	1192
Matawotohan	2000
McNab	700
Renfrew, village	10,869

NORTH RIDING.

Algona, North and South	424
Bromley	1275
Burns	
Clara	
Head	
Haggerty	
Maris	
Pembroke, township	604
Pembroke, village	687
Petawawa, Buchanan and McKay	333
Richards	
Rolph and Wylie	256
Ross	1311
Sherwood	560
Stafford	2091
Westmeath	
Total	7,441

OTTAWA AND DISTRICT—PUBLIC BODIES, SOCIETIES, &c.

CITY CORPORATION—OFFICERS, &c., 1866.

M K Dickinson, Esq. Mayor. **Aldermen**—Jas Cunningham, John Langford, M McCormick, O T Bate, W Mosgrove, Donald Dow, James Goodwin, H J Friel, Isaac Berichon, Radore Traversy. **Councillors**—Scott, John Rowatt, Lyman Perkins, F Abbott, W O Wood, T Starmer, J Heney, E Martineau, Charles Boulden, J B Guérard. **Standing Committee On Finance**—Ald. Cunningham, Bate, Berichon, Traversy, and Coun Wood. **Streets and Improvements**—Ald Langford, Dow, Goodwin, Coun Abbott and Heney. **By-Laws**—Ald Friel, McCormick, and Mosgrove; Coun Scott and Goulden. **Fire and Water**—Ald Bate, Langford and Berichon; Coun Starmer and Heney. **Markets**—Ald Friel; Coun Rowatt, Starmer, Guérard and Perkins. **Police**—Ald McCormick, Traversy, Dow and Goodwin; Coun Rowatt. **Court of Sessions**—Ald Cunningham, Friel and Mosgrove; Coun Guérard and Perkins. **Board of Health**—His Worship the Mayor; Ald McCormick; Coun Scott, Wood, Martineau and Goulden.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.—Clerk, W P Lett; High Bailiff, E Ross; Chamberlain, W H Thompson; Collector, G H Breaton; Messenger, Michael Nile.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Mayor, the Recorder and the Police Magistrate.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.—Recorder, J B Lewis; Clerk, W Lett; High Bailiff, Roderick Ross; Crier, Edward Armstrong. Days of Sitting—First Mondays in March and September; and the 3rd Monday in December.

POLICE COURT.—Police Magistrate, M O'Gara; Clerk, W P Lett. Sitting—half-past nine, a. m. every week by. Chief of Police, Thomas Langrell; Sergeant, Ed Davis; Policemen—John Brown, Francis Ritchie, Aglore, Berichon, John Little, Michael Nile, J O'Keefe, elective—E J O'Neil.

COMMISSIONER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Thomas Ross, Pro. v. Office.

OTTAWA CITY REGISTRAR.—Office—Eliza Deputy Registrar; Alexander Burgess, Registrar; Thos Sproule, Deputy Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m., to 3 p. m.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

CARLTON.—County Town, Ottawa City.—J. Holmes, Warden, Huntly; Z Wilson, Treasurer, Ottawa; Edwd Bearman, Clerk; Ottawa; John B Lewis, Solicitor, Ottawa; George Brown and John Houston, Auditors, and Auditors of School Money; Dr Jas Grant, Surgeon of the Gaol; Higgins, Governor of the Gaol; Wm Corbett, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Christopher Armstrong, County Judge, Ottawa; R Lyon, Deputy County Judge, Ottawa; R Lees, County Attorney, Ottawa; S Fraser, Sheriff, Ottawa; J Ballis, Deputy Sheriff, Ottawa; J Fraser, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court and Registrar of Surrogate, Ottawa; B Lees, Clerk of the Peace, Ottawa; John Wilson, Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery, Ottawa.

ISSUES OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Richmond, Huntly and March, Richard Kidd; Osgoode, James Blair; Fitzroy, W P Taylor.

COUNTY OF CARLTON REGISTRY OFFICE.—E Sherwood, Registrar; Edward Schofield, Deputy Registrar; office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

PASQUET & BRASHEL.—James Daniell, County Judge; L'Original; E Darnell Taylor, County Attorney; L'Original; O P Broadwell, Sheriff; L'Original; J W Johnston, Deputy Clerk of Crown; Clerk of County Court, and Registrar of Surrogate; L'Original; J Higginson, Registrar of Records; L'Original; James Keays, Registrar and Issuer of Marriage Licenses; Russell, Duncanville; E Darnell Taylor, Clerk of the Peace; L'Original.

DIVISION COURT CLERKS.

CARLTON.—George R Burke, Ottawa; John A Bryson, Richmond; John Fenton, South Huntly; Wm D Fyfe, Fitzroy Harbour; Wm Cowan, North Gower; Mrs Morgan, Metcalfe; Osgoode; Thomas G Anderson, Nepean.

LANARK AND RENFREW.—Robt Moffat, Perth; Wm Robertson Lanark; James O Pool, Carleton Place; John Harper, Smith's Falls; R H Davis, Pakoham; Wm Halfpenny, Renfrew; A W Bell, Douglas; Andrew

Irving, Pembroke; S G Lyne, Eganville; John Patterson, Almonte; James Bell, Arnprior.

LEEDS AND GARNVILLE.—Jno B Jones, Brockville; Thos Harrison, Prescott; S McCammon, Gananoque; Robt Leslie, Kemptville; Michael Kelly, Merrickville; Hugh McKay, Delta; Hiram McCrea, Frankville; Horace Kilbourn, Newboro; David Mansell, Farmersville; Thos Robertson, Spencerville; Warran Lynch, North Augusta; Alfred A Munro, Mallorytown.

PRESOTT AND RUSSELL.—S M Bushman, L'Original; Wm McCrea, Vaukleeck Hill; David Steele, East Hawkesbury; Albert Hagar, Plantagenet; N W Dunning, Cumberland; James Keays, Russell; Thomas White, Hawkesbury; Henry Bradley, Castleton.

