## IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

## CIHM/ICMH Microfiche Series.

## CIHM/ICMH Collection de microfiches.

Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

## (C)

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliagraphically unique. which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are cnecked below.


Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleurCovers damaged/
Couverturli endommagteCovers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurde ef/ou peliiculte
Cover title misaing/
Le titre de couverture manqueColoured maps/
Cartes gedographiques en coulourColoured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)Coloured plates and/or illuatrations/
Planches et/ou illuatrations en couleurBound with other material/
Relle avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or diatortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de ie distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutces lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans ie texte. mais, lorsque cela était possibie, ces pages n'ont pas dto filmes.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Inatitut a microfilmd to meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les dótails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-ítre uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la móthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagdes
Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurdes et/ou pellicuides
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolordes, tachetdes ou piqutes
Pages detached/
Pages dítachies
Showthrough/
TransparenceQuality of print varies/
Qualit'́ inégale de l'impression
Includes supplementary meterial/
Comprend du matérial supplémentaire

Oniy edition available/
Seule ddition disponible
Pages wholly or partially obseured by errata slips, tissues, atc., have been rafilmed to ensure the beat possible imaga/ Les pages totelement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure. otc. ont det filmdes al nouveau de façon al obtenir la mellleure image possible.

## PAGES 25-28 ARE MISSING.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmo au taux de réduction indiqu'd ci-dessous.


The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

Metropolitan Toronto Library Canadian History Department

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibillty of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or iliustrated impresalon, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or Illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol $\rightarrow$ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol $\nabla$ (meaning "END"), whichevàr applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:

L'exemplaire filmd fut reproduit grâce ala généroslté de:

Metropolitan Toronto Library<br>Canadian History Department

Les images suivantes ont $\mathbf{6 t} 6$ reproduitns ovec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de le nettete de l'exemplaire filme, ot en conformitt avec les conditions du contrat da filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont le couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernibre page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés on commençant par le premidre page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la derniére page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaitra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole $\rightarrow$ signifie "A SUIVRE", ie symbole $\nabla$ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, otc., peuvent être filmbs ba des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un soul cliché, il est filme à partir de l'angle sapérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut on bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la máthode.



THE

## vppur Cantada

## ALMANAC,

ASTRONOMCAL $\overbrace{\text { CALENDAR }}^{\text {AND }}$
IOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD


OEING BISSEXTILE OR IUAP YEAR:
AND THE

Ninth year of the rejgn of his majesty king GEORGE THE FOURTH.

THE CALCULATIONS VOR TIE MERIDIAN OF YORK.
, North Lat... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $48^{\circ} 88^{\prime} \cdot 10^{\prime \prime}$
Longitude . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 79, 79,
west of the royal observatory greenwicti
BY JAMES G. CHEWETT,
Phul'o Rath's.

Yotk, ©r. $\mathbb{C}$.
PRINXEDAND PCBLIEELD BY ROBERT STANTORA;

874408


JAN 21932

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

OF THE

## ALMANAC,

OF
1828.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES EMBER DAYS.

Dominical Letters,......... FE February 27, 29, and March 1.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Lunar Cycle, or Golden } \\ \text { Number,................... }\end{array}\right\}$
Epact,....................... 14
Solar Cycle,.............. . 17
Roman ludiction, . . . . ...... 1
Julian Period. . . . . . . . . . 6541

May, 28, 30, and 31. September, 17, 19, and 20. December, 1719 , and 20.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.
Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 3 |LLow Sunday,'........ April 13 Quinquages or Shrove $\}$ Feb 17

Ash Wed. or 1st day
of Lent, ............... Feb 20
Mid Lent Sunday, . . . Mar. 16
Palm Sunday,...... Mar. 30
Easter Day,....... April 6

TERMS.
IHiary begins, January 1st, and ends January 13th, Easter begins April 23d, and ends May 5th, Trinity begins, June 18th, and ends June 30th, Michaelmas begins November 5th and ends November 17 lin

## ECLIPTIC AND ECQUINOCTIAL, 1828.

Doliquity of the Ecliptic.
$3^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 84^{\prime \prime}$
7.
7........... Jan.

Jan. 1
Apr. 1
$\begin{array}{lll}27 & 33 & 7 \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \text { July } 1 . \\ 27 & 34 & 2 . \ldots \ldots . . .\end{array}$
Oct 6
Dec 31
Mean Obliquity Jan. 1st, $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime} 3$


Equation of Equinoctial Points.

## SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES, IN THE YEAR 1828.

April 11-The Sun Eclipsed, invisible cil this place, $\delta$ at 6 h. 35 m . $\frac{1}{2}$ morn, in Long. $0^{\prime} 24^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$.-( ${ }^{\circ}$ Lat. $6^{\circ}$ $20^{1}$ N.-© will be centrally Eclipsed on the Meridiau at 6 h. 42 nq . morn. in Long. $38^{\circ}$ b8 d E. and Lat. $18^{\circ}$ $26^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.
Oclober 9-The Sun Eclipsed, invisible at this place, of at Gh. ${ }^{36 \mathrm{~m}}$. inorn. in Long. $6^{\prime} 16^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$.-(C) Lat. $0^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ 2 N.- © will be centrally Eclipsed on the Meridian at 6 h .41 m . morn. in Long. $174^{\circ} 6^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. and Lat. $13^{\circ}$ 7'S.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.
$\theta$ The Sun,
(10) The Moon, ơ Mercury, 오 Venus, $\oplus$ The Earth,
$\delta$ Mars, 2 Jupiter, $h$ Saturn, H Georgian.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.
§8 A Planet's Ascending Node,
8 The Descending Node,
Conjunction, or Planets sithated in the same Longitude.
Quadrature, or Planets situated in Longitudes differin'g three signs from each other.
8 Opposition, or Plancts situated in opposite Longitudes, or differing six signs from each other.
N. North.

