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## 

## TORONTOAEMANAC;



## FORTHE YEAR 18410.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE MURIDIAN OF TORONTO. Norta Lat. - - - $\quad 43 \circ 98^{\circ} 10^{\prime \prime}$ West Long. - - - $\quad 790$ 88 0

AND

- NRCCESARYFOR ALLAPERSONE:

 YORK-STEET, TORONTG.



ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR
1840.

EPOCHS, AND COMMON NOTES.


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

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

THE FORCE OF LIGHTNING.
A person may be killed by lightning, although the explosion takes place at the distance of twenty miles, by what is called the backstroke. Suppose that the two extremities of a cloud, hihgly charged with electricity, hang down towards the earth, they will repel the electricity from the earth's surface, if it be of the same kind with their own, and will attract the other kind; and if a discharge should suddenly take place at one end of the cloud, the equiliberum will instantly be restored by a flash at that point of the earth which is under the other.


## A Table

For forstelling the Weather through all the Lunations of each Year, forcver-
This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the resnlt of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth; and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon, into any of its quarters; and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the New Moon,-the First Quar- SUMMER. ter-the Full Moon-or the last Quarter, happens, between midnight and two in the morning.

2 and 4 morning,

| 4 and 6 | $"$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6 and 8 | $"$ |
| 8 and 10 | $"$ |

D.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, are to midnigur, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.
2. The space of this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3 The nearer the Mid-day, or Noon, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
4 The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5 The Moon's change-First Quarter-Full-and last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but tlis is mostly dependent on the wind, as it is noted in the Table.
6 Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain

## WINTER.

Hard frost unless the wind be s. or w.

Snow and stormy Rain.
Stormy.
Cold rain if wind west ; snow if e . Cold, \& high wind,

Suow or rain.
Fair \& mild.
Fair.
Fair \& frosty if wind N . or N . z . rain or snow if s. or
w. ditto.

Fair \& frosty. in the latter part of Spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

## THESEASONS.

How beantiful are nature's thousand huen:
First comes the virgin Spring, with emorald set, And cheeks of glowing childhood; Summer next With all her gay and gladsome trappings on, Rejoicing in the glory of her growth, And brading roses in het foliage; And next, maturer Autumn, soft at first, Yet oftimes sad in her departing rays; Till hoary Winter meets her on the heath, And breathes destruction on her yellow cheek,

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring-Sun enters $\uparrow$, March 20.
Summor-Sun enters $\sigma$, June 21.
Autumn-Sun enters $\bumpeq$, September 23.
Winter-Sun enters 13 , December 21 .
TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM
With the Names and Characters of the Planets

| ${ }^{\circ}$ Names. | Diam in E. Miles. | M'n distance from the Sun | Time of rota ro'd their Ax' | Time of revo's ound the Sun. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| © The Sun | 883,246 |  |  |  |
| \% Mercury | 3,224 | 37,000,000 | $\begin{array}{lllll}14 & 24 & 5 & 28\end{array}$ | 87231543 |
| $\stackrel{+}{+}{ }_{+}{ }^{\text {Venus }}$ | 7,667 | $68,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 23 & 20 & 54\end{array}$ | 224164910 |
| $\oplus$ The Earth | 7,912 | 98,000,000 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $365 \quad 6 \quad 912$ |
| $\hat{S}^{\text {of }}$ Mars Moon | 2,170 | $\begin{array}{r}98,000,000 \\ \hline 144,000,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}29 & 17 & 44 & 3\end{array}$ | - $\cdot$ - |
| Vesta | 238 | 225,000,000 | - - |  |
| Juno | 1,425 | 252,000,000 | - |  |
| Ceres Pallas | 160 | $263,000,000$ | $\cdots$. | 170316480 |
| 24 Pupiter | 89,170 | $265,000,000$ 49000000 | $0 \quad 955 \quad 37$ |  |
| ${ }_{3}$ Saturn | 79,042 | $490,000,000$ $900,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 9 & 55 & 37 \\ & 10 & 16 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}4332 & 14 & 27 & 10 \\ 10759 & 1 & 51 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Hit Herschel | 35,112 | 1,800,000,000 | 1010 | $\begin{array}{llll}10737 & 18 & 1 & 11 \\ 3073\end{array}$ |

\& A Planet's ascending Node.
8 The Descending Node,
o Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same Longitude,
Quadrature, or planets situated in Longtitudes differing three signs from eaeh other
Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite Longitudes, or differing sis signs from
each other.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { N. North. } & \text { Inf. Inferior. }
\end{array} & \text { Im. 1mmersion. } \\
\text { S. South. } & \text { Sup. Superior. } & \text { Em. Emersion. }
\end{array}
$$

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.