PUBLIC BODIES, &c.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—Thos Reynolds, President, Montreal. Officers: J G Leslie, Secretary and Treasurer, Ottawa; T B Dettlor, Superintendent, Prescott; Thos Reynolds, Receiver, Montreal; O Dame, Master Machinist, Prescott; William Ronaldson, Road Master, Prescott.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.—Francis Clewlow, for City of Ottawa and Counties of Carleton and Russell; Rod Ross, for the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

OTTAWA GAS COMPANY.—G B L Fellowes, President; S Howell, Vice-President. Directors: J M Ourrier, Horace Merrill, Hon J Skead, M S Stevenson, Thos Patterson, W Wade, C T Bate. Secretary-Treasurer: C L Fellowes, Manager; James Perry, Solicitor; Lyon and Remon.

OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.—Hon James Skead, President; Ed McGillivray, Vice-President; H V Noel, Treasurer; G H Perry, Secretary. Council: H J Friel, S Howell, Thomas Hinton, Thomas Patterson, J M Currier, James Dyke, C G Cunningham.

OTTAWA ASSOCIATION OF LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.—President: Allan Gilmour; Vice-President, Richard McConnell. Directors: David Moore, Joseph Amond, Levi Young, Hon James Skead, Robert Conroy, Treasurer, Robert Skead; Secretary, Audit Committee: Hon James Skead, David Moore, and the Secretary.

MADAWASKA RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Directors: Hon James Skead, Daniel McLaughlin, Robert Conroy, and Edward Griffin. President, Robert Conroy; Vice-President and Treasurer, Edward Griffin; Secretary, John Clancy; Managing Director, Hon James Skead.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Office, Elgin street.—Duncan Graham, collector; A Douglas, surveyor; J S Lee, clerk; Alexander Honey, 1st landing waiter; John Little, 2d landing waiter; John Rowland, messenger. Office hours, from 9 a m to 5 p m.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.—Corner Hugh and Queen streets.—A J Russell, agent, and Inspector of Crown Timber & goods, Canada; O S McNutt, assistant; D Russell, draughtsman; James Ritchie and Edward Smith, Jr, clerks; Richard Qufan, messenger.

RIDEAU CANAL OFFICE.—Jas D Slater, superintendent; Martin Carman, clerk; Francis Carman, foreman of works; Paul Cooper, messenger.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.—Middle street.—Horace Merrill, superintendent; David Scott, clerk and accountant; George Johnson, messenger.

ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE.—William F Coffin, Ordnance Lands Agent; William Mills, book-keeper; Jas Forsyth, land bailiff; Chas Cotterill, messenger.

BYTOWN AND NEPEAN ROAD COMPANY.—George Arnold, president; Jas D Slater, Robert Grant, W G Graham, Thomas Graham; C H Piny, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST'S CHURCH [Church of England]—Sparks street—Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rector; Parsonage adjoining the Church. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 7 p m.

CHAPEL OF EASE [Church of England]—Sussex street—Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rector. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 6 p m.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH [Church of England]—Services are held at present in the Court House, Daly street, at 11 a m, and 4 p m. Rev Dr Jones, Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S [Church of Scotland]—Wellington street—Rev Dr Alexander Spence, Minister; residence, Sparks between Sally and Bay streets; Rev H J McLarday, Assistant; residence, Wellington street. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

KNOX'S [Free] CHURCH—Daly street—Rev Thos Wardrop, Minister; Residence, Stewart street. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

BANK STREET [Free] CHURCH—Rev William Moore, Minister. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Corner of Albert and Elgin streets. Rev J Elliott, Minister; residence, Sparks street, between Sally and Bay. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH—Metcalfe, corner of Queen street—Revs J Douse and H Beason, Ministers. Services 10 1/2 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of York and Dathone streets—Rev W E Johnson, Minister. Services 10 1/2 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Queen and Bridge streets, LeBreton's Place—Rev E S Howard, Minister. Services 10 1/2 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Queen, between Elgin and Metcalfe streets—Rev Daniel McPhail, Minister. Services 11 a m, and 6 1/2 p m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH [Roman Catholic]—Rev Mr Collins. Hours of service, 10 a m, and 7 p m, from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 10 a m, and 3 p m, from St. Michael's until Easter.

CATHEDRAL NOTRE DAME [Roman Catholic]—Rev D Dandurand, Vicar-General. Hours of service, 6 30 and 10 a m, and 7 p m, from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 6 30 and 10 a m, and 6 p m, from St. Michael's until Easter. Organist, Mr Desert.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH [Roman Catholic]—Rev J F Gaillard, P P. Hours of Divine service, Sundays and Holydays, Mass at 8 and 10 a m, from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael, Vespers 7 p m. Organist, Mrs P Ryan.

OTTAWA COLLEGE—His Lordship Jos Eug Bruno Gulguere, Bishop of Ottawa; Vicar-General, R P D Dandurand; O M I; J E O'Connor, Secretary.

NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL—Resident Priests, D Dandurand, Vicar-General; Parish Priests, M Molloy and Rev Aneas Dawson, Long Island.

ST. JOSEPH [L. T.]—Res Priest, J F Gaillard.

ST. ANDREW [U. T.]—Res Priest, Rev Mr Collins.

N D DE BONEVOGAS [Hull]—Res Priest, H Reboul.

CHAPELAIN OF GENERAL HOSPITAL—Res Priest, F A Gronier.

OTTAWA SEMINARY—Res Priests, J H Ryan, J M Tordel, J Gaillard.

OTTAWA COLLEGE—Res; Priests, J H Ryan, J B Baudin, A Dorbuel, J Laviole, G Gavanagh, Mourier, J Barrett, J McCarthy.

HUDSON'S BAY MISSION—Res Priests, J M Piau, L Lebrat. Residence, St. Claude, on the Temiskaming River, [L O].