Inf. Interior.
Sup. Superior.
Im. Inmersion.
S. South.

Eni. Emersion.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

First, $P$ Aries, 2, $\begin{array}{r}\text { T Taurus, }\end{array}$ 3, II Gemini,
4, ${ }_{0}$ Cancer,
5, $\Omega$ Leo,
6, in Virgo,

7, $\sim$ Libra,
8, 7 Scorpio,
9, f Sagittarius, 10, VB Capricornus, 11, m Aquarius, 12, F Pisces,

When the Moon is in each of the above Signs successively, she is whimsically supposed by some, to have uri influence upon, or to govern, the particular parts of the Human Body, in their rotation.

## IPSES,

place, $\delta$ at $61 a$. $13^{\prime \prime}$.- (1) Lat. $0^{\circ}$ d on the Meridian \&. and Lat. $18^{\circ}$
s.place, o at 6 h . $":-{ }^{1} \mathrm{Iata}^{0} 0^{10^{\prime}}$ 1 on the Meridian ${ }^{\prime}$ E. and Lat. $13^{\circ}$
e planets.
ars, niter, turn, corgian.

IE ASPECTS.
me Longitude. tudcs difiering three site Longitudes, or

| Nimes. | Diam. in <br> F. Miless | M'n distance from the Suu | Time of rota. ro'd th'r Ax's | Tinie of revo's round the Sun. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Sun | 883,246 |  | 25d 14/8m0s | d $h \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Mercury | 3,224 | 37,000,0 | 14245 | 872315 |
| Venus | 7,667 | 68,000,00 | 0232054 | 2241649 |
| The Earth | 7,912 | 98,000,00 | 00 | 365 |
| The Moop. | 2,170 | 95,000,000 | 91744 |  |
| Mars | 4,189 | 144,000,000 | 0243922 | 636 |
| Vesta | 238 | 225,000,000 | .. .. .. .. |  |
| Juno | 1,425 | 252,000,000 |  |  |
| Cercs | 160 | 263,000,000 | .. .. .. .. | 17031648 |
| Pallas | 110 | 265,000,000 |  |  |
| Jupiter | 89,170 79,042 | $490,000,000$ $900,000,000$ | 0 955 37 <br>  10 16 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 4332142710 \\ 10759151 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Saturn <br> Herschel | 79,042 | 1,800,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1016 \\ & \text {.. .. } \end{aligned}$ | 10759151 <br> 30737180 |

There willbe no Eclipse of the Sun visible, until the year 1896when on the 15 th May, at 3 minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning, the Sun will be Eclipsed risible.

On observing the changes of the weather, with Dochr Her-: schell's Perpetival Weather Glass, it will be gencrally for ind, that, for the six winter months, the changes of the weather precede the change of the Moon, and follow for the six Summer inonths; yet, much of the truth of the Doctor's Table, as well as the reanark, inust depend upon the winds during the changes of the Moon.

［hath 31 days．
harr！these， $r$ ring
ve． balm；
iles，
onthe， y sum
10 th 7 h 6 m Eve． －23d 3h 27 m Eve． ：ve．


| 2nd month］ | F3RTUATx． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoots full perfection thro＇the swelling year： And oft Thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks； Aud oft at dawn，deep noon，or falling eve， By brooks and groves，in hollow－whispering gales． Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfin＇d， And spreails a common feast for all that lives． In Wiater awful thou！with clouds and storms Around Thee thrown，tempest o＇er tempest roll＇d， Majestic darkness！on the whirlwind＇s wing， Riding sublime，Thou bidst the world adore， |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Last Quar．8th 2h 37m Eive．New Moon 15th 5 h 27 m Morn （1）First Quarter， 22 d 9 h 20 m Morn．

|  | $\dot{\mathbf{w}}$ |  |  | Rise | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \text { Set- } \end{aligned}$ | Rise． | Sct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | $\Omega$ | 10 |  |  |  |
|  | Sat | Purif．of B．V．Mary，mild． | ii1） |  | 51 | 657 | 727 |
|  | $t E$ | Septuagesima Sund．Blastus， | 嵒 |  | 452 | 750 |  |
|  | M | On mor，of Purlf．Alitle more | 叫 7 |  | 454 | 853 |  |
|  | Tu | Agatha，snow，some | $\sim$ |  | 455 | 934 |  |
|  | IV | $\bigcirc$ deel 154942 sou．slcet if |  |  | $+56$ |  | 0 |
|  | Th | 0 in $\Omega \quad$ the wind | 17 |  | 458 | 1043 | 11 |
|  | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{Fr}$ | ¢ sou $0 \mathrm{~h} 18 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ is south |  |  | 459 |  |  |
|  | Sa | Lat 317 N ．south west． |  | 659 |  | norn |  |
|  | FE | Sexagesima Sund．Mild． |  | 658 |  |  |  |
|  | M | （3）runs low Loot for |  | 657 |  | 057 | 329 |
|  | Tu | Q sou 1 h 57 m a thaw |  |  |  | 154 | 431 |
|  | V | （10）in Perigec，aboul |  |  |  | 259 | 526 |
|  | ＇h | Valentine，this |  |  | 5 | 4 | 6 |
|  | $\mathrm{Fr}$ | $\bigcirc$ slo clk 14m 3us lip |  |  |  | 5 |  |
|  | Sa | $\bigcirc$ deel 12348 sou Aga |  |  |  | 641 | 711 |
|  | F | Quinquagrsima Sunday，${ }^{\text {g }}$ |  |  |  | 746 | 714 |
|  | M | （2）Lat 0530 N ．colder，［ O $^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | 14 | 831 |  |
|  | W | Shmove Tuesiay（2）in $0^{\circ} \mathrm{cu}$ | $\bigcirc$ |  | － 15 | 910 | 019 |
|  | W | Ash Wednespay，yel change－ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 941 | 1122 |
|  | ＋ | Days leugth 10h 36 in able， |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fr | 万 sou 8 h 36 m Fair unl frosly． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sn | （1）runs high，［D．of Camb b． |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | FE | 1st Sund．in Lent，St Matthias |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M | （1）Lat 45739 sou． |  |  |  |  | 238 |
|  | Tu | （3）in Apogee，Good |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | W | $\bigcirc$ docl 8365 sou．sleighing， |  |  | 526 | 258 |  |
|  | Th | $2 f$ stationary，and pleasant． |  |  | ． 28 | 335 | 457 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ slo clk 12m 44s．Snov． |  |  |  | 4 |  |