II
4. 9 Cancer

9, f Sagittarius,
10. 19 Capricornus,

11, ~~ Aquariuq,
12, $\not \subset$ Pisces.
(2) New Mo

First Qu


## 1. JANUARY.

## A HYMN.

These, as they change, Almighty Father ! these Are but the varied God. The rolling year Is full of thee. Forth in the pleasing epring Thy beauty walk. Thy tenderness and love, Wide flush the fields; the softening air is baim; Echo the mountains round; tha forest smiles. And every scene, and every heart is joy. Then comes Thy glory in the Summer-months, With light and heat refulgent. Then thy Suu.
(2)New Moon 4th 4h. 7m., evening.
(First Qurter 12th 2 h .41 m . evening
©Full Moon 18th 7h. 15m., evening.
Last Quarter 26th 8h. 13m, evening.


## II FEBRUARY.

Shoots full porfection thro' the swelling year : And oft Thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks; And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve, By brooks and groves, in hollow whispering gales. Thy bounty shines in Autumn uneonfin'd, And spreads a common feast for all that lives. In Winter 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.
(3) New Moon, $8 \mathrm{~h}-37 \mathrm{~m}$. morn.

First Quarter, $10 \mathrm{~h}-10 \mathrm{~h} .41 \mathrm{~m}$, morn.
$\odot$ Full moon, 17th-8h. 31m. morn.
D Last Quarter, $25 \mathrm{th}-5 \mathrm{~h} .29 \mathrm{~m}$. morn.


## III. MARCH.

> And humblest Nature with Thy northern blast, Mysterious round! what skill, what force divine ; neep felt, in these appear! a simple train, Yet so delightful, mix'd with such kind art, Such beauty and beneficence combin'd; Shade, unperceiv'd, so softening into shade, And all so forming an harmonious whole; That, as they still succeed, they ravish still. But wandering of with brute unconscious gaze, Man marks not Thee, marks not the mighty hand.

1. morn. 9 m. morn.


| (3). | 3 rd, | 10 h | 45 m | even. | (3) | 17 th | 11 h | 15 m | even. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | 10 th, | 5 h | 50 m | even. | (1) | 26 th | 1 h | 27 m | morn. |

## IV. APRIL.

That, ever-busy, wheels the silent spheres; Wriks in the secret deop, shoots, steaming, thenee The fair profision that oerspreads the spring : Flings from the sun direct the flaming day, Foeds every creature, hurls the tempest forth, And, as on earth this grateful change revolves, With transport touches all the springs of life. Nature, attend! join every living soul Beneath the spacious temple of the sky, In adoration join, and ardent raise.

## V. MAY.

One general song! To Him, ye vocal gales, Breathe soft, whose Spirit in your freshness breathes Oh ! talk of him in solitary glooms ! Where o'er the rock, the scarcely waving pine Fills the brown shade with a religious awe. And ye, whose bolder note is heard afar, Who shake th' astonish'd world, lift high to heaven Th' impetuous song, and say from whom you rage. His praise, ye brooks, attune, ye trembling rills; And let me catch it as I muse along.


## VI. JUNE.

Ye headlong torrents, rapid and profound; Ye softer floods, that lead the humid maze Along the vale; and thou majestic main, A sectet world of wonders in thyself, Sound His stupendous praise; whose greater voice Or bids you roar, or bids your roaring fall. Soft roll your incense, herbs, and fruits, and flowers, In mingled clouds to Him ; whose sun exalts, Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints, $\mathbf{Y e}$ forests bend, ye harvests wave to Him ; $\pm$

