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SERIES NUMBER THREE.

COLTON'S
CANADA REGISTER,
AND
FARMERS' ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1848:

IT BEING LEAP YEAR,



AND IN THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
VICTORIA REGINA
THE ELEVENTH YEAR.

Calculated for the Meridian of the city of London, C. W.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY A. COLTON,

H. LEAVENWORTH, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
St. Catherines, C. W.
1847.

NUMBER THREE

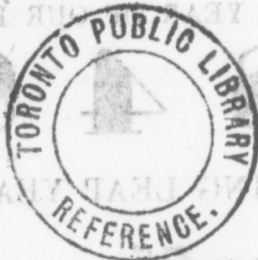
COLTON'S

CANADA REGISTER

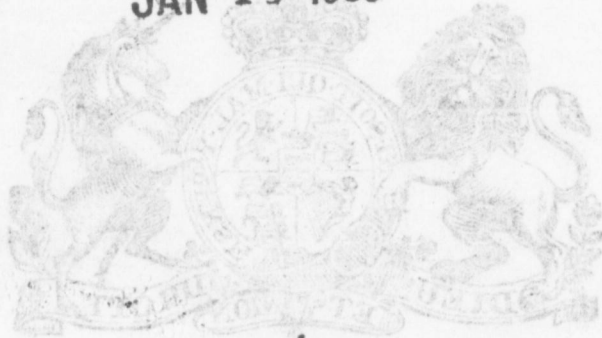
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FARMERS' ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR



JAN 13 1933



AND IN THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

VICTORIA REGINA

THE ELEVENTH YEAR

Calculated for the Meridian of the city of London, G. W.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY A. WATSON

11 LEAVENWORTH ROAD AND JOB PRINTER

St. Catherine's, G. W.

1847

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CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1848.

Domical Letters - - B, A	Solar Cycle - - - - - 9
Lunar Cycle - - - - - 6	Roman Indication - - - 6
Epact - - - - - 25	Julian Period - - - 6561

MOVEABLE FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1848.

Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 20	Rogation Sunday, - May 28
Shrove Sunday, - March 5	Holy Thursday, - June 1
Ash Wednesday, - " 8	Whit Sunday, - " 11
First Sunday in Lent, " 12	Trinity Sunday, - " 18
Easter Sunday, - April 23	Advent Sunday, - Dec. 3

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Aries, ♈ the Head ; Gemini, ♊ the Arms ; Taurus, ♉ the Neck ; Leo, ♌ the Heart ; Cancer, ♋ the Breast ; Libra, ♎ the Reins ; Virgo, ♍ the Bowels ; Sagittarius, ♐ the Thighs ; Scorpio, ♏ the Secrets ; Aquarius, ♒ the Legs ; Capricorn, ♑ the Knees ; Pisces, ♓ the Feet.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

When two planets are in the same degree, they are in Conjunction, marked thus - - - - - ♂

When 60 degrees apart, Sextile - - - - - *

90 - - - - - Quartile - - - - - □

120 - - - - - Trine - - - - - △

180 - - - - - Opposition - - - - - ♂

♈ Dragon's Head, ascending, ♏ Dragon's Tail descending Node.

Apogee—at the present distance from the earth.

Perigee—the least distance from the earth.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, according to Equal or Clock Time.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON, AND TRANSIT OF MERCURY, FOR 1848.

This year there will be four Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon, and a Transit of Mercury.

1st. A partial eclipse of the Sun, March 15th,—invisible at this place. This eclipse will be visible in Greenland and the north-eastern portion of North America.

2d. A total eclipse of the Moon, March 19th,—invisible at this place.

3d. A partial eclipse of the Sun, April 3d,—invisible at this place. This eclipse will be visible only to a part of the Southern Ocean.

4th. A partial eclipse of the Sun, August 28th,—invisible at this place. This eclipse will be visible also to only a small part of the Southern Ocean.

5th. A total eclipse of the Moon, September 12th and 13th,—visible.

Eclipse begins	11h. 32m.	P. M.	Sept. 12th,
Total eclipse begins	0 31	A. M.	“ 13th,
Middle of the eclipse	1 20	“	“ “
Total eclipse ends	2 9	“	“ “
Eclipse ends	3 8	“	“ “

6th. A partial eclipse of the Sun, September 27th,—invisible at this place. This eclipse will be visible in the northern part of Europe and Asia.

7th. A transit of Mercury, November 9th. The Ingress will be visible from the greater portions of Europe and Asia, and the whole of Africa and South America. The Egress, from the western extremity of Europe, the greater part of Africa and North America, and the whole of South America.

SATURN'S RING will be invisible this year on the 22d of April, and will continue thus throughout the remainder of the year, except that it will be visible from the 3d to the 12th September.

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1848.—1st month, JANUARY, begins on Saturday, 31 days.

Moon's Changes.

N. moon 6th, 7h 9m morn. | F. moon 20th, 7h 6m morn.
 First Qr. 13th, 6h 48m morn. | Last Qr. 28th, 7h 0m morn.

m	w	Remarkable Days, &c.	☾	☀	R	S	R	☾
1	satu	Circumcision <i>Clear and cold</i>	☾	7 32	4 35			morn
2	B	Gen Wolf born 1727		7 32	4 36	3	37	
3	mon	Battle of Princeton, 1777	♁	7 32	4 37	4	34	
4	tues	Quarter Sess and District Court		7 32	4 38	5	29	
5	wed	[4 Isaac Newton born 1642	♁	7 32	4 39	6	23	
6	thur	Epiphany <i>More snow and wind</i>		7 32	4 40			sets
7	frid	Common prayer estab 1549		7 32	4 41	6	21	
8	satu	Battle of New Orleans 1815	☾	7 32	4 42	7	27	
9	B	First Sunday after Epiphany		7 32	4 43	8	35	
10	mon	<i>Pleasant—good sleighing</i>	♁	7 32	4 44	9	44	
11	tues	Dr Dwight died 1817		7 31	4 45	10	53	
12	wed	Sir C. Bagot Gov Gen 1842	♁	7 31	4 46			morn
13	thur	<i>Snow rain and sleet</i>		7 31	4 47	0	2	
14	frid	Peace with United States 1784	♁	7 30	4 49	1	11	
15	satu	Code Napoleon 1804		7 30	4 50	2	20	
16	B	2d Sunday after Epiphany	♁	7 29	4 51	3	26	
17	mon	<i>January thaw</i>		7 29	4 52	4	29	
18	tues	Ciudad Rodrigo stormed 1812	☾	7 28	4 53	5	27	
19	wed	James Watt born 1736		7 28	4 55	6	19	
20	thur	U S Independence ack'dge 1783	☾	7 27	4 56			rises
21	frid	Agnes Louis XVI ex 1793		7 26	4 57	6	37	
22	satu	Vincent Battle River Raisin.		7 26	4 58	7	37	
23	B	3d Sunday after Epiphany	♁	7 25	5 0	8	37	
24	mon	<i>Colder and more snow</i>		7 24	5 1	9	36	
25	tues	Sir F. B. Head Lt. Gov. 1836	♁	7 23	5 2	10	33	
26	wed	<i>High winds and snow</i>		7 23	5 3	11	30	
27	thur	Mozart born 1756		7 22	5 5			morn
28	frid	Telegraph in prac in Eng. 1796	♁	7 21	5 6	0	27	
29	satu	Geo III died 1820 <i>More</i>		7 20	5 7	1	23	
30	B	Septuages <i>pleasant again</i>	♁	7 19	5 9	2	20	
31	mon	G Fawkes ex 1606 <i>Very cold</i>		7 18	5 10	3	16	

1848—2d month, FEBRUARY, begins on Tuesday, 29 days.

Moon's Changes.

N moon 4th, 8h 43m even'g. | F moon 18th, 10h 58m eve.
 First Qr. 11th, 2h 57m eve'g. | Last Qr. 27th, 3h 23m morn.

M	W	Remarkable Days. &c.	☉	☽	R	S
1	tues	Hilary Term begins	♄	7 17	5 11	4 10
2	wed	Pur B V Mary <i>Good Sleighing</i>	♃	7 16	5 13	5 2
3	thur	War declared by France 1793		7 15	5 14	5 50
4	frid	John Rogers burnt 1555	♁	7 14	5 15	sets
5	satu	Sir Rob't Peel Born 1788		7 13	5 17	6 19
6	B	Sexagesima <i>Clear and cold</i>	♂	7 11	5 18	7 30
7	mon	<i>Look out for a change of weather</i>		7 10	5 19	8 41
8	tues	Battle of Eylau 1809	♃	7 9	5 21	9 52
9	wed	[10 Queen Victoria mar. 1839		7 8	5 22	11 2
10	thur	Ld Sydenham Gov Gen 1840	♄	7 7	5 23	morn
11	frid	Battle Montmarail 1814		7 5	5 25	0 12
12	satu	Hilary Term ends <i>High winds</i>	♁	7 4	5 26	1 18
13	B	Quinquagesima <i>with snow</i>		7 3	5 27	2 22
14	mon	Collop Monday. <i>Pleasant</i>		7 1	5 28	3 20
15	tues	Shrove Tuesday <i>good sleighing</i>	♃	7 0	5 30	4 13
16	wed	Ash Wednesday <i>More snow</i>		6 58	5 31	5 0
17	thur	Ghent Treaty 1815 <i>with high</i>	♃	6 57	5 32	5 42
18	frid	Luther died 1546 <i>winds.</i>		6 56	5 34	6 19
19	satu	Dardanelles forced 1807	♃	6 54	5 35	rises
20	B	Septuagesima Sunday		6 53	5 36	7 24
21	mon	<i>More pleasant again</i>		6 51	5 37	8 22
22	tues	Washington born 1732	♁	6 50	5 39	9 19
23	wed	Sir J. Reynolds 1792		6 48	5 40	10 16
24	thur	St Matthias <i>Rather squally</i>	♃	6 47	5 41	11 12
25	frid	Dr Buchanan died 1805		6 45	5 42	morn
26	satu	Bonaparte left Elba 1815		6 44	5 44	0 8
27	B	Battle Orthes 1014	♄	6 42	5 45	1 4
28	mon	<i>Fixing for a thaw but</i>		6 40	5 46	1 57
29	tues	<i>postively no go</i>	♃	6 39	5 47	2 49

Venus will be morning star until July 16, then evening star the rest of the year.

1848.

N moon
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1	we					
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20	no					
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27	m					
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29	w					
30	h					
31	fr					

1848.—3d month MARCH, begins on Wednesday, 31 days.

Moon's Changes.

N moon 5th, 8h 18m morn'g | F moon 19th, 11h 12m eve.
 First Qr 11th 11h 42m eve. | Last Qr. 27th, 8h 20m eve.

M	w	Remarkable days, &c.,	☾R	☽S	R☽S
1	wed	St David <i>Weather very</i>	6	37	5 49 3 39
2	thu	St Chad <i>variable for several</i>	☾	6 35	5 50 4 24
3	frid	Bat Point-au-Pelee 1838 <i>days</i>	6	34	5 51 5 7
4	satu	First American Congress 1789	☾	6 32	5 52 5 47
5	A	Corregio died 1534 <i>More</i>	6	31	5 53 sets
6	non	District Court Term begins	6	29	5 55 7 32
7	tues	Battle of Borossa 1811 <i>pleasant</i>	☽	6 27	5 56 8 46
8	wed	Bible Soc first constituted 1804	6	26	5 57 9 58
9	thu	Battle of Laon 1814	☽	6 34	5 58 11 8
10	frid	Botany Bay discovered 1787	6	22	5 59 morn
11	satu	Dist Court Term ends <i>Look</i>	☽	6 20	6 1 0 14
12	A	[11 Tasso born 1544 <i>for</i>	6	19	6 2 1 15
13	mon	Priestly born 1733 <i>high winds</i>	6	17	6 3 2 10
14	tues	<i>with rain. Rather muddy</i>	☽	6 1	6 4 2 59
15	wed	[16 Boileau born 1635	6	13	6 5 3 41
16	thu	Gustavius of Sweden massacred	☽	6 12	6 6 4 19
17	frid	St Patick <i>Cold sour weather</i>	6	10	6 8 4 53
18	satu	Sterne died 1768 <i>Winds high</i>	☾	6 8	6 9 5 24
19	A	C LeBrun born 1739	6	7	6 10 rises
20	non	Newton died 1727 <i>Very blus.</i>	6	5	6 11 7 11
21	tues	[22 J Edwards d 1758 <i>tering.</i>	☽	6 3	6 12 8 8
22	wed	Goeth died 1832 <i>Storm abates</i>	6	1	6 13 9 4
23	thu	Sir G Arthur Lieut Gov 1838	☾	6 0	6 14 10 0
24	frid	Queen Elizabeth died 1603	5	58	6 16 10 55
25	satu	Annunciation B V Mary	5	56	6 17 11 49
26	A	Palm Sunday <i>Fixing for rain</i>	☽	5 54	6 18 morn
27	mon	Peace of Amiens 1802	5	53	6 19 0 41
28	tues	<i>Snow rain and hail</i>	☽	5 51	6 20 1 30
29	wed	Sir R Abercrombie died 1801	5	49	6 21 2 16
30	thu	<i>More pleasant again</i>	5	47	6 22 2 59
31	frid	Lord Metcalfe G G 1843	☾	5 46	6 23 3 39

1848.—4th month, APRIL begins on Saturday, 30 days.

Moon's Changes.