N．B．（\＆）Venus will be the Evening Star from the com－ mencempat of the year，till the 26th July，then morniug．Stas．


## ast.

divine, th 4h 44in Morn



$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 6th month] TUTT23, } \\ \hline \text { Ye headlong torrents, rapid, and profound; } \\ \text { Ye softer floods, that lead the humid maze } \\ \text { Along the vale; and thou, majestic main, } \\ \text { A secret world of wonders in thyself, } \\ \text { Sound His stupendous praise; whose greater voice } \\ \text { Or bids you roar, or bids your roaring fall. } \\ \text { Soft-roll your inceuse, herbs, and fruits, and flowers, } \\ \text { In mingled clouds to Him ; whose sun exalts, } \\ \text { Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints. } \\ \text { Ye forests bend, ye harvests wave, to Him; }\end{array}\right.$

| Last Quar 4th 5h 44m Eve First Quar 2th 9h 34m MornNew Moon 12th 5h 54m MornFull Moon 27th 10 h 25 m Mor |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \end{array}$ | Aspects, Yoly Days, Anniver- |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{6}$ |  | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M |  |  | 27 |  |  |
| 2 M | On mor. of HITr Trand | 433 | 727 | 949 | 1 |
| 3 Tu | $\bigcirc$ fa clk 2 m 1 s foggy. | $\sim 432$ | 728 | 1055 | 132 |
| 4 W | O decl 222814 N Rather un- |  | 28 | nor |  |
| 5 Tb | Boniface. D. of Camb b. setlled. |  |  |  | 049 |
| ${ }_{6} \mathbf{F F r}$ | $\bigcirc$ sou 1h 8m Rain in | $\bigcirc$ | 729 | 117 | 123 |
| 7 Sat | (2) in $勺$ some | $\bigcirc 430$ | 730 | 147 | 215 |
| 8 FE | 1st Sunday af Trinity, pla | ¢ 429 | 731 | 227 | 328 |
| 9 M | \% sou 3h 11m |  | 31 | 3.2 | 432 |
| 10 Tu | (5) Lat 31052 sou her | II 4 | 732 | 339 | 535 |
| 11 W | St Barnabas, Expect | II 42 | 732 | 416 | 633 |
| 12 Th | (4) runs high, some |  | 32 | 45 | 31 |
|  | 9 decl 231420 N . thund | $\square_{0}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 5 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ faclk $0 \mathrm{m9s}$ showers. | $\square_{0} 4$ |  | 636 |  |
| 15 | 2nd Sundiy af Trinity Clouds | ת |  | 730 |  |
|  | (1) in Apogee, up for |  |  | 823 |  |
| 17 Tu | St. Alban, rain. [Long |  |  | 918 |  |
| 18 W | Bat. of Waterloo, day 15in 8 m |  |  | 1015 |  |
| 19 Tb | © slo clk 0m 42s. Riain. | 和 |  | 1112 | 133 |
| ${ }_{20} \mathbf{F r}$ | Tra of Ed K of W sax. Chang |  |  |  |  |
| Sa | $\bigcirc$ enters $\underline{0}^{0}$ able with |  | 36 | 039 |  |
| FE | 3d Sunday after Tr. south | $\sim 424$ | 736 | 112 |  |
| 23 M | Set 14112 N . ecinds. | m 425 | 735 | 148 | 22 |
| ${ }^{24} \mathbf{T u}$ | Nativity of St John Bapt Mor | 17426 | 734 | 231 | 328 |
| 25 W | © decl 232417 N , pleasant | f 427 | 733 | 319 | 436 |
| 26 Th | (3) runs low, yet cloudy. | - 4 4 27 | ) | 415 | 548 |
| , | O GrElongation, Now | V9 428 | 732 | 517 | 650 |
| Sa | (3) in Perigee, frequent | 194.28 | 732 | 622 | 749 |
| 29 FL | 4th Sun af Tr. St Peter, | m 4.28 |  | 730 | 830 |
|  | 8 (1) showers |  |  |  |  |


[hath 31 days.

## neart

 pn.
## asleep

ms ,
se,
low
nd, raise.
, 19ih $10 h 3 \overline{\mathrm{~m}} \mathrm{~m}$ Eve n 26th 5h 1m Eve.
"th month] [hercrestin 31 days.
Thi thunder rolls : be hush'd the prostrate world; While cloud to cloud returns the solemn hymn. Bleat out a fresh, ye hills; ye mossy rocks, Retain the sound: the broad responsive lowe, Ye valleys, raise : for the Great Shepuerd reigns; And his unsulfering kingdom yet will come. Ye woodlands all, uvake: a boundless song Burst from the groves! and when the restless day, Expiring, lays the warbling world asleep,
Sweetest of birds! sweet $\mathrm{I}^{\text {b }}$ hilomela! charm
Last Quar. 2d 10h 20m Morn (1) F'irst Quar 18th 9h 28m Morn New Moon 10 th $11 \mathrm{~h} \mathbf{2 4 m}$ Mor Full Moon 25th 0 h 10 m Morn (4. Last Quarter 31 st 11 h 20 m Eve.