|  | 6th, 8 h 11 m even. <br> 14th, 9 h 39 m even, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (12.2nd, } \\ & \text { 29th, } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \hline 6 \mathrm{~h} & 21 \\ 8 \mathrm{~h} & 47 \end{array}$ | $21 \mathrm{~m}$ | even. morn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1} W$. | Aspects, Holidays, Anniversarics, §c. \&c. \&c. |  |  | $\mid \oplus R$ |  | $\boldsymbol{R}$ (\%) |
| Mo | Nicomede. Very high Tide |  |  | 4 |  | 949 |
| Tue |  |  |  | 4 | 728 | 1 |
| Wed | , ¢ Pat Geo III, born 1738. |  |  | 432 |  | 1113 |
| 4 Th |  |  |  | 431 | 1729 | 141 |
| 5 Fri | Kin of fanover born, 1771. Boniface. |  |  | 431 | 729 | . |
| 6 Sat | Batle of Burlington Heights 1813. |  |  | < 430 | 730 | 07 |
| 7 D | Pentecost. Whit Sunday. Low Tides. |  |  | ) 430 | 730 | 027 |
| 8 Mo | Asiatic Chotera in U. C. 1832. Whit Monday. me |  |  | < 429 | 97 | 0 ca |
| 9 Tue | Whit Tuesday. 8 万 - |  |  | - 429 | 771 | 15 |
| Wed | Su. \& ¢ 0 |  |  | $\sim 28$ | 732 | 124 |
| Th | St. Barnabas. \& 21 (1) 파 স |  |  | 7428 | 732 | 148 |
| 2 Fri |  |  |  | 1428 | 8732 | 215 |
| Sat | - in apogee. |  |  | 1428 | 8732 | 248 |
| D | Trinity Sunday. |  |  | ${ }^{1} 428$ | 8732 | rises |
| Mo | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ㅇ \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Magna Charta 1215. |  |  | 1428 | 8732 | 840 |
| Tue | High Tides: |  |  | 428 | 8732 | 921 |
| Wed | St. Alban. Battle of Bunker's Hill $17 \% 5$. |  |  | ¢ 428 | 8732 | 55 |
| Th | Battle of Waterloo 1815. |  |  | ${ }_{\sim} 428$ | 8732 | 1021 |
| Fri |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 8732 | 1047 |
| Sat | Death of William IV. 1837. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 8732 | 17 |
| 21 D | Victoria proclaimed Queen. Summer Soltice. $\quad$ ( |  |  | ¢ 428 | 8732 | 28 |
| Mo | ¢ म |  |  | -428 | 8732 | 146 |
| 23 Tue | Low Tides. |  |  | P 42 | 8732 | no |
| Wed | Nativity of St. John, Baptist. |  |  | $\bigcirc 428$ | 8732 | 010 |
| Th | Battle of Bannockburn 1314. |  |  | ૪-4 28 | 8732 | 0 37 |
| 26 Fri | Death of George IV. ¢ - 7**s* |  |  | ¢ 428 | 8732 | 1 |
| 27 Sat | Execution of Dr. Dodd in 1777. |  |  | I 428 | 8732 | 1 |
| 28 D | 2nd Sunday after Trinity. © in Perigee. I |  |  | I 428 | 8732 | 245 |
| 29 Mo | St. Peter \& St. Paul. Very high Tides. |  |  | ${ }_{0} 428$ | 87 |  |
| Tue |  |  |  | 0420 | 9,7 31 | - |

## VII. JULY.

Breathe your still song into the reaper's heart, As home he goes beneath the joyous moon. Ye that keep watch in heaven, as earth asleep Unconscious lies, effuse your mildest beams, Ye constellations, while your angels strike, Amid the spangled sky, the silver lyre. Great source of day ! best image here below of thy Creator, ever pouring wide, From world to world the vital ocean round, On Nature write with every beam His praise.


## VIII. AUGUST.

> The thunder rolls : be hush'd the prostrate world.: While cloud to cloud returns the solemn hymn. Bleat out afresh, ye hills ; ye mossy rocks, Retain the sound: the broad responsive lowe, Ye vallegs raise: for the Great Shepherd reigns; And his unsuffering Kingdom yet shall come. Ye woodlands all, awake : a boundless song Buret from the groves! and when the restless day, Expiring, lays the warbling world asleep, Sweetest of birds ! sweet Philomela ! charm

|  |  | m mo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M \mid W$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Aspects, } & \text { Holidays, } \\ \text { Anniversaries, } \\ \& c . & \wp c . \\ \wp c .\end{array}$ | $P \subset R \mid$ |  |
|  | Lammas. $\quad$ 2f \& 0 Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Columbus sailed for America 1492. ठ O \& $2 f$ |  |  |
| D |  |  |  |
| 3 Mo |  |  |  |
| 4 Tue |  |  |  |
| 5 Wed |  |  |  |
| Th | Transfiguration. | $m \mid 4577$ |  |
|  | Name of Jesus. Death of Queen Caroline 1821 | I 74587 | 21 mor |
|  | [© in Apogee | . $\ddagger 459$ |  |
| 10 Mo | Access, of Louis Phillipe 1830. 8 Sun, after Trin |  |  |
| 11 Tu |  |  |  |
| 12 Wed | Birth of Geo. IV. 1762. Death of Bunyan 1688. |  |  |
| 13 Th | O. Eclipsed, visible. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 15 Sat | High Tides. of in Inf. \& © Birth of Napoleon 1769. oc \& मi |  |  |
| 16 D | Birth of D of York 1763.9th Sun. after Trinity,Surrender of Gereral Hull 1812. |  |  |
|  |  | ¢5 51065 | 50 |
| 19 Wed |  | P 5116 |  |
|  | h stationary. $c$ © $\because 7^{*}$ 's. |  |  |
| Fri | Wm IV. born 1765. Low Tides. | $\bigcirc 5146$ | 46 |
| Sat |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 24 Mo | 10th Sunday after Trinity. [English 1814. c © © $\hat{o}$ stationary. Washington taken by | ${ }^{\circ} 5186$ | ${ }_{41}^{42}$ |
| 25 Tue D | Death of Herschell the Astronomer 1822. |  |  |
| 26 Wed B |  | $\bigcirc 5$ |  |
|  | - Eclipsed, Invisible, \& 0 | $\square_{7} 5236$ |  |
|  | St. John, Baptist, behe | - 5246 | 36 |
| ${ }_{30}^{20}$ Sat |  | $\because 5065$ | ${ }_{34}$ |
|  | 11th Sunday after Trinity. | -5 2763 | 38754 |
|  |  |  |  |

