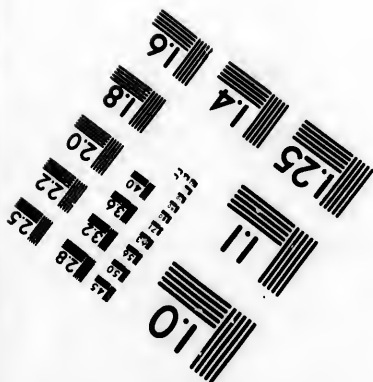
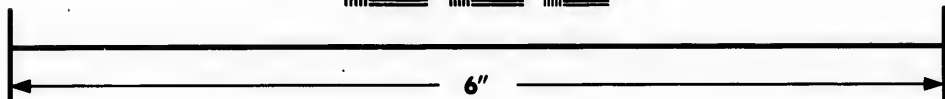
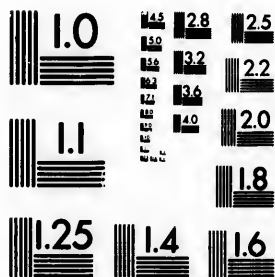


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1983**



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

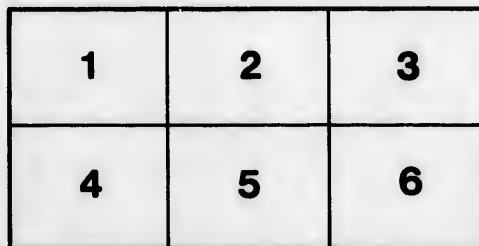
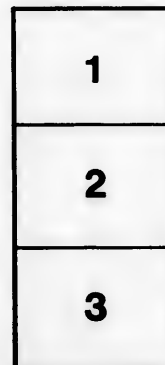
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility 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 illustrated impression, 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"), whichever 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 filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière 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 en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

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

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata  
to  
t  
e pelure,  
on à

No. 2. 1836.

THE  
**CANADIAN FARMERS'**  
ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
**1836,**

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF MONTREAL,  
*In Latitude 45 deg. 31 min. North, Longitude 73 deg.  
35 min. West, from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.*

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS  
BY ZADOCK THOMPSON, A. M.  
AUTHOR OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA.



PUBLISHED BY WALTON & GAYLORD,  
SHERBROOKE & STANSTEAD, L. C.

PRICE, \$8 per Gross, 4s. per Dozen, and 6d. Single.

### NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

*☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.
●● The Moon.	♁ Earth.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♃ Herschel.

### SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries.	♏ Saggitarius.	♍ Virgo.
♊ Gemini.	♐ Aquarius.	♋ Cancer.
♌ Leo.	♑ Capricornus.	♉ Taurus.
♎ Libra.	♏ Scorpio.	♊ Pisces.

### NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

- ♋ Ascending Node, ♁ Descending Node.
- ♌ Conjunction, or in the same longitude.
- ☐ Quartile, or differing 3 signs in longitude.
- ♁ Opposition, or differing 6 signs in longitude.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters, C. B.	Solar Cycle,	25
Golden Number, 13	Roman Indiction,	9
Epact, 12	Julian Period,	6549

### MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	- - -	January 31
Quinquagesima Sunday,	- - -	February 14
Ash Wednesday, 1st day of Lent,	- - -	February 17
EASTER DAY,	- - -	April 3
Low Sunday,	- - -	April 10
Rogation Sunday,	- - -	May 8
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday,	- - -	May 12
Whit Sunday,	- - -	May 22
Trinity Sunday,	- - -	May 29
Advent Sunday,	- - -	Novem. 27

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring begins	March -20th,	8h. 45m. morning.
Summer	June 21st,	5h. 47m. morning.
Autumn	Sept. 22nd,	7h. 43m. evening.
Winter.	Dec. 21st,	1h. 11m. evening.

### SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES.

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

I. The first will be an eclipse of the Moon, May 1st, and visible at Montreal as follows:

Beginning, 2h. 10m. }  
 Middle, 3h. 12m. } Mean time morning.  
 End, 4h. 15m. }

Duration, 2h. 5m. Digits eclipsed,  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  on the Moon's southern limb.

II. The 2nd is of the Sun, May 15, and visible as follows:

Beginning, 7h. 21m. }  
 Greatest obscuration, 8h. 26m. } Mean time morning.  
 End of the Eclipse, 9h. 52m. }

Duration 2h. 31m. Digits eclipsed,  $7\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  on the Sun's southern limb. This eclipse will be central and annular at noon in latitude  $49^{\circ} 17' N.$  and in longitude  $36^{\circ} 20' W.$  from Greenwich.

III. The third is an eclipse of the Moon, October 24, invisible at Montreal.  $\oslash$  at 10m. after 8 o'clock in the morning.

IV. The fourth is an eclipse of the Sun, November 8, invisible at Montreal.  $\oslash$  8h. 40m. in the evening.

#### TO RESTORE MUSTY ELOUR.

An ounce of carbonate of magnesia is to be well combined with sixteen pounds of flour. It is to be leavened and baked in the usual way of making bread. The loaves will rise well in the oven, will be more light and spongy, and also whiter than without the magnesia. Common flour is much improved in the same way. The bread will have an excellent taste and will keep well.

#### TO CLEANSE MAPLE SUGAR.

After the molasses is partially drained from the tubs, lay a piece of cotton or tow cloth over the sugar, and apply a cake of rye dough about an inch thick. Indian corn dough will answer, but is not so good as rye. The filth in the sugar will rise and adhere to the cloth, which should be changed or cleansed occasionally, as long as any dirt rises. In this way, if the sugar has not been burned, it may be made nearly as white as loaf sugar.

A half pint of oat meal mixed with a gallon of water makes an excellent drink in warm weather. It is cooling, healthful, and palatable, being both victuals and drink. One gallon of it is worth all the rum and whiskey that ever entered the haying field.

MEMORANDUM.

The left hand pages are left blank, for recording events and transactions, which may be useful, and interesting, for future reference. Every farmer should keep a memorandum of his farming transactions,—the time of sowing grain, of planting, and facts relating to his stock, &c. &c. To do this with the least trouble, let a lead pencil be attached to a string, and fastened to the back of the Almanac near the top. This will serve as a loop to hang up the Almanac and will always be ready for use.

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

- 1 *Cold*
- 2 *—*
- 3 *—*
- 4 *—*
- 5 *—*
- 6 *—*
- 7 *—*
- 8 *—*
- 9 *—*
- 10 *Mild*
- 11 *Warm*
- 12 *Thaw*
- 13 *No snow & rain*
- 14 *—*
- 15 *Cold*
- 16 *—*
- 17 *—*
- 18 *"*
- 19 *"*
- 20 *"*
- 21 *" & Snow*
- 22 *— " —*
- 23 *— " —*
- 24 *— " —*
- 25 *— " —*
- 26 *— " —*
- 27 *— " —*
- 28 *— " —*
- 29 *Thaw — " but no thaw*
- 30 *— " — " — " —*
- 31 *— " — " — " —*

30
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31



trans-  
actione.  
transac-  
ting to  
and pen-  
manac  
manac

30 days. **JANUARY, 1st Month.** 1836.

The months have run their circuit;  
To thirty-five adieu!  
And thirty-six as quickly  
Will run the circuit through.

- Full Moon, 3d day, 8h. 11m. evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 11h. 36m. morning.
- New Moon, 18th day, 3h. 34m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 9h. 51 morning.

P. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* Rise.	* Sets.	* S. Pl.	D. P.	R. & S.
1	6	Circumcision. *Perigee.	7 43	4 17	☾	II	5 33
2	7	* 2♂ ☽ runs high N.	7 42	4 18	4	II	6 35
3	C	2nd Sun. after Christmas.	7 42	4 18	5	☽	rise
4	2		7 41	4 19	5	☽	5 4
5	3		7 41	4 19	6	☾	5 5
6	4	Epiphany. * ♀ ☽ Superior.	7 40	4 20	6	☾	7 16
7	5		7 39	4 21	7	☾	8 17
8	6	Battle New-Orleans, 1815.	7 38	4 22	7	☽	9 28
9	7		7 38	4 22	8	☽	10 34
10	C	1st Sun. after Epiphany.	7 37	4 23	8	☽	11 46
11	2		7 36	4 24	9	☽	morn.
12	3	♂ ♀	7 35	4 25	9	☽	0 58
13	4		7 34	4 26	9	☽	2 10
14	5		7 33	4 27	10	☽	3 32
15	6		7 32	4 28	10	☽	4 51
16	7	☽ runs low S. ● Perigee.	7 31	4 29	11	☽	6 12
17	C	2nd Sun. after Epiphany.	7 31	4 29	11	☽	7 19
18	2	♂ ♀ ☽ ♀ ☽	7 30	4 30	11	☽	sets
19	3	♂ ♀ ☽	7 29	4 31	12	☽	6-23
20	4		7 28	4 32	12	☽	7-10
21	5	Louis 16th beheaded 1793.	7 27	4 33	12	☽	8 55
22	6	♀ ♀ ☽	7 26	4 34	12	☽	10 6
23	7		7 25	4 35	13	☽	11 13
24	C	3d Sun. after Epiphany.	7 24	4 36	13	☽	morn.
25	2	* 2♂ ☽ Conversion St. Paul.	7 23	4 37	13	☽	0 17
26	3		7 22	4 38	13	☽	1 21
27	4		7 20	4 40	13	☽	2 24
28	5	● Apogee.	7 19	4 41	13	☽	3 27
29	6	King Geo. 4th accession 1820	7 18	4 42	13	☽	4 27
30	7	☽ runs high N.	7 16	4 44	14	☽	5 23
31	C	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 15	4 45	14	☽	6 16

If you are troubled to get soft water for washing, fill a tub or barrel half full of ashes, and fill it up with water, so that you may have lye whenever you want it. A gallon of strong lye put into eight or ten gallons of hard water, will make it as soft as rain water.

An onion planted in each hill of cucumbers or mollons, is said to be effectual in preventing flies from destroying the young plants. Try it.

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

- 1 very Cold
- 2 tremendous Cold
- 3 Do
- 4 very Cold
- 5 severe Cold & high wind from N.W.
- 6 Do " " " "
- 7 Do " " " "
- 8 Snow Storm Severe
- 9 stormy day & drifting
- 10 more mild & no snow
- 11 " " "
- 12 Cold snow Storm
- 13 Do
- 14 Cold
- 15 Do
- 16 very cold
- 17 " "
- 18 " "
- 19 " " more mild
- 20 " " "
- 21 Mild
- 22 began to thaw a little
- 23 mild but clear
- 24 Do heavy rain
- 25 tremendous Snow Storm 1 foot
- 26 very Cold day
- 27 Cold
- 28 very Cold
- 29 Cold & Snow Storm

29  
D.M.  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
V  
ing

29 days.

FEBRUARY, 2nd Month.

1836.

Old Time is ne'er delaying,  
Nor will a moment stay;  
His wheels are ever moving,  
And bearing us away.

☉ Full Moon 2nd day, 1h. 55m. evening.

☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 9h. 0m. evening.

☽ New Moon, 16th day, 3h. 24m. evening.