N moon 3d, 6h 2m evening. | F moon 13th, 9h 32m morn.
 First Qr. 10th, 9h 51m morn. | Last Qr. 26th, 9h 21m morn.

M	W	Remarkable days, &c.	☾R	☽S	R☽S
1	satu	<i>Cold and rainy.</i>	☾	5 44	6 24 4 17
2	A	U S Mint established 1792		5 42	6 26 4 54
3	mon	Bonaparte dethroned 1814	☿	5 40	6 27 sets
4	tues	Prest Harrison died 1841		5 39	6 28 7 34
5	wed	Gen Sale's victory 1842	♃	5 37	6 29 8 48
6	thur	<i>More pleasant.</i>		5 35	6 30 9 59
7	frid	Francis Xavier born 1506	☐	5 34	6 31 11 5
8	satu	Lord Bacon died 1626		5 32	6 32 morn
9	A	<i>Occasional show.</i>	♄	5 30	6 33 0 4
10	mon	Grotius born 1583		5 29	6 35 0 56
11	tues	Niag and Midland Assizes begin	♁	5 27	6 36 1 41
12	wed	<i>Cold and stormy</i>		5 25	6 37 2 21
13	thur	Handel died 1759 <i>Snow</i>		5 24	6 38 2 56
14	frid	Catholic Emancipation 1829	♃	5 22	6 39 3 27
15	satu	[16 Shakspeare born 1564		5 20	6 40 3 57
16	A	Buñon died 1788 <i>More pleas'</i>	♄	5 19	6 41 4 25
17	mon	Franklin died 1790		5 17	6 42 4 54
18	tues	<i>Showers. Fair. Rain</i>	♁	5 16	6 43 rises
19	wed	Lord Byron died 1824		5 14	6 45 7 54
20	thur	Johnstown Assizes begin		5 13	6 46 8 50
21	frid	Good Friday <i>Pleasant again</i>	♃	5 11	6 47 9 44
22	satu	[23 Shakspeare died 1616		5 10	6 48 10 37
23	A	Easter Sunday <i>Showery</i>		5 8	6 49 11 26
24	mon	Cromwell born 1589	♃	5 7	6 50 morn
25	tues	Sir G. Murray L G 1815		5 5	6 51 0 12
26	wed	Gore and Eastern Assizes begin	♁	5 4	6 52 0 55
27	thu	Bruce the traveller died 1794		5 2	6 53 1 35
28	frid	<i>Some flurries of snow</i>	☾	5 1	6 55 2 12
29	satu	Bishop Cooper died 1594		4 59	6 56 2 48
30	A	Low Sunday <i>More pleasant</i>	☿	4 58	6 57 3 24

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23 rises
25 7 54
26 8 50
27 9 44
28 10 37
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30 morn
31 0 12
32 0 55
33 1 35
35 2 12
36 2 48
37 3 24

1848.—5th month, MAY, begins on Monday, hath 31 days

Moon's Changes.

N. moon 3d, 2h 16m morning. | F moon 18th, 1h 43m morn.
Fiast Qr 9th, 9h 58m evening. | Last Qr. 25th, 6h 48m eve.

M | W | Remarkable days, &c., | ☉ R | ☽ S | R | S

1 mon	Philip Ja's Wellington born 1769	☿	4 57	6 58	4 1
2 tues	Western Assizes begin	♄	4 55	6 59	4 3
3 wed	Dalhousie Assizes begin		4 54	7 0	sets
4 thur	[5 Bonaparte died 1821	☐	4 53	7 1	8 4
5 frid	Seringapatam stormed 1799		4 51	7 2	9 5
6 satu	Suckling died 1641 <i>Showery</i>	☽	4 50	7 3	10 4
7 A	2d Sunday after Easter		4 49	7 4	11 3
8 mon	Brock Assizes begin <i>Pleasant</i>		4 48	7 5	morn
9 tues	District Councils sit. Barthurst	♃	4 47	7 6	0 2
10 wed	[and Home Assizes begin		4 45	7 7	0 5
11 thur	London Assizes begin <i>Rain</i>	♁	4 44	7 8	1 3
12 frid	Talbot Assizes begin.		4 43	7 10	2 0
13 satu	<i>Very changeable weather</i>	♊	4 42	7 11	2 2
14 A	Vaccination discovered 1796		4 41	7 12	2 5
15 mon	<i>Cool and showery</i>		4 40	7 13	3 2
16 tues	Battle of Albuera 1811	♈	4 39	7 14	3 5
17 wed	John Jay died 1829		4 38	7 15	rises
18 thur	Napoleon decl'd Emperor 1814	♁	4 37	7 16	7 4
19 frid	Sir C Bagot died 1843		4 36	7 17	8 3
20 satu	Columbus died 1506 <i>Warm and</i>		4 35	7 18	9 2
21 A	<i>fine growing season</i>	♋	4 35	7 18	10 1
22 mon	Battle of Aspern 1809		4 34	7 19	10 5
23 tues	[24 Queen Victoria born 1819	♌	4 33	7 20	11 3
24 wed	Wel and Victoria Assizes begin		4 32	7 21	morn
25 thur	Irish Rebellion 1798 <i>More rain</i>		4 32	7 22	0 1
26 frid	Calvin died 1564	♁	4 31	7 23	0 4
27 satu	Fort George taken 1814	♈	4 30	7 24	1 2
28 A	Great fire at Quebec 1845	☿	4 30	7 25	1 5
29 mon	William Pitt born 1759		4 29	7 26	2 3
30 tues	<i>Fine pleasant weather</i>	♄	4 29	7 26	3 1
31 wed	<i>if it don't rain</i>		4 28	7 27	3 5

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1848—6th month JUNE, begins on Thursday, hath 30 days.

Moon's Changes.

N moon 1st 9h 41m morning. | Last Qr. 24th, 1h 28m morn.
 First Qr 8th, 0h 17m even'g. | N moon 30th, 5h 20m even.
 F moon 16th, 3h 59m even'g.

M	w	Remarkable Days, &c.	☾	R	☽	S	R	☽	S
1	thur	Lord Howe's victory 1794	☾	4	27	7	28	sets	
2	frid	[1 Holy Thursday <i>Warm and</i>		4	27	7	29	8	32
3	satu	Dr Hutton born 1726 <i>pleasant</i>	☽	4	27	7	29	9	27
4	A	King of Hanover born 1771		4	26	7	30	10	15
5	mon	Distrct Court Term begins	☾	4	26	7	31	10	55
6	tues	Newcastle Assizes begin		4	26	7	31	11	31
7	wed	Belleisle taken 1761	☾	4	25	7	32	morn	
8	thur	The Black Prince died 1376		4	25	7	33	0	3
9	frid	<i>Showers with some thunder</i>	☽	4	25	7	33	0	32
10	satu	Dolland born 1706 & lightning		4	25	7	34	1	1
11	A	Whit Sunday		4	25	7	34	i	29
12	mon	Easter Term begins	☾	4	24	7	35	1	59
13	tues	Lord Bridport's victory 1775		4	24	7	35	2	30
14	wed	Battle of Marengo 1800 .	☽	4	24	7	36	3	4
15	thur	<i>Beutiful weather</i>		4	24	7	36	3	42
16	frid	Battle of Ligny 1815		4	24	7	36	rises	
17	satu	[18 Battle of Waterloo 1815	☽	4	24	7	37	8	10
18	A	Trinity Sunday <i>Showers</i>		4	25	7	37	8	56
19	mon	Bar de Rottenburgh Pre't 1813		4	25	7	37	9	37
20	tues	Queen Victoria's accession 1837	☽	4	25	7	38	10	16
21	wed	Battle of Vittoria 1813		4	25	7	38	10	52
22	thur	[21 Bat Vinegar Hill 1798	☽	4	25	7	38	11	25
23	frid	<i>Warm and pleasant</i>		4	26	7	38	11	59
24	satu	St John Baptist	☽	4	26	7	38	morn	
25	A	[26 Geo IV died 1830		4	26	7	38	0	33
26	mon	Battle of Fleurus 1794	☽	4	26	7	38	1	16
27	ues	[26 Hampton stormed 1814		4	27	7	38	1	49
28	wed	2d great fire at Quebec 1845	☽	4	27	7	38	2	35
29	hu	St Peter <i>Thunder showers</i>		4	28	7	38	3	25
30	frid	Sir P Maitland Lt Gov 1820	☽	4	28	7	38	sets	

1848.

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1848.—7th month, JULY, begins on Saturday, hath 31 days.

Moon's Changes.

First Qr. 8th, 4h 31m morn. | Last Qr 23d, 6h 29m morn.
F moon 16th, 4h 21m morn. | N moon 30th, 2h 26m morn.

M	W	Remarkable Days, &c.,	☉	R	☽	S	R	O	S
1	satu	Sir F P Robinson Lt Gov 1815	☉	4	29	7	38	8	5
2	A	[Gen Hull in Canada 1812	☽	4	29	7	38	7	50
3	mon	Quebec founded 1608 <i>Very</i>		4	30	7	38	9	59
4	tues	Quarter Sess and Dist Courts		4	30	7	38	10	3
5	wed	<i>warm and sultry</i>	☿	4	31	7	37	10	34
6	thur	Battle of Maida 1806		4	32	7	37	11	3
7	frid	Col Simcoe Lt Gov 1762	☽	4	32	7	37	11	32
8	satu	<i>Frequent thunder showers</i>		4	33	7	36	morn	
9	A	Edmund Burke died 1797		4	34	7	36	0	1
10	mon	Columbus born 1447	♃	4	34	7	35	0	31
11	tues	<i>Warm and pleasant</i>		4	35	7	35	1	4
12	wed	Alex'r Hamilton died 1804	♄	4	36	7	34	1	40
13	thur	Napoleon surrendered 1815		4	37	7	34	2	21
14	frid	Mrs Siddons born 1755	♁	4	37	7	33	3	7
15	satu	St Swithen <i>Rather dry and</i>		4	38	7	33	3	59
16	A	Detroit surrendered 1812 <i>hot</i>		4	39	7	32	rises	
17	mon	Mackinaw taken 1812	♁	4	40	7	31	8	17
18	tues	<i>Uncomfortably hot</i>		4	41	7	31	8	54
19	wed	Great fire in New York 1845	♃	4	41	7	30	9	29
20	thur	<i>Fixing for thunder</i>		4	42	7	29	10	3
21	frid	Hon P Russell President 1796	♁	4	43	7	28	10	37
22	satu	Battle of Salamanca 1812		4	44	7	27	11	12
23	A	Gibraltar taken 1704	♁	4	45	7	27	11	50
24	mon	Trinity Term begins		4	46	7	26	morn	
25	tues	St James <i>Thunder & lightning</i>		4	47	7	25	0	31
26	wed	[25 Bat of Lundy's Lane 1814	♁	4	48	7	24	1	18
27	thur	French Revolution 1830		4	49	7	23	2	11
28	frid	<i>Cooler after the shower</i>	♁	4	50	7	22	3	9
29	satu	Robespierre executed 1794		4	51	7	21	4	10
30	A	Capt Cook's first voyage 1768	☽	4	52	7	20	sets	
31	mon	St Sebastian stormed 1813		4	53	7	18	8	0

1848—8th month, AUGUST, begins on Tuesday, 31 days.

Moon's Changes.

First Qr. 6th, 10h 2m eve'g. | Last Qr. 21st, 11h 9m morn.
 F moon 14th, 3h 17m eve'g. | N moon 28th, 2h 2m morn.

M	W	Remarkable days, &c.	☉	R	☽	S	R	☽
1	tues	Battle of the Nile 1798 <i>Hot</i>	♊	4	54	7	17	8 33
2	wed	Napoleon First Consul 1802		1	55	7	16	9 4
3	thur	First voyage of Columbus 1540	♋	4	56	7	15	9 33
4	frid	<i>Lolling hot</i>		4	57	7	14	10 2
5	satu	Battle of Brownstown 1812		4	58	7	13	10 32
6	A	<i>Look out for thunder</i>	♌	4	59	7	11	11 4
7	mon	<i>and chain lightning</i>		5	0	7	10	11 38
8	tues	Louis Phillippe King 1830	♍	5	1	7	9	morn
9	wed	[8 Canning died 1827		5	2	7	7	0 17
10	thur	<i>Tremendous hot weather</i>		5	3	7	6	1 0
11	frid	Battle Lake Champlain 1814	♎	5	4	7	5	1 49
12	satu	Geo IV born 1762 <i>Fair</i>		5	5	7	3	2 43
13	A	Queen Adelaid born 1792	♏	5	6	7	2	3 43
14	mon	[13 Sir P Maitland Lt G 1818		5	7	7	1	rises
15	tues	Napoleon born 1769 <i>Continues</i>	♐	5	8	6	59	7 29
16	wed	<i>very hot & sultry.</i>		5	10	6	58	8 4
17	thur	Gen Hunter Lt Governor 1799.		5	11	6	56	8 39
18	frid	[17 Fred'k the Great d 1786.	♑	5	12	6	55	9 14
19	satu	Royal George sunk 1782		5	13	6	53	9 51
20	A	Treaty of Washington 1842	♒	5	14	6	52	10 32
21	mon	Battle of Vimiero 1808		5	15	6	50	11 17
22	tues	<i>Heavy thunder showers</i>	♓	5	16	6	49	morn
23	wed	[Bat of Bladensburg 1814		5	17	6	47	0 6
24	thur	St Bartholomew	♈	5	18	6	45	1 1
25	frid	F Gore Esq Lt Gov 1806		5	19	6	44	2 0
26	satu	Prince Albert born 1719	♉	5	20	6	42	3 2
27	A	Battle of Long Island 1776		5	21	6	41	4 5
28	mon	St Augustine <i>More comfortable</i>	♊	5	22	6	39	sets
29	tues	St John Baptist beheaded		5	23	6	37	7 4
30	wed	Paley born 1743 <i>Fine weather</i>		5	24	6	36	7 33
31	thur	John Bunyan died 1688	♋	5	25	6	34	8 3

31 days.

m morn.
m morn.