$M \boldsymbol{W}$.
1 Tue
2 Wed
3 Th
4 Fri
5 Sat
6 D
7 Mo
8 Tue
9 Wed
10 Th
11 Fri
12 Sat
13 D
$14 \mathrm{Mo}_{0}$
15 Tue
16 Wed
17 Th
18 Fri
19 Sat
20 D
21 Mo
22 Tue
23 Wed
24 Th
25 Fri
26 Sat
27 D
28 Mo
29 'Tue
30 Wed S

## IX. SEPTEMBER.

The listening shades, and tench the night His praise. Ye chief, for whom the whole creation smiles, At once the head, the heart, and tongue of all, Crown the great hymn! in swarming cities vast, Assembled men, to the cieep organ join The long resounding voice, oft.breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling bass; And, as each mingling flame increases each, In one united ardor rise to heaven: Or if you rather choose the rural shade.
morn.
morn.



## x. OCTOBER.

And Ind a finne in every sacred grove; There let the shepherd's flute, the virgin's lay, The prompting seraph, and the poet's lyre, Still sing the $G$ d of Seasons, as they roll. For me, when 1 forget the darling theme, Whether the biossom blows, the summer ray Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams ; Or Winter rises in the blackening east, Be my tongue mute, may Fancy paint no more, Ard, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat !


## XI. NOVEMBER.

Should Fate command me to the farthest verge Of the Green earth, to distant barb'rous climes, Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam Flames on th' atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me : Since God is ever present, ever felt. In the vord waste, as in the city full! And where He vital breathes, thera must be joy. When even at last the solemn hour shall come, And wing my mystic flight to future worlds.


## XII. DECEMBER.

1 cheerful will obey ; there with new pow'rs
Will rising wonders sing: I cannot go Where Universal Love not smiles around, Sustaining all yon orbs and all their suns; From seeming Evil still educing good, And better thence again, and better still, In infinite progression. Hut I lose Myself in Him, in Light Ineffable : Come then, expressive Silence! muse IIis praise.

2 h 21 m morn. © 15th, 4 h 0 m even.


3 Th 7*'s south 10. 46. Outbreak in U. C. 1837
${ }_{4}$ Fri of sets 6. 49. The Outbreak

5 Sat | Sat | Nicholas. Diet of Wurms, 1540. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |

Mo Rebels dispersed at Montgomery's, 1837.
8 Tue $\square$ ( H Conception of Virgin Mary.
9 Wed (1) runs high. (1) in Perigee. Milton b. 1608.
10 Th 7*'s south 10.18.
11 Fri of stationary.
12 Sat Tria! of Louis XVI. 1792.
13 D (1) S Death of Dr. Johnson, 1784. Lucy.
14 Mo Death of Washington 1799.

${ }_{17} \mathrm{Th}$ of sets 7. 18. ot in aphelion.
18 Fri
19 Sat 7*'s south 9. 43. Capture of Fort Niagara.
$20 \boldsymbol{D}$ 4th Sunday in Advent.
21 Mo St. Thomas. © enters $\mathcal{V s}$. o's gr. elong.
22 Tue runs low.
23 Wed (1) in apogee.
24 Th Treaty of Ghent 1814.
25 Fri Christmas Day. High Tid es.

${ }_{27}{ }_{27}$| Sat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{D}$ | \(\begin{aligned} \& St. Stephen. <br>

\& St. John. (1) 8. \& © \&\end{aligned}\)
28 Mo [nnocents.
29 Tue Destruction . Black Rock burnt 1813.