## [hath 30 days

## hest verge

 climes, sun seam to me:st be joy. 1 come,
orlds,
nelst 9h2 2 mm Morn tr 29th Sh 26m Morn

| Sct | Ri |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 458 |  |  |
| $+57$ |  |  |
| 456 | 338 |  |
| 455 | 4 |  |
| 45 | 4 |  |
| 1 | 515 |  |
| 452 | 5 |  |
| 9451 | 633 |  |
|  | 739 |  |
| 1248 |  |  |
| 446 | 938 |  |
| 15445 | 1040 |  |
| 444 | 1146 |  |
|  | af. 59 |  |
| 442 |  |  |
| 41 |  |  |
| 204 | 336 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |
|  | 552 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 75 |  |
| 33 | 843 |  |
| 32 | 934 |  |
| 31 | 0 |  |
| 3 | 1127 |  |
| 430 | norn |  |
|  |  |  |




## CIVIL LIST,

6
tppir oatada:
-e00.
ast.

PUBLIC OFFICERG

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Perzgrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Hothorable Miltary order of the Bath, Kuight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Order of Wil. liam in the Netherlands,' \&rc. \&c. '\&c.

Aid-de-Camp, and Private Secretary-major Hillier, 74th Regt. Extra Aid-de-Camp-Captain Maitland,

## MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable William Campbeil, Chief Justice-Chairman. The Right Rev. Charles, Lord Bishop of Quebec. The Honorable James Baby,
" and Veneralle Arcl-deacon J. Strachan, D.D. " George H. Markland, " Peter Robinson, " James B. Macaulay, Clerk of the Council-John Small, Esq.

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Willam Campbeth, Chief Justice-Speaker. The Hon, and Right Rev, the Lord Bishop of Quebec. The Hon. W. D Powell, SheHon. \&Ven'ble Archdeacon James Baby, John M'Giill. Thomas Tclbot, Thomas Clark, William Dickson, Neil M•Lean, Geo. Crookshank,

J. Sirachan, D. D. Angus M'Intosh, Joseph Wells, Duncan Cameron, Geo. H. Markland, John H. Dunn, Thomas Ridout, William Allaǹ
ight Commander he Bath, Knight he Order of Wil.

Llier, 74th Regt.

## COUNCIL.

 tice-Chairman. of Quebec.I. Strachan, D.D.

E COUNCIL.
ec-Speaker.

- of Quebec.
n'ble Archdeacon Strachan, D. D. is M•Intosh, oh Wells, can Cameron, H. Markland,
H. Dunn, nas Ridout, am Allan

1528
21

## hoUse of assembly.

The Honorable John Wilson-Speaker.

Atkinson, James
Burnham, Ziaccheus
Beardsley, B. C.
Burke, George Thew
Beasley, Richard
Bidwell, M. S.
Baby, Francis
Clark, John
Cumeron, Duncar
Coleman, Thomas
Crysler, John
Cumming, John
Fothergill, Charles
Gordon, James
Hamilton, George
Hornor, Thomas
Ingersoll, Charles
Jones, Jonas
Jones, Charles
Jones, David
I.yons, James
L.efferty, John J.
-M'Lean, Archibald

Morris, William M•Donell, Alexander
M•Call, Duncan Matthews, John M•Donald, Donald M'Bride, Edward Peterson, Paul Perry, Peter Playter, Ely Robinson, John B. Rundall, Robert Rolph, Jo!m Scollick, Willian Thomson, Hugh C. Thompson, Willian Van Koughnet, P. Walsh, F. L. White, Reuben Wilson, Janses Wilson, John Walker, Hamilton Wilkinson, Alexander

## PUBLIC OFFICES.

Receiver General.-The Hon. John Henry Dunn. Inspector General.-The Hon. Jaines Baby. Secretary and Registrar.-The Hon. D. Cameron. Surveyor General.-Hon. Thomas Ridout. Auditor Genral of Land Patents-Stephen Heward Esq. Official Principal Surrogate Court.-Grant Powell Esq. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty-Rob't. Stanton Esq. Agent in London for paying Salaries of Civil Officers.
W. D. Adams Esq.


## COURT OF KING'S BENCH

Chief Justice.-The Hon William Campbell, Puisne Judges. $\{$ D'Arcy Boulton Esq.

Levius P. Sherwood Esq. Allorney General.--John B. Robinson Esq. Solvcitor General.-Henry J. Boulton Esq. Reparter.-Thomas Taylor, Esg.

## DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

Districtr. Shemify. /Cikofihe Peace Theasunfri.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern, | D. Mrbouell, | A. A.Leran, | Hon. N. M.Lenna, |
| Ollazar, | A. McDonell, | R. P. Hotham, | Thomas Menrs, |
| Brilhurst. | Jhs. H. Powell, | 11. Wulker, | John Watson, |
| Jehastoucn, | John Stuart, | Gco. H. Rcade, | A. Sherwood, |
| Minland, | John M ${ }^{\text {J Cean, }}$ | Allan M'Lean, | T. Markland, |
| Nerucasile, | Johin Spencer, | Thomas Ward. | 7. Buruham, |
| Home, | Wu. B. Jarvis, | S. Heward, | Hon. W, Allan, |
| Gore. | Wm. M. Jarvis, | Gicorge Rolph, | G. Hamilton. |
| Niugara, | li. Leonars. | IR. Clench, | 'r. M'Cormick, |
| London, | A. A. Rapelje, | J. B. Askin, | John Harris, |
| Western, | W.Hands, Lisqrs | C. Askin, Esqrs | W.Hands, E'sque. |

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION,

## hei.ating to <br> UPPER CANADA.

By order of His Excribency the Likutenant Governon in Conncil, the first Wednesduy in every month is a regular Coun-: cil day.