☽ First Quarter, 24th day, 6h. 53m. morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Rise.	Set.	S.	R.	R. & y.
1	2	☉ ♀	7 13	4 47	14	♄	3
2	3		7 12	4 48	14	♄	rise
3	4	☽ ♀	7 11	4 49	14	♄	6 9
4	5		7 9	4 51	14	♄	7 18
5	6	Invasion of Poland 1831.	7 8	4 52	14	♄	8 28
6	7	* Great Elongation.	7 6	4 54	14	♄	9 38
7	8	☽ Sexagesima Sunday.	7 5	4 55	14	♄	10 47
8	9	☽ Perihelion.	7 4	4 56	14	♄	morn.
9	3	Canada conceded 1763.	7 2	4 58	15	♄	0 2
10	4		7 1	4 59	15	♄	1 20
11	5		6 59	5 1	15	♄	2 37
12	6	☽ stationary. ☽ runs low S.	6 58	5 3	15	♄	3 53
13	7	☽ Perigee. Revol. of 1683.	6 55	5 5	15	♄	5 3
14	8	☽ Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 54	5 6	15	♄	6 3
15	9	☽ ♀	6 53	5 7	15	♄	6 52
16	3	☽ ♀	6 52	5 8	14	♄	sets
17	4	Ash Wed. 1st day of Lent.	6 50	5 10	14	♄	6 28
18	5		6 48	5 12	14	♄	7 44
19	6	* ♀ ♀	6 47	5 13	14	♄	8 54
20	7	Indepen. of U. S. acknowl.	6 46	5 14	14	♄	10 1
21	8	☽ 1st Sun. in Lent. [1783.	6 44	5 16	14	♄	11 5
22	2	☽ ♀ ♀	6 43	5 17	14	♄	morn.
23	3		6 41	5 19	14	♄	0 10
24	4	[1831.	6 39	5 21	13	♄	1 15
25	5	☽ Apogee. Battle of Warsaw.	6 38	5 22	13	♄	2 17
26	6	☽ ♀ ♀ [at Lisbon	6 36	5 24	13	♄	3 15
27	7	☽ runs high N. Earthquake	6 34	5 26	13	♄	4 10
28	8	☽ 2nd Sun. in Lent.	6 33	5 27	13	♄	4 58
29	2		6 32	5 28	13	♄	5 39

Venus (♀) will be evening star till the 25th. of July, then morning star till the end of the year.

ill a  
ter,  
gal-  
wa-  
ons,  
ying

W

an  
1/200  
Sep

**TO CLEAR A HOUSE OF RATS OR MICE.**

Gather the plant called dog's tongue, which grows in almost every field, at the period when the sap is in its vigor, bruise it, and lay it in the house, barn, or granary, infested with rats or mice, and these troublesome animals will leave the premises.

**MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH.**

- 1 Milder and heavy Rain & Snow
- 2 Snow last night & Cold today
- 3 Do & Cold
- 4 Milder but no thaw
- 5 Cold & Snow last night
- 6 very Cold wind N W
- 7 " " " " "
- 8 " " " " "
- 9 " " " " "
- 10 Mild " Snow rain afternoon
- 11 turned Cold N W wind, terrible
- 12 very Cold Stormy
- 13 Very do of Clear "
- 14 Cold, Snow Storm last night
- 15 Mild but no thaw
- 16 Do
- 17 Snow Storm
- 18 Cold day Stormy N Wind
- 19 Cold Morning " "
- 20 Do " " "
- 21 Mild but no thaw " "
- 22 Soft Snow
- 23 more Cold & Snow
- 24 rather more Mild
- 25 Do " " "
- 26 Do " " " little thaw
- 27 Cool very little thaw
- 28 Do " " " " flurries of snow
- 29 Cold Morning E wind
- 30 " " Mild afternoon
- 31 Mild & Thaw

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31

31 days.

MARCH, 3rd Month.

1836

The winds are deeply sighing—  
The clouds obscure the day;  
The snows again are flying,—  
Again block up the way.

- Full Moon 3d day, 4h. 58m. morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 10th day, 4h. 30m. morning.
- New Moon, 17th day, 4h. 10m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 3h. 30m. morning.

M.	D.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* Rise.	* Sets.	* S.	D P	D R.&S.
1	3	♂ ♂ ♂ 4 Stat.	6 31	5 29	13	Ω	6 10
2	4		6 30	5 30	13	♄	6 44
3	5		6 28	5 32	12	♄	rise
4	6		6 27	5 33	12	♄	7 24
5	7	♀ Stat.	6 25	5 35	12	♄	8 35
6		B3d Sunday in Lent.	6 23	5 37	12	♄	9 58
7	2	♂ ♂ ♂	6 22	5 38	11	♄	11 11
8	3	Wellington defeated Fr. 1814	6 21	5 39	11	♄	morn.
9	4		6 19	5 41	11	♀	0 24
10	5	● Perigee.	6 18	5 42	11	♀	1 37
11	6	♂ ♂ ♂ ♀ runs low S.	6 17	5 43	10	♄	2 42
12	7	Gregory Martyr.	6 16	5 44	10	♄	3 52
13		B4th Sunday in Lent. ♀ ♂	6 14	5 46	10	♄	4 49
14	2	♂ ♂ ♂ Cook killed 1779	6 12	5 48	10	♄	5 25
15	3	♂ ♂ ♂ ♀ ♂ ♂	6 10	5 50	9	♄	5 59
16	4		6 8	5 52	9	♄	6 20
17	5		6 6	5 54	9	♄	sets
18	6		6 5	5 55	8	♄	7 41
19	7	♀ Great Elongation.	6 3	5 57	8	♄	8 47
20		B5th Sun. in Lent. *enters ♀	6 1	5 59	8	♄	9 53
21	2		5 59	6 1	8	♄	11 1
22	3		5 58	6 2	7	♄	morn.
23	4	♀ Aphelion, ● Apogee.	5 56	6 4	7	♄	0 3
24	5	♄ runs high N.	5 55	6 5	7	♄	1 4
25	6	♂ ♀ ♂ Annunciation B.V.M.	5 53	6 7	6	♄	2 1
26	7	Printing Intro. in Eng. 1476	5 51	6 9	6	♄	2 49
27		B Sunday before Easter. * ♀ □	5 50	6 10	6	Ω	3 33
28	2		5 49	6 11	5	Ω	4 10
29	3		5 47	6 13	5	Ω	4 43
30	4		5 46	6 14	5	♄	5 8
31	5		5 44	6 16	4	♄	5 30

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH.

Slack six quarts of quick lime with three gallons of soft water, in a tub, which should be covered to keep in the steam. It should then be passed in a fluid form through a fine seive, to obtain the flour of the lime. Into 2 gallons of water put 5 quarts clean rock salt, and dissolve by boiling, and skim it clean. Put this to the lime, and add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, and there

MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL.

- 1 fine weather & show
- 2 " " " "
- 3 " " " "
- 4 " " " "
- 5 Cold & wind
- 6 " " " "
- 7 " " " "
- 8 Mild & show
- 9 Rain
- 10 Cold Snow storm
- 11 Still very cold & wind E
- 12 " " " "
- 13 very cold N & wind & snow
- 14 great fall of snow
- 15 mild and began to thaw
- 16 " " " "
- 17 " " " "
- 18 warm & rain
- 19 ditto
- 20 very warm
- 21 " " " Strong wind SW
- 22 turned very cold & snow -
- 23 snow storm
- 24 cool
- 25 mild but cool wind from NE
- 26 Rain & warm, S wind
- 27 mild - E wind
- 28 very warm
- 29 rain & E wind
- 30 fine day

30 days.

APRIL, 4th Month.

1836.

But Winter is receding,  
The snows dissolve again;  
And Sol, the seasons leading,  
Is hastening back again.

- ☉ Full Moon, 1st day, 5h. 13m. evening.  
☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 11h. 7m. morning.  
● New Moon, 15th day, 6h. 9m. evening.  
☽ First Quarter, 23d day, 9h. 51m. evening.

D.M.	D.V.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c,	Rise.	Sets.	S.	P.	R.	S.
1	6	Good Friday ♀ ♂ ♂ David	5 42	6 18	4	♄	☽	rise
2	7		5 40	6 20	3	♄	♄	7 33
3	B	Easter day. ☽ ♂ ♂	5 39	6 21	3	♄	♄	8 50
4	2	♂ Perihelion. ☽ Perigee.	5 37	6 23	3	♄	♄	10 12
5	3		5 36	6 24	2	♄	♄	11 33
6	4	1st abdication of Bonaparte,	5 35	6 25	2	♄	♄	morn.
7	5	☽ runs low S. [1814.	5 33	6 27	2	♄	♄	0 46
8	6	♀ Perihelion, [ain 1784	5 31	6 29	2	♄	♄	1 55
9	7	Peace bet. Amer. & G. Brit-	5 30	6 30	1	♄	♄	2 44
10	B	1st Sunday after Easter.	5 28	6 32	1	♄	♄	3 30
11	2	☽ ♂ ♂	5 26	6 34	1	♄	♄	4 4
12	3	Catholic emancipation, 1829	5 25	6 35	1	♄	♄	4 31
13	4	☽ ♂ ♂	5 23	6 37	0	♄	♄	4 50
14	5	☽ ♀ ♂	5 22	6 38	0	♄	♄	5 9
15	6		5 21	6 39	F	♄	♄	sets
16	7		5 19	6 41	0	♄	♄	7 38
17	B	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 17	6 43	1	♄	♄	8 45
18	2		5 16	6 44	1	♄	♄	9 52
19	3	☽ ♀ ♂ Battle of Lexington,	5 14	6 46	1	♄	♄	10 55
20	4	● Apogee. [1775.	5 13	6 47	1	♄	♄	11 49
21	5	☽ ♀ ♂	5 12	6 48	2	♄	♄	morn.
22	6	☽ runs high N.	5 10	6 50	2	♄	♄	0 46
23	7	Shakespeare born 1564.	5 8	6 52	2	♄	♄	1 31
24	B	3d Sunday after Easter.	5 7	6 53	2	♄	♄	2 11
25	2		5 5	6 55	2	♄	♄	2 45
26	3		5 4	6 56	2	♄	♄	3 9
27	4		5 3	6 57	3	♄	♄	3 32
28	5	Battle of York, 1813.	5 2	6 58	3	♄	♄	3 54
29	6		5 1	6 59	3	♄	♄	4 16
30	7	* ♀ ♂ . Sup.	4 59	7 1	3	♄	♄	4 39

s of soft  
in the  
ough a  
gallons  
ve by  
and add  
l there

Inver

SW

us -

NE

fourths of a pound of potash should then be added gradually. Four quarts of fine white sand or wood ashes should also be added; any coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. If the mixture should be too thick add water. It must be put on with a painter's brush while hot. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. Old shingles should be first

MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.

1	fine day
2	Rain & heavy
3	fine
4	Rain
5	fine
6	— " —
7	warm & rain No wind
8	fine day — " —
9	" " — " —
10	" " — " —
11	" " — " —
12	" " — " —
13	Cold morning & snow
14	hard frost
15	do do
16	— warm —
17	— do —
18	— do —
19	— do —
20	— do Cold night
21	— do —
22	Cold east wind & rain
23	— " — " —
24	— " — " —
25	— " — " —
26	— " — " —
27	— " — " —
28	— " — " —
29	— " East —
30	— " — " —
31	fine warm day

3  
P.M.  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31



added gradu-  
ashes should  
mixed in such  
of the mixture  
put on with a  
er than paint,  
ould be first  
Y.

31 days.                      MAY, 5th Month.                      1836.

All nature now is waking—  
Arising from the dead ;  
The dry bones now are shaking,  
And starting from their bed.