$\ddagger$ It is impe fied as to $p$ 1840 whit ce io York Sir
eivil, Military, leall, ecclesiastical, \& miscellaneous register.
Governor General,....................The Right IIon. Charles Poulett Thomson,

Military Secy and principal Aud de Camp, Major George D. Hall,
Chief Secretary,..........................T. W. Clinton Murdoch, Esq.
Commander of the Forces,............Lient. General Sir Rich'd D. Jackson,
Military Secretary,......................Sir Cha les O'Donell,
Aides de Camp,........................Capt. Taylor and Warre,
UPPER CANADA.
Lieutenant Governor,...................Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. \&ec. \&ec*
Aides de Camps,.........................Capt. Fred. L. Arthur, and Lt. C. Domville,
Assistant Military Secy.................Cayt. Fred. Halkett, Coldstream Guards,
Adj't. General's Department,.........Col. Colley Foster
Qt. Master General's $D_{0 .}, \ldots . . . . . . . . C o l$. M. Fraser, A. Q. M. and Capt. F. Marham
......................D. Q. M. G.
Adjt. General of Mılitia,...............Col. R chard Bullock,
Assistant Adjt. General,...............Col. Walter O'Hara,
In U. C., there are 108 Regiments of Militia, exclus, ve of 4 Battalions of Incorporated Militia-and 12 Provincial Batts, Artillery, Cavalry and Independant Companies-The regular troops of the line now in this Province, are, Infantry. 32nd 43rd 73rd 85th 34th 65 h 83 rd \& 93rd Fegments.-U゙avalry, Two Troops of the King's Dragoon Guards. with an efficient force of Artillery \& the Royal Engineers.
The Legislative Council has 32 M mbers, The House of Assembly has 60 Mombers, The Executive Council consists of 5 Members, of whom The Hon. Robert Bald; Sullivan

## is President,

Receiver General,........................TThe Hon, Jno. H. Dunn,
Inspector General,......................T.The Hon. Jno. Micaulay,
Secretary and Register,.................The Hon. R A Tucker,
Commissioner of Croon Lands...... \} The Hon, R. B. Sullivan,
and Surveyor General,.............
Chief Justice,..............................'The Hon. J. B. Robinson,
Puisne Judges,......................... \{ The Hon. L. P. Sherwood ; J. B. Masaulay ;
Arch'd McLean, and Jonal Jones,
Solicitor General,........................The Hon. Wm. H. Draper,
Clerk of the Crown,.....................C. C. Small, Esq.
Ecclesiastical Department.
Lord Bishop of Toronto,...............The Right Rev. John Strachan, D. D.
Archdeacon of Kingston.-The Venerable Geo. O'Kill Stewart L. L D. with 76 Clergy men of the Church of England including Missiontries' 88 Churches are already buitt ; and 20 others in various parts of the Pravince are in Progress. Dr. Macaul is Principal of Upper Canada College. Roman Cathelic Bishop of Kingston The Rt. Revd, Alexander McDonell $D_{0}$, of Talraca, The Rt. Revd. Romigins Gaúlin Vicars General. Rev. W. P. McDonell \& the Rev. A A'cDonell with 32 Clergymen of that Church. The Clergymen of the Established Church of Scotland who are resident in U. C. are 45 in number. The Wesleyan Methodist Church of U. C. has 57 statıons of Resident Minis. sters. 95 travelling Preachers \& 12 superanuated, with upwards of 15,000 Members. Population of Kingston (in 1839) 3877 of the City of Toronto (in 1839) 12, 571. To tal Population of the Province 513, 46\%. $\ddagger$
Upper Canada, from the best evidence that can be at present obtained, has now

* 1, 738, 503 Acres of Land under cultivation,

678 Grist Mills,
933 Saw Mills,
$\ddagger$ It is impossible to go more into detail on this oceasion, but the curious can be fully satisfied as to particulars, in the various departments by reference to the royal calendar of U. C. 1840 whih can now be had at a greately redueed price by application at the Palladium Office in York streat Toronte.

## 18

* 76, 563 Horses of three years old and upwards,
* 57, 641 Oxen of four years old and upwards,
* 156, 252 Miich Cows, and at least,
* 608, 895 Young Cattle, from two to four years old,

And in the whole, an actually assessed property rated at more than Twenty Millions 5 Dollars, but, in reality, upwards of Twenty-Five Millions ! ! exclusive of floating apital.
The following Table will shew the aggregate population of all the British Provinces or North America : the germ of an Empire that, under the Blessing of Divine Providence and the fostering care of the Mother country, is designed to occupy the broad shoulders of this continent, and influence, direct, or control its destinies ; and, perhaps, hereafter to command both the Old and the New World !Population.
Upper Canada, ..... 513,467
Lower Canada, ..... 750,000
New Brunswi ..... 260,000
Nova Scotia ..... 230,000Cape Breton,78,000
Prince Edward ..... 80,000Newfcundland,$.95,000$

[^0]
## ANECDOTES TO BE REMEMBERED

NOBILITY SPRUNG FROM HONEST TRADE.
In Pennant's History of London, he gives a curious list of some of our principal noble families' who owe their origin to honest trade, in the following words, viz. :- "I beg leave here to remind several noble Peers of their industrious forefathers.