The Mertings of the Board for superintending and managing the Clergy Rescrves, are held four times in the year at York $\rightarrow$. on the first Tuesday in the months of Februnry-May-Augustand November. A general meeting is held in Fecbruary.

Agents.-The resident Clergy in the several Districts.
The Medical Board meets at York on the first Monday in Je; nuary-April-July-and October.


## TS.

Terasunfr. On. N. M•Lenna, comis Menrs, in Watson, . Sherwood, Markland. Burnham, on. W. Allan, . Hamilton. M'Cormick, ohn Harris, i.Hands, tisque. a regular Coun-
g and managing year at York $\longrightarrow$. May-Augustcbruary. Districts.

Monday in $\mathrm{Je}_{\mathrm{j}}$

Hlows :Regiments

Regiments.



## DISCOUNT PER CENT.

| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is 0 s. $6 \boldsymbol{l}$. in a $£$ |  |  | 17⿺辶 per cent. is 3s. 6d. in a $\underbrace{\prime}$ : |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| 71 | 1 | 6 | 22. | 4 | 6 |
| 10 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 0 |
| 123 | 2 | 6 | 310 | 6 | 0 |
| 15 |  | 0 | 35 |  | 0 |

Weight and value of Gold Coins, uhen paid in single picces.

| Denomination. | Weight. | Value. Currency. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British, Portuguese, and American. | dwts. grs. | ${ }^{\text {t }}$, | d. |
| A Guinea, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 56 | $1{ }^{1} 3$ | 4 |
| Half do. | $\bigcirc 15$ | 0 11 | 8 |
| Third do. | 118 | 0 7 | 98 |
| A Johannes, | 180 | 40 | 0 |
| Half do. | 90 | 20 | 0 |
| A Moidore, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 618 | 110 | 0 |
| An Eagle, | 116 | 210 | 0 |
| Half do. | 515 | 15 | 0 |
| French and Spanish. | 170 | 314 | 6 |
| Half do. | 812 | $1{ }^{1} 17$ | 3 |
| A Louis D'or, coined before 1793,.. | $5 \quad 4$ | $1{ }^{1} 2$ | 8 |
| A Pistole. do. .. | 44 | O 18 | 3 |

a 14 is allowed for every grain, over or under, on British, Portuguese, and American Golld; and 2 1-5 for every grain, over or under, on French and Spanish Gold.

SILVER COINS.


## 27

natural state, and neither worms, nor fowls, nor birds, will molest it.

Seed Corn.-The following method of preparing seed corn has been practised with great success, in preventing the ravages of the wire-worm or grub, and of birds:-To three pecks of seed corn put a pound and a half of copperas; let the water be about blood warm; let the corn be soaked in the copperas water about forty-cight hours before planting. As yon use out the corn for planting, add copperas, water, and corn, in the same proportion. There is not the least danger from making the copperas water too strong.

Removing Scions.-The best method of removing scions of fruit-trees from a distance is, to stick their lower ends into a turnip or potatoe, and then pack them in moss or hay; in this way they may be sent from England to America. On their arrival, they should be half or three quarters buried in moderate moist soil in the shade, and kept there till the season of grafting. A grent meaus of success in performing the latter opperation, is to have the stock advanced somewhat beyond the sicon: another is to put a hood of paper over the graft, to guard it from the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, and in some degree to increase the temperature. In some nurseries, newly-grafted dwaris are earthed up to the top of the ball of clay, and the scion slightly protected by a little dry litter, fronds of tir-tree, or of fern.

Bees.-The crued system of smothering Bees may now be to tally dispensed with by a plan receatly adopted with complete success, called "Driving," and which is easily accomplished. At lusk, place a metal pot uear where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared, with cross sticks, with cream and sugar besmeared inside; invert the old hive into the pot, and quictily place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as prevent any of the Bees escaping ; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth and lift the. new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning, lift a corner of the cloth so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to frel the bees well for a few days with sugar and they will proceed to work immediately after.

In the departure of Calvados, South America, they have a method of managing their Bees, which is worth the attention of apiarians, in countries wherc the hives are tramsported from
place to place for change of food. In one half of this depart: ment, called the Bocage, large tracts of high lands are covered with buck-wheat, and there the Bees produce excellent wax, but bad honey. In another part of the district, in the plain, where *aint-foin is extensively cultivated, the honey is delicious, but the wax is bad, and difficult to bleach. It is the custom of the cultivators of the Bocage, as soon as the saint-foin begins to flower, to send their hives down to the plains, and to lengthen them by means of an empty hive, to which the Bess are allowed access, by the removal of the top of the old hive. This operation they call calolter. As soon as the saint-foin ceases to produce blossoms, they take their hives home, separate the new hives from the old ones, and drive the Bees out of the former into the latter; an operation which is easily performed, by inverting the one under the other. By this means they effectually separate the honey-comb prepared from the saint-ition from that extra ted from the buck-wheat, and make use of either according to their convenience. The usual practice is to leave the honey from the buck-wheat for the winter provision of the bees.

To Butter Makers.-Few articles of living are more indispensably necessary in a family, than good butter; and few that are more nauseous and unhealthy than bad butter and a very great proportion of the butter brought to market is bad. And much that is called good, is very bad when compared with that which is really good. This must, in a great degree, be owing to a want of knowledge in those who make it. If those who keep cows would adopt the following method of making butter, they would have more and better butter than they can have in any other way. Let your milk pails, pans, and churn, be always clean and sweet; and let the milk you keep over night, be churned with what you milk in the moruing while the latter is warm. In this way your butter will be sweet; and if you work out the butter milk and salt it well, it will be solid and good, and command the highest price in market. Many persons while churning are in a habit of putting water into the chum, and also of washing their butter with water; this is a bad practice, and should be avoided by all who wish to have their butter remaid sweet.