- Full Moon, 1st day    h. 4m. morning.
- ▷ Last Quarter, 7th day, 5h. 55m. evening.
- New Moon, 15th day, 9h. 13m. morning.
- ▷ First Quarter, 23d day, 1h. 1m. evening.
- Full Moon, 30th day, 11h. 6m. morning.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* Rise.	* Set	* S.	D P	D R. & S
1	B	4th Sunday after Easter. ♀ ♀	4 57	7 3	3	♁	D rise
2	2	● Perigee. Battle of Lutzen,	4 55	7 5	3	♁	9 12
3	3	[1813.	4 54	7 6	3	♁	10 24
4	4	▷ runs low S.	4 53	7 7	3	♁	11 42
5	5	Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 52	7 8	4	♁	morn.
6	6	♀ Perihelion. St Johns eve.	4 51	7 9	4	♁	0 43
7	7		4 49	7 11	4	♁	1 32
8	B	Rogation Sunday.    D ♀ ♀	4 48	7 12	4	♁	2 6
9	2	Columbus sailed from Cadiz,	4 47	7 13	4	♁	2 31
10	3	[1501.	4 46	7 14	4	♁	3 0
11	4		4 44	7 16	4	♁	3 07
12	5	Ascension day.    D ♀ ♀	4 43	7 17	4	♁	3 34
13	6		4 41	7 19	4	♁	3 54
14	7	Bonaparte took Vienna, 1809.	4 40	7 20	4	♁	4 15
15	B	Sun at Ascension. * ecl. ♀ visit.	4 39	7 21	4	♁	D set
16	2	♀ Great Elongation.	4 38	7 22	4	♁	8 45
17	3	♁ ♀	4 37	7 23	4	♁	9 44
18	4	▷ runs high N.    ● Apogee.	4 36	7 24	4	♁	10 43
19	5	♁ ♀    ♁ ♀	4 35	7 25	4	♁	11 31
20	6	Columbus died, 1506.	4 34	7 26	4	♁	orn .
21	7	St. Helena discov. 1502.	4 33	7 27	4	♁	0 1 0
22	B	Whit Sunday.	4 32	7 28	4	♁	0 44
23	2		4 31	7 29	4	♁	1 12
24	3	Princess Victoria born, 1819.	4 30	7 30	4	♁	1 36
25	4	* ♁ □	4 29	7 31	3	♁	1 58
26	5		4 28	7 32	3	♁	2 20
27	6	♁ ♀	4 27	7 33	3	♁	2 40
28	7	Pitt born, 1759.	4 26	7 34	3	♁	3 4
29	B	Trinity Sunday.	4 26	7 34	3	♁	3 30
30	2	● Perigee. Peace in Europe	4 25	7 35	3	♁	D rise
31	3	♀ Great Elongation. [1814.	4 24	7 36	3	♁	9 22

cleaned with a stiff broom, when the composition may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, and render wood incombustible and impervious to water. Two coats should be put on the outside of buildings.

**TO MAKE A BRILLIANT STUCCO WHITE-WASH.**

Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime, six quarts, and slack as directed in the last recipe; add one fourth of

**MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31

*June water day - calm*  
*do*  
*do*  
*do*  
*do*

*The only month  
with least frost this  
year*

30 d  
D.M.  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

30 days:

JUNE, 6th Month.

1836.

The birds again are skipping,  
And singing in the bowers;  
The graces now are tripping,  
And strewing sweetest flowers.

- ( Last Quarter, 6th day, 2h. 6m. morning.
- New Moon, 14th day, 0h. 43m. morning.
- ) First Quarter, 22d day, 0h. 59m. morning.
- Full Moon, 28th day, 6h. 3m. evening.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* Rise.	* Sets.	* E	● P	● R.&S
1	4	) runs low S.	4 23	7 37	3	♄	10 34
2	5	Peace at Paris, 1814.	4 23	7 37	2	♄	11 25
3	6		4 22	7 38	2	♄	morn.
4	7		4 21	7 39	2	♄	0 9
5	B	1st Sunday af. Trinity. ) ♃♄	4 21	7 39	2	♄	0 36
6	2	Battle of Burlington heights,	4 20	7 40	2	♄	1 0
7	3	Irish reb. 1798. [1813.	4 19	7 41	2	♄	1 20
8	4	♃ Stat.	4 19	7 41	2	♄	1 40
9	5		4 18	7 42	1	♄	1 58
10	6	) ♃♄	4 18	7 42	1	♄	2 19
11	7		4 17	7 43	1	♄	2 41
12	B	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	4 17	7 43	1	♄	3 6
13	2	♀ Stationary.	4 16	7 44	0	♄	3 39
14	3	) runs high N. ● Apogee.	4 16	7 44	0	♄	) sets
15	4		4 16	7 44	0	♄	9 35
16	5	) ♃♄	4 15	7 45	0	♄	10 12
17	6	) ♃♄	4 15	7 45	0	♄	10 44
18	7	♀ brightest.	4 15	7 45	0	♄	11 16
19	B	3d Sun. af. Trinity. ♃ Aph.	4 15	7 45	1	♄	11 40
20	2		4 15	7 45	1	♄	morn.
21	3	* enters ☽	4 15	7 45	1	♄	0 1
22	4		4 15	7 45	1	♄	0 21
23	5		4 15	7 45	1	♄	0 43
24	6	) ♃♄. N. Foundland dis.	4 15	7 45	2	♄	1 5
25	7	♀ ☽ [1494 John Bap.	4 15	7 45	2	♄	1 27
26	B	4th Sun. af. Trinity. Wm.	4 15	7 45	2	♄	1 55
27	2	* ♃♄ Inf. 4th [access. 1830	4 16	7 44	2	♄	2 32
28	3	) runs low S. ● Perigee.	4 16	7 44	3	♄	) rise
29	4		4 16	7 44	3	♄	9 12
30	5		4 16	7 44	3	♄	9 59

on may be  
er wood in-  
boats should

WASH.  
six quarts,  
e fourth of

a pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverised, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, and one pound clean glue dissolved as by cabinet makers. Add water to make it of the right consistence. This may be applied cold within doors but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and retains its brilliancy from 50 to

MEMORANDUM FOR JULY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31

*Main*

*been a Cold Month  
and some light frost*

31  
D.M.  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31

, one pound  
 r made into  
 pound clean  
 ater to make  
 applied cold  
 ore brilliant  
 from 50 to

31 days.

JULY, 7th Month.

1836.

All nature now is teeming  
 With joy and life and love;  
 The sun from high is beaming  
 On every hill and grove.

- ( Last Quarter, 5th day, 0h. 41m. evening.
- New Moon, 13th day, 3h. 55m. evening.
- ) First Quarter, 21st day, 10h. 11m. morning.
- Full Moon, 28th day, 0h. 53m. morning.

D.M.	D.V.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	*	*	* ●	●	
			Rise.	Sets.	S.	Pl	R.&S
1	6	[itation of B. V. Mary.	4 177	43	3	∞	10 32
2	7	) ♀ ♂ ♀ ♀ Stat. * Apo. Vis.	4 177	43	3	∞	11 1
3	B	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 177	43	4	∞	11 23
4	2	U. S. Independence, 1776.	4 187	42	4	∞	11 44
5	3		4 187	42	4	∞	morn.
6	4		4 187	42	4	∞	0 3
7	5		4 197	41	4	∞	0 22
8	6	♀ Stationary.	4 197	41	5	∞	0 44
9	7	) ♂ ♂ Braddock defeated.	4 207	40	5	∞	1 9
10	B	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 217	39	5	∞	1 40
11	2	● Apogee.	4 227	38	5	∞	2 14
12	3	) ♀ ♂ ) runs high N.	4 337	37	5	∞	2 57
13	4	) ♀ ♂	4 237	37	5	∞	sets
14	5	French revolut. com. 1789.	4 247	36	5	∞	8 45
15	6	) ♀ ♂	4 257	35	5	∞	9 20
16	7	Flight of Mahom. 622	4 257	35	6	∞	9 42
17	B	7th Sun. after Trinity.	4 267	34	6	∞	10 5
18	2		4 277	33	6	∞	10 23
19	3	* ♀ ♂	4 287	32	6	∞	10 47
20	4		4 297	31	6	∞	11 9
21	5	* ♀ □ Inquisition re-estab-	4 307	30	6	∞	11 32
22	6	[lished in Spain 1814.	4 317	29	6	∞	11 54
23	7	Gibraltar taken 1704.	4 327	28	6	∞	morn.
24	B	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4 337	27	6	∞	0 26
25	2	* ♀ ♂ Inf. St James.	4 347	26	6	∞	1 10
26	3	) runs low S. ● Perigee.	4 357	25	6	∞	2 6
27	4		4 367	24	6	∞	3 19
28	5	♀ ♀	4 377	23	6	∞	rise
29	6	♀ ♀ ♂ ♀ Aphelion.	4 387	22	6	∞	8 59
30	7	) ♀ ♂ Wm. Penn died 1781	4 397	21	6	∞	9 25
31	B	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 407	20	6	∞	9 49

*Account*  
*lost*

100 years. It is superior to any thing of the kind. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.

**WATER PROOF VARNISH.**

Take an ounce of gum elastic, cut it in thin shreds, and put it in a pint of Seneca oil. When dissolved, which will be in a few days, boots, shoes, &c. may be rendered

**MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST.**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31

*Fast*

*Fast*

the kind.  
ington is  
reds, and  
l, which  
rendered

31 days. AUGUST, 8th Month. 1836.

He who has faithful labored  
Beneath the burning sun,  
In payment for his toiling,  
Sees harvest well begun.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, 2h. 17m. morning.
- ☉ New Moon, 12th day, 6h. 18m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 5h. 22m. evening.
- ☾ Full Moon, 26th day, 8h. 46m. morning.

D.	M.	P.M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Rise.	* Sets.	* S.	* P.	D R.	S.
1	2	♀ ♀ ♂	Bat. of the Nile, 1780.	4 43	7 18	6	♀	10	9
2	3	♀	Perihelion.	4 42	7 18	6	♀	10	28
3	4	♀ ♀ ♂		4 43	7 17	6	♂	10	48
4	5			4 44	7 16	6	♂	11	9
5	6		Transfiguration of our Lord.	4 46	7 14	6	♂	11	42
6	7	♂ ♀ ♂	Name of Jesus.	4 48	7 12	6	♂	11	morn.
7	B		10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 49	7 11	5	♂	10	14
8	2	♂	☽ runs high N. ● Apogee.	4 50	7 10	5	♂	10	52
9	3			4 52	7 8	5	♂	1	42
10	4	♂ ♀ ♂	☽ ♀ ♂ St Lawrence.	4 53	7 7	5	♂	2	41
11	5			4 55	7 5	5	♂	3	46
12	6		Geo. IV. born, 1762. [1792	4 56	7 4	5	♂	sets	
13	7	* ♀ ♂	Queen Adelaide born	4 57	7 3	4	♂	8	12
14	B		11th Sunday after Trinity.	4 58	7 2	4	♂	8	35
15	2		Battle of Detroit, 1812.	5 07	0 4	♂	8	55	
16	3	♀	Stationary.	5 16	59	4	♂	9	15
17	4	♂ ♀ ♂	Duchess of Kent b.	5 26	58	4	♂	9	34
18	5		[1786.	5 46	56	3	♂	9	59
19	6			5 56	55	3	♂	10	25
20	7			5 66	54	3	♂	11	2
21	B		12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 86	52	3	♂	11	49
22	2	♂	☽ runs low S.	5 96	51	3	♂	morn.	
23	3			5 116	49	2	♂	0	53
24	4		St Bartholomew. ● Perigee.	5 136	47	2	♂	2	9
25	5	* ♀ ♂		5 146	46	2	♂	3	31
26	6			5 156	45	1	♂	riser	
27	7			5 176	43	1	♂	7	50
28	B		13th Sun. after Trinity. St.	5 186	42	1	♂	8	9
29	2		[John Baptist beheaded.	5 206	40	1	♂	8	29
30	3	♀	brightest.	5 226	38	0	♂	8	50
31	4			5 236	37	0	♂	9	13

perfectly water proof by saturating the leather with this composition. It should be rubbed in with a sponge before the fire, or in the sun, until the leather will receive no more, both in the sole and upper leather; lay the boots aside, and in a day or two repeat the operation. It imparts an elasticity and pliancy to the leather which will make one pair last as long as two which have not been so prepared. So says the American Turf Register.

