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娄1V．
APRIL．
Begins on Monday， 30 Days．
PHASES OF THE NOON．
数First qr．21d．31．13m．morn．｜Last qr．6d． 81.51 m ．morn，管 $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \text { Full } & 28 & 2 & 14 & \text { eve．｜New } & 13 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ ove．


> 16 tues

Rainy weather．
17 wed Aldebaran sets， 9 h 57 m eve．
数18 thur Baitle of Lexington， 1775.
19 frid
Cloudy and cold．
320 satur Lord Byron died， 1 \＆24．
21 F
622 mon
能 23 tues St．George＇s Day
24 ，wed 8
625 thur Arcturus south， 11 h 53 m eve．
觡 26 frid．（3）apogee．
${ }^{2} 27$ satur Frogs begin to croak． 598 F 7＊s sets， 9 h 26 m eve．
槊29 mon $\quad$ ，ook for rain．
敛 30 ，thes Sirius sets， 8 h 48 m eve．


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新27 mon

- : 8 unes
裡 29 weo
0th:n
部31 frid




## Begins on Wednesday， 31 Days．

## PHASES OF THE MOON．








## PHASES OF THE MOON

Last qr．2d．7h． 15 m. morn． $\mid$ First gr． 17 d .7 h .37 m ．morn点号．Day．
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7
7

Astronomy，Chronology，\＆c．
1839.

V11．AUGUST．Begins on Thursday， 31 Days． 24448

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| rises | sets． | pl | r．\＆s s． |  |
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| 4 | 9 | 9 | 37 |  |
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3．apnger．
Vamlana barn， 1762
Calooyetle arriond at N．Y． 1824.
Sultry rnd ramp．
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SEPTEMBER.
1839.

## 1. morn

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2 - 25 5 710 $=729$
$8 \quad 9$ X. SEPTEMBER. Degins on Sunday, 30 Days.
1839.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

New $\quad 7 \mathrm{~d} .5 \mathrm{~h} .17 \mathrm{~m}$. eve $\mid$ Full,

| 23d. 2h. 9 m. morn. 空 |
| :--- |
| 30 |
| 30 |

Astronomy, Cheronnlogy, ©e.
F Steete the pert diand ' 29.
2 man Landon burnt 1666 .
Simes inym south 7h 54 m eve.

## 4'wed;

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1839.
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Lieutenant-Governor.- His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Kinght Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieuteanat Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, \&c. \&c. \&c.

Private Secretary. - Hon. John Macaulay.
Aroes-de-Camp.-Lirutenant Aithur, and Captain Haket.
Government Ofice.-Chief Clenk, Edward McMahon, Esq.; Clerks, Arthur Gifiord, James MeDonell.

Members of the Expcutive Counchl. -The Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Presiding Councillor; the Hon. William Allan, fhe Hon. Augustus Baldwin, the Hon. John Elasley, and the Hon. W. H. Draper.

Clerk of the Council, Jubn Beiisie. Confulential Clerk, Wm. Heny Lee. Clerk, Thomas IIurd. Doorkeeper and Hissenger, Ha h Carface.

Regular Council Day.-Tharsday, in every week.
Members of the I.meislathee Counch.
Speaker-The Hon. John B. Robinson.
The Bonorables Willian Dickson, George Crookshank, Hon, and $V$ en. Sohn Strachan, D. D. Archdeacon of Iork, Hoterables Jusep Wells, George II. Markhand, John Henry Dunn, Williant Alhen, Charles Jones, James Gordon, Alexander McDunell, Zaccheus Burnham, John Elmses, Augustus Beldwin, Joho Hamihon, Vabter Boswell, Peter Adamsen, James Kirby, John Kirby, James Crooks, the Hon, and Right Rev. A. McDonell, Bishop of Regiop lis, tionorables Alexander Grant, Arthar L.loyd, Abrabata Nel-1-s, 'Thomas Alexander Stewuit, Wh. Morris, Juhn Macaulay, Peter Vankoughuett.

Juha Joseph, Cleak.
Tow. Thomas Pbilligs, D. D. Chaplain.
D'Arcy Boulton, Master in Chancery.
Star Jarvis, Gentleman Usher of the Bhach Mod.
Joh F. Taylor, Clert.
Mugh Cayfrae, Door Keeper.
Lexsis Bright, Messenger.
 Ascowsthad

## MEMBEES OF THR HOUSE OF ASBBMBLY.

Speaker-Hon. Sir A. N. Maenab.
Towns.
Cily of Turonto-William H. Hamilton-Colin C. Feirie.

Draper.
Kingston-C. A. Hagerman.
Niagara-C. Richardson.
Brockville-H. Sherwood.
London-M. Burwell.
Cornwall-G. S, Jarvis.

