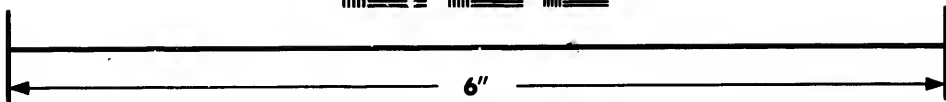
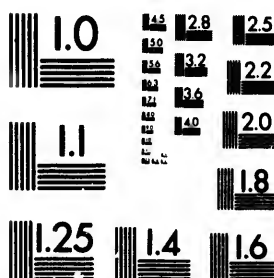


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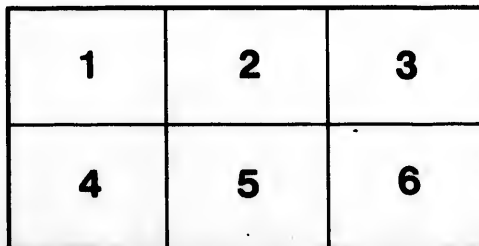
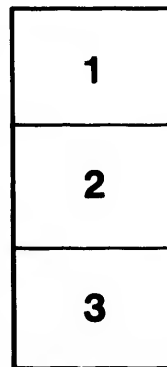
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1823.

THE
Montreal Almanac

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1823:

Being the third after Bissextile, or leap year.

Calculated for the **City** of MONTREAL, in Latitude 45. degrees **North**, and Longitude 73 degrees 20 **West** from the Royal Observ. at Greenwich.



FOUNTAIN OF BRING! teach us to devote
To thee each purpose, action; word and thought!
Thy grace our hope, thy love our only boast,
Be all distinctions in the Christian lost!
Be this in every state our wish alone,
Almighty, Wise and Good, Thy will be done!

Montreal:

PRINTED BY NAHUM MOWER,

And Sold by the different Booksellers in this city.

Price 3 Dollars per Gross; 4/6 per Dozen; and 1/6 Single.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------------|
| ☉ The Sun. | ☿ Mercury, | ♃ Jupiter |
| ☾ The Moon. | ♀ Venus. | ♄ Saturn |
| ♁ The Earth. | ♂ Mars. | ♆ Herschel or Georgian |

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ♈ Aries, the head. | ♎ Libra, the reins. |
| ♉ Taurus, the neck. | ♏ Scorpio, the secrets. |
| ♊ Gemini, the arms. | ♐ Sagittarius, the thighs. |
| ♋ Cancer, the breast. | ♑ Capricornus, the knees. |
| ♌ Leo, the heart. | ♒ Aquarius, the legs. |
| ♍ Virgo, the belly. | ♓ Pisces, the feet. |

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

- ♊ Ascending Node. ☽ Descending Node.
- ☉ Conjunction, or situated in the same Longitude.
- ☿ Quartile, or when their Longitude differs 3 signs.
- ♁ Opposition, or differing 6 signs.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1823.

Dominical Letter,	E:	Solar Cycle,	11.
Golden Number,	19.	Roman Indiction,	656.
Epact,	18.	Julian Period,	

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	January	26.
Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday,	February	9.
Ash Wednesday, or 1st day of Lent,	February	12.
Mid-Lent Sunday,.....	March	9.
Palm Sunday,....	March	23.
Easter Day.....	March	30.
Low Sunday,.....	April	6.
Rogation Sunday,.....	May	4.
Ascension day, Holy Thursday,....	May	8.
Whit Sunday,.....	May	16.
Trinity Sunday,.....	May	25.
Advent Sunday,.....	Nov.	30.

EMBER DAYS.

February 19, 21 and 22.	September 17, 19 and 20.
May 21, 23 and 24.	December 17, 19 and 20.

57063

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES FOR 1825.

The first is of the Sun, January 12th, invisible; \odot at 4h. 1m. morning. γ 's latitude 1 degree 24 minutes South.

The second is of the Moon, January 26th, invisible, but total; δ at 18 minutes afternoon.