SHANTY MISSIONS

PARISHES IN J Lavin, Vice Portage-du-Po Aylmer; P M Fremont, La P d du Desert; J Brady, Buck J David, Ste A Montebello; Desautels, La

PARISHES IN Hawkesbury; tagen; J Mc M Morell, Cast Gloucester; T de Gloucester; Hunty; J J Co M Rouger, V Clear; J Gillie, ongo road.]

RELIGIOUS

Ottawa Auctioneers: Hay, President; William Hamilton, Secretary; Rev. Secretary; Rev May, Treasurer; Hon Malcolm Whitehead, Mac Brown, O Cam Gallagher, Rob P LeSueur, V Minore, J Mc Matthew Patterson, Thorburn, J T Clergy of the city

Irish Protectors: Officers of the S M P P; First V Second; Vice-P Henry McCormac, Sprone; Curran Chaplain, Rev George Shoultz, McCullough, V Auditors.—A Wo

Magdalen's: Established 1837, saw street, bet

St. Joseph's: between Sussex

St. Patrick's: between Dalhousie

Protestant: On Maria.

Ottawa: Convents established 1837, Rev Mother Br

General Hosp: the Sisters of Ch Dr. Beaubien, a

County of Carleton: President, Alexander, W

Physicians: Consulting Physicist, George Seward, George

Society of St. Mary: Spiritual, John O'Reilly;

SHANTY MISSION—Res Priests, L Reboul and Laperce

PARISHES IN LOWER CANADA—J Lynch, Allumettes; J Lavin, Vicar; L Ouellet, Calumet; A O Malley, Portage-du-Fort; A B Casey, Onslow; J Michel, Aylmer; P McGoey, Chelsea; C Gay, Wakefield; L Fremont, La Pêche; Res Priests, Deloage, L Babel, N du Desert; J Chaine, La Gatineau; L Jonvent and J Brady, Buckingham; C Guillaume, S Andre Avellino; J David, Ste Angelle, de Papineauville; M Bourassa, Montebello; J Mandlo, St. Philippe de Chatam; M Deaunhas, Lecharar O Boucher, Rippon.

PARISHES IN UPPER CANADA—T Dubamel, East Hawkesbury; A Brant, L'Original; C Bertrand, Plantagenet; J McCormack, Vicar; O Boucher, Cumberland; M Morell, Castor Russell; J A Chaine, St. Joseph de Gloucester; T O'Boyle, Osgoode; J O'Brien, Visitation de Gloucester; P O'Connell, Richmond; E Vaughan, Huntly; J J Collins, Pakenham; J Bouvier, Benfret and M Rougier, Vicar; J Byrne, Eganville; D Jelmont, Vicar; J Gilhe, Pembroke; P Odey, Burdenell, [Opeongo road].

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society—Officers: George Hay, President; William Clegg, William Cousens, William Hamilton and James W Bridgland, Vice Presidents; Rev. Thomas Wardrop, Corresponding Secretary; Rev J Elliott, Recording Secretary; George May, Treasurer; John Durie, Depository. Committee: Hon Malcolm Cameron, Dr J A Grant, Dr H Hill, Dr Whiteside, Messrs: James Allan G R Blyth, John Brown, C Cambie, F G Crosby, G E Elliot, Thomas Gallagher, Robert Hunter, Thomas Hunton, S Howell, P Lesneur, W A MacAgy, John McKinnon, Wm Minors, J McMillan, Henry McCormick, James Ogilvy, Matthew Patterson, James Fochester, Jas Stewart, J Thorburn, J Tracy, and all the resident Protestant Clergy of the city.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Association of Ottawa. Officers of the Society, 1866—President: W F Powell, M P P; First Vice-President, Peter A Eagleson, senior; Second Vice-President, William Porter; Treasurer, Henry McCormick; Recording Secretary, Thomas Sproute; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Rathwell; Chaplain, Rev J S Lander; Council—Geo Patterson, George Shouidis, George May, E Bishop, J Cotton, R McCullough, William Cousens, B Clifton, F Abbott. Auditors—A Woodburn and Charles Magee.

Magdalen Asylum—Sisters of the Good Shepherd (established 1866)—Madame Jerome, Superioress. Ottawa street, between Gloucester and Chapel.

St. Joseph's Orphan's Home—North side Bolton, between Sussex and Dalhousie.

St. Patrick's Orphan's Home—South side Church, between Dalhousie, and Sussex streets, near Dalhousie.

Protestant Orphan's Home—Bank street, near corner of Maria.

Ottawa Convent—Corner Sussex and Nunbury streets; established 1845; now under the charge of Rev Mother Bruyere, Superioress.

General Hospital—Under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. Dr. Hill, consulting physician; Dr. Beaubien, surgeon.

County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa—President, Judge Armstrong; Treasurer, Alexander Workman; Secretary, Roderick Ross; Steward, George Sadler; Matron, Mrs Sadler; Consulting Physicians, H Hill, M R C S (London), and Scotland, M. R. C. S. (London). Attending Physicians, Drs Grant, McGillivray, McKenzie, Henry, and Westland.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul—Conferences of Our Lady—Spiritual Director, Rev Mr Molloy; President, John O'Reilly; Vice-President, Wm Kennedy; Secre-

tary, Robert O'Reilly; Treasurer, Thos Coffey; Librarian, James Devlin; Patron of Schools, John O'Reilly, M.D. Meets every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. at its new hall, Sussex street, opposite the Cathedral.

Societe Ste. de Paul d'Ottawa—J Bie Richer, President; Ed Milhote, 1st Vice-President; H Pinard, 2nd Vice-President; Charles Piche, Secretary; Flavien Rochoon, Treasurer. Meeting hall, opposite French Cathedral; meets every Sunday at 2 p.m. The object of this society is to help the poor during winter.

BANKS.