## Counties.

Lanark-M. Cameron and J. A. York, 2d do.-E.W. Thompson. H. Poweli.

Carleton-J. B. Lewis and E. Mallocis.
Russell-T. McKay.
Prescott-R. P. Hotham and J. Kearnes.
Giengary-D. McDonell and A.Halton-W. Chisholm and A. Chisholm.
Seormont-A. McLean and D. A. McDonell.

Dundas-J. Cook \& P. Sbaver.
Grenville-H. Horton and Burritt.
Leeds-O. R. Gowan and J. Morris.
Frontenac-J.Mathewson and J. B. Marks.

Lemuex \& Addington.-J. S. Haldimand-W. H. Merritt. Cartwright and G. H. Detlor. Norfolk-D. Duncombe and W.
Prince Edward-Jas. R. Armstrong and Chas. Bockus:
Hastings-A. Manahan and E. Murney.
Northumberland-A. McDonell and H. Ruttan.

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { and H. Ruttan. } \\ \text { Durham-G. S. Boulton and G. }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Huron-R. G. Dunlop. } \\ \text { Kent-W. McCrea and }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | Elliott.

York, 1st Riding-J. W. Gam-Essex-J. Prince and F. Caldble.

Salmon.
Oxford-R. Alway and K. R. Hunter.
Middlescx-T. Parke and Elias Moore.

Kent-W. McCrea and N.Cornwall. well.
Clerre to the House of Assembly-James Fitzgibbon. Sergeant-at-Arms-David A. Macnab. Chief Copying Clerk.-W. P. Patrick.
Junior Clerks-D. Jardine, W. Coates, Thomas Vaux, A. Patrick, Samuel McMurray, Alfred Todd, Thaddeus Patrick, William C. Yielding.

[^1]$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{E}}$ Public $I_{N}$ Public $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{R}}$ Office, Note are regist of 1 s .3 d . hundred Su
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Justice Hon. W General This is under $\mathrm{A} s$ nees of th sioners si Res gistrar rial, of above th trar for hand.

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## PUBLIC OFFICES.

## Receiver General-The Hon. John Henry Dunn. Office, Public Buildings, Front Street.

Inspector General...- The Hon. John Macaulay. Office, Public Buildings, Front-street.

Provincial Secretary \& Registrar.---Richard A. Tucker, Office, Public Buildings, Front-street.

Note,-All public documents and instruments that pass the Great Seed are registered at this Office, all of which can be seen by the public at a charge of 1 s .3 d , each. Copies can likewise be obtained by paying 18. per folio of one hundred words ; and if a certificate is wanted of the same, the charge is 5 s .

Surveyor General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Surveyor General of Woods, Offices consolidated.-The Hon. Robert B. Sullivan. Office, Public Buildings, Front-street.

Emigrant Office,-Anthony B. Hawke, Superintendent. Office, Public Buildings, Front-street.

Indian Department.-Superintendent, S. P. Jarvis, Trustees: Hon. John H. Dunn, Hon. G. H. Markland, W. Hepburn. Accountant, B. Turquand. Office, Public Buildings, Front-street.

King's College Land Office.-Registrar and Bursar, Hon. Joseph Wells. Clerk, Edmond J. Ridout. Office, Lot-street.

The management of all matters connected with the Land belonging to the projected University of King's College, and likewise of the Upper Canada College, are conducted here.

Heir Devisee and Assignee Act.-Commissioners, Chief Justice for the time being, Puisne Judges do., Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Hon. W.Allan, Hon. A. Baldwin, Hon. John Elmsley, Surveyor General for the time being. Clerk, James Beikie.
This is an Act to afford relief to persons claiming Land in this Province, under Assignments from Heirs, Devisees, or Assignees of the original nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patents had issued, \&c. The Commis. sioners sit on the first Monday in July in each year, continuing for 16 days.

Reaistry Office, 18 Newgate-street.-Samnel Ridout, Registrar for the County of York. Fees for entry of every Memorial, of 100 words, 2 s . 6 d .; and for every 100 words over and above the first 100, 1s. The like Fees are allowed to the Registrar for every Certificate of such Niemorial given under his own hand. For every search, a fee of 1s. 6 d .

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO. john powell Esq., Mayor.

St. David's Ward.-Aldermen, Geo. Duggan and Chas. Stotesbury : Ccuncilmen, Geo. Henderson and Alex. Hamilton.

St. Andrew's Ward.-Aldermen, John Armstrong and John Powell. Councilmen, John Ritchie and Hugh Carfrae.

St. Lawrence's Ward.-Aldermen, George Monro and Alex.
Dixon: Councilmen, J. G. Beard and James Browne.
St. Patrick's Ward,-Aldermen, G. T. Denison and W. H. Boulton : Councilmen, James Trotter and Robert Blevins.