The third is of the Sun, February 10th, invisible; \odot at 10h. 12m. evening. γ 's latitude 1 degree 21 minutes North.

The fourth is of the Sun, July 8th, invisible; \odot at 1h. 47m. morning. δ 's latitude 1 degree 9 minutes North.

The fifth is of the Moon, July 22d and 23d, visible and total, as follows:

Beginning, 22d day,	8h. 37m. evening	} Appa- rent time.
Beginning of total darkness,	9h. 43m. evening	
Middle,	10h. 33m. evening	
Ecliptic δ	10h. 35m. evening	
End of total darkness,	11h. 22m. evening	
End of Eclipse 23d	0h. 30m. morn.	
Duration of total darkness,	1h. 39m.	
Duration of the Eclipse.	3h. 53m.	

Digits eclipsed 18 degrees 12 minutes from the North side of the \odot 's shadow.

The sixth is of the Sun, August 6th, invisible; \odot at 9h. morning. γ 's latitude 1 degree 25 minutes South.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

SPRING begins March 21st, 4h. 56 minutes morning.
 SUMMER begins June 21d, 2h. 17 minutes morning.
 AUTUMN begins Sept. 23d, 4h. 13 minutes evening
 WINTER begins Dec'r. 22d, 9h. 21 minutes morning.

Explanation of Characters, &c. in the Calendar Pages.

● Moon Apogee signify that the Moon is then farthest from the Earth.

δ Opposition. A planet is said to be in opposition when it is on the side of the earth opposite to the Sun. When a planet is in opposition it rises about the time of the Sun's setting, sets about the time of his rising, and is on the meridian at midnight.

Aphelion is that point of a planet's orbit which is at the greatest distance from the Sun.

Ω Nodes are the two points where the orbit of a planet seems to intersect the ecliptic. That where the planet appears to ascend from the south to the north side of the ecliptic, is called the ascending Node; the opposite point, where

the planet appears to descend from the north to the south, is called the descending Node.

Longitude of a planet is its distance from the beginning of Aries, reckoned on the ecliptic to the east.

Latitude of a planet is its distance from the ecliptic either north or south.

Stationary. A planet is said to be stationary when to an observer on the earth, it appears for some time at the same point in the heavens.

Direct. The motion of a planet is said to be direct, when it moves forward to the east, according to the order of the signs. *Retrograde,* is when a planet appears to move backwards, or contrary to the order of the signs.

Occultation is the obscuration or hiding from our sight of any star or planet, by the interposition of the body of the Moon or some other planet.

♁ *Conjunction.* Two heavenly bodies are said to be in conjunction when they are both on the same side of the earth. When two planets are in conjunction they rise, come to the meridian, and set at the same time.

Greatest Elongation of an inferior planet, is when the planet appears to be at its greatest distance either east or west from the Sun, that can be in that revolution.

HEAVENLY BODIES.

A haziness in the air which fades the sun's light, and makes the orb appear whitish, or ill defined; or at night, if the moon or stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow. If the sun's rays appear like Muses' horns, white at setting, or shorn of its rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is to be expected. If the moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain; if red, wind; and if of her natural colour, with a clear fair sky, fair weather. If the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout and rain at the change, the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day.

PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE,

BY DOCTOR HERSCHEL.

The following Table, constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschel, upon a Philosophical consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the Moon's entrance into any one of her

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quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

If it be a new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last quarter, at the hour of 12 at noon, or between the hours of

SUMMER.

WINTER.

2 & 4.....
4 to 6.....
6 to 8.....
8 to 10.....
10 to midnight.....
Midnight to 2.....
2 to 4.....
4 to 6.....
6 to 8.....
8 to 10.....
10 to 12.....

Very Rainy.....
Changeable.....
Fair, if wind N. W.; rainy if S. or S. W.....
Ditto.....
Fair.....
Cold, with frequent showers.....
Rain.....
Wind and.....
Changeable.....
Frequent showers.....