Bank of British North America: Ottawa Branch—Office, 140 Wellington street. A O Kelly, Manager; John P Lawless, Accountant; W Tomlinson, Teller.

Bank of Montreal: Ottawa Branch—203, Wellington street. Andrew Drummond, Manager; J A Stewart, Accountant; D J Crawford, teller; E W Strathy, Assistant Teller; Deposit Ledgerkeeper, George Brown, Government Clerks, F G Lewis and B Tassie; W D Powell, Clerk; F Steele, Messenger.

Quebec Bank: Ottawa Branch—Wellington street. H V Noel, Manager; C V Noel, Teller; E Cromble, Accountant; Thomas McKinnon, Clerk.

Ontario Bank: Branch at Ottawa—William Wade, Manager; A C Mowbray, Accountant; S A McMurty, Teller; G Mann, Teller in Savings Department. Office, north east corner Sparks and Metcalfe.

Royal Canadian Bank: Branch at Ottawa—Office, 77 Sparks street, Desbarats' building. M P Hayes, Manager; Charles Grassett, Teller.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Ottawa Citizen—Published Daily and Weekly, by I B Taylor, Editor and proprietor. The Citizen is now in its twenty-second year, and was originally established as the Bytown Packet. Office, No 20, Rideau street, Ottawa. Subscription price—Daily, 46; and Weekly \$1, in advance, per annum.

The Canada Gazette—George E Desbarats, publisher. Office, Desbarats' building, corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets.

The Evening Post—Daily and Weekly, by C Ely Stewart & Co, proprietors. 81 Jones, publisher. Office, Metcalfe, south of Sparks street. Subscription price—Daily, 44; Weekly, \$1 per annum in advance.

The Ottawa Times—Daily and Weekly, George Cotton & Co, proprietors and publishers. Office, 50 Sparks street. Daily, 46 and Weekly, \$1 per annum, in advance.

The Daily News—Andrew Wilson & Son, editors and proprietors. Office, St. Paul, between Nicholas and Ottawa streets. Subscription price, 44 per annum.

Le Canada [French]—Tri-Weekly and Weekly, Duvernay Bros, publishers and proprietors. Office, 20 York street.

MASONIC.

Royal Arch—Carleton, E A, Chapter No 16, O. R. Ex Comp, H A Sims, Z; J P Featherston, past Z; T O Clarke, H; R Lyon, J; Comp, Fred Maret, Scribe E; Alex Barritt, Scribe N; Ex Comp, D M Grant, Treasurer; Comp, Geo Clarke, Prin Sjourner; Jas Starke, Senior Assistant do; Geo Cox, Junior Assistant do; J Sweetman, Janitor. Meets in the Masonic Hall, Elgin street, on the second Monday in each month.

Corinthian Lodge, A F and A M, No 19 O. R.—Wm B Thistle, W M; I B Taylor, P M; G Logan, S W; Robert Watson, J W; A Barritt, Treas; Fred Barrett, Secy; A Campbell, S D; E F Eason, J D; Thomas Patterson, I G; J Sweetman, Tyler. Meets on the third Thursday on each month.

Dalhousie Lodge, No. 871, E. R.—Regular meetings first Tuesday of every month. Established 8th June, 1848. Officers—Frank D. Timms, W M; H Merrill,

P. M.; J. Macdonald, S. W.; J. T. Bertram, J. W.; N. S. Blaisdell, Treasurer; W. Hay, Secretary; H. F. McCarthy, S. D.; A. N. Peck, J. D.; S. G. Stone, Chaplain; W. Morrison and A. Mathewman, Stewards; F. Spencer, I. G.; J. Sweetman, Tyler.

Doric Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 58, G. R. O.—Instituted March 28, 1865. Meets on the first Wednesday in each month, at the Masonic Hall, Elgin street. Officers:—J. P. Featherston, W. M.; J. J. Gemmill, S. W.; Andrew Christie, J. W.; Rev. O. B. Pettit, Chaplain; C. T. Thomas, Treasurer; D. P. Williams, Secretary; W. F. Bonsall, S. D.; Edward Bearman, J. D.; Samuel Rathwell, I. G.; John McCarthy, Tyler; R. R. Hamilton and G. A. Hawkins, Stewards.

Civil Service Lodge, F and A M, No 148, G R O. Regular meetings, second Tuesday of the month, at Masonic Hall, Elgin street. Organized 1861. Officers:—W. M., Jas. H. Rowan; P. M., W. Spink; S. W., Thomas Monro; J. W., B. King; Chaplain, T. Bedford Jones; Treasurer, J. V. Gale; Secretary, G. O. Kelfenstein; S. D., H. S. Weatherly; J. D., P. St. Hill; Dir. Cer., J. W. Harper; Stewards, H. J. Garrett and — Ebbs; I. G., Alex. Cambler; Tyler, John Sweetman.

Builders' Lodge, F & A. M., No. 177, G. R. O.—Elgin street. Instituted 22d August, 1865. Regular meetings, Fridays, on or before full moon. Officers:—Henry A. Sims, W. M.; John McRae, S. W.; Samuel Rogers, J. W.; James Robertson, Treasurer; Thomas Painter, Secretary; Wm. M. Beattie, S. D.; T. M. Currier, J. D.; George Clark, M. C.; James Salmon and Rodney Eaton, Stewards; Jas. Strachan, I. G.; John McCarthy, Tyler.

ROYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION, B. N. A.

Loyal Orange County Lodge of the County of Carleton.—Meets semi-annually. Officers for 1866: John Holmes, Huntley, W. C. M.; James Bearman, North Gower, W. D. O. M.; Collier M. Church, M. D., Hasledean, Secretary; T. Wm. Elliott, North Gower, Treasurer; — Simpson, Richmond, C. Chaplain; Collier M. Church, Hasledean, D. Dir. Ceremonies.