To pickle Beef, Pork, \&c.-To four gallons of water, add one pound and a half of Muscovado sugar, two ounces of saltyetre, and six pounds of bay or common salt. Put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being carefinl to take of all the scum as it rises.- When there is no scuin, take liquor off, and le it stand till cold; having put the meat you wish to preserve int the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite covered, in which condition it mast be kept.
If you intend to preserve your nueat a considerable time,
wil
ag
boi
Th
pa
ten
firs
the
stat
witl
gra
old
bus
jnov
dest
alf of this depart: lands are covered excellent wax, but n the plain, where $y$ is delicious, but the custom of the int-foin begins to $s$, and to lengthen e Bess are allowed hive. This operafoin ceases to proseparate the new tof the former into rmed, by inverting rey cffectually sepa-t-foin from that exof either according to leave the honcy of the bees.
are more indispen. r ; and few that are er and a very great is bad. And much red with that which ree, be owing to a If those who keep making butter, they aey can have in any churn, be always reep over night, be g while the latter is et; and if you work solid and good, and Many persons while o the chun, and alsa a bad practice, and their butter remuin
ps of water, add one ounces of saltpetre, Put the whole into a efin to take of all the ake liquor off, and let wish to preserve into in the liquor till the mast be kept. considerable time ${ }_{5}$ it
will be necessary once in two months, to boil the pickle over again, clearing off the scum that rises, and putting in, when boiling, two ounces of sugar, and half a pound of common salt. Thus the pickle will hold good for twelve months. It is incomparable for curing hams, neat's tongues, or beef which you intend to dry ; observing, when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry, warm place.

Rural Economy.-An experienced farmer of the Netherlands: states, that an ounce of saltpetre dissolved in a pint of water with an ounce of flour of sulphur, and scattered upon grain in a granary, is an infaliable means of preventing it from spoiling.

Caterpillars in Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.-If a piece of old woollen-cloth is hung in the middle of Currant or Gooseberry bushes, all the Caterpillars will go into it-and by frequent removals, and immersion into scalding water all may be gradually destroyed.

To keep Pork fresh.-Take out the bones, and without any salt, cover the pieces with Spanish brown (or red ochre,) then pack them in bags. Pork thus packed will keep sweet a year.

To relieve Catlle that are choaked or hoven by Clover.-Provide a tough piece of grape vine, about a yard and a half long and as thick as a man's finger, with a knob from one to two inches diameter at one end. Surround this knob with a piece of linen or leather;' which when stuffed with wool or tow, will make a ball of threc inches diameter ; and secure it well, so as to prevent its slipping over the knob; roll it in soft soap or grease, and having secured the creature, and holding its tongue, thrust the ball down its throat quite into the stomach, and it will be immediately relicved.

Cows-Keep no more cows than yon can keep well. One cow well fed will give as much milk as two treated indifierently, aad produce more butter. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles of food for milch cattle. These cause the milk and butter to assume a fine flavor and a rich colour, and at the-same time thequantity and quality are greatly increased.

Preservation of the Apple Tree.-Take nearly the same proportions; of lime, three pounds-soap; one pound-cow-dung, six-ashes, one-salt, one-brimstone, a quarter of a poundmix them into a soft mortar. Rub this composition freely over your trees with a mop. Then the wood lice will the, the tree hold ts apples, and the woodpecker will not touch it. The powerfull effects of this composition will soon be visible. The mouth of April is the best time to try it. It will be well to scrape off the rough bark of the tree, before the composition is applied, taking, are not to wound it.
C. 2

Fences.-While repairing your fences, remember that a fence well made will stand much longer than that which is poorly made. While you drive your business before you, and do your work well, all will be easy; but suffer it to lag or slight it, and soon it becomes a grievous burden.

Calterpillars.-Destroy utterly every caterpillar-leave no nest andemolished on your fruit tress. This may be done by burning brimstone under their nests-by sprinkling ashes or fine sand on them and the linbs where they are, when wet-or by putting a mop or wisp of tow on a pole, and brushing their nests with brine.

Cullong of Bushes.-We see, with regret, pastnres in many parts of our land overspread with a noxious growth of a shrubbery and weeds, which des:roy much of the feed. That all vegetables may be suivducd by repeatedly cutting them, is a position which does not rest on mere theory ; more than twenty years' experience has renored evcry doubt from my mind.The whole seccess of this business depends on cutting them at a proper scason. If we would destroy the plant, and prevent its future growth, we mist cut it when the root is most exhausted. This is just before the fruit ripens. They should always be cut after the blossoming, and just before the sced is ripe enough to vegitate.

Cider.-Apples which fall early should be gathered and made into cider for immediate ase, and for vinegar. Suffer the full apples to hang on the trees till ripe, then gather them and keep them housed till they are mellow They should be sorted before they are ground, and all dit and rotten apples removed.Let the mill, press, and vats, barrels, \&c. be clean and sweet.The juice should stand in the punace twelve hours at least, which will give the cider a higher colour and render it richer. As soon as the cider is worked, it should be racked, and put in clear casks or botults.


## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Cure for Burns.- Several very bad and dangerous barns hav recently been curell with a soap or oinnment, composed of equal parts of oive oil and lime water, to which a little axunge was ad ded, to give it consivtence. It is added that this ointinent hat been found so useful at the iron works ar Caron, Sterlingshire that in all Scotland it has obtained the name of of Caron Oil.We can speak from experience nf this valuable ointment, having derived great bencfit from using it, upwards of 20 years ago.A very few applications removed the effects of a very bud scald
ing
Pre
was
mber that a fence ch is poorly made. ind do your work ght it, and soon it
llar-leave no nest pe done by burning. hes or fine sand on t-or by putting a g their nests with
pastures in many growth of a shrubfeed. That all veng them, is a posimore than twenty from my mind.n cutting them at a ant, and prevent it $s$ most exhausted. oould always be cut $d$ is ripe enough to
gathered and made ar. Suffer the full ther them and kerp hould be sorted be1 apples removed. clean and sweet. wours at least, which it richer. As soon , and put in clean

## [S.

angerous barns hav , composed of equa little axunge was ad at this ointinent has Earon, Sterlingshire e of of Caron Oil. ble ointment, having is of 20 years ago.of a very bud scald
ing ; but there was nothing added to the olive oil and lime water. Previous to every new application, (once in six hours) the wound was cleansed with warm milk and water. We are, inclined to think that Castile soap suds, would answer better as a cleanser.