John Coventry was an opulent mercer of the city of London, and mayor in 1425, $\approx$ most spirited magistrate. From his loins is descended the Earl of Coventry.

The family of Rich, Earls of Warwick and Holland. arose from Richard Rich, an opu. lent mercer, sheriff in 1441.

The Holles, Earls of Clare and Dukes of Newcastle, sprung from Sir. W. Holles, may-
or in 1540, son of Wm. Holles, citizen and banker.
Sir Thomas Leigh,mayor in 1558, furnished the peerage with the addition of two viz.,",
Leigh, Earls of Chichester, and Leigh, Lord Leigh, ofStoneley
The Bouveries, Earls of Radnor, decend from Edward des Bouverie, an opulent Turkey merchant; died in 1694.
Lord Ducie was descended from Sir Robert Ducie sheriff in 1620, mayor an 1631 ; ban-
ker to Charles 1 and afterwards created a baronet.
Paul Bayning, sheriff in 1593, was father of Paul, created Visc. Bayning,
The Cranfields, Earls of Middlesex, rose from Lionel Cranfield, a citizen bred up in the
eustom house. The Duke of Dorset is descended from Frances Cranfield heiress of the third Earl.
The noble family of Ingram, Viscount Irwin (now represented by the Marchioness of Hertford), were raisod in the reign of Elizabeth, by Hugh Ingram, citizen, merchant, and tallow chandler.
Sir Stephen Brown, mayor in I438, was a grocer, and gave us another peer in the person of Sir Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montague, in 1554.
The ancestor of the Legges, Earls of Dartmouth, was mayor of London in 1347, and in 1357. having, in his trade of a skinner, attained great wealth.

Sir. Geoffry Bullen, mayor in 1458, was grandfather to Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wilt-
shire, father of Anna Bullen, and grandfather to Queen Elizabeth; the highest genealogical
honour the city ever possessed.
Sir Francis Hicks, a mercer founded the peerage of Campden.
Sir Wm. Capel, draper, mayor in 1503, founded the noble family of Cape, now Earm of Essex.

Edward Osborne, mayor in 1583, was ancestor of the Duke Osborne of Leeds.
Miehae! Dormer, mercer, mayor in 1542, produced the future Lords Dormer,

From Sir Wm. Craven, merchant tailor, mayor in 1611, sprung the Earls of Cravon Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward is descended from Wim. Ward, a wealthy Goldsmith in London, and jeweller to the Queen of Charles 1.

Biographical Considerations.musquito blows an octave trumpet, Most insects play on some instrument. The grindstone; and the bullfrog plays the doe-bug a bassoon ; the cricket turns a pag-pipe
Money is the root of all powerful medicine by moths.
Barbers inherit a ground-rent on diggers generally become affluent.
Posthumous fame is death.

Milk has such a propensity to intoxication that it gets blue on water.
Every creature should confine himself to his own element; a swimming hog
ts his own throat.
If the ocein should boil, all lobsters would probably become red.
Study makes the eyes weak and the brains strong.
Death of Captain Death.-Perhaps history cannot afford a more remarkable instance of desperate courage than that shown by the officers and crew of an English privateer, called the Terrible, under the command of Captain Death of twenty six guns and two hundred men. On command of Captain Death, engaged and made prize of a French ship, from St 23d of December, I775, he battle' in which he had his brother anip, from St Maloes, after an obstinate his prize with forty men, and direr and sixteen seamen kiiled; he then secured he had the misfortune to fall in with his course for England; but in a few days vateer, off St. Domingo. Their first the Vengeance, of thirty-six guns, a prieasily retaken. Their first step was to attack the prize, which was
The two ships then bore down upon the Terrible whose mainmast was shot away by the first broadside. Notwithstanding this disaster, the Terrible maintained such a furious engagement against both, as can hardly be paralleled in the annals of the British Navy. The French Commander and his second lieutenant were killed, with twothirds of his company; but the galinnt Capta:n Death, with the greater part of was boarded almost his whole crew, having met with the same fate the ship sixteen of whom were mutilated found no mote than twentysix persons alive, ten grievously wounded !!! The the loss of a leg or an arm, and the other and the whole exhibited a scene of ship itself lay like a wreck upon the water was so shattered that it was scarcely where she was beheld wilh astonishme to tow the Terrible into St. Maloes, sooner known in England, than a liberal and terror. This adventure was no of Death's widow and that part of the crews whiption was raised for the support There was a strange combination of names which survived the engagement.Terrible was equipped at Execution Dockes belonging to this privateer; the lieutenant was named Devil, aid the sur commanded by Captain Death, his of the sea.