Ottawa Loyal Orange District Lodge No. 4.—Of the County of Carleton, meets quarterly in the Orange Hall, Wellington square, Upper Ottawa. Officers for 1866: Abraham Pratt, W. D. M.; John Porter, W. D. M.; John McCarthy, Treasurer; Thomas Sproule, Secretary; Henry McCormick, D. C.; Francis Link, D. Dir. Cer.

PRIVATE LODGES.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 41.—Meets on the second Monday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Wellington Square, Upper Town. Officers for 1866: W. F. Powell, M. P. P., W. M.; James Clarke, W. D. M.; Francis Clemow, Secretary; Thomas Nelson, Treasurer; Wm. Wood, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No 119.—Meets on the first Tuesday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Cumberland street, Lower Town. Officers for 1866: John Porter, W. M.; Hugh Davis, W. D. M.; Henry McCormick, Treasurer; Samuel Rathwell, Secretary; Wm. Porter, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 126.—Meets on the second Monday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Queen street, Central Ottawa. Officers for 1866: Richard Bishop, W. M.; T. J. O'Connor, W. D. M.; John McCarthy, Treasurer; Thomas Sproule, Secretary; F. Abbott, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 231.—Meets in the Orange Hall, Wellington Square, Upper Town, on the first Tuesday of each month. Officers for 1866: Abraham Pratt, W. M.; Henry J. Borbridge, W. D. M.; Archibald Graham, Treasurer; John Greene, Secretary; John McIntyre, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 271.—Meets in the Orange Hall, Wellington Square, Upper Town, on the second Wednesday of each month. Officers for 1866: John Langford, W. M.; Frank Graham, W. D. M.; Francis Link,

Treasurer: Thomas Clarke, Secretary: Solomon Edwards, F. C.

NATIONAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

St. George's Society.—Incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament, 24 Victoria, cap 141. Officers: President, John Rochester; first Vice President, T. D. Harrington; second Vice President, Thomas Starmer; Chaplains, Revs Dr Strong, C. C. Codd, J. Douse, T. D. Phillips, Earle and H. Beason; Physicians, H. Hill, M. L. and H. Mount, M. D.; Treasurer, C. T. Thomas; Secretary, W. Mills; Assistant Secretary, D. Williams; Auditors, Edward Booth and Rogers; Solicitor, E. P. Remon; Committee of Management, James Slocombe, James Veat, F. Halland, Brown, James Salmon, H. Gough and O. T. Walcott; Stewards, W. B. Howes, W. Cartney, John Bray and F. Satchell.

St. Andrew's Society.—E. McGillivray, President; A. Mann, first Vice President; James Peacock, second Vice President; J. P. Robertson, Hon Secretary; J. Middleton, Assistant Secretary; James Fraser, Treasurer; Rev Dr Spence, Chaplain; Dr McGillivray, Physician.

St. Patrick's Literary Association.—The Society meets every Tuesday evening, in the St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral. The library and reading room are open every evening from 7 to 10. Officers:—E. H. McGreevy, President; W. Finley, first Vice President; Thomas Kehoe, second Vice President; John Heney, Treasurer; James McCarron, Recording Secretary; J. J. Murphy, Assistant Recording Secretary; H. Gallagher, Cor Secretary.

Union of St. Joseph d'Ottawa.—Andre Greville, President; Paul Monette, first Vice-President; Elise Laverdure, second Vice-President; Flavien Rochon, Secretary; Arthur Groulx, Assistant Secretary; Louis Adolphe Roche, Collector and Treasurer; John Coombs, Librarian.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.—Organized in 1862.—Meets in Canadian Institute Hall. Alderman Traversy, President; Isidore Champagne, first Vice-President; J. Royal, second Vice-President; Horace Lapierre, Recording Secretary; Henri Parent, Corresponding Secretary; Bonnard Lapierre, Treasurer; P. S. Jean, M. D., F. X. Valade, M. D., Edouard Froulx, and Charles LePage, Marshals; Rev D. Dandurand, Vicar-General, Chaplain.

French Canadian Institute.—Organized 1848.—Meets in their own hall, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral, every Thursday evening. The library and reading-room contains 650 volumes. Dr St Jean, President; A. T. Defoy, first Vice-President; H. Lapierre, second Vice-President; G. Tallon, Secretary; Dr Valade, Cor Secretary; Eugene Tetu, Treasurer; L. A. Grison, Librarian; Committee, Alexis Folsy, F. Belcarr, F. Chassez, G. A. Pinard, G. V. Michand, F. X. Groulx.

Mechanics Institute and Athenaeum.—Trustees for the year 1866: H. J. Friel, James Cunningham, J. P. Robertson, W. P. Lett, J. P. McPherson, A. Mathewman, Wm Porter, O. R. Cunningham, Wm Hamilton, James Adams, Jas Tracey, John Middleton, James Dyke, E. P. Remon, Wm Duck, James Lindsay, W. J. Fraser, J. Henry, A. S. Woodburn, Thos Patterson. Office Bearers: President, H. J. Friel; first Vice President, O. R. Cunningham; second Vice President, A. S. Woodburn; Treasurer, Jas Cunningham; Corresponding Secretary, W. P. Lett; Recording Secretary, E. P. Remon; Hon Librarian, J. P. Robertson. Managing Committee: C. R. Cunningham, Chairman; Thos Patterson; A. S. Woodburn, Wm Porter, H. J. Friel and E. P. Remon, members ex-officio; Librarian, J. B. Steady.

Ottawa Natural History Society.—The Society makes monthly excursions during the summer; and an Essay connected with Natural History is read monthly. Officers:—N. B. Webster, A. M., President; T. Austine, first Vice President; Rev. T. D. Phillips, second Vice President; W. White, Secretary; James Ogilvy Treas-

urer; Dr ment; J well.