St. George's Ward.-Aldermen, George Gurnett and Jas. G. Chewett : Councilmen, John Craig and George Walton.

Chamberlain, A. T. McCord ; Clerk of the Council, Chas. Daly; High Bailif, George Kingsmill.

The Mayor's Court is held at the Court-House four times in each year, viz:-the first Monday in March, June, September, and December; the jurisdiction of which extends over the City and Liberties, when the Mayor for the time being presides, assisted by one or more of the Aidermen.

## COURTS OE JUSTICE.

Court of Chancery.-Chancellor, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Vice-Chancellor, Rolert S. Jameson. Registrar, William Hepburn. J. (.) Spragge, Esq., Master,

Court of King's Bench.-Cinief Justice, Hon. John B. Robinson. Puisne Judges, Ilon. Levius P. Sherwood, Hon. James B. Macaulay, Hon. Archibald McLean, Hon. Jonas Jones. Attorney General, Christopher A. Hagerman. Solicitor General, William H. Draper. Reporter, Henry Sherwood.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and Nisi Prius, for the Home District, is held twice in each year, at Toronto, in April and October.

Quarter Sessons of the Peace and the District Court for the Home District held at the Court-house, Toronto, on the second Tuesday after each Term of the Court of King's Bench, which Term are as follows:-Easter Term begins 1st Monday in February and ends Saturday ensuing week. Trinity begins 2nd Monday in June and ends Saturday ensung week. Michaeimas begins 1st Monday in August and ends Saturday ensuing week. Hilary begins 1st Monday in December and ends Saturday ensuing week.

Crown Orfice, Public Buildings, Front-street.-Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas, Charles C. Small. Deputies.-Western District, John L. Williams; London do. John Harris ; Gore do. David McNab; Niagara do. William D. Miller; Newcasile do. Henry W. Jones; P. Edward do. John McCraig ; Midland do. William B. Smyth; Bathurst do. John McKay; Johnstown do. Thomas D. Campbell; Eastern do. George Auderson.

## SHERIFFS IN UPPER CANADA.

Districts.LasternSherifrs.Lastern .............Alexander McMartinAlexander McMartin. . . . Cornwall.Ottawa. . . . . . . . . . . . C. P. Treadwell. ........ L'Original.Johnstown ...........Adiel Sherwood.......... . Brockville.Bathurst ............J. A. H. Powell. . ........ Perth.Midland . . . . . . . . . . Allan MacDonell.Kingston.
Prince Edward ......Owen McMahon. Hallowell.
Newcastle . . . . . . . . Henry Ruttan ........... Cobourg. Home W. B. Jarvis City of Toronto. Gore Allan McDonall Hamilton.

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Districts.
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## CLERKS OF THE PEACE.



Districts.
Fitreasurers.
Eastern............Alex. McLean............. Cornwall.
Ottava............. T. H. Johnson .......... . L'Original.
Johnstown ...........Adiel Sherwood.......... Brockville.
Bathurst .............John McKay .............Perth.
Midland . . . . . . . . . . .John Marks . . . . . . . . . . . Kingston.
Prince Edward...... David Smith.................Hallowell.
Newcastle-. .........Hon. Z. Buraham........ Cobourg.
Home ................F. T. Billings ...........City of Toronto. Henry Beasley........... Hamilion.


## REGISTRARS OF COUNTIES.

## FOR DEEDS OF BARGAIN AND SALE.

Counties.
Registrars.
Prescott \& Russell. .R. P. Hotham.
Glengarry ..........Alex. Fraser.
Residence. L'Original Stormont \& Dundas. .John McLean. CornwallLanarkG. T. BurkeCornwallCarletonAlex. McMillanRichmondGrenville ........... John PattonPerth
PrescottLeeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . David Jones,David Jones.. Brockville

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| Durham . . . . . . . Thomas Ward.......... Port HopeYork......... Samuel Ridout........ City of TorontoSimcoe . . . . . . |
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## COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

River Raisins, John Cameron ; Cornwall, G. S. Jarvis ; Prescott, Alpheus Jones ; Maitland, Alexander McQueen; Brockville, R. D. Fraser, Johnstown, John Webster; Gannanoque, Ephraim Webster ; Hallowell, Edward Beeston ; Kingston, Thomas Kirkpatrick; Belleville, Henry Baldwin; Bath, C. McKenzie ; Port Hope, William Kingsmill; Newcastle, B. McMahon; Cobourg, Robert Brown; Windsor, Henry Boys; Toronto City, Thomas Carfrae; Penetanguishine, T. G. Anderson; Burlington, Joha Chisholm; Oakville, William Chisholm; Chippawa, J. Secord; Queenston, G. McMicken : Fort Erie, James Kerby; Dalhousie, John Clark; Niagara, Thomas McCormick ; Dover, G. J. Ryerse Colborne, W. B. Sheehan, Stanley, John Bostwick; Burwell, J. Burwell; Talbot, Mahlon Burwell; Goderich, John Gait ; Sandwich, W. Anderton ; Amhersturgh, F. Caldwell; Chatham, W. Cosgrave.

## INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Ckief Superentendant, S. P. Jarvis, City of Toronto.
Superintendants-J. B. Clench, Amherstburgh; T. G, Anderson, Cold Water; George Ironside, Amherstburgh; James Winniett, Brantford; William Jones, St. Clair.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

## of the home district for common schools.

The Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon of York, Hon. William Allan, and ——_ F. T. Billings, Treasurer; George Waiton, Clerk. The Board meets at the Court House, City of Toronto, the last Monday in June, and December.

## DISTRICT SCHOOL MASTERS.

| Districts. | Masters. | Residence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern .... | Hugh Urquhar | . Cornwall. |
| Ottawa ... . | Colin Gregor. | .Hawkesbury. |
| Johnstown . | John Smith | . Brockville. |
| Bathurst . . . | William Kay | .Perth. |
| Midland | Rev. Mr. Her | . Kingston. |
| Princs Edwa | M. C. Crombi | . Hallowell. |
| Newcastle .. | W. C. Crofton | Cobourg. |
| Home |  | City of Tar |
| Gore. | John Ra | Hamilton. |
| Niagara | Dr. J. Whitlaw | Niagara. |
| London | F. H. Wright. | London. |
| Western. | Rev. W. Johns | Sandwich. |

## BANKS.

Bank of Upper Canada.- Corner of George and Duke Streets, Toronto. William Proudfoot, President. Thomas G. Ridout, Gashier. Hon. Colonel Wells, Hoń. Robert B. Sullivan, Hon. J. Macaulay, Hon. Wm. H. Draper, William Gamble Saml. P. Jarvis, Alexander Wood, Captain J. S. Macaulay, Dr. Widmer, John S. Baldwin, T. Helliwell, John Barwick, Walter O'Hara, Samuel Ridout,-Directors. Branch Offices at Kingston, Brockville, Niagara, Cobourg, and London.

Commerclal Bank.-King Street, Toronto. John Cameron, Cashier. J. F. Smith, B. Thorne, Thomas Kinnear, Wm. Hepburn, D'Arcy Boulton sen. P. Diehl,-Directors:

Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Company.-King Street, Toronto. Hon. J. Elmsley, President. Messrs. Joseph Bloor, Charles Thompson, Wm. Musson, John Eastwood, Edward Wm. Thomson, James Saxon, George Duggan, jun. Andrew McGlashan, Israel Ransom, Henry Sherwood, Jonathan Dunn,-Directors.Agencies at Port Hope, St. Catherines.

The People's Bank.-New Street, Toronto. James Lesslie, President. Francis Hincks, Cashier.

Bank of British North America.-Benjamin Smith Manager, Hon. G. Crookshanhs, George Monro, Esq., Directors.Office, King Street.

Agricultural Bank.-Front Street, Toronto. Truscott, Green, and Co. H. J. Hensleigh, Cashier.-Broken.

CANADA COMPANY.
Commissioners of Upper Canada.-The Hon Wm. Allan and Thomas Mercer Jones. Office, Frederick Street, Toronto.

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## BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

T. W. Birchall, Managing Director ; Clarke Gansble, Solicisor ; the Bank of Upper Canada, Bank. Ofice in Duke Street, Toronto.

## HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Report of the Directors at the Meeting held on the 4th June, 1838. being the first annual Meeting.-In submitting a statement of the affairs of the Home District Mutual Insurance Company for the past year, the Directors have to congratulate the members of the Company on its prosperous condition. The advantage of the Mutual Insurance principle, has been already frequently brought under the notice of the public, and it is so clearly the interest of the community " to help one another" by supporting one in this District that the Directors cannot but anticipate a great increase of business during the present year. It will be observed by the Table of Rates, that the premiums charged by this Company are higher than in any of the other Companies in the Province, This at first may appeat objectionable, but it, in fact, adds little to the liability of the insurer, while it increases the stability of the Company.The great po ${ }^{i}$ nt for the insurers to be satisfied of, is, that a!l risks are charged in the same proportion ; and this, it is obvious, must depend on the honour and integrity of the Directors. The expenditure has been larger during the past year than it will be hereafter, owing to the necessary oulfit expenses. In future the Directors estinate that $\mathbf{£ 1 0 0}$ per annum will cover all contingent expenses, which, if the institution is properly supported, will be merely nominal.