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30

*Hard Frost*

*Hard Frost*  
*20 - 25*

- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30



with this  
 nge before  
 receive no  
 y the boots  
 n. It im-  
 which will  
 not been so

ER.

30 days.      **SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.**      1836.

The crops and fruits are ripening,  
 The husbandman to cheer;  
 Then raise your hearts and praises  
 To Him who crowns the year.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2d day, 6h. 54m. evening.
- New Moon, 10th day, 7h. 49m. evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 25m. evening.
- ☉ Full Moon, 24th day, 6h. 54m. evening.

D.	M.	D.V.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* * *		D D	
				Rise.	Sets.	F.	Pl. R. & S.
1	5	Giles.		5 24	6 36	0 8	9 35
2	6	London burnt 1666, O. S.		5 26	6 34	0 II	10 8
3	7	☽ runs high N. [gee.		5 27	6 33	1 II	10 48
4	B 14th	Sun. aft Trinity. ● Apo-		5 29	6 31	1 II	11 34
5	2 ♀	♂. ☽ ♂ ♂.		5 30	6 30	1 ☽	morn.
6	3 ☽	♀ ♂		5 32	6 28	2 ☽	0 23
7	4 ☽	♂		5 34	6 26	2 Ω	1 30
8	5	Nat. B. V. Mary.		5 35	6 25	2 Ω	2 34
9	6			5 37	6 23	3 Ω	3 41
10	7	Battle Lake Erie, 1810.		5 39	6 21	3 ☽	sets
11	B 15th	Sun. aft. Trinity. Bat-		5 40	6 20	3 ☽	6 56
12	2 ☽	♂ [tle Plattsburgh '14.		5 41	6 19	4 ♀	7 16
13	3	Wolf killed, 1759.		5 43	6 17	4 ♀	7 37
14	4 ☽	♂ Cartier landed at Que-		5 44	6 16	4 ♀	8 1
15	5 ♀	Aphelion. [bec, 1534.O.S.		5 46	6 14	5 ♀	8 25
16	6	James II. died 1701.		5 48	6 12	5 ♀	9 1
17	7	☽ runs low S. Lambert.		5 49	6 11	5 ♀	9 51
18	B 16th	Sun. after Trinity. [1759		5 50	6 19	6 ♀	10 45
19	2 ♀	♂. Capitulaton of Queb.		5 52	6 8	6 ♀	11 55
20	3	● Perigee.		5 54	6 6	6 ♀	morn.
21	4	St Matthew.		5 56	6 4	7 ♀	1 12
22	5	* enters ♄ ☽ ♂		5 58	6 2	7 ♀	2 29
23	6			6 0	6 0	7 ♀	3 47
24	7			6 25	58	8 ♀	rise
25	B 17th	Sunday after Trinity.		6 35	57	8 ♀	6 28
26	2	St Cyprian.		6 45	56	8 ♀	6 49
27	3 ♀	Great Elongation.		6 65	54	9 ♀	7 13
28	4			6 75	53	9 ♀	7 37
29	5	St Michael.		6 95	51	9 II	8 6
30	6	St Jerome.		6 115	49	10 II	8 43

All plants, whether in the garden, field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays, equally to each side of the rows.

MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31

*Forest*

*Forest*

*Forest*

*11*  
*11*  
*11*  
*11*  
*11*

3  
3  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31

forest, if in  
th and south,  
each side of

BER.

31 days. OCTOBER, 10th Month. 1836.

The winds again are sighing,  
The waning of the year—  
And vegetation dying,  
Proclaims the winter near.

- ▷ Last Quarter, 2d day, 1h. 49m. evening.
- New Moon, 10th day, 8h. 35m. morning.
- ▷ First Quarter, 17th day, 5h. 31m. morning.
- Full Moon, 24th day, 8h. 10m. morning.

D.	M.	A.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* Rise.	* Set.	* F.	D Pl	D R. & S
1	7	▷	runs high N.	6 12 5	43 10	14		9 24
2	B	18th	Sun. after Trin. ● Apo.	6 14 5	46 10	16		10 17
3	2			6 16 5	44 11	11		11 18
4	3	▷	♂ ♂ Belgian Indep. 1830.	6 17 5	43 11	11	Ω	morn.
5	4	▷	♀ ♂ ♀ Great Elong.	6 19 5	41 11	11	Ω	0 20
6	5	▷	♀ ♂ Peace bet. U. S. & G.	6 21 5	39 12	12	Ω	1 26
7	6		[B. 1783]	6 22 5	38 12	12	Ω	2 34
8	7	♀	♂ ♂	6 24 5	36 12	12	Ω	3 43
9	B	19th	Sun. after Trinity. St.	6 25 5	35 12	12	Ω	4 51
10	2	♀	Stat. [Dannys.	6 26 5	34 13	13	Ω	▷ sets
11	3	▷	♀ ♂ America dis. 1492.	6 28 5	32 13	13	Ω	5 22
12	4		Battle of Queenstown, 1812.	6 30 5	30 13	13	Ω	6 26
13	5			6 31 5	29 13	13	♀	7 0
14	6		Penn born 1644. ● Perigee.	6 33 5	27 14	14	♀	7 53
15	7	▷	runs low. Dark Sun. at Q.	6 35 5	25 14	14	♀	8 36
16	B	20th	Sun. af. Trinity. [1785.	6 36 5	24 14	14	♀	9 40
17	2		Burgoyne surrendered 1777.	6 38 5	22 15	15	Ω	10 56
18	3		Battle of Leipsic 1813.	6 39 5	21 15	15	Ω	morn.
19	4	▷	♂ ♂ Cornwallis taken 1781	6 40 5	20 15	15	Ω	0 14
20	5		Battle of Navarino 1827.	6 42 5	18 15	15	Ω	1 31
21	6	*	♀ ♂ Battle Trafalgar 1805.	6 44 5	16 15	15	Ω	2 46
22	7		Battle Red Bank, 1777.	6 45 5	15 15	15	♀	3 57
23	B	21st	Sun. after Trinity.	6 47 5	13 15	15	♀	5 9
24	2	●	eclipsed invisible.	6 49 5	11 15	15	♀	▷ rise
25	3		Battle of Chateauguay, 1813	6 50 5	10 15	15	♀	5 37
26	4			6 52 5	8 16	16	♀	6 7
27	5			6 53 5	2 16	16	♀	6 39
28	6		St Simon and St Jude.	6 54 5	6 16	16	♀	7 17
29	7	▷	runs high N.	6 56 5	4 16	16	♀	8 5
30	B	22nd	Sun. af. Trinity. ● Apo	6 57 5	3 16	16	♀	9 5
31	2	*	♂ ♂ Fr. & Am league 1783	6 58 5	2 16	16	♀	10 8

Apples may be preserved throughout the year, fresh and well flavored by packing them in casks or bins in dry sand, each layer being well covered.

MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31

*Frost & light snow*

*sun*

*"*

*"*

*"*

*Wind still*

*fine*

*do*

*do*

*Rain*

30 d

P.M.  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31

30 days.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

1836.

The harvest now is gathered,  
The fruits laid up in store;  
The leaves are seared and withered,  
And winter comes once more.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 9h. 45m. morning.
- New Moon, 8th day, 8h. 40m. evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 58m. evening.
- ☾ Full Moon 23d day, 0h. 37m. morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	*	*	*	D	D
			Rise.	Sets.	F.	P.	R.&S.
1	3	☽ 4♂ ☽ 4♂ All Saints.	7 05	4 16	Ω		11 10
2	4	All souls.	7 24	58 16	Ω		morn.
3	5	Princess Sophia born.	7 34	57 16	♄		0 16
4	6		7 44	56 16	♄		1 24
5	7	* ♂ ☐ Powder plot, 1695.	7 64	54 16	♄		2 30
6	B	23d Sund. after Trinity.	7 74	53 16	♄		3 38
7	2	♂ ♀ ☽ ☽ ☽	7 84	52 16	♄		4 50
8	3	* eclipsed invisible.	7 104	50 16	♄		sets
9	4	♄ Stat. Montreal taken 1775	7 114	49 16	♄		4 58
10	5	Battle of Chryslers' farm 1813	7 124	48 16	♄		5 37
11	6	● Perigee.	7 144	46 16	♄		6 25
12	7	☽ runs low S.	7 154	45 16	♄		7 32
13	B	24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 164	44 15	♄		8 46
14	2		7 184	42 15	♄		10 4
15	3	☽ ♀ ☽	7 194	41 15	♄		11 24
16	4	Fort Washington taken, 1776	7 204	40 15	♄		morn.
17	5	♂ ♀ ☽	7 224	38 15	♄		0 40
18	6		7 234	37 15	♄		1 51
19	7	♀ Pennington	7 244	36 14	♄		3 3
20	B	25th Sunday after Trinity.	7 254	35 14	♄		4 5
21	2	Edward King and Martin	7 264	34 14	♄		5 13
22	3	♄ ☽ ☽	7 274	33 14	♄		6 22
23	4	St Clement	7 284	32 13	♄		rise
24	5	☽ runs high N. Peace with	7 294	31 13	♄		5 14
25	6	Catharines. S. 1814.	7 304	30 13	♄		6 0
26	7		7 314	29 12	♄		6 52
27	B	Advent Sunday ● Apo	7 324	28 12	♄		7 50
28	2		7 334	27 12	♄		8 54
29	3	☽ 2♂ ☽ ☽ ☽	7 344	26 11	♄		9 59
30	4	St Andrew	7 354	25 11	♄		11 6

ear, fresh and  
in dry sand,

BER.

POTATOE BREAD.

Excellent bread and much more healthy than the common kind, may be made by adding to wheat flour, one fourth part of the meal of potatoes. When the potatoes are properly boiled, turn off the water, and let them hang a short time over the fire to dry—take off the skins and put them in a mortar and pound the meal fine, to which

MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31

Fine fall or winter  
 weather up to the  
 15<sup>th</sup> not much  
 snow till 17<sup>th</sup>

Heavy snow storm from  
 Clear N. West wind  
 water beginning to rise  
 - turned into a gale from the  
 gale from the dust & rain  
 more cold & very much  
 cold & wind with snow  
 very cold & taking at 2 Point  
 ice taking to follow  
 very cold & ice fast  
 very cold & ice  
 cold day ice fast

31 da  
 D.W.  
 1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31

... than the com  
wheat flour, on  
when the potatoe  
and let them hang  
off the skins and  
al line, to which  
EMBER.

*written*  
*to the*  
*each*  
*in four*  
*series*  
*to rise*  
*the same*  
*series*  
*and last*  
*and*  
*at Point*  
*at*  
*at*

31 days. **DECEMBER, 12th Month.** 1836.

So like the changing season,  
The life of man is run,  
Obey the voice of reason—  
The path of folly shun.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 5h. 18m. morning.
- New Moon, 8th day, 8h. 6m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 14th day, 10h. 58m evening.
- ☉ Full Moom 22nd day, 7h. 21m. evening.
- ☽ Last Quarter 30th day, 10h. 59m. evening.