Snow or Rain.....
Fair and mild.....
Fair.....
Fair and frosty if N. or N. E.; rain or snow, if S. or S. W.....
Ditto.....
Fair and Frosty.....
Hard frost, unless wind S. W.....
Snow and Stormy.....
Ditto.....
Stormy.....
Cold rain if W.; snow, if E.....
Cold high wind.....

NOTICION.

From the above Table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either the Moon's periodical changes, (i. e. within two hours either before or after it,) the more fair the weather is in Summer; while the nearer to noon that the changes take place, the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz. from four to ten, but this is mostly dependent on the wind. The Moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavorable to fair weather. The like may nearly be observed in Winter.

LIST OF ADVOCATES IN MONTREAL.

Stephen Sewell, Charles François Hamelin, David Ross, Joseph Bedard, Dennis, Benjamin Viger, James Stuart, Janvier D. Lacroix, Benjamin Beaubien, François Xavier Bender, Antoine Louis Levesque, Jean Roch Rolland, Pierre D. Debartzch, Louis Michel Viger, Frederick A. Quesnell, Samuel Gale, John Boston, Alexis Bourret, James Charles Grant, Dominique Benjamin Rollin, Francis W. Desrivieres, Samuel W. Monk, Paul Lussier, Toussaint Peltier, François Roy, Alexander McMillan, Samuel Sheppard, J. McGill Desrivieres, G. S. Henshaw, P. N. Rossiter, William Walker, James Hallowell, Louis Joseph Papineau, Michael O'Sullivan, Walter Davidson, Hughes Heney, William L. Mechtler, C. C. S. De Bleury, H. Blennarhasset, Henry Beaubien.

LIST OF NOTARIES IN MONTREAL.

J. Papineau, J. Gerbrand Beek, J. Marie Mondelet, Thomas Barron, Charles Provost, Louis Guy, N. B. Doucet, Louis H. Lator, F. X. Dezery, J. Murie Cadieux, F. G. Lepallieur, Joseph Roi, Thomas Bedouin, Henry Griffin, André Jobin, Paul Edward Daveluy, Charles Deseve, P. Lukin.

TERMS OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

QUEBEC, *Court of Appeals*, January 10—20; April 20—30; July 20—30; November 10—20. *Criminal Court*, March 21—31; Sept'r. 20—30. *Superior Court*, February 1—20; April 1—20; June 1—20; (July for Circuit Courts,) Oct. 1—20. *Inferior Court* Jan. 21—31; March 11—19; May 21—31; June 24—30; August 21—31; Nov. 21—30. *Sessions of the Peace*, Jan. 10—19; April 21—30; July 10—19; October 21—30.

MONTREAL, *Criminal Court*, March 1—10; September 1—10. *Superior Court*, Feb. 1—20; April 1—20; June 1—20; (July for Circuit Courts;) Oct. 1—20. *Inferior Court*, January 21—31; March 11—19; May 21—31; June 25—30; Sep. 11—19; Nov. 21—30. *Sessions of the Peace*, Jan. 10—18; April 21—30; July 10—19; October 21—30.

THREE-RIVERS, *Criminal and Superior Court*, March 15—31; (July for Circuit Courts;) Sept. 15—31. *Inferior Court*, February 1—10; April 1—10; June 1—10; August 1—10; October 1—10. *Sessions of the Peace*, Jan. 10—19; April 21—30; July 10—19; October 21—30; December 1—10.

The Superior Court of King's Bench for Civil matters, take cognizance of actions above £11 2 2½ currency, and actions under that sum are cognizable by the Inferior Court.

Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

GOLD.		Weight.		Currency		Old Currency.	
<i>Eng. Portuguese and American.</i>	<i>dwts. grs.</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>		
A Guinea	5 6 1	3	4	28	0		
A half do.....	2 15 0	11	8	14	0		
A third do	1 18 0	7	9½	9	6½		
A Johannes.....	18 0 4	0	0	96	0		
A half do.....	9 0 2	0	0	48	0		
A Moidore.....	6 18 1	10	0	36	0		
An Eagle.....	11 6 2	10	0	60	0		
A half do	5 15 1	5	0	30	0		
<i>Spanish and French</i>							
A Doubloon.....	17 0 3	14	6	89	8		
A half do.....	8 12 1	17	3	44	14		
ALouis d'Or coined before 1793	5 4 1	2	8	27	4		
A Pistole do. do.	4 4 0	18	3	21	18		
Ahe 40 francs coined since 1792	8 6 1	16	2	43	8		
The 20 francs	4 3 0	18	1	21	14		