To take out grease from a carpet or any other woolen cloth.-Dissolve a piece of pearl ash, of the size of a pea, in half a tea cup of warm weter, or a piece twice the size, in a full tea cup. Pour some of the solution on a grease spot, and continue to rub it hard with a clean brush or woolen cloth, until it is nearly dry, and your carpet or garment will be as clean a3 ever-

Cure for the Piles.-Take a piese of sheet lead, such as commonly comes in tea chests, upon the inside of which you are to put hog's lard, and with a leaden weight rub with this salve for a few times, anoint the part affected, which in a short time will remove, what to those who are in like manner troubled, is a desiv deratuin, devoutly to be wished.

To destroy Cockroache: upirits of Turpentine is found to be an effectual remedy aguinst the depredations of Cockroaches.Apply it with a feather where they take shelter, and they will soon leave the room.

Cure for the Cholera Moftus.-Half a pint of Corn roasted almost black, grind it fine, put it in a clean tin vessel, and pour over it a quart of boiling water, simmer it ten minutes, strain it and add a little strgar; give three table spoons full every quarter oi an hour ; the stomach will contain it in most cases. after the second time given. When the sickness of the stomach has subsided, give a dose of physic that is least nauseating to the patient, two tea spoons full of Rhubarb powders, Epsom salts, or cream of Tartur.

This simple Indian remedy, if taken at the commencement of the complaint, will effect a cure.

Warls - Away with the idea, ye sons and daughters of reflection, that charms and witcheratis are necessary to remove your warts; rub them with spirits of turpentue and they will soon les-sen-gradually decrease--yca, vanish forever.

To destroy Rals ind Mice.-Take equal quantities of unslacked lime and powdered oatmeal; mix them by stiring, without adding any liquid, and put a small quantity in a place infested by rats and mice, with a dish of water near. It is said that they will swallow the preparation, become thirsty, and the water which they drink will swell the lime and destroy them on the spot.

Honey a cirre for the Gravel.-A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much aflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stomes lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar, Iadopted his remedy and found it effectual. After being
fully clear of my disease for about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.

To cure saltrhuin, chapped hands, burns, \&c.-Take one part bees wax, three parts tallow, two of sweet oil, and one of Castiel soap ; simmer them together, and when cool it will constitute a salve the efficacy of which has been repeatedly tested within our own observation.

Ringworms.-A salve made of hard soap (called by some rosin soap) and ginger, rubbed on ringworms, will cure them.

## -ece-

## VARIETIES.

Anecdote.-While the Edystone light-house was erecting, a Freuch privateer took the men uponathe rock, together with their tools, and carried them to France; and the captain was in expectation of a reward for the achievement. While the captives lay in prison, the transaction reached the ears of Louis XIV-he immediately ordered them to be released, and the captors put in their places; declaring, that 'though he was at war with England, he was not so with all mankind.' He directed the men to be sent back to their work with presents; observing, 'that the Edystone light-house was so situated as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the Channel between England and France.'

Anecdote of Moreau.-Moreau no doubt gave great offence to the revengeful Corsican, when, speaking of the Tree of Liberty, he said, there was nothing left of it but l'ecorce, the baik. (Le Corse, the Corsican.)

Eccentric Barber.-An eccentric barber some years ago opened a shop under the walls of the King's Bench Prison. The windows being broken when he entered $i t$, he mended them with paper, on which appeared, 'Shave for a penny,' with the usual invitation to customers; and over the door was scrawled these lines:-

Here lives Jemmy Wright,
Shaves as well as any man in England;
Almost-not quite.
Foote (who loved any thing eccentric) saw these inscriptions, and hoping to extract some wit from the author, whom he justly concluded to be an, odd character, he pulled off his hat, and
${ }^{4} \mathrm{Is} \mathrm{J}$ his o
, I declincd taking olent fit of my old aking honey in my pave not for the last as of the gravel. I ify acquaintance,
c.-Take one part and one of Castiel it will constitute a y tested within our
alled by some rosin cure them.
se was erecting, a together with their ptain was in expecile the captives lay of Louis XIV—he od the captors put $s$ at war with Eng. lirected the men to serving, 'that the of equal service to innel between Eng.
we. great offence to ie Tree of Liberty, $c e$, the bark. ( Le
e years ago opened Prison. The winmended them with my,' with the usual tas scrawled these

## nd;

these inscriptions, or, whom be justly $d$ off his hat, and e shop, called out,
'Is Jemmy Wright at home?' The barber immediately forced his own head through another pane into the street, and replicd, 'No, Sir, he has just popt out."-Foote laughed heartily, and gave the man a guinea.
A Waggoner and Altornies.-Two country attornies, overtaking a waggoner on the road, and thinking to be witty upon him, asked why his fore horse was so fat, and the rest so lean? The waggoner knowing them answered, "that his fore horse was a lawyer, and the rest were his clients."

Drawing the long bov.- -Some people are wonderfully fond of the hyperbole, and especially when by the use of this figure they can aggrandize the place of their birth; my friend Ton Startle is of this disposition, and generally takes care to let every body know it. I remember 'Tom in a company once took an opportunity to go off upon the fertility of his county, and told the gentlemen, that the turnips in that place were so much bigger than the shecp, that they frequently eat a hole in them, and buried thenselves there from the cold. 'That I know to be true, (say" a gentleman present), for 1 was once at dinner upon a boiled leg of mutton and turnips in your very parish; and from the very first turnip I cut, out jumped a sheep.'