Ottawa 1863. Me Hall, Cent Lamb, V Ford, Fece

EDU

Ottawa near Elgin-B A. Secon Trustees— rope, Rev W D D, Judge

Ottawa A M, Prin Donnelly, E Master. Mita

Ottawa U rector of Gr Studies, Rev lessor of Dr Laviole, P and Flynn. Donnelly, G Brennan.

British Am and Wright, instructor; and keeping and of book-keepi land, instruct Ross, lecturer

Officers of Canada.—Pr President, Rev W Webster, M A strong. Secre Rathwell, G B Pettit, B A, Wm Cousens a

Teachers of Victoria War and Miss M. S Duncan Robe House, Wellin Miss A. La time ston Ward.—Arc St. George's Fleming, Miss assistantia. Ot Langrel, assis G Geddes, ass

St Mary's the Upper To forty. Under t lish, French, M

St. Bridget the direction of one hundred English and Fr

Roman Cath. Town, Wellin Miss A. Hackett, O'Reilly, M schools, Tasee Charity.—Sister Master Tiorne, called Notre Da re taught.

Ottawa Classi ne patronage of 35 Wellington A. Scholar an

surer; Dr Vascortland, Curator. Council of Management: J Thorburn, M A, Dr McGillivray, and S Rathwell.

Ottawa Literary Association—Organized 1st April, 1868. Meets every Wednesday evening, in McCarthy's Hall, Central Town.—J P Robertson, [President. Wm A Lamb, Vice President. J H Lloyd, Treasurer. J H Ford, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ottawa Senior Grammar School—Queen street, near Elgin—J Thorburn, M A, Principal. J McMillan, B A, Second Master. Mons Donnelly, French Master. Trustees—E McGillivray, Chairman; Rev Thos Wardrope, Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rev Alexander Spence, D D, Judge Armstrong. D M Grant, Secretary.

Ottawa Collegiate School—Rev H J Borthwick, A M, Principal. Wm Petrie, Writing Master. Mr Donnelly, French Master. John B Hathaway, Music Master. Miss Whitcomb, Preparatory Department.

Ottawa University—Superior, Rev. T Ryan, Director of Grand Seminary, Rev A Toriel, Prefect of Studies, Rev A Derbul, Bursar, Rev J B Baudin, Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Literature, Rev Mr Lavole, Professors—Rev Messrs Barrett, McCarthy, and Flynn, Masters of Studies, Rev Mr Ohaboul, Donnelly, Gagner, Vaillancourt, E Fournier, and Brennan.

British American Commercial College—Musgrove and Wright, Proprietors. R Peters, Principal, and instructor; and lecturer on penmanship, practical book-keeping and business customs. A E Eaton, teacher of book-keeping and commercial arithmetic. G O Holland, instructor and lecturer on phonography. W A Ross, lecturer on commercial law.

Officers of the Educational Institute of Central Canada—President, J Thorburn, M A. First Vice President, Rev T D Phillips, M A. Second Vice President, Rev Wm Lochead. Third Vice President, N B Webster, M A. Fourth Vice President, Judge Armstrong. Secretary, J McMillan. B A. Treasurer, S Rathwell. General Committee—Revs J White, B A, C B Pettit, B A, J M Gourlay, and Messrs J P Robertson, Wm Cousins and J Tomkins.

Teachers of Common Schools City of Ottawa, 1866. Victoria Ward, Le Breton's Flat—William Stewart, and Miss M Stewart, assistant. Victoria Terrace—Duncan Robertson, and Miss Alice Sparks. Engine House, Wellington Ward—Miss Elizabeth Murray, and Miss A Lamer, assistant. Central School, Wellington Ward—Archibald Smirl, Miss E Carson, assistant. St. George's Ward—John P. Robertson, Miss R C Fleming, Miss J Murphy, and Miss S Humphreys, assistants. Ottawa Ward—S Rathwell, and Miss E A Langrell, assistant. By-Ward—Miss C Langrell, Miss G Geddes, assistant.

St Mary's Academy—264 Wellington street, near the Upper Town market square. Number of pupils, forty. Under the direction of the Grey Sisters. English, French, Music, and Drawing are taught.

St. Bridget's School—262, Wellington street. Under the direction of the Grey Sisters. Number of pupils, one hundred and fifteen. Branches of Education, English and French.

Roman Catholic Separate School Teachers—Upper Town, Wellington Ward, Mr Nolan, Victoria Ward, Miss A Hackett. Lower Town, English Schools, J and E O'Reilly, Murray street, near Dalhousie. French Schools, Tasse and O Eiche. Female Schools, Sisters of Charity—Sister Goulet, Sister D'Amour, Sister Sparrow, Sister Tierney, and Sister Bertrand. The school is called Notre Dame. The English branches and French are taught.

Ottawa Classical and Commercial School—Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario—25 Wellington street.—Principal, Rev T D Phillips, M A, Scholar and Prizeman, University of Trinity Col-

lege, Toronto—house, New Edinburgh. Classical and Mathematical Assis t. H Phillips. French Master, Meas Dorion, Sing. Master, H B Fripp.

Ottawa Collegiate School—H J Borthwick, Principal. School Room, Royal Victoria Hotel Building.

Young Ladies' Academy—King street, between Rideau and Parry, Ottawa. Principal, Mrs J H Mahon.

Young Ladies' Academy—Mrs J W Small, Principal. 312 Wellington street.

Young Ladies' Institute—Established in 1864—Miss A M Harmon, Principal.

PRIVATE AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Centre Town School—Mrs Hackett, Principal. Corner of Queen and Metcalfe streets.

Misses Wigley's Private School—Corner of Nicholas and St. Paul streets.

James Maloney's Private School—No 67 Clarence street.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Chauviers Fire Company No 1—Organized 1840—Meetings are held the first Thursday in every month at the Firemen's Hall, Sally street, corner of Queen. Captain, John Langford. Second Captain, Francis Link. Engineer, Philemon Wright. Secretary, J Sweetman. Buglar, Patrick Coleman.