N. B.—Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese and American Gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in Gold above £20, may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese and American at 89s. per oz.; French and Spanish at 87s. 8½d, deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling Sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

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JANUARY, 1st Month, hath 31 days.—1823

Now, all amid the rigours of the year,
 In the wild depth of Winter, while without
 The ceaseless winds blow ice, be my retreat
 Between the groaning forest, and the shore
 Beat by the boundless multitude of waves,
 A rural, shelter'd, solitary scene.

- (Last quarter 3d day, 11h 17m evening.
-) New Moon 12th day, 4h 1m morning.
-) First quarter 19th day, 9h 7m evening.
- Full Moon 26th day, 0h 18m evening.

D.	D.		☉	☽	☾	☽	☽
M.	w.	CALENDAR, &c.	rises	sets	S.	pl.	r. & s.
1	4	Circumcision. <i>Cold</i>	7 43	4 17	4	☾	10 10
2	5	☽ ♀ ☽ Superior. <i>with</i>	7 42	4 18	4	do	11 16
3	6	Low Tides. <i>high winds</i>	7 42	4 18	5	☽	<i>morn.</i>
4	7	stationary. Sir I. N. b. 1643.	7 41	4 19	5	do	0 24
5	E	2d Sunday after Christmas.	7 41	4 19	6	☾	1 31
6	2	Epiphany. ☽'s lat. 5deg. 14' S.	7 40	4 20	6	do	2 35
7	3		7 39	4 21	7	do	3 40
8	4	♀ ♂ ☽	7 38	4 22	7	♄	4 40
9	5	) apogee.	7 38	4 22	8	do	5 33
10	6	) runs low. <i>Some</i>	7 37	4 23	8	☾	6 27
11	7	<i>days of</i>	7 36	4 24	9	do	7 15
12	E	1st Sun. af. E.—☽ ecl. invis.	7 35	4 25	9	do	<i>Sets</i>
13	2	High Tides. <i>more</i>	7 34	4 26	9	☽	6 0
14	3	<i>pleasant</i>	7 33	4 27	10	do	7 5
15	4	<i>weather.</i>	7 32	4 28	10	☾	8 10
16	5	<i>Rain.</i>	7 31	4 29	11	do	9 17
17	6	<i>or</i>	7 31	4 29	11	do	10 27
18	7	<i>Snow</i>	7 30	4 30	11	☾	11 37
19	E	2d Sun. after Epiph. <i>with</i>	7 29	4 31	12	do	<i>morn.</i>
20	2	☽ enters ☽'s lat. 5° 17' N.	7 28	4 32	12	☽	0 49
21	3	stationary. Low Tides.	7 27	4 33	12	do	2 4
22	4	<i>South Winds.</i>	7 26	4 34	13	☽	3 18
23	5	) runs high.	7 25	4 35	13	do	4 26
24	6	) perigee.	7 24	4 36	13	☽	5 35
25	7	Conversion of St Paul.	7 23	4 37	13	do	6 27
26	E	Septua. Sun. ☽ ecl. invisible.	7 22	4 38	13	☽	<i>rises.</i>
27	2	High Tides. <i>More</i>	7 20	4 40	13	☽	6 20
28	3	<i>Snow.</i>	7 19	4 41	13	☾	7 34
29	4	King George III. died, 1820.	7 18	4 42	13	do	8 47
30	5		7 16	4 43	14	☽	9 58
31	6	K. Geo. IV. proclaimed 1820.	7 15	4 45	14	do	11 7

1823.—FEBRUARY, 2d Month, hath 28 days.