## DESCRIPTIVE

The Cedars of Lepanas.
As we enterod the last defilo the minstreis and singers of the earavan comno.sed s pmon. Altars fumed from various points of the chasm above: and Syrian prieste were seen in their robes perfurming the empty rites of idolatrv. I turned away from this perversion of human reason, and passed forward through th lingermg multitude, untill the forest rose in its majesty before me. My step was chocked sat solem admiration. I saw the earliest produce of the earth-the putriarchs of the reviving ghone had sat beneath these green and lovely arches; the fial greneration was to sat bemugh them. No ronf so noble ever rose above the heads of monarchs, though it wora cavered with goid and daamonds. The forest had been gr atly inpuired on extent tud heau'y, by the sac ilegeous hand of war. Tho perpetuil eondicts of the Syrian and Esypita d nastiss laid the axe to it with remorseless violation. It ances, ead over the whole ravge ofeth mountains its diminished strengih now, likw the retice of a aig "y rany, ma fe it stand anong the central fortresses of its native region; and there majeaticully bide defines to the further assault of steel and fiee. The forms of the trees semed made fo: dupation ; the trunks were of prodigious thickness, smooth and round as pillars of marble, ome cising to a great hoight, and throwing out a leve! roof of folige, some dividing int., a chaster if tranks, and with various heig ts of branch andluaf, making a success.on of verdar ms caves; some propagating thanseives by circl sof yong eeders, risen where the fruthad draped apon tho ground ; the whole bore the aspect of a colosont temple of nature-the shafied ectumn, the deep arch, the solid buttresses branching offinto the richost'c eprices of oriental arch. itecture, the solemu roof high above, pale, yet painted by the strong sunlight through the leaves with transparent and tessellated dyes, rich as the color of the indian mines, In the momentary feeling of awe and wonder, I could cemprehend way paganism loved to worship under the shate of forests; and why the poets of paganism filled the shade with the attributes and presence of deities. The airy whisperings, the loneliness, the rich twilight were the food of mystory. Even the furms that towered before the eyes, these ancient trees, the survivors ol the general law of mortality gigantic, hoary, covered with their weedy robes, bowing their hads in the blast and uttering strange sounds and groanings in the struggle, gave to the higit wrougat supersution of the soul, the image of of thingsunearthly, the oraele and the God! Or was this impression but the obscure revival of one of those lovely truths that shone upon the days of paradise, when man drew knowledge frsmits fountain nature; and all but his own passions wero disclosed to the first born of creation !-Salathiel.

The Mascal Plant.-This extraordinary vegetable production, (a description of which has never been published) is only to be found on the Rio Grande, and its tributary streams, N. W. of the Mexican re ablic-it. grows spo itane usly on the most barren and sterile mountains in that country, \& is as much esteemed as an article of food by the MexicanIn. dians as is the Buffalo, the Elk, and the Deer, by their more Northern neighbors. Ths Mascal grows in the shape of a cabbege head, \& thay be found as large in sizg as half a barrel ; it is thickly covered with sharp prickly protuberances to the length of from twelve to eighteen inches, the root is very small, the head has aiso a thick coverm $\gamma$ of leaves," much resembling in shape, those of the Plantain tree, winich are rery jaicy, and when prepared for eating in the same manner as the head, effords a sweet, and nu ritious beverage, answering every purpose to allay thrst.

The proce-s used for consing this pint is very singular, yet if digressed from in a single instance, the Mascal in 8, , i ed and rendered antit for use; it consists of digging a hole or pit in the ground to the depth of four or five feet, whica must be covered with a layer of heated rocks, on whieh the Mascal is placed wi h the root downward; a thick coat of leaves and bushes must be chrown over the mouth of the the pit, over ull of which is to be lain a a thin coat of dirt sufficient to prevent the heat or steam from escaping. In this situation must the Mascal remain (according to Indian computation) for three days and three nights, when it may be taken out, and will be found perfectly conked, and must delicious food. In flavour it resembles a ripe mollow peach, each succeeding day adding to its qualities; it increases in excellence by age. On this plant alone do the Indians sub. mist for months being perfectly satisfied with their food, and esteeming it above all other. About half a pound of Mascal is by them deomed sufficiont to satisfy the cravings of hum

## which

As for a day, and it is always aarried with them on their hanting and othor asoumione altogether forming, the leaves of this favoured plant contain a rich \& delightful beverage, another illustration of the bextraordinary combination of food and drink, thus affording untutored savare a luxury which thee of a kind Providence in securing even to the wild of