Officers.-Thomas D. Harris, President; William Ross, James Lesslie, Daniel Brooke, Thomas Clarkson, J. H. Price, Peter Freeland, Directors; F. Hincks, Secretary \&- Treasurcr.

From commencement of the Company to 4th June, 1838, Policies have issued. 96
The amount of property insured.
£32698 00 Policies cancelled and not taken, $1, \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.

68 policies now issued,. ................................. . . 3179800
Amount of premiums notes now on hand. ............... . . 438016
Table shewing the differnt kinds of property on which Insurance have been effected to the 4th June, 1838.
On Tavern Houses
£1600 0
On Grist Mills, Soap and Candle Factories,............
Carding and Fulling Mills,
538400
On Bakeries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10000
On Saw Mills 5000
On Distilleries 15000
On Breweries
On Merchants Stores \& Merchandize ..... 1643000On Barns, Sheds, \&̊c49000
On Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Jewels, Plate, \&c. ..... 784400£32698 00Table shewing the different places where Insurance have been ef-fucted to the 4th June, 1838.
City of Toronto ..... £24350 00Whitby316800
Yongestreet ..... 518000
£32698 00'T'able shewing the different rates of per centage on property in-sured to the 4th June, 1838.

£32698 00
'Toronto Mechanics' Institute.-Mr. Sheriff Jarvis President. J. Ewart, Rev. T. Leach, T. Champion. Thomas Carfrae. Vice Presidents. Committee of Management, J. F. Westland, Recording Secretary; Charles Sewell Corresponding Secretary; W. Atkinson Treasurcr. - Ross, -- Popplewell, Librarian. Wm. Musson, Charles Baker, John Lees, John Eastwoont, David Paterson, Michael McLellan, T. D. Harris, John Baaber, -Murchison.

Toronto Farr.-Second Wednesday in May, and First Wednesday iu October.

## CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGES.

Ministers of every denomination in this Province can solerrnize matrimony, provided they have been regularly ordained according to the rites of such Church as they profess to be ministers of. They must take the oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and obtain a certificate from the Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions, of their having been ordained. No person can legally be married except by Banns, which are to be published in the respective places of public worship on three several Sundays, or by Licence.

## AGEN

## Eli

William (Bahurs town ; James H Toronto Malloch, Merigolo Gregor, Perth ; John $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Ramsay mon, W Stewart, Ward, $\therefore$ A. W Guelph;

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## AGENTS FOR ISSUING MARRIAGE LICENCES IN THIS PROVINCE.

Elias Adams, St. Catherines ; Joseph Anderson, Cornwall, William Burwell, Port Burwell; George T. Burke, Richmond; (Bathurst) John Cameron, River aux-Raisin; A. J. Christie, Bytown; Matthew Crooks Ancaster, Robert Grant, Queenstown; James Hamilton, St. Thomas; John Harris, London; F. S. Jarvis, Toronto Township; Sir Allan Napier McNab, Hamiloon; G. Malloch, Brockviile; Andrew Mercer, City Toronto ; Charles Merigold, Ingersoll ; Thomas McCormick, Niagara ; Dencan McGregor, Chatham ; William McKay, Bath; Hon. William Morris, Perth; Henry Nelles, Grimsby; Thomas Parker, Belleville; John Patton, Prescott; Thomas Radeliffe, Adelaide ; Thomas Ramsay, Napanee; Wm. Richardson, Brantford; George C. Salmon, Woodhouse; James Sampson, Kingston ; Honourable T. A. Stewart, Peterborough; Charles P. Treadwell, L'Original ; Thos. Ward, Port Hope; Reuben Young, Carrying Place, (Murray :) $\therefore$ A. Wilkinson, Scandwich; J. S. Ward, Goderich; R. Alling, Guelph; Charles Stanton, Fort Erie ; Jerome Clarke, Dunavilie.

## EDUCATION.

I have frequently heard it remaried, that the Government do not pay sufficient attention the encouragement of Common Schools in this Province, there may be some truih in these remarhs, but a School low is noc Educatien-a School fund is not Education. Individual sacrifice and effort is the price of knowledge; and, relying upon any thing else, prevents the School laws and the School funds from aiding us. The conduct of some of the inhabitants of this Province ceminds me of the boy, who was indentured in the old-fashioned way; to work nine months in the year, and receive an education the remaining three months. But the boy conid never be induced to attend the school, and the neighors said to him,"Why do you not go to school as other boys do?" 'To which, the boy observed, " Diy master has agreed, in the denture, to give me an education, and he is bound to do it ; and I am not going to the school-house arter it." Some people seen to think the (ioversment aro bound to educate the people whether they will or not, lest such remember that it is not in the power of the Government io edacate the people without some effort of themselves. J E.