Ottawa Fire Company No 1—Organized 1862—Number of members 60. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month at the Firemen's Hall, Murray street, between Sussex and Dalhousie. Captain, John Phelan. Second Captain, Wm Walsh. First Lieut Patrick Slattery. Second Lieut, Thomas Lacey. Secretary, Thomas Carroll. Treasurer, Thomas Kehoe. Engineer, James Murphy. Second Engineer, John Kehoe.

Rideau Fire Company—Alexis Foley, Captain, Raphael Hurtebis, Lieutenant; Louis A Grison, Secretary and Treasurer. Medard Bodoin, Assistant Secretary. Amable Beauchamp, first Engineer. Onisme Barrette, second Engineer. Paul Hogue and Joseph Rainville, Branchmen. Joseph Gardple, Foreman of Hose. Jean Larose, Buglar.

Queen Fire Company—Manager and Treasurer, James Eagleson. Captain, P Farran. Second Captain, J B Guerard. Lieut, A Goodwin. Secretary, I N Berichon. Assistant Secretary, P Smett. Buglar, A Riel. First Branchman, H Lapierre. Second, do, A Reid. Engineer, G Wallingford.

Central Hook and Ladder Company—Officers—Frank Graham, Captain. A Mathewman, 1st Lieut. George Forsyth, Second Lieut. J H Ford, Secretary. J S Nicholson, Treasurer. J Marshall, Engineer.

Lower Town Hook and Ladder Company—Organized in 1865—Number of members, 25. Meetings are held at St Vincent de Paul Hall, opposite the Cathedral. Captain, Damas Roy. Lieut, Wm Cameron. Secretary and Treasurer, Olivier Groulx. Assistant Secretary, Paul Monet. Engineers, Paul Loyer and Louis Lafontaine.

AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES.

Royal Horticultural Society of Ottawa—Organized in 1862. Officers—President, Dr Hill. Vice-Presidents, B Shirtee and N B Webster. Treasurer, E Spencer. Secretary, A Harvey. Council—Messrs J Henderson, A Mutchmor, A S Woodburn, W Hutchison, F G French, Dr C Leggo, O R Cunningham, F G Crosby, W Kerr, P Fairburn, A Lameden, and Dr J Leggo.

County of Carleton Agricultural Society—Officers—T Kennedy, President. T M Robertson, First Vice-President. J Davidson, Second Vice-President. Directors—John Dawson, Thomas Clark, Thomas Anderson, Robert Bayne, W Corbett, Jr, Thomas Graham, W Graham. Secretary and Treasurer, A S Woodburn.

County of Russell Agricultural Society—This Agricultural Society was organized on the 18th of February, 1868, and includes the Townships of Osgoode and Gloucester, for agricultural purposes; average

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President, T D

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about one hundred members. The amount of funds paid over by the Treasurer to the Township Societies and for premiums, was \$1,164. *Officers*—John Kennedy, Osgoode, President. Archibald McKellar, Gloucester, first Vice President. William Kadie, Russell, second Vice President. Ira Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer. Donald Robertson and Daniel McLaughlin, Gloucester; G. G. Duaning, Cumberland; Alexander Stewart, Russell; Thomas Gold, Duncan Kennedy and Daniel Cameron, jun, Osgoode, *Directors*. Mr. Bell, M. P. P., for Russell, presents a gold medal to the Society, to be awarded to the best ploughman of the Society each year.

CLUBS.

Ottawa Skating and Curling Club.—Hinks on Slater street, near Eighth Street.—*Directors*—J. M. Carrier, M. P. P., President. O. T. Bate, Vice President. W. Wade, Treasurer. B. Batson, Manager of Hinks. C. H. Carriere, Secretary. Robert Lyon, Alfred Patrick.

Ottawa La Crosse Club.—Meetings are held on the second Monday in each month, at Hamilton's Hotel. *Officers*—John G. Oulton, President. Joseph Esmonde, Vice President. Thomas Burkett, Secretary and Treasurer. Edward Cluff, Captain.

Victoria La Crosse Club.—W. H. Lindsay, President. J. P. Robertson, Vice President. O. Hutchison, Secretary and Treasurer. Managing Committee, G. W. Brown, B. K. Lough, A. Russell, P. Bell, L. Beaser. Patron, His Excellency the Governor General. Hon. Patrons, Members of the Executive Council. Honorary Members, J. Aumond, W. Wade, J. M. Carrier.

Young Canadian La Crosse Club.—*Officers*—I. Riether, President. E. Chevrin, Vice President. E. Prud'homme, Treasurer. N. Berichon, Secretary. A. Rieth, Umpire.

Ottawa Cricket Club.—Meetings are held at the Russell House. Annual meeting for the election of officers, 1st Monday in May. T. D. Harrington, President. Robt. Lyon, Vice-President. H. Phillips, Secretary and Treasurer. Committee, W. H. Aumond, G. P. Baker, E. H. Benjamin, O. S. Scott, E. Hester.

Ridgway Club.—No. 300 Wellington street. Incorporated 1865. Hon. J. A. Macdonald, President. Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Chairman Executive Committee. John Ashworth, Treasurer. Robert Sineclair, Secretary. Wm. Kennedy, House Steward.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—Main Office, 11 Metcalfe street, between Sparks and Wellington. Branch Offices, Parliament Building and Russell House. A. W. Bethune, Manager.

Provincial Telegraph Company.—Office, 17 1/2 Sparks street. Geo. W. Carleton, Manager.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Permanent Building Society.—Incorporated January, 1859. Regular meetings, second Thursday of every month. Office, No. 19 Sparks street. James Fraser, President. Wm. Hay, Secretary and Treasurer.

Ottawa Union Building Society.—James Egleston, President. Wm. Hinton, Vice-President. *Directors*—Thomas Hanley, Hugh Davis, James Robertson, S. Rathwell, and Dr. G. Rieth. Geo. N. Burke, Secretary and Treasurer. Robt. Lees, Solicitor.