I have seen the lascal so thick in more favoured and civilizod brother might well enopy thorns, as formidable in appearanca some places as to form aranst impormight well envy.
 which the incautunus or unwe coontry as fir as the eye cond see gitering spears, cov. is $t$ haveacare
1 may also mention that trany of bordering on this eountry, also coltivate peasin'ry of the states of Lonnra and Chibushua, beas informed oistil trom its liquor which il iscal in ther fielde and gardens. and 1 have and to be excellent, aad not inferior to the
The Dahlat. The Dahlia was discoverd by Humboldr, on the high sandy plains f Mexico, aboar 5000 feet above the Humboldt, on the high first introduced into his country some thiry yeare the level of the sea. It was ten years that its cultovation became an object af ; but it is only within the last the firiculturists; and such have been the fect of great atiention on the part of there are now a'bott one thousand varieties ; tults of care and experiment, that guinea to one shilling, according to their ; the best differing in price from one cheaper, bnt looking very beautiful to novelty, and the common sort, still Procured a tast those who have not And gazed on dahlian charme surprise,
These things, united with very little difficharms with leurned eyes. preservation of its roots in the winter,) and of cultivation, (apart from the ing, almost any where, have rendered the da capability in the plant of bloombut not commion.

- popular, weather. The latier is pimpernel fold uptheir leaves on the approach of wet ner species of trefoil contract thein poor man's weather glass. Ia the same manhave been named the husbandman's bar at the approach of a storm, and they which answres the same purpose. Whemeter. Chickweed is another plant no rain will hapen for four hours or when the flower expands boldlv and fully, no rain vill disturb the summer's day. Wards; if it continue in that open state, er, the day is generally showery, but if it When it half conceals its miniature flowwith its greeen mantle, let the traveller put entirely shut,or veils the white flower, man with his beasts of draught expect rest on his great coat, and the ploughA Gifted Bird. - Mr. J. P pect rest from their laborsderfal imialive powers of a Pathertsongives the fillowing account of the wonat Assumption: 80 strong and instincive his imitative his ear-so sagacious his perception-and tentively for five minutes to one person's speat that have seen him listen at and tone of the sperker. No mimic mors speaking, and give both the words no satirist more libellous than thie more accurate - no criic more caustictate the the cry of the child, the squendtering bird. I have heard him imiof the cat; and all so admirably, that it of ti e pig, the bark of the dog, and mew triloquest of the first order. He that it was impossible not to class him as yengeant to a company of soldiers; plaved the word of command like a drikl-serand than sang the song of "Viva la Prtria" " for them, anter beat the $\mathrm{d} /$ rum ;


## 'THE FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK, THE SUN FLOWER.

The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, experience warrants thy saying it should be cultivated by our planters and farmers, as a part of his provision crop. It can be turned to profitable account on all our plantations. For certain parposes it it is more valuable than any other grain knowh to us; imsmich as it can be made to yield more to the acre in exbausted soils, with litile labaur, and with great prospect of success.

Its seeds are wholesome and nitricious food for poultrv, cattie and hogs, and very much relished by them.

From the see, an oil is obtained, with great facility, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olives.

They are also pectonal. A tea is made of them quite as effective as flax seed, or any other, in catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this rea, sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me than the prescriptions of my physician, that I atributed my early restoration to health to its agency. Certainly a favorable change did not occur until I used this tea, which I did upon recommendation of a citizen of oye of the upper counties ef Nor.h Carolina.

Its leaves and stalks, ia the green state, are preferred by cattle to any provender. I have thrown green grass and fodder in one heap, and sun flowers leaves in another to try the catte, and they have commenced eating the latter first ; this I have tried of en, with he same result. The whule plant, cut up in the green state, and briled with Gyton seet, or a little meat, affords adelicinis food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; he will find its flavor aromatic, like that of the parsnip, with more sweetness.--Southern Agrisulturist.

## To make a Brilliant Stucco - White-Wash for altsuildings, inside \& oute.

 -Add one fourth of a pound of whitning or hurnt alum pulverised, to one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour, made imo a thin and well boiled paste, one pound of cleanest glue, disiotyed as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, The east end of the President's house in Washington, is washed with it.How to stop a Leak-The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask, is whiting beaten up with common yellow soap; if this nixture be weil rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.
Frying Pork. - Take one fresli egg, bêat it, add half a gill of sweet milk. and a sufficient quantity of flour to matke a batter, freshen and fry the pork as usual ; then dip the pieces in the batter, which will, of codrse adhere, replace

[^1]
[^0]:    total $2,006,467$

[^1]:    $\ddagger$ As NEw receipts will be given every year, in this work:-purchasers, will find it fo theic advantage lo keep the different numbers of it, by them, until they shath hav chough to bind up into a volume, Since no receipts will be givea, bit those which ean berelied upon, after the bést expurienee.