D.	D.W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	* Rise.	* Sets.	* F.	D Pl	D R.&S.
1	5		7 36	4 24	11	☾	morn.
2	6	♀ ☽	7 37	4 23	10	☾	0 14
3	7		7 37	4 23	10	☽	1 16
4	B 2d	Sunday in Advent 2 Stat	7 38	4 22	10	☽	2 23
5	2	☽ ♀ ☽	7 39	4 21	9	☾	3 39
6	3	☽ ♀ ☽	7 39	4 21	9	☾	4 55
7	4		7 40	4 20	8	☽	6 13
8	5	☽ ♀ ☽ Conception B. V. M.	7 41	4 19	8	☽	sets
9	6	☽ runs low S. ● Perigee.	7 41	4 19	7	☽	5 9
10	7	Fort Geo. blown up, 1813.	7 42	4 18	7	☽	6 26
11	B 3rd	Sunday in Advent.	7 42	4 18	6	☽	7 47
12	2	♀ ♀ ☽ ♀ Aphelion.	7 42	4 18	6	☽	9 10
13	3	☽ ♀ ☽	7 43	4 17	5	☽	10 33
14	4		7 43	4 17	5	☽	11 42
15	5	* ♀ ☽ Sup.	7 43	4 17	4	☽	morn.
16	6	Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773	7 44	4 16	4	☽	0 50
17	7		7 44	4 16	3	☽	1 56
18	B 4th	Sunday in Advent.	7 44	4 16	3	☽	3 3
19	2	Fort Niagara taken 1813.	7 45	4 15	2	☽	4 0
20	3		7 45	4 15	2	☽	5 17
21	4	* enters ♄	7 45	4 15	1	☽	6 23
22	5	☽ runs high N.	7 45	4 15	1	☽	rise.
23	6	Landing at Plymouth 1620.	7 45	4 15	0	☽	4 45
24	7	● Apogee.	7 45	4 15	8	☽	5 46
25	B	Christmas Day.	7 45	4 15	0	☽	6 47
26	2	☽ ♀ ☽ Stephen.	7 45	4 15	1	☽	7 53
27	3	☽ ♀ ☽	7 45	4 15	1	☽	8 57
28	4	☽ Stationary.	7 44	4 16	2	☽	10 2
29	5		7 44	4 16	2	☽	11 9
30	6	* nearest the Earth.	7 44	4 16	3	☽	morn.
31	7		7 43	4 17	3	☽	0 14

add a little fine salt. Mix the potato meal thoroughly with the flour, and then pursue the usual process of making common bread. If all the families in the Eastern Townships would adopt the above method of making bread, more than \$20,000 might be saved every year, and the health of the consumers be greatly promoted.

#### TO PRESERVE POTATOES.

Potatoes are often spoiled in harvesting, by being left exposed to the air and sun, which renders them strong and watery. They should be picked up as soon as dug, and if not immediately removed to the cellar, should be kept covered with the tops or something else, even if they are to remain in the field but a few hours. When removed to the cellar, they should be put in a close bin so as to exclude the air. To effect this, make a bin of sufficient size, with several partitions, as tight as possible, raised a little from the cellar bottom; put a couple of inches of fresh earth in the bottom of the bin, and then put in the potatoes, filling the bin within two or three inches of the top. Cover them immediately with tough grass turf, cut a little dove-tailing, grass side up, packed close and pounded down with a mallet, to exclude as much air as possible. In this manner, in a cellar of suitable temperature, they may be kept a year without germinating.

*Keep separate pastures for horses and Cows.*—“ We became satisfied many years ago that sheep and milch cows ought not to run together in the same pasture; and we have kept them separate ever since, evidently to the increase of our milk and butter. The last season I kept my horses and cows in separate pastures, to the very visible benefit of both. They had a change of pasture as usual, but were not suffered to run on the same grass. All appeared to be in better condition than common, and the grass was of finer growth when compared with other similar fields in the neighborhood. I am satisfied that farmers suffer much loss by not attending to these small matters.”

The slanderer tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.



**Rates of Postage.**

		s.	d.
60 Miles and under,		0	4½
61 " to 100	inclusive,	0	7
101 " " 200	"	0	9
201 " " 300	"	0	11
301 " " 400	"	1	2
401 " " 500	"	1	4
501 " " 600	"	1	6
601 " " 700	"	1	8
701 " " 800	"	2	10½
801 " " 900	"	2	1
901 " " 1000	"	2	3
1001 " " 1100	"	2	5
1101 " " 1200	"	2	7
1201 " " 1300	"	2	9
1301 " " 1400	"	3	0
1401 " " 1500	"	3	2
1501 " " 1600	"	3	4

A single piece of paper (whatever the size) is rated as one letter.

Two pieces as two letters.

Three pieces, not weighing an ounce Avoirdupois, as three letters.

Whenever it may be necessary to rate letters by weight, each quarter of an ounce is to be considered as equal to one letter: Thus, a packet consisting of more than two pieces of paper and weighing three quarters of an ounce, is to be charged as three letters.

An ounce as four letters.

1½ ounces as five letters, &c.

NOTE.—That no packet weighing less than an ounce can be charged more than a treble letter.

Letters for the United States must be paid to the Line, and those intended to go that way to Europe must be post paid to the port from whence they will depart.

Letters to Europe, intended to go by way of Quebec, must be post paid to that place, and those meant to go by the Halifax route must be paid to Halifax.

Letters for St. Roc, St. Thomas, St. Jean Port Joli,

al thoroughly  
process of mak-  
n the Eastern  
od of making  
very year, and  
noted.

by being left  
s them strong  
s soon as dug,  
ar, should be  
e, even if they  
When remov-  
ose bin so as  
a bin of suffi-  
t as possible,  
couple of inch-  
nd then put in  
hree inches of  
gh grass turf,  
ked close and  
ch air as pos-  
temperature,  
g.

ps.—“ We be-  
nd milch cows  
ure; and we  
tly to the in-  
son I kept my  
e very visible  
ture as usual,  
ass. All ap-  
on, and the  
th other sim-  
that farmers  
ll matters.”

ving his ene-

River Ouelle, Kamouraska, Cap Sante, and Port Neuf, must be post paid to those places.

Unless attention is paid to the above notices, any letters put into the Offices, will be lost to all concerned.

All letters for the United Kingdom, and places beyond the seas, in addition to the inland postage to Halifax, must pay the following rate of Packet postage for every single letter, viz:

To West Indies, 1s 5d, to Bermuda, 1s 6d, to Portugal 3s 2d, to Madeira, the Azores, or the Canaries, 3s 3d, to Gibraltar, 3s 1½d, to France, 3s 9d, to Netherlands, 3s 11d, to Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia, Denmark Sweden, Norway, or the Brazils, 4s. 3½d. to Italy, the Ionian Isles, Malta, Corfu, or the Mediterranean, 4s 7d, to Spain, 4s 10d.

Every Vote, proceeding, or other public paper, printed by order, or under the authority of the Legislative Assemblies of any of His Majesty's Colonies, is to be charged with a rate of one penny half penny per ounce, and so in proportion, to be paid on delivery thereof to the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed.

### *Courts of Justice.*

#### QUEBEC.

*Court of Appeals.* January 10-20; April 20-30; July 20-30; November 10-20.

*Criminal Court.* March 22-31; September 21-30.

*Superior Court.* February 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-20; October 1-20.

*Inferior Court.* January 21-31; March 11-19; May 21-31; June 24-30; (July for Circuit Courts,) August 21-31; November 21-30.

*Sessions of the Peace.* January 10-19; April 21-34; July 10-19; October 21-30.

#### MONTREAL.

*Criminal Court.* February 24 to March 10; August 25 to September 10.

*Superior Court.* February 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-20; October 1-20.

*Inferior Court.* January 21-31; March 11-19; May

Port Neuf,

any letters  
ned.

aces beyond  
to Halifax,  
ge for every

to Portugal  
es, 3s 3d, to  
therlands, 3s  
ia, Denmark  
to Italy, the  
nean, 4s 7d,

aper, printed  
gislative As-  
to be charg-  
pounce, and so  
to the person  
sed.

20-30; July

er 21-30.

1-20; June

1-19; May  
(ts,) August

April 21-34;

0; August

0; June 1-

-19; May

21-31; June 24-30; (July for Circuit Court,) September 11-19; November 21-30.

*Sessions of the Peace.* January 10-19; April 21-30; July 10-19; October 21-30.

THREE RIVERS.<sup>1</sup>

*Criminal and Civil Courts.* January 10-30; March 13-31; September 13-30.

*Inferior Court.* February 1-10; April 1-10; June 1-10; (July for Circuit Courts,) August 1-10; October 1-10; December 1-10.

*Sessions of the Peace.* January 10-19; April 21-30; July 10-19; October 21-30.

ST. FRANCIS—AT SHERBROOKE.

*Superior Court.* From the 26th of February to 8th of March, and from the 25th of August, to the 4th of Sept.

*Inferior Court.* January 20-30; March 20-30; June 20-30; September 20-30; November 20-30.

*Sessions of the Peace.* February 1-7; October 1-7.

*Circuit of the Provincial Court.* At Stanstead, January 4-8, and July 4-8. Eaton, January 12-16, and July 12-16. Richmond, in Shipton, February 10-14, and July 20-24, each day inclusive.

☞ The Superior Court of King's Bench for Civil matters takes cognizance of actions above £11 2s. 2d. currency, and actions under that sum are cognizable by the Inferior Court.

Inferior Court takes cognizance of actions personal under £20 sterling.

Reader, if you wish to "go to law," you can ascertain above when and where the law is dispensed. But the Almanac maker thinks that those who have the least to do with the law are best off. Poor Richard, or some body else, says the Law is like a Mouse Trap, easy to get into but hard to escape from. Many a handsome estate has been spent in seeing lawyers, to gratify an obstinate will. Better lose a few shillings without the law, than to lose as many pounds by the law in gaining the shillings.

WEATHER TABLE.—"Make hay while the sun shines."

**PRINCIPAL ROADS AND DISTANCES  
IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.**

The first column shows the distance from one place to another, and the second the whole distance from the place of departure.

From Quebec to Montreal,	180	From Quebec to Stanstead,	219
Cape Sante,	30	Three Rivers,	90
Port Neuf,	5	Nicolet,	10
St. Anne,	25	St. Antoine,	12
Three Rivers,	30	Drummondville,	22
Riviere du Loup,	21	Melbourne,	24
Berthier,	24	Sherbrooke,	27
L'Assomption,	24	Compton,	13
Montreal,	21	Hatley,	7
		Stanstead,	14
From Quebec to Halifax,	700	From Quebec to Hereford,	132
St. Thomas,	34	St. Nicholas,	6
St. Jean,	20	Leeds,	27
St. Roch,	15	Ireland,	17
Riviere Ouille,	9	Dudswell,	35
Kamouraska,	12	Eaton,	20
Riviere du Loup,	18	Clifton,	10
Lake Temiscouata,	36	Hereford,	17
Halifax,	556		
From Quebec to Montreal through the Townships,	192	From Montreal to Philipsburgh,	50
Dudswell,	85	Laprairie,	9
Sherbrooke,	17	St. Johns,	18
Granby,	42	Henryville,	13
Montreal,	48	Philipsburg,	10
From Montreal to Stanstead,	104	From Quebec to Toronto,	556
Chambly,	15	Montreal,	180
St. Casaire,	6	Lachine,	9
Abbotsford,	9	Coteau du Lac,	34
Granby,	14	Lancaster,	23
Shefford,	18	Cornwall,	16
Outlet,	10	Williamsburg,	22
Georgeville,	13	Prescot,	27
Stanstead,	103	Brockville,	12
		Canonque,	32
From Montreal to Hull,	124	Kingston,	24
St. Eustace,	24	Bath,	18
St. Andrews,	3	Belville,	41
Chatham,	12	Colborne,	30
Granville,	30	Port Hope,	23
Petite Nation,	3	Whitby,	34
Bytown,	1	Toronto,	31
Hull,	124		