Well Service Building and Savings Society.—President, John Langton, M. A., Auditor. Vice-President, W. H. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General. *Directors*—E. A. Meredith, L. L. D., Assistant Secretary, West; G. E. Desbrats, J. F. Taylor, Clerk of the Legislative Council; John Ashworth, Cashier Post-office Department; Alfred Todd, Chief Clerk Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly, Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Harvey, Audit Office. Solicitor, H. Bernard, Crown Law Department. Bankers, the Bank of Montreal.

FAIRS.

County of Renfrew.
United Townships of Grattan and Angora.—Fair

held in the village of Eganville, on the Second Friday in October.

Township of Ross.—Ross fair held on the fourth Tuesday in the months of April and October.

Kerr line fair, held on the second Wednesday in the months of April and October.

Township of Admaston.—Fair held at the village of Admaston on the last Tuesday of September.

Township of Horton.—Fair held at the village of Renfrew, on the first Wednesday in November.

Township of Pembroke.—Fairs held at the town of Pembroke, on the second Wednesday in March, and the third Wednesday in October.

Township of McNab.—Fairs held at Sand Point, on the first Tuesday in the months of May and October. At Arraprior on the first Thursday in the months of May and October.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Pakenham.—Fairs held on the second Thursday in May, and second Thursday in October.

Township of Dalhousie.—Fairs held at Watson's Corners on the Friday after the first Tuesday in October; at McDonald's Corners on the Friday preceding the first Tuesday in May and October.

Township of Lanark.—Fairs held at the village of Lanark, on the second Tuesday in the months of May and October.

Township of Renfrew.—Fairs held at Almonte, on the last Thursday in April and October; at Clayton, on the third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.

Township of Drummond.—Fairs held at Perth, on the first Tuesday in the months of May and October.

Township of Beakwith.—Fairs held at Carleton Place on the first Tuesday in the months of April and November. At Planktown, on the second Tuesday in the months of May and September, and on the first Wednesday in November (auxiliary).

Township of North Halloway.—Fair held at Smith's Falls, on the first Friday in October.

Township of Montargis.—Fairs held on second Thursday in May, and on second Thursday in October.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Township of Fitzroy.—Fairs held at Fitzroy Harbour on the third Tuesday in March, and on the first Wednesday in October.

Township of Huntley.—Fairs held at the village of Carp, on the second Wednesday in the months of May, September and November.

Township of Goulbourne.—Fairs held at Ashboro on the first Thursday in the months of March and October.

Township of Marlborough.—Fairs held on the first Tuesday in the months of January and April, and the last Tuesday in September.

Township of March.—Fairs held on the first Tuesday in the months of March, May, September, and October.

Township of North Gower.—Fairs held on the second Wednesday in the months of March and October, and on the last Tuesday in the months of July and October.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Township of Osgoode.—Fairs held in Metcalfe, the first Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October. In West Osgoode, on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.

COUNTY OF PESSCOTT.

Annual County Fair, held at Vanhook Hill, on the last Friday in September.

* An asterisk attached to any of the above fair signifies that the dates mentioned have been fixed, but that fairs have never yet been actually held.

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ALEX. MORTIMER,

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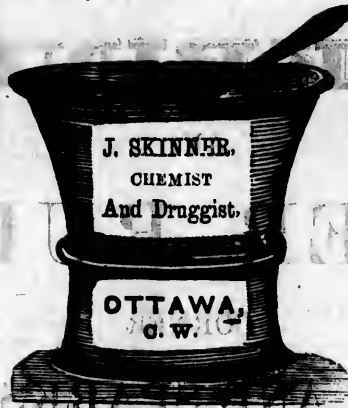
FREE OF CHARGE.

Second Friday
on the fourth
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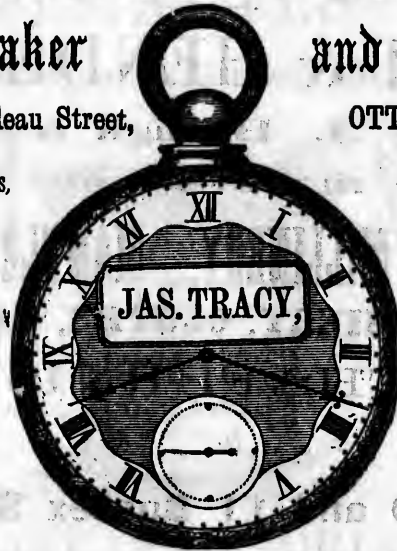
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FANCY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

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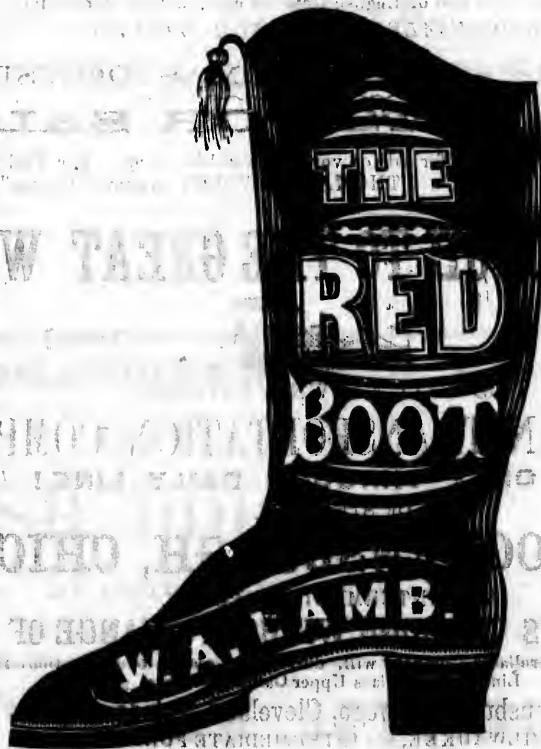
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