S | R | S

7 8 33
6 9 4
5 9 33
4 10 2
3 10 32
1 11 4
0 11 38
9 morn
7 0 17
6 1 0
5 1 49
3 2 43
2 3 43
1 rises
59 7 29
58 8 4
56 8 39
55 9 14
53 9 51
52 10 32
50 11 17
49 morn
47 0 6
45 1 1
44 2 0
42 3 2
41 4 5
39 sets
37 7 4
36 7 33
34 8 3

1848—9th month, SEPTEMBER, begins on Friday, 30 days.

Moon's Changes.

First Qr 5th, 3h 44m even'g. | Last Qr 19th, 4h 59m eve'g.
F moon 13th, 1h 19m morn. | N moon 27th, 6h 36m morn.

M	W	Remarkable days. &c.	R	S	R	S
1	frid	<i>Pleasant ank cool</i>	5	26	6	32
2	satu	Danish fleet surrendered 1807	∩	5	28	6
3	A	Sir E Cook died 1633 <i>Warm</i>	5	29	6	29
4	mon	Hudson river discovered 1609	5	30	6	27
5	tues	The Boxer captured 1814	↑	5	31	6
6	wed	<i>Weather continues fine</i>	5	32	6	24
7	thu	Battle of Borodino 1812	∞	5	33	6
8	frid	Nativity B V Mary	5	34	6	20
9	satu	Battle of Flodden 1513	5	35	6	19
10	A	Battle of Lake Erie 1813	∞	5	36	6
11	mo	Niagara & West'n Assizes begin	5	37	6	15
12	tue	<i>Rather stormy & cool</i>	✕	5	38	6
13	wed	Charles James Fox died 1806	5	39	6	12
14	thu	[15 Moscow burnt 1812	∞	5	40	6
15	frid	Malta taken 1800-	5	41	6	8
16	satu	Surrender of Cornwallis 1781	∞	5	42	6
17	A	Washington retired 1796	5	43	6	5
18	m n	Isle of France surrendered 1809	□	5	44	6
19	tues	London Assizes begin	5	45	6	1
20	wed	<i>High winds and rain</i>	∞	5	47	5
21	thur	St Matthew <i>Storm rages</i>	5	48	5	57
22	frid	Midland Assizes begin	∞	5	49	5
23	satu	Battle of Assaye 1803	5	50	5	54
24	A	<i>Begins to slacken some</i>	5	51	5	52
25	mon	F Gore Esq Lt Gov 1815	∩	5	52	5
26	tues	Gore Assizes begin	5	53	5	48
27	wed	Lord Nelson born 1758	∞	5	54	5
28	thur	<i>Quite pleasant again.</i>	5	55	5	45
29	frid	St Michaelmas day <i>Very fair</i>	∩	5	56	5
30	satu	Gen Brock President 1808	5	58	5	41

1848—10th month, OCTOBER, begins on Sunday, 31 days.

Moon's Changes.

First Qr 2d, 9h 2m morning. | Last Qr 19th, 1h 29m morn.
 F moon 12th 10h 57m morn. | N moon 26th, 9h 47m eve'g.

M	W	Remarkable Days. &c.	☉	☽	R	☾			
1	A	Chusan captured 1841	5	59	5	40	8	11	
2	mon	Jamestown Assizes begin	†	6	0	5	38	8	50
3	tues	[2 Andre Executed 1780		6	1	5	36	9	33
4	wed	Prince Edward Assizes begin		6	2	5	34	10	21
5	thu	Home Assizes begin	∞	6	3	5	33	11	13
6	frid	[6 Battle of the Thames 1813		6	4	5	31	morn	
7	satu	<i>Rainy and cold</i>	∞	6	5	5	29	0	11
8	A	<i>with considerable wind</i>		6	7	5	28	1	13
9	mon	Victoria & Eat'n Assizes begin	∞	6	8	5	26	2	19
10	tues	[9 Battle of Savannah 1779		6	9	5	24	3	27
11	wed	<i>Pleasant again</i>	∞	6	10	5	23	4	39
12	thur	<i>for a season</i>		6	11	5	21	rises	
13	frid	Gen Brock killed 1812	∞	6	12	5	19	6	23
14	satu	Battle of Jena		6	14	5	18	7	7
15	A	Joachim Murat shot <i>Frosty</i>	□	6	15	5	16	7	56
16	mon	Newcastle & Ottawa A begin		6	16	5	15	8	50
17	tues	[16 Marie Antoinette ex 1793	∞	6	17	5	13	9	48
18	wed	Battle of Leipsic 1813		6	18	5	11	10	48
19	thur	Simcoe Assizes begin		6	19	5	10	11	51
20	frid	Dalhousie Assizes begin	∞	6	21	5	8	morn	
21	satu	Battle of Trafalgar 1805		6	22	5	7	0	52
22	A	<i>High winds and cold</i>	∞	6	23	5	5	1	54
23	mon	Colborn Assizes begin. District		6	24	5	4	2	54
24	tues	[Court Term begin	∞	6	26	5	2	3	53
25	wed	Macedonian captured 1812		6	27	5	1	4	51
26	thur	Barthurst Assizes begin	∞	6	28	4	59	sets	
27	frid	Raleigh beheaded 1618		6	29	4	58	5	36
28	satu	Simon and Jude		6	31	4	57	6	10
29	A	Battle of Fort Erie 1812	†	6	32	4	55	6	48
30	mon	John Adams born 1735		6	33	4	54	7	29
31	tues	<i>Rather bad weather</i>		6	34	4	53	8	15

31 days.

m morn.
n eve'g.

S | R ☉

0 8 11
8 8 50
6 9 33
4 10 21
3 11 13
1 morn
9 0 11
8 1 13
6 2 19
4 3 27
3 4 39
1 rises
9 6 23
8 7 7
6 7 56
5 8 50
3 9 48
1 10 48
0 11 51
8 morn
7 0 52
5 1 54
4 2 54
2 3 53
1 4 51
9 sets
8 5 36
7 6 10
5 6 48
4 7 29
3 8 15

1848—11th mo., NOVEMBER, begins Wednesday, 30 days

Moon's Changes.

First Qr 4th, 1h 4m morn'g. | Last Qr 17th, 1h, 48m eve'g.
F moon 10th, 8h 36m eve'g. | N moon 25th, 4h 31m eve'g.

M	W	Remarkable Days, &c.	☉	R	☉	S	R	☉	S
1	wed	All Saints day <i>More pleasant</i>	☽	6	36	4	51	9	5
2	thur	Lower Canada Insurance 1838		6	37	4	50	10	0
3	frid	St Winnifred <i>Windy</i>	☼	6	38	4	49	10	58
4	satu	Erie Canal celebration 1825		6	39	4	48	12	0
5	A	Gunpowder plot 1605		6	41	4	46	morn	
6	mon	Michaelmas Term begins	☿	6	42	4	45	1	6
7	tues	Battle of Tippecanoe 1811		6	43	4	44	2	14
8	wed	Milton Died 1674	♃	6	45	4	43	3	24
9	thur	Battle of the Neville 1813		6	46	4	42	4	37
10	frid	[9 Prince of Wales born 1841	♄	6	47	4	41	rises	
11	satu	Battle of Williamsburg 1813		6	48	4	40	5	42
12	A	Leibnits died 1716	☐	6	50	4	39	6	34
13	mon	<i>Rather pleasant</i>		6	51	4	38	7	33
14	tues	<i>for this season of the year</i>	♁	6	52	4	37	8	35
15	wed	Cowper born 1731		6	53	4	36	9	39
16	thur	<i>Wind rain and snow</i>	♂	6	55	4	35	10	43
17	frid	Battle of Chrysler's Farm 1813		6	56	4	34	11	46
18	satu	Rubens born 1577 <i>Fair</i>	♆	6	57	4	33	morn	
19	A	Jay's Treaty 1794		6	58	4	33	0	47
20	mon	Cape of Good Hope douled 1497	♁	7	0	4	32	1	47
21	tues	Princes Royal born 1840		7	1	4	31	2	45
22	wed	St Cecilia <i>and quite pleasant</i>		7	2	4	30	3	42
22	thur	Lieut Wier Murdered 1837	♃	7	3	4	30	4	40
24	frid	Peace with U S 1814 <i>Windy</i>	-	7	4	4	29	5	37
25	satu	New York evacuated 1783		7	6	4	29	sets	
26	A	Dr Watts died 1748 <i>Cold</i>	♄	7	7	4	28	5	27
27	mon	Lord Littleton died 1779		7	8	4	28	6	11
28	tues	Gen Smyth's repulse 1812	♁	7	9	4	27	7	0
29	wed	Goldsmith born 1731		7	10	4	27	7	53
30	thur	St Audrew <i>Some snow</i>	♁	7	11	4	27	8	50

1848—12th month, DECEMBER, begins on Friday, 31 days.

Moon's Changes.

First Qr 4th, 3h 7m evening. | Last Qr 17th, 6h 14m morn.
 F moon 10th 6h 45m morn'g. | N moon 25th, 11h 23m morn.

M	W	Remarkable Days, &c.,	☾	☽	☾☽
1	frid	Battle of Austerlitz 1805	7	12	4 26 9 50
2	satu	Bonaparte crowned 1804	7	14	4 26 10 52
3	A	Battle of Hohenlinden 1800	☿	7	15 4 26 11 57
4	mon	District Court Term begins		7	16 4 26 morn
5	tues	Ney shot 1815	♃	7	17 4 25 1 4
6	wed	<i>More pleasant again</i>		7	18 4 25 2 13
7	thur	Gallows Hill races 1837	♄	7	19 4 25 3 24
8	frid	[9 Battle of the Nile 1813		7	19 4 25 4 38
9	satu	Milton born 1608 <i>Sour</i>	☐	7	20 4 25 5 51
10	A	Louis XVI tried 1792		7	21 4 25 rises
11	mon	Landing at Plymouth 1620	♁	7	22 4 25 6 13
12	tues	Niagara burnt 1813		7	23 4 25 7 19
13	wed	Sir G Drummond Lt Gov 1813	♂	7	24 4 26 8 26
14	thur	Washington died 1799		7	25 4 26 9 31
15	frid	St Eustacha destroyed 1837	♆	7	25 4 26 10 35
16	satu	Great Fire in New York 1835		7	26 4 26 11 37
17	A	<i>Quite considerable weather</i>	♁	7	27 4 27 morn
18	mon	Fort Niagara taken 1813		7	27 4 27 0 37
19	tues	<i>Weather changeable</i>		7	28 4 27 1 35
20	wed	Gray born 1715 <i>High winds</i>	♇	7	28 4 28 2 33
21	thur	St Thomas		7	29 4 28 3 30
22	frid	Pilgrims landed at Plymouth		7	29 4 29 4 26
23	satu	Newton born 1640 <i>Clear &</i>	♁	7	30 4 29 5 21
24	A	Treaty of Ghent <i>cold</i>		7	30 4 30 6 14
25	mon	Christmas day	♁	7	31 4 31 sets
26	tues	St Stephen <i>Snow and sleet</i>		7	31 4 31 5 48
27	wed	St John <i>Winds high</i>		7	31 4 32 6 44
28	thur	Innocents. Java captured 1812		7	32 4 33 7 44
29	frid	[28 Buffalo burnt 1813		7	32 4 34 8 45
30	satu	<i>More pleasant</i>	☿	7	32 4 34 9 48
31	A	St Silvester <i>Snow.</i>		7	32 4 35 10 58

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TABLE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS,

To be levied in Canada, from 5th January 1848. (In lieu of all other Duties heretofore imposed, both Imperial and Colonial.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

ARTICLES.		Duty Currency.
		£ s. d.
ANIMALS, viz.		
Cows & heifers, ea.	1	2 6
Calves, each,		5 0
Goats, each,		2 6
Horses, mares, gelds,		
Stings, colts, fillies,		
foals, each,	1	15 0
Kids, each,		2 6
Lambs, each,	1	1 0
Oxen, bulls, steers,		
each,	1	15 0
Pigs, (sucking,) ea.		6
Swine & hogs, ea.		5 0
Sheep, each,		2 0
CANDLES, wax, lb		
Sperm, lb		0 3
Tallow, lb		0 3
All other kinds, lb		0 2
CHOCOLATE, lb		
Cocoa, lb		0 1/2
COFFEE, green, lb		
Roasted, lb		0 1 1/2
Ground, lb		0 4
CORN BROOMS, doz		
FISH, salted or dried,		
per 112 lbs		2 6
Pickled, bbl		5 0
FLOUR, bbl 196 lbs		
		3 0