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1001 Labrador and New-Foundland discovered by Biorn and named Vineland.
- 1492 America discovered by Christopher Columbus.
- 1497 Sebastian Cabot explored the coast of North America.
- 1534 Jacques Cartier discovered the gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 1535 Cartier named the gulf and river St. Lawrence and sailed up to Hochelaga.
- 1541 Cartier visited Canada and wintered at Cap Rouge.
- 1542 Roberval erected fortifications at Cap Rouge.
- 1603 Samuel Champlain made his first voyage to Canada.
- 1608 Champlain began the settlement at Quebec.
- 1609 He explored and named lake Champlain and lake Sacrament, now lake George.
- 1613 He explored a part of the river Ottawa.
- 1615 Settlement begun at Three Rivers. Four Recollet priests arrive at Quebec, the first in the Province.
- 1616 Champlain extends his tour to lake Nepising.
- 1622 Population of Quebec only 50 souls.
- 1624 Champlain erected the first stone fortress at Quebec.
- 1625 A Jesuit Mission established at Quebec.
- 1626 Quebec began to assume the appearance of a city.
- 1629 Quebec taken by the English under Louis Kerk.
- 1632 Canada restored to the French.
- 1633 Champlain resumed the government of the Colony.
- 1635 Jesuits College formed at Quebec. Champlain died.
- 1636 The number of Priests in Quebec was 15.
- 1638 Hotel Dieu established at Quebec by the Duches D'Anguillon.
- 1639 Ursuline Nuns introduced into Canada.
- 1641 First Ursuline Convent built at Quebec.
- 1650 Ursuline Convent at Quebec destroyed by fire.
- 1663 Canada made a royal government. The Seminary of Quebec established by Montmorenci, first Bishop of Canada.
- 1686 Ursuline Convent destroyed a second time by fire.
- 1688 General Hospital established at Quebec—Montreal destroyed by the Indians.
- 1690 Schonectady taken and destroyed Feb. 8.
- 1693 *Justice Royale* Court established at Montreal.
- 1697 Ursuline Convent established at Three Rivers.
- 1698 Monsieur de Frontenac died Nov. 23, aged 78 years.
- 1710 Purple Fever very fatal at Quebec.
- 1718 Ginseng discovered in Canada by the Jesuit Lafitan.
- 1720 Population of Quebec 7,000. Montreal 3,000.
- 1722 Province divided into parishes.
- 1723 Nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec loaded with peas, lumber, tar, pork, &c.
- 1725 Marquis de Vaudreuil died, October 10.
- 1731 French built a fort at Crown Point.
- 1743 Jesuits restricted in the acquisition of land.
- 1746 Hoosuc fort taken by the French Aug. 22.

MOSES

to another  
parture.

Stan.	219
	90
	10 100
	12 112
	22 134
	24 158
	27 185
	13 198
	7 205
	14 219

ord.	132
	6
	27 33
	17 50
	35 85
	20 105
	10 115
	17 132

ps.	50
	9
	18 27
	13 40
	10 50

ol.	556
	180
	9 189
	34 223
	23 246
	16 262
	22 284
	27 311
	12 323
	32 355
	24 379
	18 397
	41 438
	30 468
	23 491
	34 525
	31 556

- 1756 Oswego taken by the French.  
 1757 Massacre of the English prisoners at lake George.  
 1758 Amherst defeated. Louisburg taken by the English. Forts Frontenac and Du Quesne taken.  
 1759 Quebec taken by Gen. Wolfe. Battle Sept. 13. City sur. 18.  
 1760 Montreal surrendered to the English.  
 1763 Canada ceded to Great Britain. Population of Canada about 65,000.  
 1775 American revolution commenced. Canada invaded by the Americans. Population of Canada 90,000.  
 1776 American army retreats from Canada.  
 1783 Peace between Great Britain and the United States.  
 1791 Present Constitution of Lower Canada established by act of the Imperial Parliament.  
 1812 War declared between the United States and Great Britain.  
 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh September 11.  
 1825 Population of Lower Canada 423,630. New Cathedral at Montreal commenced.  
 1831 Population of Lower Canada 511,917.  
 1832 Epidemic Cholera very fatal in Canada.  
 1834 Cholera again very fatal in Canada. Castle of St. Lewis burnt January 23.

### CENSUS OF 1831.

COUNTIES.	Houses	Pop.	Deaf.	Blind.	Insane	COUNTIES.	Houses	Pop.	Deaf.	Blind.	Insane
Acadie,	1946	11419	15	9	29	Montreal,	6204	43773	29	30	25
Assomption,	1993	12767	6	1	17	Nicolet,	1934	12504	2	2	22
Benuece,	2156	11900	7	11	18	Orleans,	600	4349	4	11	1
Benharnois	3161	16357	10	7	10	Ottawa,	775	4786		1	1
Bellechasse,	2045	13529	20	10	47	Portneuf,	1916	12350	3	12	58
Berthier,	3845	29225	10	16	26	Quebec,	4911	36173	34	28	53
Bonaventure	939	8309				Richelieu,	2366	16149	14	16	48
Chambly,	2456	15433	16	17	27	Rimouski,	1424	10061			
Champlain,	1034	6991	11	6	39	Rouville,	2918	18115	29	18	72
Dorchester,	1943	11946	5	11	21	Saguenay,	1573	8385	6	5	26
Drummond,	591	3566	2	1	3	St. Hyacinth	2542	15366	8	9	20
Gaspe,	865	5003	7			St. Maurice,	2955	16909	9	25	35
Islet,	1952	13548	24	12	76	Shefford,	854	5087	2		6
Kamouraska	2040	14557	4	5	26	Sherbrooke,	999	7104	4		1
Lachenaye,	1712	9461	20	9	23	Stanstead,	1726	10306	5	2	11
Lapraric,	2063	13497	11	10	23	Terrebonne,	3049	16623	27	7	62
Missisco,	1461	9151	3	2	2	2 Mountains	3559	20905	16	23	22
Lotbiniere,	1412	8591	5	3	1	Vaudreuil,	2149	13111	15	5	17
Megantic,	374	2283	3			Vercheres,	1888	12319	16	12	23
Montorenci,	535	3743	1		6	Yamaska,	1766	9496	5		8

Total, 511,916. Of these 73,729 were under 5 years old, and 92,704 between 5 and 14. Of those under 14, 87,774 were males, and 83,659 females. No. of inhabited houses, 82,437.

## LIST OF GOVERNORS OF CANADA.

Samuel Champlain,	1608	Hector T. Cramahé Pres	1770
Monsieur Montmagny,	1636	Guy Carleton,	1774
Sieur D'Aillebout,	1647	Frederick Haldimand,	1778
Sieur de Lauzon,	1650	Henry Hamilton, Lt.G.	1784
Sieur de Masey, (first Royal Governor,)	1663	Henry Hope, Lt. Gov.	1785
Sieur de Courcelles,	1665	Lord Dorchester,	1786
Sieur de Frontenac,	1672	Alured Clark, Lt. Gov.	1791
Sieur de la Barre,	1682	Lord Dorchester,	1793
Marquis de Nonville,	1685	Robert Prescott,	1796
Sieur de Frontenac,	1689	Sir Robert S. Millnes,	1799
Chevalier de Calliers,	1699	Hon. Thos. Dunn, Pres.	1805
Marquis de Vaudreuil,	1705	Sir J. H. Craig,	1807
Marq. de Beauharnois.	1726	Hon. Thos. Dunn, Pres.	1811
Comte de la Galissioniere	1747	Sir George Prevost,	1811
Sieur de la Jonquiere,	1749	Sir G. Drummond,	1815
Marquis du Quesne,	1752	John Wilson, Admin.	1816
Sieur de Vaudreuil, de Cavagnal,	1755	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke,	1816
James Murray, (first English Governor,)	1763	Duke of Richmond,	1818
Paulus E. Irvine, Pres.	1766	Hon. Jas. Monk, Pres.	1819
Guy Carleton, Lt. Gov.	1766	Earl of Dalhousie,	1820
Guy Carleton,	1768	Sir James Kemp,	1828
		Lord Aylmer,	1830
		Earl Gosford,	1835

## WOOL GROWING.

## TO THE FARMERS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

THE want of a ready cash market for the staple products of your farms, is felt to be, and really is, the only, or principal, obstacle to this section of Lower Canada becoming the most flourishing of any portion of British North America, and equalling the best portions of New-England. The distance from market, with the present mode of conveyance, is such as to preclude the prospect of raising grain, except for home consumption, to any advantage. Under the existing mode of cultivation, the growing of wheat, allowing 12 or 14 bushels to the acre as an average crop, costs the farmer, in labor, not much,

the English.

City sur. 18.

Canada about

aded by the

os.

by act of the

at Britain.

Cathedral at

Lewis buru!

pp.

Deaf.

Blind.

Insane

73 29 30 23

04 2 2 22

49 4 11 1

86 1 1 1

50 3 12 58

73 34 28 53

49 14 16 48

61

15 29 18 72

35 6 5 26

36 8 9 20

09 9 25 35

7 2 6

4 4 1

6 5 2 11

3 27 7 62

5 16 23 22

1 15 5 17

9 16 12 23

3 5 8

old, and

males, and

if any, less than 5s. per bushel. As the market price of wheat is usually about 5s. 6d. per bushel, it is evident that wheat cannot be grown here for market, except as a losing business. And even were there a navigable communication, or a railway, either to Quebec or Montreal, the growing of wheat could not be considered a very profitable business.

The raising of beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, usually gives a fair remuneration; but here again, the demand being limited, and the market open to a foreign neighbor, the prospect of making these articles the staple products of the country, and depending upon them, is not very flattering, and holds out no very strong encouragement to the Agriculturalist.

Without an available market abroad for the products of the country, the market at home is rendered inactive, and comparatively useless to the farmer, by the want of a free circulation of money, which is all picked up by the merchants to pay for the foreign goods consumed in the country. Hence there is a stagnation in all kinds of business: the mechanic receives pay in barter, the merchant trades upon trust, and the buyers must pay an extra price for the privilege of credit. The farmer has little ambition to raise more than barely sufficient for his own consumption and to pay his debts.

The imports into the province exceed the exports by upwards of £500,000 per annum, not taking into the account the property brought in from the United States and the Upper Province. To pay for this excess of imports the country is drained of cash, and becomes £500,000 per annum poorer than if this excess did not exist.

Under this state of things, to what source can the farmers of the Townships look for relief?

The operations of the B. A. L. Company, it is said, will introduce capital into the townships, and create a market, by inducing emigration, &c. This will, undoubtedly be the case to a considerable extent; but it is very evident that the market which emigration may create, will be but temporary. The emigrant will soon himself

bec  
his  
tak  
wh  
can  
the  
duc  
the  
It  
tent  
now  
pros  
dust  
lieve  
W  
grow  
part  
const  
poun  
ern T  
realiz  
any s  
Th  
some  
millio  
tures,  
then,  
farms  
here,  
to our  
ness,  
even  
mate  
the fit  
subjec  
inan's  
as hig  
"F  
situate  
adapte  
cident



become a producer, and will be seeking for a market for his surplus products ; and when the land shall have been taken up and emigration no longer supply a market, where is one to be found ? We have shown that grain cannot be grown to advantage for a distant market ; and there is no reason to expect a demand for the other products of the townships, sufficiently extensive to pay for the foreign goods brought and used amongst us.

It is then evident that our farmers must turn their attention to some other staple product than any which they now depend upon, before they can enjoy that degree of prosperity to which their soil and climate, and their industry entitle them to hope for. That product, we believe, is WOOL.