## MAXIMS.

1. As is the common school, so is the education of the people.
2. It is cheaper to educate the infant mind, than to support the aged criminal.
3. Education is the cheap defence of nations - Burke.
4. The soil does not produce according to its richness, but according to the intelligence that cultivates it. Hence, the best manure farmers can use, is a good sckool in the district.

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5. As is the teacher, so is the school, Cousin ; and as is the pay, so is the teacher.
6. The Common School is the People's College.
7. Uneducated mind is educated vice.-Beecher.
8. Taxes, for the support of schools, are like vapors, which rise only to descend again to beautify and fertilize the earth.
9. Before the press the maxim,-" Let me have the ballads of a netion, and I care not who makes the laws,"-was true in prart; but since the establishment of the press and common schools, this maxim has more truth in it:-"Let me make the school books of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws."
10. A maximum of improvement can be obtained only by a minimum of punishment.-Dr. Belld
11. A demagogue would like a people half educated-enough to read what he says, but not enough to know whether it is true or not.
12. In female education, we aim more at the gilding than the the gold-the ornament than the acquirement-Dr. James Johnson.
13. Every school house that is built-every child that is edu-cated-are new and additional pledges of our perpetuity.
14. Common Schools should go before political rights.
15. No price is enormous which is not out of proportion to the thing purchased. The elevation of an entire people, by education, is beyond all price.-Simpson.
16. We must agitate ; for edncation, like ュ top, will fall as soon as we stop whipping.
17. We have not only to strike while the iron is hot, but we must make the iron hot by striking.
18. When thought is agitated, truth rises.-Bulwer.
19. One reason is worth a hundred blows.
20. The idea should alvays accompany the word.
21. Nothing should be committed to memory before it is clearly understood.
22. A lesson shonld never be assigned to the young as a task.
23. The office of a teacher is not to teach, but to assist the child in its efforts to teach itself.
24. As the Common School, so is the education of the people.
25. Teach and habituate the people to make right use of the faculties which God as given them, and then trust them fearlessly in thernselves. With such a guide within them, it litte matters who may be over them.

## THE TEACHERS INFLUENCE.

Much is said of the influence of the Press, of the Clergy, and of party spirit ; but the influence of teachers is strong and more lasting than all.

But who is watching this influence? Who measures it? Who is striving to make it higher and holier ?

It is controlling more mind than the press and the pulpitshaping the destinies of the people every moment ; and yet, what

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 any other best capita start in th vileges an But, nish them essary and spend a lit and readin your child You the intellig you do thi them to ke -morality are always the rights to think fo Then give keep their the privile slave of int ways will his either learning, or religion, or legislation, doing to enlighten or purify it ?

Said M. De Fellenberg, while pointing to three hundred young men under his instruction: "These teachers are the great engine to regenerate Switzerland."

As teachers have the growing minds and hopes of the nation in their hands they are the depositories ànd trustees of its prosperity and happiness. The school master either mends what nothing can mar, or mars what nothing can mend.

There is a kind of ink, which, when put on paper, is, at first, scarcely discernible; but in a short time it grows darker, and finally becomes so black and permanent, that you may burn the paper on coals of fire, and the writing will be seen in the cinders. Such is the influence of the teacher. It may be imperceptible at first ; but lasts beyond the grave.

What skilful and holy men should they be whose fearful office it is to watch and tune the pulses and vibrations of the soul !What a master should be, who is to sweep the harp, the tones of which are to remain in the strings for ever !!

Teachers should be educated-their profession should be as distinct and learned as the Profession of Law, or Physic, or Divinity, and as liberally paid and honoured. He who edueates men, and gives them character, fills a profession the most difficult and the most responsible.

## TO PARENTS.

The right education of your children is dearer to you than any other earthly object : for a good education is a young man's best capital. To educate your children well, is to give them a fair start in the world-it is to give them an equal chance for the privileges and honours of manhood.

But, to keep them from school the most of the time-to furnish them with a miserable useless teacher-to deay them the necessary and the most approved school books-to be unwilling to spend a little to procure Papers and books for general information and reading-to do these things, or either one of these, is to do your children an incalculabe injury.

You wish your children to be companions of the virtuous and the intelligent-then make them virtuous and intelligent; unless you do this, your children will be unfit for such society as you nish them to keep. You wish your offspring respected and influential -morality and intellect are always respected, and these qualities are always influential too. You do not wish others to trample upon the rights of your children-you do not wish others to lead them, to think for them, or to make them mere tools for ambitious ends. Then give them an education-a mind, that they may know and keep their rights-that they may thihk for themselves, and have the privileges of freemen. Ignorance is always the vassal, the slave of intelligence. The educated man always has had, and al. ways will have, the advantage of ignorance ; and if you let your
children grow up uneducated, you lot them grow up to be the tools and the slaves of others. You cannot do your children a greater injury than to let them step into manhood uneducated; and in no other way can you do these free institutions a greater evil.