ARTICLES.		Duty Currency.
		£ s. d.
FRUIT, viz:		
Almonds, lb		0 1 1/2
Apples, bush		0 6
Do dried, bush		1 0
Currants, lb		0 1
Figs, lb		0 1
Nuts, all kinds, lb		0 1
Peaches and pairs, bush		1 0
Prunes, lb		1 1 1/2
Quinces, bush		1 0
RAISINS, in boxes, Mus-		
catel, bloom, bun,		
(the lb)		0 1
Do otherwise, lb		0 1
GLASS, Window and		
common German		
sheet, per box of		
50 feet,		1 3
GRAIN, viz:		
Wheat, quarter,		3 0
Barley, "described,"		3 0
Buckwheat, bere and		
bigg, qr		3 0
Maize, or Ind. corn		
qr 480 lbs		3 0
Oats, qr		2 0
Rye, beans, and peas,		3 0
Meal of the above		

31 days.
 m morn.
 m morn.
 s | r | o | s
 26 9 50
 26 10 52
 26 11 57
 26 morn
 25 1 4
 25 2 13
 25 3 24
 25 4 38
 25 5 51
 25 rises
 25 6 13
 25 7 19
 26 8 26
 26 9 31
 26 10 35
 26 11 37
 27 morn
 27 0 37
 27 1 35
 28 2 33
 28 3 30
 29 4 26
 29 5 21
 30 6 14
 31 sets
 31 5 48
 32 6 44
 33 7 44
 34 8 45
 34 9 48
 35 10 53

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS—Continued.

grains and of wht		doz	2 6
not bolted, 196 lbs	2 0	Children's boots and	
Bran or shorts, 112 lbs	0 3	shoes over three	
Hops, lb	0 3	inches in length,	
HONEY, lb	0 1	doz	2 6
INDIA RUBBER, boots		Infant shoes, under	
and shoes, pair	0 7½	three inches in	
LEATHER, viz:		length, doz	1 6
Goat skins, tanned,		Mens' boots pair,	2 0
tawed, or in any		Mens' shoes, pair,	7½
way dressed, doz	5 0	Boys' boots under	
Lamb or sheep skins		eight inches in	
tanned, tawed, or		length, pair,	1 0
in any way dress-		Boys' shoes under	
ed, doz	2 6	eight inches in	
Calf skins, tanned,		length, pair,	0 4
tawed, or in any		LIQUIDS, not spiritous:	
waw dressed, lb	0 4	Ale and beer in cks,	
Kip skins, lb	0 2	gallon,	0 4
Harness leather, lb	0 1½	Do. do, in bottles,	
Upper leather, lb	0 1½	doz	1 3
Sole leather, lb	0 2	Cider and Perry, gall	0 1½
Leather, cut into		Vinegar, gallon,	0 3
shapes, lb	0 4	MACCARONI and VER-	
Patent or glazed lea-		MICELLI, lb	0 1½
ther, lb	0 4	MOLASSES and TREA-	
All leather not above		CLE. cwt,	4 0
described,	0 1½	OILS, viz:	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES:		Olive, in cks, gallon,	0 5
Women's boots and		Do, in jars, or	
shoes, doz	6 6	bottles, gallon,	1 3
Girl's Boots and		Lard gallon,	0 5
shoes, under 7 in-		Linseed, gallon,	0 2½
ches in length, in-		Sperm oil,	0 6
cluding all kinds,		Other oil from crea-	

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DUTIES OF CUSTOMS—Continued.

2 6	tures living in the sea,	0 1	gallon,	3 0
and			SALT, from Mines,	
ree			known as rock	
gth,	PAPER, &c., viz:		salt, and salt made	
2 6	Coarse or wrapping,	2 9	from sea water,	
	cwt,		ton,	1 6
nder	Printing, cwt,	5 0	SALT, viz:	
in	Writing, cwt,	10 0	Coarse, made from	
1 6	Tissue, lb,	0 1½	salt springs, bush,	0 2
2 0	Music, lb,	0 1½	Fine, or basket, or	
7½	Marble or glazed, lb,	0 1½	stoved, 2d. per	
nder	Drawing, lb,	0 1½	bushel, and 5 per	
in	Pasteboard and card,		cent advalorem.	
1 0	cwt,	4 0	SPICES, viz:	
nder	Bristol, or drawing,		Cassia, lb,	0 2½
in	boards, lb,	0 1½	Cinnamon, lb,	0 2½
0 4	Milled, or trunk ma-		Cloves, lb,	0 2½
ous:	kers' boards, cwt,	3 0	Nutmegs, lb,	0 5
cks,	PLAYING CARDS, pack,	0 3	Pimento, lb,	0 1
0 4	POTATOES, bushel,	0 3	Pepper, lb,	0 1
ttles,	PROVISIONS, viz:		Ginger, lb,	1 0
1 3	Butter, cwt,	7 6	Allspice, lb,	1 0
y, gall	Cheese, cwt,	5 0	Mace, lb,	0 4
0 3	Bacon and hams, cwt,	6 0	SPIRITS, except rum,	
VER-	Salted, cwt,	6 0	as of proof, the	
0 1½	Pickled, cwt,	6 0	old wine gallon,	2 0
REA-	Fresh, cwt,	4 0	Sweetened or mixed,	
4 0	RUM, for every gallon		including bitters,	
gallon,	(of old wine mea-		gallon,	3 0
s, or	sure) proof by		SUGAR, refined or can-	
n,	Sykes' Hydrom-		dy, cwt,	1 7 6
0 5	eter, all Spirits		Muscovado, cwt,	15 3
n,	above that strength		Clayd, per cwt, (to-	
0 2½	to be reduced to		gether with £10	
0 6	equivalent of proof	1 3	for every. £100	
crea-	Sweetened or mixed,			

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS—Continued.

value,) 15 3	Barrel, do do 4 0
Bastard, per cwt,(and	Deals,pine, per Que-
£10 for every	bec standard hun-
£100 value,) 12 0	dred, 15 0
In which are pre-	Spruce, do do 7 6
serves, cwt, 1 6 6	Handspikes, doz, 0 3
SUCCADES, including	Oars, pair, 0 3
confectionary, 20	Planks, board, and
per cent ;—and	all kinks of sawed
on the lb, 0 2	lumber not herein
SYRUPS, except spirits,	charged with duty,
gallon, 1 0	per thousand su-
TEA, lb, 0 2½	perificial ft, inch
TOBACCO, viz:	thick, and so in
Unmanufactured,lb, 0 1½	proportion for any
Manufactured, lb, 0 2	greater thickness, 7 6
Snuff, lb, 0 6	Pine, white, and in
Segars, lb, 3 0	proportion for any
WINE, (in addition to	smaller quantity
10 per cent on	thereof, per one
value, including	thousand cubic ft, 1 5 6
cask and bottles,) 1 0	Oak, per one thou-
gallon, 1 0	sand cubic ft, 2 15 0
WOOD, staves, standard,	Birch, per one thou-
or measurement,	sand cubic ft, 2 10 0
per mille, 1 5 0	Ash, elm, tamarac,
Puncheon or West	or haematac, and
Indian, viz:	other woods not
White oak, per stan-	herein charged
dard mille, 10 6	with duty, per
Red oak, do do 7 6	one thousand cu-
Ash, do do 4 0	bic feet, 1 5 0

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AD VALOREM DUTIES.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £1 on every £100 of the value thereof:

Ashes, bark, burr stones, unwrought; berries, nuts, vegetables and woods used in dyeing; coals, coke, and cinders; cotton wool and cotton yarn, drugs used *solely* for dyeing; flower roots, grease and scraps, hides, hardwood for furniture, unmanufactured; hay; hemp, flax, and tow, undressed; indigo, iron—bar, rod and nail, boiler plates, pig, rail road bars, scraps and old for steel in bar; tallow; teasles; tin, sheet and block; trees, shrubs, bulbs and roots; type metal, in blocks or pigs; wool; anchors and chain cables; copper, in sheet and bar; copper, pig and sheathing; yellow metal; tar and pitch; soda ash; woollen yarn; fire wood; cocoa nut oil; sheet and hoop iron; resin; marble in block, unpolished; stone for building.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £5 on every £100 of the value thereof:

Books, printed, bound, undound, or in sheets; drugs, being in a crude or unprepared state, except dye-stuffs; furs, skins and peltries, dressed or undressed; gums; rice; shingles; tortoise shell; wire, iron.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £7 10s. on every £100 of the value thereof:

Blank books, bound, unbound, or in sheets; burr stones, wrought; chicory; chains; cotton—manufactures of; cordage, canvass, camblets and cambletines; cain works; casks, empty; casts in plaster of Paris or composition, unless their material is otherwise charged with a higher duty; drawings, engravings, maps, globes; extracts and essences used as medicines; earthen and stoneware; furs and skins—manufactures of; fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; feathers, flowers, artificial, not silk; goods whose foundation is wool; glass manufactures, not otherwise described; gunpowder, guns and fire arms; gold and silver leaf; hair—

manufactures of ; horns, horn tips and pieces; hardware, shelf goods and cutlery; hats, hemp, flax or tow in any way dressed; juice of limes, lemons or oranges, not mixed with spirits or sweetened so as to be syrup ; ink, printers'; ivory, bone and horn—manufactures of ; lead—manufactures of, lead for paint not ground with oil, ground in oil for paint; linen and linen manufactures; mules and asses; mustard, medicines, musical instruments of wood; mercury, marble, polished or cut; oil or spirits of turpentine, oil, castor; oil, all, not otherwise enumerated; oil cloth, oysters, lobsters, turtles, and all other shell fish, fresh; paints, unground; paints, water colors; paint brushes ; quills, spermaceti, except candles ; sponge, starch, straw boards for book binders, sulphur, tiles and roofing, toys, turpentine; thread, linen; vetches, varnish, whalebone, worsted—manufactures of ; woollen—manufactures of ; wax—manufactures of, except candles ; silk, raw; silk—manufactures of, not millinery made up ; silk—all goods being in whole or part silk not otherwise specified; silk sewing cord or tassels ; wood—all manufactured articles of, having no part metal, and all goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £10 on every £100 of the value thereof:

Biscuits and crackers, bastard sugar, together with 12s. per cwt.; clayed sugar, together with 15s. 3d. per cwt.; cork and cord manufactures, eggs, fruit unenumerated, leather manufactures not described, machines for agricultural purposes, except threshing machines and fanning mills, meats prepared otherwise than by salt or pickle, musical instruments of metal, oil—animal, except lard; oil—vegetable, not otherwise enumerated; oil, essential ; oil, chemical and volatile ; oil, perfumed; paper manufactures not otherwise charged with duty, plate and plated ware, poultry, alive or dead ; sausages and puddings, seeds, garden flower and vegetable ; soaps of all

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kinds, vegetables, fresh; wine, in addition to 1s. a gallon, old wine measure.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £12 10s. for every £100 of the value thereof:

Axes and scythes, billiard and bagatelle balls of ivory, balls used at bowls or nine pins, billiard tables, bagatelle tables, camphene oil, carriages and vehicles, parts of carriages and vehicles, castings, clocks and watches, parts of clocks and watches, dice; flowers, artificial, in part or whole silk; fanning or bark mills; jewelry, set or unset; machinery of all kinds and parts thereof, silk millinery made up, silk velvet, threshing machines.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £15 for every £100 of the value thereof:

Extracts, essences and perfumery, not otherwise provided for; fish, preserved in oil; fruit, preserved; ginger, preserved; pickles and sauces.

The following Articles shall be liable to a duty of £20 for every £100 of the value thereof:

Roulette tables, succades and confectionary made of sugar, either in whole or in part, in addition to 2d. per lb.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anatomical Preparations—when imported expressly for the use of any college or school of anatomy or surgery, incorporated by Royal Charter or Act of Parliament, and not imported for sale.

Copies of the Holy Scriptures—printed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not imported for sale.

Books, Maps, and Illustrative Drawings—imported for the

use of any library to which the public may have free admission, as also for the libraries of either branch of the Legislature.

Coin and Bullion.

Donations of Books or Clothing—specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Fish—fresh, not described.

Horses and Carriages of Travellers—and horses, cattle and carriages and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, and vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandize through the Province for the purpose of retail, and the horses, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troop for exhibition. The horses, carriages, caravans, and harness of any menagerie to be free, and horses and cattle belonging to persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein.

Hides, Offal and Tallow—of cattle and swine, slaughtered in bond.

Manures—of all kinds.

Models of Machinery—and of other inventions and improvements in the arts.

Philosophical Apparatus—instruments, books, maps, stationery, busts, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculptures, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary pursuits, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any university, college, academy, school or seminary of learning within this Province.

Philosophical Apparatus, &c.—imported for use by any public lecturer for the purpose of gain, and to be re-exported, shall be allowed to be entered under bond of two good and sufficient persons for their exportation within the specified time.

Arms or Clothing—which any contractor or contractors, commissary or commissaries, shall import or bring into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations of this Province; provided duty otherwise payable would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or of this Province.

Specimens—of natural history, mineralogy or botany.

Seeds—of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry; animals for the improvement of stock; when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Wearing Apparel—in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize, implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen, in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein.

The native produce and manufactures of all or any such of the other British North American Colonies as shall admit the native produce and manufactures of Canada free of duty, shall be entitled to exemption from duties under this Act, with the exception of spirituous liquors.