## -meesw...

## QUINN AND FOOTE.

As Qainn and Foote one day walk'd out To view the country round,
In merry mood they chatting stood, Hard by the village pound.
Foote from his poke a shilling took, And sạid, 'I'll bet a penny,
In a short space, within this place, I'Il make this piece a guinea.'

Upon the ground, within the pound, The shilling som was thrown:
'Behold,' said Foote, 'the thing's made out, For there is one pound one.'
' I wonder not,' says Quinn, 'that thought Should in your head be found,
Since that's the way your debts to pay, One shilling in the pound.'
-me日ers.
Odd idea.-It is humorously remarked, that the Goose, the Bee, and the Calf, ruin the world; the one affording parchment, the

## 3.4

other two sealing-wax and pens. The pen has a thousand vir. tues ; it conserves empires, and preserves that noble virtue, friendship, which else would perish among men for want of prac. tice. The pen, however, is a two-edged sword, which cuts both ways; and may, in the hands of a vicious person, do the greates injury to sociely.
but tu sove enem Bel hor re pher

## THE LOVES OF THE SHELL FISHES.

A crab there was, a dashing young blade, And he was in love with a lobster maid; But the lobser maid was a terrible prude, And she told her mamma that the crab was rude. Said her dear mamma, "Proy what did he do? Did he give you a kiss or a billet doux?
"Oh! no," said she, with a toss of her head,
"But he ogles me so-'tis so shocking ill-bred ${ }_{2}$ 'That I vow, if he still persists in his suit, I'll box the ears of the impudent brute." But an oyster dandy saw the maid"Oh! split me," said he, "miss, if am afraid!" So tighter he braced his corset shell, And he struted away with a Broadway swell; And he told the maid, as he twirl'd his senl, He'd "die at her feet, if a dandy could kneel." "Oh! sir, said she, "since that can't be, You know you can hang yourself on a tree!" And the oyster rav'd-"But no," said she, "Yon never shall die of scorn from me." So she gave him her ruby red hand to kiss, And he felt like a fish in a sen of bliss; But the crab, he cock'd his hat in their faces, And challeng'd the oyster to fight at two paces. The ground was mark'd, and they took their stand, And a barnacle gave the word of command. They took their aim, and the oyster fell! But alas! the worst of the tale is to tell: For while he lay welt'ring in his shell, A giddy young muscle that pass'd that way, And saw the end of the fatal affray, Declar'd that the lobster's love was a sham, For he'd just seen her married that morn to a clam.

## COMPANY ANB CHEERFULNESS

Are necessary and of use; but a constan course of mirth betrays such a levity of mind, that your presence will never be desired

## 35

has a thousand vir. that noble virtue, en for want of prac. rd, which cuts both son, do the greates

ISHES.
ade,
d;
de, b was rude. did he do?
$\times 1$ er head, ; ill-bred, suit, e."
m afraid!"
y swell;
is seal, did kneel."
t be,
a tree!"
d she,
ne."
to kiss,
s;
eir faces,
two paces.
ok their stand;
mmand.
fell!
ell:
,
at way,
sham, norn to a clam.

LNESS
urse of mirth betrays vill never be desired
but to divert others whose regard ceases the instant the laugh is over, and should your wit offend you may be assured of an enemy.
Believe nothing against another, but upon good authority g hor report what may hurt another unless it be a greater hurt to phers to conccal it.

## From" Whims and Oddities in Prose and Versc."

## faithless nelly gray: a pathetic ballad

Ben Battle was a soldier bold, And used to war's alarms;
But a cannon-ball took off his legs, So he laid down his arms!
Now as they bore him off the field, Said he, 'Let others shoot,
For here I leave my second leg, And the 'Forty-second Foot."
The army-surgeons made him limbs; Said he, ' They're only pegs;
But there's as wooden inembers quite As represent my legs!'
Now Ben he loved a pretty maid, Her name was Nelly Gray ;
So he went to pay her his devours, When he'd devour'd his pay !
But when he call'd on Nelly Gray, She made him quite a scoff;
And when she saw his wooden legs, Began to take them off!
O Nelly Gray! 0 Nelly Gray ! Is this your love so warm?
The love that loves a scarlet coat Should be more uniform.'
Said she,' I loved a soldier once, For he was blithe and brave;
But I will never have a man With both legs in the grave!
Before you had those timber toes, Your love I did allow;
But then, you know, you stand upon Another footing now!
©O Nelly Gray! 0 Nelly Gray ! For all your jeering speeches, At duty's call I left my legs In Badajos's breaches!'
"When then,' said she, 'yori've lost the feet Of legs in war's alarms,
And now you cannot wear your shoes Upon your feats of arms!'

- O false and fickle Nelly Gray ! I know why you refuse:
Though l've no feet, some other man Is standing in my shoes !
I wish I ne'e; had seen your face: But now a long farewell!
For you will be ny death-alas ! You will not be my Nell!'
Now when he went from Nelly Gray; His heart so heavy got,
And life was such a burden growng. It made him take a knot !
So round his melencholy neck A rope he did entwine,
And, for his second time in life, Enlisted in the Line!
One end he tied around a beann, And then removed his pegs,-
And, as his legs were off, of course He soon was ofi his legs !
And there he hung till be was dead As any nail in town;
For though distress had cut him up, It could not cut him down !
A dozen men sat on his corpse, To find out why he died;
And they buried Ben in four cross-roads, With a slake in bis inside!"



## lost the feet

```
: shoes
```

$r \operatorname{man}$
se:
!
Gray;
wns
lead