You ought to put into your children's hands every thing that assists or encourages them in their studies. Do not hesitate at the expense. If you can strengthen one moral feeling, or one intellectual faculty in your child, you are well paid for almost any expense. Wealh will not make your nffispring great or happy-hap. piness and greatness consists in virtue and knowledge. Let the education of your children, then, be your first care.

Would a farmer take a beautiful horse to be shod, to a cheap blacksmith, that a penny or two may be saved? He will not, for he says, " the nail may be so driven into the foot as to make it lame, and I shall lose my horse. No, I had rather pay a few pence more, than run the risk of losing my noble Charlie."

Two teachers apply for the School in his district. The one is ignorant, but offers to teach for $\$ 10$ per month; the other is experienced, but asis $\$ 30$ per month. The parents meet, and the $\$ 10 \mathrm{~m} 2 \mathrm{n}$ is employed. That the young mind is a more delicate thing to handle than a ho:se's foot is not perceived; and that the child is much more easily ruined by want of skill is never dreamed of.

A farmer sits in his door and sees a stranger coming in through the gate. The traveller approaches and asks the farmer if he does not want " to hire a man." The farmer answers, "Yes, if I can find one to suit me." And then he puts the following questions to the stranger:-" Can you drive team? Can you mow? Can you chop? Can you cradle?" \&c. He is catechised most thoroughly.

Immedtately after, another stranger asks him if "his school does not want to hire a teacker." The only question which the farmer asks, is-" How much do you ask a month, sir ?" We ask the reader to remark the difference in the examination of the two applicants.

Again, the parent will either work with the hired man, or get his son to do so, to prevent the laborer from sligheing his work, or from wasting a moment's time. Or he will get his neighbour to peep over the fence occasionally, to see that the hired man does not sit on the plough too often. But the same watchful parent will pat a man over his children in the schon! house, and never go near hian for years! For the above facts I have never been able to acsowat.

Parents will labor hard and live sparingly all their lives, to give their children a "start" in the world, as it is called. But setting a young man afloat with money left him, is like tying bladders Hoder the arms of one who cannot swia. Ten chances to one that he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Treach him to swoim, and he will never need the bladders. Give a child a sound education and you have done enongh for him. You have given him a "start" that will ensure happiness and victory in the race
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"A good education is a young man's best capital," was truly and beautifully said by Miss Sedgwick. And farmers, listen io Governor Everett, for he has spoken the following.
"Husbandmen, sow the seed of instruction in your sons' and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit, though the driving storms scatter the blossoms of spring. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understandings of your children---save---stint---spare scrape..-do any thing but steal---in order to nourish that growth; and it is little to say that it will flourish when your grave stones, crumbled into dust, shall mingle with the dust they covered;---it will flourish when that over-arching heaven shall pass away like a scrult, and the eternal sun which lightens it, shall set in blood."

If a blacksmith should put up the sign, "Watches mended cheap," would you take your gold lever to him? If you should, the quack, having heard that the silversmith rubbed, and pinched, and hammered the watch, would do the same. But would your watch keep time? So with the cheap teacher; he takes the children, and rubs, and pinches, and hammers them.--but do they keep time?

If a parent could stand on the shore of the atlantic, and with one blow knock out all the light-houses, would he not be accountable for all the shipwrecks made during that darkness? And if the parent, through avarice or negligence, withholds from his child the light of truth, is he not responsible for the crimes that child may commit?

I have always admired that law of the Icelanders, which makes the court inquire, when a child is accused, whether the parents have given the offender a good education. And if not, the court inflicts the punishment on the parents.

The parent that at any rate procures his child a good mind, well principled and tempered, makes a better purchase for bim, than to lay out the money to enlarge his farm.

Spare the child in nick-nacks, toys and play-games, in silks and ribbands, as much as you please; but be not sparing in bis education. It is not good husbandry to make his fortune rich and his mind poor.

## SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

Although the secret of governing others lies in the government of ourselves, I have seen teachers fretful, passionate, and vindictive. They grow angry, and throw ferules and books at the scho-lars-chuck together, with a crack, the heads of two lads who may be stealthily enough in close whispering-order the children to ssand barefoot on peas, or to bend over with the head on the floor.

We regret to say that there is much corporeal punishment, and that it very seldom answers its end.

South, in one of his sermons, thus remarks : "It is certain that, in some cases, and with some natures, austerity must be used; there being, in youth, the man to be instructed, and the brute to be chastised. But how to do this directly, requires, in my opinion, a greater judgment than the world generally imagines, and that, I
am sure, most masters pretend to possess." Stripes and blows are the last and basest remedy. Reason and persuasion should first bo used.