Also—Cordage, salt, salted or cured meats, flour biscuits, molasses, pitch, tar, turpentine, leather, leather-ware, fishermen's clothing and hosiery, fishing craft, utensils and instruments imported into the District of Gaspé from the United Kingdom, or the Channel Islands or neighboring Colonies, for the use of the fisheries carried on therein:—subject to such regulations as the Principal Officer of Customs at the Port of Quebec shall make, and which he is hereby empowered to

establish for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are *bona fide* intended to be applied to the use of such fisheries.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

The following Articles are Prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of £50 together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same shall be found:

Books and Drawings—of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin—base or counterfeit.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Sec. 4.—All sums of money granted or imposed by this Act, either as duties, penalties, or forfeitures, shall be Provincial Currency; and all duties shall be paid and received under this Act, according to British Weights and Measures in use on the 6th day of July, 1825; and in all cases wherein the same are imposed according to any specific quantity or any specific value, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.

WHERE ONLY GOODS MAY BE IMPORTED, ON PAIN OF FORFEITURE.—Sec. 9.—It shall not be lawful to bring or import any goods into this Province, whether by sea, land, coastwise, or by inland navigation, whether any duty be or be not payable on such goods, except into some port or place of entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established, &c.

VALUE FOR AD VALOREM DUTIES, HOW ASCERTAINED.—Sec. 15.—In all cases where the duties imposed upon goods imported into this Province are charged not according to the weight, tale, gauge or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be the Invoice value of the goods at the place from whence the same were imported, with the ad-

dition of Ten Pounds per centum thereon ; and the importer or his agent or clerk, shall in the bill of entry thereof state the value for duty of such goods respectively calculated as aforesaid, and shall immediately produce to the Collector or other proper officer of the Customs, the original invoice (if any there be) of such goods, in order to prove the value of such goods; and shall make and subscribe a declaration in the following form:

"I, A. B., of do declare that the invoice (or invoices) now produced by me is (or are) just and true, and that it contains, (or they contain) the exact particulars and true prices of the articles subject to ad valorem duty, and mentioned in the annexed bill of entry, and that I am the importer (or the agent, or clerk of C. D. the importer) thereof. Witness my hand the day of A. B. The above declaration signed at this day of in my presence. E. F., Collector, (or other proper officer.)"

Which declaration shall be written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, on the bill of entry of such articles, and shall be subscribed with the hand of the importer thereof, or his known agent or clerk, in the presence of the Collector, or other proper officer of the Customs, at the port or place of entry, and the cost so declared shall, if not disputed by him, with the addition of ten per centum as aforesaid, be the value for duty; Provided always, that if it shall appear to the Collector, or other proper officer that such goods have been invoiced below the real and true value thereof, at the place whence the same were imported, or if there be no invoices, the articles may in such case be examined by two competent persons to be nominated and appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, to act whenever need shall be as such Examiners at the port or place; and such persons shall declare on oath before the Collector or other proper officer, what is the true and real value of such articles at the place whence the same were imported, and the value so declared on the oaths of such persons, with the addition of

ten per centum, shall be deemed to be the true and real value of such articles for duty, and according to which the duties imposed thereon, shall be charged and paid.

FURTHER PROOF.—Sec. 16.—It shall be lawful for the Collector or proper officer, to require from the importer, or his agent, of any goods charged with duty, or conditionally exempted from duty, or exempt therefrom under this Act, before admitting the said goods to entry, such further proof as he may deem necessary, by oath or declaration, production of invoice or invoices, or bills of lading or otherwise, that such goods are properly described and rated for duty, or come properly within the meaning of such exemptions.

BLANK FORMS.—Sec. 76.—All forms and papers necessary for the transaction of any business at the respective Custom Houses or places or ports of entry in this Province, shall henceforth be printed uniformly, and supplied by the proper officer to all such Collectors or other officers as may be in charge of any Custom House, and any other officers of Customs at any port or place of entry within the Province, for the use of persons transacting Customs business thereat.

WAREHOUSING.—Goods may be entered and warehoused, at a regular port, under bond, without payment of duties at the time, under particular regulations specified in the Act of Parliament. Goods warehoused in the meantime, and not taken out of bond until after the 5th January, 1848, shall be subject to the duties set forth in the foregoing tables, when so taken out for consumption, and no other.

PROVINCIAL CURRENCY OF CANADA.

The pound consists of 20 shillings; the shilling of 12 pence. The pound sterling is understood to have the value of £1 4s. 4d. currency, being the value affixed to the sovereign, representing the pound in the United Kingdom. Value in Currency of British and Foreign Coins, by the Provincial Act of 1842: **GOLD**—British Sovereign, £1 4s. 4d; United States

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Eagle, coined anterior to 1st July, 1834, £2 13s. 4d; do., coined subsequently to that date, £2 10s 0d ; multiples and divisions of the above coins pass current in proportionate sums, by tale, (when not wanting more than two grains of their declared weight.) In sums exceeding £50 they are received per ounce at the value of £4 13s. 0d ; French forty franc pieces weighed in bulk—in sums of not less than £50—per ounce, £4 13s. 1d. Old Spanish Doubloon, or Quadruple Pistole, and the Mexican and Chilian Doubloons, coined before 1841—in bulk—per ounce, £4 9s. 7d. La Plataian and Columbian, coined before 1841—weighed in bulk—in sums exceeding £50 currency, per ounce, £4 9s. 5d. Portuguese and Brazilian, coined, before 1841, in bulk in sums of not less than £50 currency, per ounce, £4 14s. 6d. SILVER.—British Crown, 70 6s. 4d; and all other divisions of the silver coin of the United Kingdom, at this rate. Spanish Milled Dollar, United States Dollar, and those of Peru, Chili, Central America, South America, and Mexico, coined before 1841, and weighing 17 dwts. 4 grs., 70 5s. 1d ; half dollar, 2s. 6½d; quarter dollar, 1s. 3d; eighth, 7½d; sixteenth, 3½d; French five franc piece, weighing 16 dwts, 4s. 8d. COPPER.—The British Penny, or any other copper coin, being 5-6ths of its weight, to be received as (currency) 1d. The subdivisions of the dollar less than halves, and British silver coins, are a legal tender, to the amount of 72 10s. currency, only.

THE BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—in use, on the 6th July, 1825, are those now in common use in this Province, and are respectively as follows. Corn gallon, 268.8, cubic inches; Troy weight, 11lbs. 9oz. 7dwts. 12grs. Wine gallon, 231 cubic inches ; Troy weight, 10lbs. 1oz. 9dwts. 22grs. Ale gallon, 262 cubic inches ; Troy weight, 12lbs. 4oz. 6dwts. 8grs. In wine measure, 9 gallons are considered an anker; 18 gallons a rundlet. The Imperial Measures now in use in the United Kingdom, are 1-5th more than those of 1825, now in use in the Province of Canada. To convert Wine gallons into Imperial gallons, or Imperial gallons into

Wine gallons, it will be sufficient for most practical purposes to multiply by 5 and divide by 6; and conversely.

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—according to the New or Imperial Standard now in use in Great Britain and Ireland: Imperial gallon, 277.274 cubic inches; Troy weight, 12lbs. 1oz. 16dwts. 16grs. Troy Weight:—The standard pound contains 5760 grs.—24 grains are 1 pennyweight, 20 pennyweights 1 ounce, 12 ounces 1 pound. Avoirdupois Weight:—The standard pound contains—7680grs., being equal to 7000 grains Troy, while the grain Troy equals 1.097 grains Avoirdupois:—16 drams 1 ounce, 16 ounces 1 pound, 28 pounds 1 quarter, 4 quarters 1 cwt, 20 cwt. 1 ton. Stone (Horseman's) 14lbs; do. (Butcher's) 8lbs. The Winchester bushel is 2150.42 cubic inches; quarter of grain 8 bushels; quarter of maize or Indian corn 480 pounds. Ten Winchester quarters=9.69447 Imperial. Tares allowed by the Customs:—Coffee in bags and mats, 3 per cent; Raisins in boxes, 15 do; do. in casks, 12 do; do. in frails, 4 do. Raw Sugar in casks, 12 do; do. in boxes, 15 do; do. in mats, 5 do; do. in bags, 5 do.

DUTIES IMPOSED ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE TARIFF LAW OF 1846.

Articles paying 100 per cent. advalorem.

Brandy, cordials, &c., and all other distilled liquors.

Articles paying 40 per cent. advalorem.

Fruits preserved, figs, raisins, wines of all kinds, imitation do., snuff, and all forms of manufactured tobacco, Rosewood, &c., manufactured; dates, spices nuts, game, cut glass, cedar, ebony, and mahogany.

Articles paying 30 per cent. advalorem.

Ale, beer, porter, baskets, caps, hats, bonnets, gloves, mittens, [except woollen,] carpets, carpeting, ready made cloth-

ing, coal, diamonds, gems, earthen, China and stone ware; essences, perfumes, fire arms, all kinds; cabinet furniture, glass and glassware, unmanufactured wool, manufactures of cotton, linen, silk or worsted if embroidered, hemp, iron of all kinds, jewelry of all kinds, manufactures of do, metallic pens, oil cloths, olive oil and other kinds not enumerated, paper and manufactured playing cards, potatoes, sewing silk, twist, sugar, molasses, unmanufactured tobacco, do. wood, do. copper, gold silver, tin, or lead.

Articles paying 25 per cent advalorem.

Baizes, bockings, burgundy pitch, borax, buttons and moulds, floss silks, hair cloth seating, jute, sisal glass, laces, braids, &c. not otherwise numerated, goats hair, cables, cordage, feathers, flannels and floor cloths, matting of flags, manufactured silk, slates, worsted manufactures, worsted woollen yarn.

Articles paying 20 per cent advalorem.

Acids, bacon, barley, blankets, blank books, boards and timber, butter, cotton caps, gloves, copper rods, spikes and sheets, needles, oats and oat meal, oranges, lemons, limes, pork, pitch, rye, wheat, flour of wheat, gunpowder, hair, moss, Indian corn or meal, lead pipe and shot, leather, linens, skins not otherwise enumerated, steel do, stereotype plates, furs when dressed on the skin, velvet of cotton, window glass, woollen listings.

Articles paying 15 per cent. advalorem.

Arsenic, Peruvian bark, glazas, tin plate or sheets, raw silks and singles, flax or tow, gold or silver leaf not otherwise unumerated, steel in bars or German, zinc, spelter.

Articles paying 10 per cent. advalorem.

Books, magazines, bleaching powders, cameos, mosaics, chronometers, furs not dressed on the skin, gums, hempseed or linseed, indigo, felp, lime, music and music paper, refined saltpetre, burr and building stones, tallow and marrow, watches and parts.

Articles paying 5 per cent. advalorem.
 Berries, nuts, &c., for dyeing purposes, unmanufactured ;
 bristles, chalk, old brass and copper, calk, clay, flints, grind-
 stones, horns, bone, teeth, manufactured ivory, shoe lastings,
 potash or vitrale of soda, old pewter, rags, raw hides and
 skins, crude saltpetre, unmanufactured shell, sumac, shellac,
 tin in pigs or blocks, madder, manufactured mohair cloth
 twist, &c. for shoe makers' use.

Articles free of Duty.

Animals for breed, gold and silver bullion, coffee and tea
 when imported direct in American vessels, raw cotton, felt
 for sheathing, household effects belonging to emigrants, un-
 manufactured platina, guano, United States products exported
 and returned, models of inventions, oakum, junk, plaster of
 Paris, sheathing copper, do. metal, trees, bulbs, roots, shrubs,
 plants, wearing apparel in actual use.

CANADA POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Letters sent by post in Canada, and the other Provinces in
 British North America, are charged by weight.

The scale of weight for charging postage is the same at that
 by which letters to and from the United Kingdom, *via* Halifax,
 are at present charged, viz:—On a letter not exceeding half
 an ounce, two rates. Exceeding 1 ounce, 4 rates. Exceed-
 ing 2 ounces, 6 rates. Exceeding 3 ounces, 8 rates. And
 for every ounce above four ounces, two additional rates are
 chargeable, and every fraction of an ounce is chargeable as
 one additional ounce.

The *rates* of postage charged on letters conveyed by the
 post, to and from any of the post-towns in British North Ame-
 rica, remain unaltered.

Letters to or from the United Kingdom, *via* the U. States,
 whether conveyed by packet boat or private ship, are charge-
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tion, according to the scale above expressed. *Note.*—The American postage on such letters is to be paid, or pre-paid, as the case may require.

For every Colonial newspaper, *not exceeding two ounces in weight*, sent by the post between any places in British North America, the rate is one-half penny currency, to be paid or not, at the option of the sender.

For every such Colonial newspaper sent from Canada to a British Colony beyond the sea, when not intended to pass thro' the United Kingdom, or to any foreign country [the United States excepted,] one half penny currency, to be invariably pre-paid at the time of posting. *Note.*—In addition to any foreign or sea postage to which it may be liable.

For every such Colonial newspaper, sent to any part of the United States, one penny currency to be pre-paid.

United States newspapers, brought by the ordinary post to this country, will be liable on delivery to a Provincial rate of one penny currency, in addition to the United States postage which may be due thereon.

Colonial newspapers, addressed to the United Kingdom, or to any British Colony, by way of England, and British newspapers sent by post from the United Kingdom to any part of Canada, are exempt from any postage charge.

With the exception of Colonial newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, and British newspapers addressed to Canada, which are not limited as to weight, a newspaper, to pass under these regulations, must not exceed the weight of 2 ounces, otherwise it becomes liable to pamphlet postage.

British and foreign newspapers, including newspapers published in the United States, if posted in this Province, are liable to full letter postage.

Pamphlets and publications printed in the United Kingdom, or in British North America, or in the British West Indies, posted in Canada, may be sent to another place in British N. America, or to the United States, or to a place in the British West Indies, at the reduced inland rate of one penny per oz.,

in addition to any charge of sea postage, provided they do not exceed the weight of sixteen ounces, beyond which it is expressly ordered that no pamphlet or publication shall be forwarded by post.