With a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the growth of wool, there is not at present, probably a fourth part sufficient wool produced in the province for home consumption. Instead of this being the case, millions of pounds, we are persuaded, might be grown in the Eastern Townships for exportation, and a handsome profit be realized from the business, and without diminishing, in any sensible degree the other products of the country.

The amount of wool grown in England annually, for some years past, is estimated at one hundred and forty millions of pounds, which, connected with her manufactures, has added immensely to her wealth and power. If then, the farmers of England, the annual rent of whose farms would more than purchase the fee simple of a farm here, and with a soil and climate no better, if even equal to ours, for the growth of wool, find it a profitable business, why may not our farmers become independent, and even wealthy, by this branch of business ? That our climate and soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of the finest of wool, may be abundantly proved. On this subject we beg to introduce the following extract from Siliman's Journal, a scientific work, which deservedly ranks as high as any in America. He says :

“ From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the northern part of New-England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder, incident to long winters, so objectionable to the raising of

cattle, is more than compensated to the merino sheep proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of wool, which is much affected by climate. In tropical climates sheep are dressed with hair—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions. In Spain two and a half pounds of wool is the average product of their merinos, and of a quality inferior to ours—in the middle states, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some flocks, four pounds. In the southern and middle parts of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five, and in a few choice flocks, six pounds the sheep. The best merino wool of Europe, is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management and selection of flocks. As nature bountifully provides a dress for all animals according to their wants, furs are found to be good, and the staple long, in proportion to the coldness of climate. The northern parts of the United States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool an important advantage over England; and the south of Europe, in the cheapness of soil—much land being necessary for the support of sheep.”

The farmers in New-England have an advantage over us in the price of wool, but then we have an advantage over them in the cheapness of land.

Let us see, however, if wool cannot be profitably grown for exportation. The price of wool, in England, at the present time, varies from 25 to 90 cents per pound; according to quality, the low priced being the inferior Australian wool, and the high priced the fine Saxony or German wool. The average price, therefore, for middling wool, the kind for which there is generally the greatest demand, may be set down at 57 cents. The cost of exportation, from here, would reduce it, say, to 50 cents per pound. Now suppose a farmer to purchase a flock of 100 sheep for \$500, the interest on which would be \$30, but say \$40. The increase of the flock, if properly managed, would pay the cost of keeping. The fleece may be fair

ly estimated at 3 lbs. per head, which, at 50 cents per lb. is \$150; and deducting \$40, the interest on the first cost, leaves \$110, clear profit on a flock of 100 sheep. What other branch of farming will yield an income like this?

But supposing the wool is manufactured into cloth, at home, or in a factory, instead of being exported to England. 300 lbs. of wool will make 300 yards of 3 quartered cloth. The finest of merino wool may be manufactured for 50 cents a yard. 300 yards, at 50 cents, is \$150. Half-blood merino cloth usually sells here at \$1.50, per yard, but say \$1.25, and 300 yards amounts to \$375. Deduct \$190, the cost of manufacturing, and the interest on the first purchase, and there is left \$185, net profit.

In the above estimates, we have supposed that the increase of the flock would not only pay for the keeping, but keep the original number good. In flocks exposed to the ravages of wolves or dogs, this might not be the case, but with proper attention, and adopting an improved system of managing sheep, we apprehend the increase would be equal to what we have estimated it, and the fleece instead of averaging three pounds, might be made to average four or five pounds. But even supposing our estimate to fall far short of the truth, the business may still be entered upon with safety, and with a prospect of success far superior to that which any other branch of agriculture holds out.

We wish to press this subject upon the attention of agriculturalists, for it is perfectly evident that, with the present facilities for getting to market, any great degree of prosperity cannot attend their labors, unless they turn their attention to some other staple articles of produce, than is now grown. And even if the rail-roads now projected in the townships, should be built, (and we see no reason why they should not,) the inducements for wool growing would still be great, as it would interfere only in a very slight degree with the other labors of a farm. The example of our neighbors, who are rapidly advancing in prosperity and wealth, principally from the growing of wool, should not be lost upon us.

## BREEDS OF SHEEP.

In the preceding article we have attempted to show the importance of Sheep Farming to the farmers of the Eastern Townships. In order that this business may be entered upon with the greatest prospect of success, the best breeds, suited to the climate, should be obtained. On this subject a diversity of opinion of course exists. As the results of actual experiment are the best test, we copy extracts from a communication of an eminent wool grower in Otsego county New-York, published in the Albany Cultivator. In answer to the question, "Of what breed or stock, had a beginner better compose his flock, his object being the growing of fine wool?" the following answer is given:

"Pure Merino, crossed with high bred South Downs."

Of Saxony sheep the writer says: "Saxony sheep undoubtedly produce the finest wool, but their fleece is light, seldom exceeding 2½ lbs. in weight, and is too open to resist our storms. They are feeble in constitution—require great care—are poor nurses, and their lambs are raised with great difficulty. The mutton from such sheep must necessarily be of a miserable description."

"The *old fashioned pure Merino* sheep, imported by Col. Humphrey, were a much better constitution sheep, and *more* than made up in quantity for the difference in quality of their fleece—the close thick texture of their wool resisted our cold wet storms—their lambs much easier raised—the ewes much better nurses, and on the whole I am convinced they are much more profitable than the Saxony. I must however remark here are several varieties of the Merino sheep, and I would carefully avoid the "gummy" fleece family, which, however, must not be confounded with that, which, though of a dark color, contains only the grease which renders it impenetrable to the weather; the former being very objectionable to the manufacturer, while the latter is readily cleansed and worked." I desire to be understood as speaking of the *pure breeds*, and not of *grade* sheep. I feel well assured that there are very few individuals of the pure unmixed blood to be found," in this country.

“ The South Downs are as yet but little known in this country, but in my opinion, are decidedly better calculated than any other for the domestic purpose of our farmers. They are a medium size, beautiful in their forms, large loins, broad chested, fine in the head, small boned, and fine in the fleece, which averages 4 lbs. in the ewes ; the bucks reach to 7 lb. ; in quality it is equal to half blood Merino, but stronger in its filament, and *entirely* impenetrable to storms of snow, sleet or rain ; they are regardless of our coldest weather, and possess hardier constitutions than any sheep I know. The wethers attain to about 28 lbs. per quarter, and are allowed to be the best mutton sheep in England, the meat being dark in color, short grained, mild in flavor, and juicy. They are excellent nurses, and quick feeders. Here again I beg to be understood as alluding to the *pure* and *high bred* South Down ; such as it is found in the sheepfolds of the great sheep-masters in Sussex ; not the common unimproved animals of the Downs, weighing 14 lbs. per quarter, and carrying but 2 1-4 of wool.”

“ For the last three years, preparative to commencing my own flock, I paid much attention to the sheep husbandry of this district. \* \* \* I collected after 18 months search, about 30 full bred merino sheep, pure as imported, *known* to be directly descended from those importations. Their quality of wool is as fine as perhaps any grade Saxony around me. The ewes will average 4 lb. fleeces. My South Downs imported from the celebrated flocks of Mr Ellman in England, whose two year wether sheep beat all England last Christmas, at Smithfield, and took the first prize.”

“ From Mr Ellman, I procured six yearling ewes and a yearling buck ; the ewes have wintered in a yard with an open fence, and an open shed, closed only at the back ; they lambed *there* from the 23rd to the 28th of February, on which day the thermometer was at 4 deg. On the 1st 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of March. the thermometer in the shade, was from zero to as low as 6 deg. *below* zero, at sunrise ! and yet my lambs, young as they were, never suffered in the least from the cold ; they never showed the slightest consciousness of its intensity ! and are allowed

by all who call to see them, to be the finest lambs they ever saw. \* \* \* Again I must insist that I do not allude to the *unimproved* breed; I do not allude to the South Downs of Cully's day, from whose writings I have seen several extracts as descriptive of the breed, nor do I include the Hampshire Downs; I confine myself to the *high bred sheep* of the present day; and if any would oppose to them the fast rooted prejudice of high breeding being inseparable from delicacy, I would further add, that Mr Ellman's flock turns out more lambs than ewes! averaging 750 lambs annually, for several years, from 650 ewes.

A strong advocate myself for purity of blood, and a known line of ancestry, which confers excellence by descent, still I believe, for this county, the most valuable description of sheep may be raised by judiciously crossing the Merino and South Downs, thus uniting the fine fleece of the one with the beautiful carcase of the other, and gaining at once a constitution suited to our climate. This was done, some years since on the introduction of the Merinos into England, and was attended by the most flattering success, the flocks beating every other for the COMBINED excellence of wool and carcase."

**BARLEY FOR HOGS.** It is the opinion of many farmers in the townships, who have made trial of barley for fattening hogs, that a bushel of it is equal to a bushel of corn. As barley is a sure crop, easily raised, and abundantly productive, (forty or fifty bushels being easily raised from an acre,) it is highly worthy the attention of farmers. It does well on ordinary land, but the richer the soil the thicker it may be sown, and the larger the crop. It should be ground and *cooked* for hogs, the same as oats. When hulled, it is an excellent substitute for rice, and by many is preferred to it, as an article of diet.

**BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.** A piece of brimstone as large as a bean, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will destroy ticks on cattle, and cause them to drop off.

The jealous man poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

## TEMPERANCE.

## THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

There's not a wretch that lives on common charity, But's happier than I am.

For I *have* known the luscious sweets of plenty,  
 Each night have slept with soft content about my head,  
 And never waked but to a joyful morrow,  
 But *now* must fall, like a full ear of corn,  
 Whose blossoms scaped yet's withered in the ripening.

*Olway's Venice Preserved.*

Reader, have you ever visited the abode of a drunkard? Have you ever gazed upon the sunken eyes, the dwindling frame of her who left a joyful fireside, bade adieu to parents, brothers, and sisters, to place her hopes of happiness upon the rectitude of conduct and the purity of love of him who promised to be her guide, her protector, and her friend? Oh! view her now, in the agony of suffering, broken down in spirits, ruined in health, and all hope of happiness, forever fled, fast sinking under the pressure of trouble. Could you only see her in the silence of the midnight hour, pacing to and fro in her lonely room, at one time giving vent to her tears, at another on bended knees offering up to the throne of Mercy her prayers for the reformation of her husband. And where is he, who has caused so much unhappiness to an amiable and confiding female? Ah, where is he who took her from her comfortable home, and asked of high heaven to bear testimony to the purity of his love? See him in the drunkards den; hear his dreadful oaths; hark, he profanes the name of his great and glorious Creator, he curses in the hardness of his heart all that is beautiful and hallowed in religion. Listen to him again; he slanders the character of his wife; he loads her with reproaches, he talks of revenge! surely the perjured villain will not murder her! Again he puts the cup to his lips, again he drinks deep of the inebriating draught; he becomes more boisterous and quarrelsome; he is impatient to give evidence of his total indifference to every thing that is good, virtuous, or honorable. Behold on the floor a human being weltering in blood! It is his fellow drunkard. In the heat of passion he has killed him. He has

added *murder* to a long catalogue of crimes. Let us now turn our eyes from that which is loathsome to the sight, and once more survey the apartment of his wife. She is now shivering with cold; the clock hath told the midnight hour; the candle is wasting in its socket; her eyes are swollen with weeping. On the table lay the book of life, and a vial labelled *laudanum*. Her "bane and antidote are both before *her*," uncertain which to choose. Her wedded life has been a scene of misery; her prospects are forever blasted. Oh that she could bear up a little longer. Are there any hopes of her husband reforming? Will he *again* love her, and be to her all that he *promised*? Or must she die by her *own hand*, and stand before the bar of God a self murderer! Oh no she does not wish to die. Oh that she might again be happy. Her husband is now approaching; he is enraged, beastly drunk; he curses her, strikes her, Oh God, he has **MURDERED HER!!** And has the innocent being he has thus deprived of life, been guilty of any crime? No indeed, she has been the same virtuous and dutiful female from the time she left her parental roof, until her body is severed from her soul. Alas, she has fallen a sacrifice to the devotedness of her attachment, a victim to the wrath of an intemperate husband. And will not those having daughters in whose welfare they are interested, confer their aid upon a work so important in its operations, so grand in its objects, so noble in its bearings, as that which has raised the banner of moral reformation, and sounded the trumpet of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks? The Temperance Reformation seeks to advance, no private interest—purposes to promote no selfish view, desire to be influenced by no political feelings,—but aims at higher, *nobler* objects. It wishes to rid this land of one of the greatest and most alarming evils which ever beset a nation. It would restore to society the lost and degraded drunkard. It would light up with joy the fireside of the poor! It would dry up the tears of the suffering, the weeping, the broken hearted wife. It would rescue from the den of infamy, from the abode of vice, the intemperate father, and restore him to the bosom of his family.—It would snatch from an untimely grave the aged *mother*,

and  
wo  
son  
arre  
ity,  
are  
caus  
man  
its p  
the  
serv  
the  
assis  
must