## IMPORTANCE OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

From tables which have been made, it is proved that nineteen out of twenty receive all their education in Common Schools. These schools then, educate the nation, and this education is that and that only, which the Common Schools are prepared to give. As is the Common School so is the education of the people.

So the Common School are the sources of the nation's intelligence, they are both the guardians of our freedom and the pillars of state.

The security of life, property, and civil liberty, lies in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and niueteen out of twenty of our citizens must receive all their intelligence from the Common Schools. Who then can over estimate these primary Institutions?

The importance of Common Schools will be more distinctly seen by looking at their relations with other Institutions. In this country, the very existence of Colleges, Academies, and Professional Seminaries must be dependent on good Common Schools. The proof is this. If children while in neglected miserable primary schools receive a distaste for letters, a dislike for mental refinement, they never can be induced to onter the higher schools. But let the primary schools be good, and the children receive in them a love fog letters, a dosire for ligher improvement, and they will go into the higher Seminarins and thus give these instilutions their surest aid. "When the lover stratum of air is warm, the upper cannot be cold. So of education. When its spirit is once thoroughly infused into the mass of the people, colleges will require no sti. mulus but the power of that spirit."

Let us examine the connexion between the Bible Society and Common Schools. It will he remembered that these schools give to nineteen out of twenty, all their ability to read the Bible." The Bible Society is then, dependent on these schools; for the distribution of the Scriptures presupposes an education, and just so for as the people are not educated, this benevolent effort fails.

And finally, what is the value of laws, unless there is intelligence to perceive their justice, and virtue to which they can appeal? But this intelligonce and this virtue can be given to the great mass only through Common Schools; and thus lave we not shown that the character and condition of these schools are of the highes: importance to the people.

Our schoals can, and ought to increase the MIND of the nation. They ought to enlarge its viewz, its productive powers, its energies, and render the poople industrious, and morally and intellectually happy. The common scheols should prepare men for their callings. restored the Ale royal) 7 when J but the Cleopat rary wa: atic chi

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## Libraries.

The first Librory possessed by the Greeks, was founded by Pisistratus, a little more than 500 years before Christ. This, probably, was the first library, Xerxes carried it to Persia, but it was restored to Athens by Scleucus Nicator. Ámong ancient libraries, the Alexandrian was most famous. It contained (including the royal) 700000 volumes, the larger portion of which was burned when Julius Cæsar besieged Al-xandiria, about 48 years B. C.; but the lost volumes were replaced by a gift of Anthony to Cleopatra, of the library of Pergamus. The Alexandrian library was finally burned and dispersed about the year 390 , by fanatic christians, under the countenance of Theodosius the Great.

About 70 years B. C., the first library of Rome was brought there, as spoils of war, by Emilus Paulas and Lucullus. Julius and Angustus Cæsar, and the Emperor Trajan, established extensive libraries. Charlemagne encouraged the founding of libraries in the latter part of the 8 th century.

Richard Aungerville was very zealous in the establishment of libraries in England before the invention of printing. Now the different public libraries of Paris contain $1,200,000$ volumes of books, in print and manuscript. The 273 provincial libraries of France, contain $3,000,000$ of volumes, which are easy accessible to natives and foreigners.

The cities of Munich, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Gottingen, Dresden, Coppenhagen, Berlin Prague, and Stuttgard, have very extensive librariss, embracing in the whole, as nearly as can be ascertained, $2,600,000$ books and manuscripts.

The Vatican library, at Rome, has 368,000 books and 40,000 MSS., which, unfortunately, are much disordered.

The other cities of Italy have libraries to the amount of 700,000 books and MSS. The largest two libraries in England, are the Badleiau, at Oxford consisting of from 250,000 to 500,000 volumes, and 30,000 MSS., and the library of the British Museum, containing 180,000 books and 60,000 MSS.

Distrigt Libraries.- Says the honourable Mr. Wyse, member of the British Parliament: "A reading people will soon become a thinking people, and a thinking people must soon become a great people."
"Reading," says Lord Bacon, " makes a full man, and thinking a correct man." But what so apt to make us think, as books, which put us among the thinking, and give us the materials for thought. There is as much reason in sending a man into the field 10 cut down the grass without a scytive as to expect a child to grow up a strong intelligent man without books. The child requires a good library of books as much as the merchant does his store filled with goods. Books are to the young mind seeking knowledge, what capital is to the man of business seeking wealth. We cannot expect the children of our Province to grow sich in knowledge, unless we give them a good copital stock to work with.



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[^1]:    Address - The Honorable the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled,