Pamphlets and publications printed in the United Kingdom, and brought by post or otherwise for delivery in this Province, will be liable to the above rate of one penny per ounce for conveyance through the post in British North America.—*Note.*—Less weight than one ounce will be charged as one ounce.

Pamphlets and publications printed in the United States, and brought by post from thence into this Province, will be liable on delivery, to the rate of one penny per ounce, Colonial charge; but if posted in Canada, such pamphlets or publications will be liable to full letter postage.

No printed newspaper, supplement to a newspaper, votes or proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, pamphlets or publications can be conveyed by the post at the reduced rates laid down in these instructions, unless they are sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends. If this is not done, or if any writing or marks appear upon the cover, or upon the papers, votes, &c., except the address, the whole packet becomes liable to full letter postage.

The postage on letters is charged by weight; those not exceeding half an ounce are rated as follows:—60 miles and under, 4½d; above 60 to 100 miles, 7d; above 100 to 200 miles, 9d; above 200 to 300 miles, 11½d; above 300 to 400 miles, 13½d; above 400 to 500 miles, 6s. 4d; above 500 to 600 miles, 1s. 6d; above 600 to 700 miles, 1s. 8d; above 700 to 800 miles, 1s. 10½d; above 800 to 900 miles, 2s. ½d; above 900 to 1000 miles, 2s. 3d; above 1000 to 1100 miles, 2s. 5d; above 1100 to 1200 miles, 2s. 7½d; above 1200 to 1300 miles, 2s. 9½d; above 1300 to 1400 miles, 3s; above 1400 to 1500 miles, 3s. 2d; above 1500 to 1600 miles, 3s. 4d. Letters from half an ounce to an ounce will be charged two rates, from an ounce to two ounces four rates, from two ounces to

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three ounces six rates, and so on, adding two rates for every additional ounce.

Letters by Her Majesty's steam packets via Halifax, from any part of Canada to any place in the United Kingdom, are subject to the following rates:

Not exceeding half an ounce, one rate, or 1s. 4d. currency; half ounce and not exceeding one ounce, two rates, or 2s. 8d. currency; one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, four rates or 5s. 4d. currency; two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, six rates or 8s. currency. And in proportion, adding two rates for every additional ounce. After the first ounce fractional parts are not noticed, thus: if a letter exceed one ounce it is liable to four rates, if two ounces to six rates and so on. Pre-payment not requisite.

RATES OF POSTAGE

IN THE UNITED STATES, UNDER EXISTING POSTOFFICE LAWS.

ON LETTERS.

Single letters or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, - - - 5 cents.
 If over 300 miles, - - - 10 "
 Drop letters, not mailed, - - - 2 "
 For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less, for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, - - - 1 cent.
 Over 100 miles and out of the state, - - - 1 ½
 All sizes over 1900 square inches, for any distance, - - - 2
 All papers sent by others than editors, for any distance 3 cts. each, and must be pre-paid.

ON PAMPALETS.

Pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, any distance, one oz.
 or less, each copy, - - - - - 2 cents.
 Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 1 "

ON CIRCULARS.

Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap,
 folded, directed and unsealed, each sheet, pre-paid, 3 cents.

TOLLS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

Steamboats and Vessels.	Rates through—	£	s.	d.
Under 50 tons burthen, each		0	5	0
From 50 to 75 tons, each		0	10	0
From 75 to 100 tons, each		0	15	0
From 100 to 150 tons, each		0	15	0
From 150 to 200 tons, each		0	15	0
From 200 to 250 tons, each		0	15	0
Over 250 tons, each		0	15	0
Canal boats under 50 tons, for passengers chiefly		0	5	0
Scows, boats, lighters, &c. for freight chiefly		0	2	6

ON CARGO.—GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, per barrel	0	0	4
Pork and beef, per bbl	0	0	6
Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, shrub, peppermint and vinegar, per bbl	0	0	9
Wine, per bbl	0	1	3
Wine, per pipe	0	2	6
Butter and lard, per bbl	0	0	6
Butter and lard, per keg or firkin	0	0	1½
Cheese, per cwt	0	0	0½
Beeswax and tallow, per cwt	0	0	1½
Beer and cider, per bbl	0	0	6
Apples, fresh and dried fruit and nuts, rice, per bbl	0	0	4
Oil, per bbl	0	0	9

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TOLLS ON THE WELLAND CANAL—Continued.

Fish, salt or fresh, per bbl	- - - - -	0 0 9
Fish, dried, per cwt	- - - - -	0 0 3
Hams and bacon, per cwt	- - - - -	0 0 1 1/2
Sugar, per cwt	- - - - -	0 0 1 1/2
Tobacco, leaf per cwt	- - - - -	0 0 2
Tobacco, manufactured per cwt	- - - - -	0 0 2
Biscuit and crackers, per bbl	- - - - -	0 0 6
Oysters, per bbl	- - - - -	0 1 0
Onions, seeds, per bushel,	- - - - -	0 0 1
Bran, ship stuff, per ton	- - - - -	0 2 6

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Maize or Indian corn, per bushel	- - - - -	0 0 0 1/2
Wheat, barley and rye, per bushel,	- - - - -	0 0 1
Oats, potatoes, beans, peas, seeds and vegetables of all kinds, per bushel	- - - - -	0 0 1
Raw cotton and wool, per ton	- - - - -	0 2 6
Hay, per ton	- - - - -	0 2 6
Hemp and rags, per ton	- - - - -	0 2 6
Sheep, hogs, calves and colts, each	- - - - -	0 0 2
Horses, horned cattle and asses, each	- - - - -	0 0 6
Flaxseed, and all other seeds in barrels, per bbl	- - - - -	0 0 6

IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.

Salt, per ton	- - - - -	free.
Sea coal, per ton	- - - - -	free.
Gypsum, not ground, in bulk, per ton	- - - - -	0 1 3
Gypsum, ground, "	- - - - -	0 3 9
Ground gypsum and cement, in bbls, per bbl	- - - - -	0 0 2
Pot and pearl ashes, per bbl	- - - - -	0 0 7 1/2
Pitch, tar, varnish and turpentine, per bbl	- - - - -	0 0 6
Brick, sand, lime, clay manure, per ton	- - - - -	0 0 5
Grindstones, cut stones, iron ore, mill stones, ton	- - - - -	0 0 5
Pig and scrap iron, broken castings, wrought iron, ton	- - - - -	0 2 6
Iron castings, going up, ton	- - - - -	0 3 9

TOLLS ON THE WELLAND CANAL—Continued.

Headings, do	0 3 6
Shingles, do	0 0 3
Saw logs, each	0 0 4
Cedar posts, per cord	0 2 0
Posts and rails for fencing, per cord	0 1 6
Empty barrels, each	0 0 1

ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.

On all articles of merchandise not unenumerated in the foregoing list, per ton	0 5 0
Firkins, small casks, packages, &c., each	0 0 1½
Passengers, adults, each	0 0 6
Passengers, children, do	0 0 3

RATES OF TOLL

ON THE QUEENSTON AND GRIMSBY MACADAMIZED ROAD.

	s. d.
For every four wheel carriage, wagon or sleigh, drawn by six horses, asses or mules,	0 9
For every do do drawn by four horses, &c.	0 6
For every do do do two do do	0 4
For every do do do one do do	0 2½
For every extra horse, &c.	0 1
Four wheel carriage, &c. drawn by two oxen,	0 2½
For every extra yoke of oxen,	0 1½
For every two wheel carriage or cart, drawn by two horses, &c.,	0 4
For every do do drawn by one horse, &c.	0 2½
For every saddle or other horse,	0 1½
For every cow, ox or colt, without shoes,	0 1
For every sheep or pig,	0 0½

REMARKS.

Vehicles with tires four inches in breadth, to pay one-half

these rates; do. six inches in breadth, one fourth, and nine inches in breadth, FREE.

No tolls to be charged on funerals. Her Majesty's troops, ordnance, stores, and officers of the board of works on duty connected with the roads and bridges, to be exempt. Clergymen to be exempt. All persons going to or returning from Divine Service on Sundays, together with their horses and carriages, to be exempt.

Tolls to be paid at every gate, except where two or more gates on the same road are placed within a less distance than five miles one from the other, in which case payment at the first shall clear the second gate, and so on with every alternate gate similarly placed.

RATES OF TOLL

ON THE BRANTFORD AND DUNVILLE BRIDGES.

Four horse wagon or carriage,	d. 7
Two do do	5
One do do	4
Every extra horse,	1
Two oxen and cart or wagon	4
Extra yoke of oxen,	2
Saddle horse and rider,	2
Ox, cow, ass, colt, &c., without shoes,	0½
Sheep, pig, or goat,	¼
Foot passengers,	free
Winter vehicles,	half price.
Going and returning same day,	one toll.

No toll on funeral processions.

All clergymen, and persons going to and from Divine Service, with their teams and carriages, on Sundays, exempt.

CALEDONIA AND DELAWARE BRIDGES.

Same Tolls and Regulations, except two and four horse carriages, which are 6d. and 10d.

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RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

Every acre of arable pasture or meadow land, £1 ; every acre of uncultivated land, 4s ; every town lot in Toronto, Kingston, Niagara, and Queenston, £50; every do. in Cornwall, Sandwich, Johnstown, and Belleville, £25; every house built with timber squared or hewed on two sides not two stories high, with not more than two fire places, £20 ; every additional fire place, 4l. Every house as above, two stories in height and not more than two fire places, 30l; every additional fire place, 8l. Every framed house under two stories in height and not more than two fire places, 35l ; every additional fire place, 5l. Every brick or stone house of one story high, and not more than two fire places, 40l; every additional fire place, 10l. Every grist mill wrought by water, with one pair of stones, 150l ; every additional pair, 50l.— Every saw mill, 100l. Every merchants' shop, 200l. Every storehouse owned or occupied for receiving or forwarding goods, &c., for hire or gain, 200l. Every stone horse kept for covering mares for hire or gain, 200l. Horses of three years old and upwards, per head, 3l ; oxen of four years old and upwards, 4l ; milk cows, 3l ; horned cattle from two to four years old 1l. Every close carriage with four wheels kept for pleasure, 100l; every phaeton or open carriage with four wheels kept for pleasure, 25l ; every curricule, gig, or other carriage with two wheels, kept for pleasure, 20l; every wagon kept for pleasure, 15l. Every stove kept in a room where there is no fire place, is deemed a fire place.

STATUTE LABOR.

By 59 George III, Chap. 8, sec. 2, every person included in the Assessor's roll, shall work on the highways in proportion to such assessment, viz:

If rated at not more than 25l, two days ; above 25l, and not more than 50l, three days; above 50l, and not more than 75l, four days ; above 75l and not more than 100l, 5 days ;

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above 100*l* and not more than 150*l*, six days; above 150 and not more than 200*l*, seven days; above 200*l* and not more than 250*l*, eight days; above 250*l* and not more than 300*l*, nine days; above 300*l* and not more than 350*l*, ten days; above 350*l* and not more than 400*l*, eleven days; above 400*l* and not more than 450*l*, twelve days. Every 100*l* above 500*l*, till it amounts to 1000*l*, one day; every 200*l* above 1000*l* till it amounts to 2000*l*, one day; every 300*l* above 2000*l* till it amounts to 3500*l*, one day; every 500*l* above 3500*l*, one day.

Every person possessed of a wagon, cart, or team of horses, or beasts of burthen or draft used to draw the same, shall be liable to work on the highways, not less than three days.

Any person liable to perform less than six days statute labor, may compound for such duty at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day. All persons residing in towns, who are liable to perform more than six days labor, must compound for such duty at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

By an act passed during a late Session, all male inhabitants above 21 years of age, not rated, are liable to two days statute labor.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

A very important act was passed last Session of Parliament, to regulate the duties between Master and Servant, in Upper Canada, of which the following is a brief abstract:

The law provides that after any engagement as contemplated by the act, shall have been entered into, any person having thereby engaged to perform any service or work, and who shall, during the period of such engagement, and after the commencement of such employment, refuse to go to work, or who shall (without permission or discharge, leave the employ of the party whom he has engaged to serve, or who shall refuse to obey the lawful commands of the person under whose direction such services are to be performed, or who

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shall neglect the service or injure the property of such employer, shall, upon the complaint of such employer, or any other person in charge under him, be liable to punishment for every such offence. It shall be the duty of any one or more Justices of the Peace, to receive the complaints, upon oath, of the parties complaining, of any contravention of the provisions which we have in part narrated, and to cause all parties concerned, to appear before him or them, and to hear and determine the same in a summary and expeditious manner, and to punish parties found guilty of the offence alleged, by fine or imprisonment, and costs; no fine to exceed five pounds, and no imprisonment to exceed one month, nor be less than one day. The fines are to be paid to the Treasurer of the District, Town or City, in which the conviction takes place, and to be applied to the general uses of such district, town or city.

In every case of a summary conviction under this act, where the sum forfeited or the penalty imposed, shall not be either immediately paid, or paid within such period as the Justice shall at the time of conviction appoint, he may commit the offender to the common jail of the district, for the time limited by the conviction, and offenders may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished, in any district in which they shall be found, and the offence shall be deemed to be committed in such district, whether it be or be not that in which his employer resides, or in which the contract of service was entered into: so that it will be needless for guilty parties to escape the punishment due to their offences by removing to a distance, under the idea that they cannot be followed and prosecuted and punished.