F  
Ame  
the l  
than  
ered  
tion c  
ence

Co  
are th  
drink

Ci

The P  
Bar  
folle  
ove  
Ad  
Hot

Cap  
Cap



and render the evening of her life calm and smooth! It would keep in the even tenor of his way the wandering son, and lead him on to honor and to greatness. It would arrest the commission of crime—reduce the cases of insanity, and diminish the amount of pauperism. These then are the objects it aims to accomplish. What a blessed cause! What a glorious work! O that the influence of man might speed it onward; the efforts of women spread its progress; the prayer of the widow render it hallowed; the tears of the orphan bear evidence of its utility; the services of the poor be enlisted in its behalf. Let it have the father's support, the mother's protection, the wife's assistance, and, with the blessing of God Almighty, it must, it will be triumphant.—*Journal Commerce.*

Facts justify the conclusion, [says the 8th report of the American Temperance Society,] that alcohol has, within the last thirty years, cut off, in the United States, more than thirty million years of human probation, and ushered more than a million of souls, uncalled, and in violation of the command, "thou shalt not kill," into the presence of their Maker.

Cold water men are called fanatics and mad men! but are they so? do you find cold water drinkers or alcohol drinkers in the mad house?

### ***Civil Government of Lower Canada.***

#### GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

The Right Hon. ARCHIBALD EARL OF GOSFORD,  
Baron Worlingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

Stephen Walcott, Esq. *Civil Secretary.*

John Davidson, Esq. *Assistant Secretary.*

Capt. the Hon. Charles Clements, } *Aids de Camp.*  
Capt. the Hon. Percy Morton, }

## THE KING'S HON. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon and Rt Rev C J Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Honourables

William Smith,	A W Cochran,	Dominique Mondelet.
C E C de Lery,	John Stewart,	Hughes Heney.
	Hon. H W Ryland, Registrar and Clerk.	
	George H Ryland, Assistant do.	
J King, Messenger; Michael Quin, Door Keeper.		

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of L. C. *Speaker.*

Hon. and Rt Rev C. J. Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Honourables,

John Hale,	John Forsyth,	Frs. X Malhoit,
Sir John Caldwell,	John Stewart,	Jean Dessulles,
H W Ryland,	Toussaint Pothier,	Barthelomi Juliette,
James Cuthbert,	Samuel Hatt,	Pierre de Rocheblave.
Charles Wm Grant,	Dennis B. Viger,	Robert Harwood,
Pre. Dom. Dehartzsch,	Louis Guy,	Ant. G Couillard,
Thomas Coffin,	George Moffat,	Robert Jones,
Roderick Mackenzie,	Roch de St Ours,	James Baxter,
Louis Gagy,	Peter M'Gill,	Frs. Quirouet,
Wm B Felton,	John Molson,	Joseph Masson.
Matthew Bell,	M P de S Latteriere,	

Hon William Smith, *Clerk of the Parliament.*Hon Charles Et. C de Lery, *Clerk's Assistant.*Hon Andrew William Cochran, *Law Clerk.*Jaques Voyer, Esq. *Clerk of the Journals.**Clerk of Private Committes, and Reading Clerk.*C de Lery, jun. *additional Reading Clerk.*John Sewell, Esq *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.*August Jourdain, *Writing Clerk and Librarian*C W Smith, *Writing and Engrossing Clerk.*William Ginger, *Sergeant at Arms.*Hugh M'Donell, *Doorkeeper.*Louis Moreau, *Office Keeper.*

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ELECTED 1834.

Hon. LOUIS JOSEPH PAPISEAU, *Speaker.**Knights, representing Counties.*

Beauce, Ant. C. Taschereau, P	Bonaventure, E. Thibideau, J.
E. Taschereau.	F. Deblois.
Beauharnois, Chs. Archambeal;	Chambly, Louis Michel Viger,
Jacob Dewitt.	Louis Lacoste.
Bellechasse, Aug. N. Morin, N <sup>o</sup>	Champlain, Pierre A. Dorin, Au-
Boissonnault.	gustin Trudel.
Berthier, Jacques Doligny, Alex-	Dorchester, Jean Bouffard, J. B
is Moisseau.	Beaudain.

Drummond, Edward Toony.	Quebec, Louis T. Besserer, Jean Blanchet
Gaspe, Wm. Power, John Le Bouthillier.	Richelieu, Jacques Dorin, C C S De Bleury
Kamouraska, Amable Dionne, Pierre Marquis.	Rimouski, Louis Bertrand, J B Tasche
L'Acadie, C. H. O. Cote, Mer-ritu Hotchkiss.	Rouville, Cheri Careau, P M Bardy
Lachesnaie, Chs. Courteau, Jean Mario Rochon.	Saguenay, Andro Simon, Xavier Tessier
Laprarie Jean M. Raymond, J. N. Cardinal.	Shefford, Samuel Wood, Alphonso Wells.
L'Assomption, Etienne E. Rodier, J. B. Meilleur.	Sherbrooke, B A C Gugg, John Moore
L'Islet, Jean C. Letourneau, J. B. Fortin.	Stanstead, Marcus Child, John Grannis
Lotbiniere, J B Isaie Noel, Louis Method.	St Hyacinthe, L R Blanchard, Thomas Bouthillier
Megantic, John G Clapham.	St Maurice, Valere Guillet, Pierre Bureau
Montmorenci, Eeleazer Beillard.	Terrebonne, Louis H Lafontaine Seraphin Bouc
Missisquoi, Stevens Baker, Eph. Knight.	Two Mountains, W H Scott, J J Girourd
Montreal, Louis J Papineau, C S Cherrier.	Vandrevil, Charles Larocque, C O Perrault
Nicolet, ——— ——— Jean Baptiste Proulx.	Vercheres, Pierre Amiot, Joseph T Drolet
Orleans, J B Cassault, Alexis Godbout	Yamaska, L G Tonnancour, E B O'Callaghan.
Ottawa, Baxter Bowman, James Blackburn	
Portneuf, Hectar S Huot, Francois A Larue	

*Citizens, representing Cities.*

Montreal, East Ward, James Leslie, Joseph Roy  
West Ward, Louis Joseph Papineau, Robert Nelson  
Quebec, Upper Town, Rene E Caron, Amable Berthelot  
Lower Town, George Vanfelson, Hypolite Dubord

*Burgesses, representing Boroughs.*

Three Rivers, Rene J. Kimber, Edward Barnard.  
William Henry, John Pickel.

William Burns Lindsay, Esq Clerk; J A Bouthillier, Esq Clerk's Assistant; Hon. Hugues Heney, Law Clerk; O W Wickerstead, Assistant to the Law Clerk; Samuel Waller, Esq English Translator; G B Faribault, Esq French Translator; Etienne Parent, Librarian; Francis Coulson, Sergeant at Arms; Jasper Brewer, William Ross, and L B Pinguet, Clerks of Committees and Papers; Miss A Schindler, House Keeper; Oliver Vallerand, Special Messenger.

Archibald Earl of Gosford, } *Commissioners for the*  
 Sir George Gipps, } *investigation of griev-*  
 Sir Charles Edward Gray, } *ances in L. Canada.*  
 Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq. *Sec'y of the said Com.*

## OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Dominick Daly, Esq. Secretary of the Province; John Lane, Clk. to do. Hon John Hale, Receiver General of the Revenue; Clark Ross, Clerk to do. Hon William Bowman Felton, Commissioner for the management and sale of Crown Lands, and Surveyor of Woods and Forests. Hon A W Cochran, Commissioner of Escheats and Forfeitures of Lands. T Houston Thomson, Clerk of the Court of Escheats. Joseph Cary, Esq Inspector General of Public Accounts. Joseph Bouchotte, Esq Surveyor General. Hon Wm Smith, and Hon C E C de Lery, Ministers in Chancery. Thos. Amiot, Esq Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Hon Frs. Ward Prinrose, Inspector General of the King's Domain, and Greffier du Papier Terrier. Hon Andrew Wm Cochran, Auditor of Land Patents. H Craig, Esq Clerk of the Prerogative Court. E W R Antrabus, Grand Voyer, Quebec. Simeon Lelièvre, Deputy do. H Heney, Grand Voyer, Three Rivers. Charles Whiteher, Esq Deputy do at St Francis. Pierre Louis Panet, Grand Voyer Montreal. A D Bostwick, Deputy Grand Voyer, do do. Farquhar Mc Rae, Grand Voyer, Gaspé. Jean Bte. Larue, Surveyor of Highways, Quebec. Jaques Viger, do Montreal. A C Buchanan, Esq His Majesty's Chief Resident Agent for the Superintendence of Settlers and Emigrants in the Canadas. John C Eisher and Wm Kemble, H. M. Printer, Quebec. J. C. Fisher, Law Printer, and Editor of the Quebec Gazette by Authority. Joseph Cary, King's Auctioneer, Quebec. Norman Bethune, do at Montreal. George G Holt, and J Dyde, Inspector of Pot and Peat Ashes at Quebec. G G Holt, do do at Montreal. Jaques G Delisle, Water Bailiff, Montreal. Jos. Carniel, George Hobbs, Meredith Ogden, Wm. Watson, W Millar and Nahum Hall, Inspectors of Flour at Montreal. Wm Philips, do at Quebec. Jacob Dorge, do at Sorel. Anthony Anderson, Inspector of Beef and Pork for the District of Quebec. John C Turner, Hiram Gilbert, Wm Moore, Norman Lamont, James Murray and E P Wyatt, Inspectors of do do for the District of Montreal. Pierre Doucet, John McCallum, Oliver Godbout, Alexander Morrison, Inspectors of Fish and Oil for the City of Quebec. Peter Merckell, do for the City of Montreal. George Chapman, Clerk of the Markets in the Upper Town of Quebec. J Bte Suaveau, do in the Lower Town of do. L M Marchand and Bernard Leon Leprohon, Clerks of the Markets at Montreal. M Bibaud, Inspector of the Hay Market, and Stampet of Weights and Measures, Montreal. Mr Alex Thompson, do do Three Rivers. Arthur McDonald, Inspector of Ratts and Scrows at Chateaugay. A R Wyatt, Inspector of Beef and Pork at Montreal. Geo Proud, Inspector of Flour, Montreal. B Rowley, Inspector Beef, Montreal. Frs. Grenier, and Germain Savard, Inspectors of Fish and Oil, Quebec.