The act applies with equal force to female servants, serving masters as well as mistresses.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

An Act to amend the Law of Imprisonment for Debt, in Canada West, was passed at the last session of Parliament, which provides as follows:

That the *Jail Limits* to each district, shall henceforth consist of the whole territory of each district respectively.

That all persons now or hereafter under arrest, or on bail, upon process from any court of law or equity, for the non-payment of costs, or money due, (not a penalty,) shall be entitled to the benefit of jail limits, weekly allowance, and discharge for non-payment thereof—subject, however, to all the privileges and liabilities as if in custody in execution for debt, as a defendant.

That it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted—upon persons thus in custody giving fifteen days notice, in writing, to the plaintiff, or his attorney, of application to be altogether discharged, and making an affidavit that he is not worth five pounds, exclusive of his necessary wearing apparel, and that of his family, and their necessary beds and bedding, and implements of house-keeping for ordinary use, not exceeding ten pounds; and satisfactorily answering, on oath, such interrogatories as his creditor shall or may file and serve—to order the said prisoner to be discharged from custody. But such discharge shall not exempt him from liability to pay such claim at a future time.

That persons arrested, who are entitled to the benefit of jail limits, and desirous of obtaining the same, shall enter into a recognizance of bail, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned in the usual manner—to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court—upon which the sheriff is authorised to admit such person to the limits.

The Court of Queen's Bench are endowed with discretionary power to make such rules for the levying and enforcing payment of moneys due, as shall to them appear expedient and necessary.

COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

The Act to amend the Common School Act of Canada, West, provides:

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That each incorporated city and town in Canada West shall be a corporation for all common school purposes—who shall appoint a Board of Trustees, not exceeding six in number—the Mayor, or President of the Board of Police, to be *ex-officio* Chairman of said Board of Trustees—which shall be invested with all the authority, and subject to all the obligations, as formerly conferred upon the Municipal Council.

That all moneys raised by assessment, or granted to such city or town for school purposes, shall be expended under the direction of said Board

That all school houses, &c. heretofore acquired, shall be vested in the corporation aforesaid, to be disposed of as said Board of Trustees shall judge expedient, for the interests of common schools in said town.

That it shall be the duty of said Board to take possession of all common school property, and to manage all moneys or income acquired, for the time being, according to the terms of acquiring or receiving the same; and to do whatever may be deemed expedient and necessary, as to building, repairing, and keeping in order the school houses, &c. which shall be held in trust by them—to determine the number, sites, and description of schools, and whether each shall be denominational or mixed, and the teachers to be employed, and the terms and duties of each—and to furnish such schools with suitable apparatus and books, and the means of warming the same—and to exercise in general, all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations, with which trustees of common schools generally, are invested and subjected, according to law.

That the members of the Board of Police and all clergymen or ministers recognized by law, residing and having pastoral charge in said towns respectively, and no others, shall be Visitors of such schools, and have the same authority as possessed by other visitors in similar cases. Denominational schools to be visited by such clergymen only as are of the same denomination.

That the Board of Police of each town respectively, are empowered to make additional assessments, from time to time, upon the inhabitants of all or any school district, or section, within their jurisdiction, as they shall judge expedient, for the purchase of school sites, erecting, repairing, renting, or furnishing of school houses, the payment of teachers, and for school purposes generally.

THE ROYAL CALENDAR.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, only daughter of the late Edward, Duke of Kent; born, May 24th, 1819—succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, King William IV, June 20th, 1837. Proclaimed, June 21st, 1837; crowned at Westminster, June 28th, 1838; married, February 10th, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, with Field Marshall, His Royal Highness, Francis Albert Augustus Charles, Edmund, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and Gotha Knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

Prince Albert,	born Aug. 26, 1819.
Prince of Wales,	" Nov. 9, 1841.
Princess Royal,	" Nov. 21, 1840.
Princess Alice,	" April 25, 1843.
Alfred Ernest Albert,	" Aug. 6, 1844.
Princess Helena,	" May 26, 1846.
Duchess of Kent,	" Aug. 17, 1786.
Adelaide, Queen Dowager,	" Aug. 17, 1792.
Duke of Cambridge,	" Feb. 14, 1774.
Duchess of Gloucester,	" April 25, 1776.

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LINEAL DESCENT OF THE QUEEN, FROM WILLIAM THE
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| 1066—William I. | Henry VII. |
| 1100—Henry I. | —Margaret, Queen of |
| Matilda, Empress of Germany | James IV of Scotland. |
| 1154—Henry II. | —James V of Scotland. |
| 1199—John — | —Mary, Queen of Scot's |
| 1216—Henry III. | 1603—James I. |
| 1272—Edward I. | —Elizabeth, Queen of |
| 1307—Edward II. | Bohemia. |
| 1327—Edward III. | —Sophia, Electress of |
| —Lionel, of Clar. | Hanover. |
| —Phillippa, Countess of | 1714—George I. |
| Marcle. | 1727—George II. |
| —Roger, Earl of Marcle | —Frederick, Prince of |
| —Ann, Countess of Cam. | Wales. |
| —Richard, Duke York. | 1760—George III. |
| —Edward IV. | —Edward, Duke Kent. |
| 1461—Elizabeth, Queen of | 1837—VICTORIA. |

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

First Lord of the Treasury,	Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor,	Lord Cottenham.
President of the Council,	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Secretary of State for the Colonies,	Earl Grey.
Secretary do Foreign affairs,	Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary do Home Department,	Sir George Grey.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Right Hon. Chas. Wood.
First Lord of Admiralty,	Earl of Auckland.
President Board of Control,	Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
President do Trade,	Earl of Clarendon.
Lord Privy Seal,	Earl of Minto.
Chief Com. Woods and Forests,	Lord Morpeth.
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster,	Lord Campbell.
Postmaster General,	Marquis of Clanricarde.
Master-general, of Ordnance,	Marquis of Anglesey.

Secretary of War, Right Hon. Fox Maule.
 Paymaster-general of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy,
 Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macauley.
 Vice President Board of Trade, Right Honorable Thomas
 Milner Gibson.
 Master of the Mint, Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.
 Attorney General, John Jervis, Esq.
 Solicitor General, David Dundas, Esq.
 Judge Advocate General, Charles Buller, Esq., who is under-
 stood to also perform the duties of an Under Secretary of
 the Colonies.
 Surveyor General of Ordnance, Col. Charles Richard Fox.
 Clerk of Ordnance, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. George Anson.
 Under Secretary for Colonies, Benjamin Hawes, Esq.
 Under do Foreign affairs, Right Honorable Edward
 John Stanley.
 Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Earl Spencer.
 Lord Steward of the Household, Earl Fortesque.
 Master of the House, Duke of Norfolk.
 Comptroller of Household, Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill.
 Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Lord Edward George
 Fitzalan Howard.
 Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry, Lord Alfred Paget.
 Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.
 Lord Advocate of Scotland, Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford.
 Solicitor General of Scotland, Thomas Maitland, Esq.
 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Beshborough.
 Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Right Honora-
 ble Henry Labouchere.
 Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon Mazierre Brady.
 Attorney General of Ireland, Right Hon. R. Moore.
 Solicitor General for Ireland, James H. Monaghan, Esq.
 Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Thomas Nicholas
 Reddington, Esq.

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward.

SECRETARY—Hon. D. Daly; Military Secretary, Captain Talbot, 43d Regiment; Aides de Camp, Major Douglas, 79th Regiment; Captain Stanley, 44th do; Provincial Aides de Camp, Lieut. Col. Edmund Antrobus; Extra do., Lt. Colonel De Salaberry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Dominick Daly, Provincial Secretary; Henry Sherwood, Attorney General, C. W.; John H. Cameron, Solicitor General, C. W.; William Badgley, Solicitor General, C. E.; John A. McDonald, Receiver General; D. B. Papineau, Commissioner Crown Lands; William Cayley, Inspector General; John W. Dunscombe, Commissioner Customs; John Joseph, Clerk.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

No Adjutant General. R. A. Tucker, Registrar; Wm. B. Robinson, Chief Commissioner Public Work; Thomas A. Begly, Secretary do; Lt. Col. McDonell, Deputy Adjutant General, C. W.; Lt. Col. Tache, do. do., C. E.; Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary, C. E.; Edmund A. Meredith, do. do., C. W.; Joseph Cary, Deputy Inspector General; T. A. Stayner, Deputy Postmaster General; Rev. E. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, C. W.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Hon. R. B. Jobinson, Chief Justice; J. B. Macaulay, Jonas Jones, Archibald McLean, and Wm. Henry Draper, Pusine Judges.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The Governor General, Chancellor; Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor; J. G. Spragge, Master and Registrar.



QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Sir Allan Napier McNab, Knight, and Robert Baldwin, Henry John Boulton, Henry Sherwood, James E. Small, John Prince, G. M. Boswell, S. B. Harrison, John H. Cameron, Wm. Badgley, and Wm. H. McCord, Esqrs.

COURT OF PROBATE.—John G. Spragge, Official Principal; Charles Fitzgibbon, Registrar.

PRACTICE COURT.—William Howard, Clerk to Judge in Chambers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. PETER MCGILL, Speaker.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hon. R. S. Jameson, | Hon. P. H. Knowlton, |
| “ P. B. DeLaquiere, | “ Thomas McKay, |
| “ R. B. Sullivan, | “ Gabriel Roy, |
| “ William Morris, | “ P. H. Moore, |
| “ George Pemberton, | “ Amable Dionne, |
| “ Alexander Fraser, | “ Joseph Dionne, |
| “ Barthelemi Jollette, | “ George J. Goodhue, |
| “ James Crooks, | “ L. P. Sherwood, |
| “ Adam Ferguson, | “ William Walker, |
| “ John Fraser, | “ Christopher Widmer, |
| “ John Macaulay, | “ J. Æmilius Irving, |
| “ John Hamilton, | “ Louis Massue, |
| “ P. F. Bruneau, | “ P. B. DeBoucherville, |
| “ John McDonald, | “ John Neilson, |
| “ Adam Ferrie, | “ James Morris, |
| “ J. B. Tache, | “ Hammet Pinhey, |
| “ G. S. Boulton, | “ Roderick Matheson, |
| “ James Ferrier. | |



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sir ALLAN McNAB, Knight, Speaker.

Beauharnois, E Colville	Lincoln, s r, J Cummings
Bellechase, Dr. Laterriere	L'Islet, E P Tache
Berthier D M Armstrong	London, John Willson
Bonaventure, J L Boutillier	Lotbiniere, Joseph Laurin
Brockville, G Sherwood	Megantic, Hon D Daly
Bytown, W Stewart	Middlesex, E Ermatinger
Carelton — Lyon	Montmr'ncy, J Cauchon
Chambly, E Lacoste	Montreal city, G Moffat and
Champlain, L. Guillet	S De Bleury
Cornwall, J H Cameron	Montreal county, A Jobin
Dorchester, — Lemieux	Missisquoi, W Badgley
Drummond R N Watts	Niagara, W H Dickson
Dundas G Macdonald	Nicolet P A Methot
Durham J T Williams	Norfolk, I W Powell
Essex, John Prince,	North'mland, s r H Meyers
Frontenac, Henry Smith	North'mland, n r, B Hall
Gaspé, R Christie	Ottawa, Hon D B Papineau
Glengarry, J S McDonald	Oxford, R Riddell
Grenville, Dr Jessup	Portneuf, L T Drummond
Haldimand, D Thompson	Prescott, N Stewart
Halton, e r, G Chalmers	Prince Ed'wd, S Conger
Halton, w r James Webster	Quebec city, J Chabot, and T
Hamilton, Sir A N Macnab	C Aylwin
Hastings, E Murney	Quebec county, P C Chauveau
Huntingdon, B H Lemoine	Richelieu, Dr Nelson
Huron, Hon W Cayley	Rimouski L Bertrand
Kamo'raska A Berthelot	Rouville T Franchere
Kent, Joseph Woods	Russell A Petrie
Kingston, J A Macdonald	Saguenay, A N Morin,
Lanark, M Cameron	Shefford, S Foster
Leeds, Ogle R Gowan	Sherbrooke, E Hale
Leinster, J DeWitt	Sherbrooke county, S Brooks
Len and Ad, B Seymour	Simcoe, W B Robinson
Lincoln, n r, W H Merritt	Stanstead, J McConnell

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Stormant, D Æ McDonald	Vaudreuil, J P Lantier
St Hyac'the T Boutillier	Vercheers J Leslie
St Maurice — Desaulniers	Wentworth, Dr Smith
Terrebonne L H Lafontaine	Yamaska, Dr Rousseau
Three Riv's, Hon D B Viger	York 1st R, J H Price
Toronto, H Sherwood, and W	York 2nd R, G Duggan
H Boulton	York 3rd R, G Munro
Two Mo'nts W H Scott	York 4th R, Robert Baldwin

LONDON DISTRICT OFFICERS.

James Gioins,	- - - -	District Judge.
H. C. Becher,	- - - -	Registrar Surrogate Court.
James Hamilton,	- - - -	Sheriff.
L. B. Askin, Clerk of the Peace,	- - - -	Clerk District Court, and agent for Crown lands.
Hercules Burwell,	- - - -	Registrar.
John Harris, Treasurer, Clerk of Crown,	- - - -	Marriage licencer.
J. B. Church,	- - - -	Inspector of Licenses, Eastern Division.
Freeman Talbot,	- - - -	do Western Division.
Dr. Phillips, W. K. Cornish, C. B. Hall, Dr. Bowman,	- - - -	Coroners.
Richard Smith,	- - - -	Collector Customs, Port Stanley.
J. P. Bellairs,	- - - -	do Port Burwell.
George L. Goodhue,	- - - -	Postmaster, London.
William Niles,	- - - -	Warden.
J. B. Steathy,	- - - -	District Clerk.
William Elliott,	- - - -	Superintendent of education.
Daniel Harvey,	- - - -	District Surveyor.

BROCK DISTRICT OFFICERS.

David S. McQuen,	- - - -	Judge District Court.
Richard Fogaett,	- - - -	- Clerk do
James Carroll,	- - - -	Sheriff.

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BROCK DISTRICT OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

William Laponatier, Clerk of the Peace, and Judge of the
 Surrogate Court.
 James Ingersoll, - - - Registrar.
 Hugh C. Basniell, - - - Treasurer.
 John J. Vanhillart, - - - Inspector Licenses.
 John Cassok, - - - Crown Land Agent.
 John Furguond, - - - Coroner.
 Hugh C. Basniell, Woodstock ; Wm. R. McCawly, Beach-
 ville; John W. Whitehead, Burfort, marriage licencers.

GORE DISTRICT OFFICERS.

E. G. Thomas, Esq., . . . Sheriff.
 Miles O'Reily, Judge of the District, Insolvent, Bankrupt,
 and Division Courts.
 S. B. Freeman, Esq., . . . Clerk of the Peace.
 Andrew Stuart, Esq., . . . Clerk of district court.
 Alexander Stewart, Esq. Registrar county of Wentworth,
 deputy clerk of the Crown, and issuer of marriage licenses.
 Thomas Raecy, Esq. Registrar county of Holton, and issuer
 of marriage licenses, Dundas.
 James Kirkpatrick, Esq. . . . Treasurer.
 William A. Harvey, Esq. Judge Surrogate Court.
 George Rolph, Esq. . . . Registrar do.
 James Geddes, Esq. Deputy Registrar, of do. and Clerk of
 Division Court.
 Samuel Clarke, Esq. . . . Warden.
 George P. Bull, Thomas Gillesty, jr., and William Craigil,
 Coroners.
 Patrick Huraton, district Superintendent common schools.
Barristers and Attorneys.
 John O. Hatt, . . . Hamilton.
 R. G. Beasley . . . Hamilton.
 William Notruan, . . . Dundas.
 Freman & Jones—S. B. Freeman, S. J. Jones, Hamilton.
 George W. Barton, - - - Hamilton.

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 C. D. Reid, — — — — — Hamilton.
 Tiffany & Martin—George S. Tiffany, Richard Martin, do.
 S. M. Jaries, — — — — — Hamilton.
 Willson & Sadler—H. B. Willson, C. Sadler, Hamilton.
 H. R. O'Reilly, — — — — — Hamilton.
 M. R. Vankoughnet, — — — — — Hamilton.
 C. G. Crickwore, — — — — — Brantford.
 F. T. Wilkes, — — — — — Brantford.
 A. Stuart, — — — — — Ancaster.
 A. S. Milue, — — — — — Dundas.
 William Miller, — — — — —

NIAGARA DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Edward Clark Campbell, — — — — — Judge District Court.
 John Clinch, — — — — — Clerk do.
 William Kingsmill, — — — — — Sheriff.
 Charles Richardson, — — — — — Clerk of the Peace.
 J. Powell, — — — — — Registrar, Niagara.
 Daniel McDougal, — — — — — Treasurer, Niagara.
 Charles B. Seoard, — — — — — Surrogate, Queenston.
 Warren Claus, — — — — — Clerk of Probate Court, Niagara.
 William D. Miller, — — — — — Inspector of Licenses.
 David Thorburn, — — — — — Warden District Council.
 John Stevenson, — — — — — do do.
 James Cummings, agent public lands, — — — — — Chippewa.
 Edward Clark Campbell, — — — — — Judge Division Courts.

Collectors of Customs.

Thomas McCormick, — — — — — Niagara.
 Gilbert McMicken, — — — — — Queenston.
 Oliver T. Macklem, — — — — — Chippewa.
 James Kirby, — — — — — Fort Erie.
 John Clark, — — — — — Port Dalhousie.
 Thomas Parke, — — — — — Port Colborne.

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READING FOR FARMERS.

The celebrated Marshall said that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up to commerce, and did not give any attention to farming until a mature period of life. He then took a worn out farm of 300 acres near London. In three months he dismissed his bailiff, and performed, by the aid of study and practice, the duties of his office himself. He kept minutes of his operations, and published those from 1744 to 1777. He was acknowledged to be superior to most of his contemporary farmers.

Arthur Young, too, was brought up to commerce. Middleton, in his View of the Agriculture of Middlesex, says one of the best farmers in that county was a retired tailor.

The reason why those who have been brought up to other professions often make excellent farmers is that they have a real taste for agriculture, and enter it with a zeal to which those who have been brought up to it from infancy are strangers.

FRUIT.

As many men are very negligent about cultivating good fruit, we recommend to the ladies to take hold of this business. Our climate is well adapted to the raising of excellent apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, some kinds of hardy grapes, and other valuable fruits.

All these may be obtained at a small expense; and a small piece of ground will yield a large profit, and when one raises fruit which is known to be good, it is far more valuable than that often called good. We always dread to taste of fruit of an unknown kind, lest we should have our mouths drawn into a shape like that of poor Pat, when he tasted the persimmon, and his brother thought that he was trying to whistle. Now, ladies, give a little expense and attention to fashions, and a little expense and due attention to cultivating fruit, and you will make a great improvement, and soon receive with pleasure the fruit of your doings, instead of saying, in sober reflection, all is vanity.

INTEREST TABLE AT SIX PER CENT.

1 Mth			2 Ms			3 Ms			6 Ms			9 Ms			12 Ms			
£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
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3	"	"	3	-	7	-	17	-	1	9	-	2	8	-	3	7		
4	"	"	4	-	9	-	1	2	-	2	5	-	3	7	-	4	9	
5	"	"	6	-	1	-	1	6	-	3	-	-	4	6	-	6	-	
6	"	"	7	-	1	2	-	1	9	-	3	7	-	5	5	-	7	2
7	"	"	8	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	4	2	-	6	3	-	8	5
8	"	"	9	-	1	7	-	2	4	-	4	9	-	7	2	-	9	7
9	"	"	10	-	1	9	-	2	8	-	5	4	-	8	1	-	10	9
10	"	1	0	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	12	-	-	-
11	"	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	6	7	-	9	11	-	13	2
12	"	1	2	-	2	4	-	3	7	-	7	2	-	10	9	-	14	5
13	"	1	3	-	2	7	-	10	7	-	7	9	-	11	8	-	15	7
14	"	1	4	-	2	9	-	4	2	-	8	5	-	12	7	-	16	9
15	"	1	6	-	3	-	4	6	-	9	-	-	13	6	-	18	-	
16	"	1	7	-	3	2	-	4	9	-	9	7	-	14	5	-	19	2
17	"	1	8	-	3	4	-	5	1	-	10	2	-	15	3	1	-	5
18	"	1	9	-	3	7	-	5	4	-	10	9	-	16	2	1	1	7
19	"	1	10	-	3	9	-	5	8	-	11	5	-	17	1	1	2	9
20	"	2	0	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	12	-	-	18	-	1	4	-
30	"	3	"	-	6	-	9	-	-	-	18	-	1	7	-	1	16	-
40	"	4	"	-	8	-	12	-	1	4	-	1	16	-	2	8	-	-
50	"	5	"	-	10	-	15	-	1	10	-	2	5	-	3	-	-	-
60	"	6	"	-	12	-	18	-	1	16	-	2	14	-	3	12	-	-
70	"	7	"	-	14	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-
80	"	8	"	-	16	1	4	-	3	8	-	3	12	-	4	16	-	-
90	"	9	"	-	18	1	7	-	2	1	4	-	4	1	-	5	8	-
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AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

It is an undoubted fact that deep ploughing never need be dreaded.

A small farm well conducted is a source of greater revenue than a large one indifferently managed.

It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from depredations on his neighbors, instead of imposing this onerous burden upon them.

The profits of agriculture (other things being equal) are in proportion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the extent of the latter, so will be that of the former.

The corn crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground entire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practiced, is worth about double what it is when gathered in the old way.

Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly, if not twice as far as that which is given in a raw and natural state.

The raising of tobacco need not impoverish the land, but it is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is allotted to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced is attributable.

NEW AND CHEAP PAINT.

Take of unslacked lime, a quantity sufficient to make two gallons of white wash when slacked—mix it with a due quantity of water—add to it two and a half lbs. of brown sugar, and about three ounces of salt. The exact proportion of each will be best ascertained by experiment. This, when applied as a paint, becomes perfectly hard and glossy—by mixing either ivory black or lamp black with the ingredients, a beautiful lead color may be had, or a yellow by mixing simple ingredients.

TOBACCO.—It is estimated that the tobacco consumed in Great Britain and this country, costs annually £23,000,000. A huge sum to *end in smoke*.

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NATURE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT;
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ORIENTAL PANACEA PILLS,

Prepared with the most scientific regard to Pharmacy—Warranted free from Mercurial, Mineral, or any other

POISONOUS SUBSTANCE.

THE ORIENTAL PANACEA PILLS have gained for themselves the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other Pills or Family Medicines yet discovered, as evinced by the universal testimony of those who have used them. They are *Purely Vegetable*, in all their component parts, and compounded with the most scientific regard to Pharmacy, in such just and relative proportions, from the high and invaluable Cathartic to the mild Laxative.

The Panacea Pills, (though active in their operation,) are retained a sufficient time in the stomach, and act as a Detergent. As a Cathartic, they are mild, yet thorough, searching, and effectual in their operation. They never leave the bowels costive; which cannot be said of most other Pills or Family Medicines now before the public. These Pills will cleanse the stomach, and restore a healthy action to the digestive organs, cleanse and purify the blood, re-invigorate the perspirative organs, and may safely be called *Nature's Universal Assistant*. They are so happily compounded, and from such congenial and balmy ingredients, that all their qualities blend in harmonious union, and readily assimilate with the blood and other fluids of the system.

These Pills have been fairly tested, in the removal of Fevers, Inflammation, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Billious Diarrhoea, Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-ache, Sickness at the Stomach, Dizziness, and Drowsiness; and are good in all cases arising from an impure state of the blood. In Intermittent Fevers, or Ague and Fever,

and Chill Fevers, if administered early, if administered late, if administered at all, they may be used with safety. They may be used after using any other medicine; are safe in all cases; and are sold by all the principal Dispensaries.

Many Cases have been cured by their use. For further particulars, see the insert only.

To all who are desirous of a remedy to say the least, those who are afflicted with a disease, uselessly, and without any prospect of health—their health—there is no doubt about the matter, from the various cases to which it has been applied.

I, therefore, recommend Weeks' Medicine, which he has discovered, is a scientific and effectual remedy, in all cases arising from an impure state of the blood.

Hermitage,

This is a very good medicine, some time since I have found it to be a good remedy in cases of Fevers, Liver Complaints, and other diseases which require a preventive, and as one of the best.

Jordan,
 St. Catharines,

and Choll Fever, these Pills are a complete and effectual remedy, if administered in season; and by occasional use of them, no person can have either of the above named diseases. They may be taken with perfect safety, and will be found, after using a few doses, to give strength and vigor to the system; are safe for children & females, under all circumstances.

Many Certificates might be adduced, showing the great benefit derived from this Medicine; but we will, at present, insert only two, from very eminent and practising physicians.

To all who may use Dr. Weeks' Pills, I take this opportunity to say, that I am decidedly opposed to Quackery; and those who buy Quack nostrums not only spend their money uselessly, but to their great disadvantage, with regard to their health—the Proprietors of such nostrums knowing nothing about the *modus operandi* of Medicine, neither of those diseases to which human flesh is heir.

I, therefore, cheerfully say, that I am acquainted with Dr. Weeks' Medical talents, and with the composition of the Pills which he is now offering to the public; and further, that it is a scientific composition, and is well calculated for the system, in all bilious difficulties; or, in other words, all diseases arising from congestions of the alimentary canal.

D. G. MALTBY, M. D.

Hermitage, Jan. 10 1846.

This is to certify, that I have used, in my practice, for some time past, Dr. J. Weeks' Oriental Panacea Pills, and have found them a very safe and valuable Medicine, in all cases of Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver Complaints, and all the various forms of Bilious Diseases which have come under my treatment—and also, a good preventive; and would, therefore, recommend them to all, as one of the best Family Cathartics.

Dr. SIMEON H. GOSS.

Jordan, Nov. 21, 1846.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by C. B. THOMPSON,
St. Catharines,—General Agent for Canada West.


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A positive cure for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all the various forms of BILIOUS DISEASES.

Designed especially for the thorough and permanent cure of those affections of the liver and other internal organs, which attend the diseases of bilious climates.

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Our stock of Fruit Trees, embraces all the leading and most popular varieties of Fruits, lately introduced; and a large proportion have been propagated from bearing trees, whose excellence has been satisfactorily tested by the proprietors.

Trees, Plants, &c., will be labelled and properly packed and forwarded agreeable to order.

Persons ordering Trees, who are not familiar with the different varieties of Fruits, (after naming the number of Apples, Pears, &c., desired,) may leave the selection with the pro-

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
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