Al! why unfeeling WINTER! why
 Still flags thy torpid wing!
 Fly melancholy season, fly,
 And leave the year to SPRING.
 Spring, the young cherubim of love,
 An exile in disgrace,
 Flits o'er the scene like Noah's dove,
 Nor finds a resting place.

☾ Last quarter 2d day, 5h 41m evening,
 ☽ New Moon 10th day, 10h 12m evening.
 ☽ First quarter 18th day, 6h 9m morning.
 ● Full Moon, 25th day, 0h 13m morning.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☽ rises	☽ sets	☽ S. pl	☽ R & S
1	7	☽'s latitude 5° 16' S.	7 13	4 47	14	☽ morn.
2	E	Sexa. Sun. Pur. B. V. Mary.	7 12	4 48	14	☽ 0 15
3	2	Low Tides. <i>More</i>	7 11	4 49	14	☽ do 1 22
4	3	☽ ☽ ☽ <i>pleasant.</i>	7 9	4 51	14	☽ ↓ 2 24
5	4	● apogee.	7 8	4 52	14	☽ do 3 21
6	5	● runs low.	7 6	4 54	15	☽ do 4 16
7	6		7 5	4 55	15	☽ ☽ 5 3
8	7		7 4	4 56	15	☽ do 5 41
9	E	Quinquag. Sun. ☽ Stationary.	7 2	4 58	15	☽ ☽ 6 15
10	2	☽ eclipsed, invisible.	7 1	4 59	15	☽ sets
11	3	Shrove Tues. ☽ ☽ ☽ <i>Cold</i>	6 59	5 1	15	☽ ☽ 5 58
12	4	Ash Wednesday. <i>with</i>	6 57	5 3	15	☽ do 7 3
13	5	<i>high</i>	6 55	5 5	15	☽ do 8 12
14	6	Valentine. <i>winds.</i>	6 54	5 6	15	☽ ☽ 9 23
15	7		6 53	5 7	15	☽ do 10 57
16	E	1st Sun. in Lent. ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽.	6 52	5 8	14	☽ ☽ 11 52
17	2	☽'s latitude 5° 12' N. <i>Now</i>	6 50	5 10	14	☽ do morn.
18	3	Low Tides. <i>a</i>	6 48	5 12	14	☽ ☽ 1 6
19	4	☽ enters ♋. ☽ ☽ ☽ Inferior.	6 47	5 13	14	☽ do 2 16
20	5	● runs high. <i>storm.</i>	6 46	5 14	14	☽ ☽ 3 21
21	6	☽ perigee.	6 44	5 16	14	☽ do 4 15
22	7		6 43	5 17	14	☽ do 5 0
23	E	2d Sunday in Lent. <i>Windy</i>	6 41	5 19	14	☽ ☽ 5 36
24	2	<i>and</i>	6 39	5 21	14	☽ do 6 5
25	3	High Tides. <i>blustering</i>	6 38	5 22	13	☽ ☽ rises
26	4		6 36	5 24	13	☽ do 7 38
27	5	Spectacles invented, 1285.	6 34	5 26	13	☽ ☽ 8 49
28	6		6 33	5 27	13	☽ do 9 58

Venus will be Evening Star until the 10th of October—
 thence Morning Star to the end of the year.

ys.

MARCH, 3d Month, hath 31 days.—1823.

Ah! WINTER, calm thy cruel rage,
 Release the struggling year;
 Thy power is past, decrepit sage!
 Arise and disappear.
 The stars that grac'd thy splendid night
 Are lost in warmer rays;
 The sun, rejoicing in his might,
 Pursues his celestial days.

☾ Last quarter 4th day, 1h 55m evening.
 ☽ New Moon 12th day, 1h 41m evening.
 ☽ First quarter 19th day, 1h 25m evening.
 ☾ Full Moon 26th day, 0h 48m evening.

D. & S.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☽ rises	☾ sets	☽ pl	☾ r & s.
morn.	1 7	David. ☽'s lat. 5deg. 12m S.	6 41 5	29 13	☽	11 5
0 15	2 E	3d Sun. in Lent. <i>Flying clouds.</i>	6 30 5	30 13	do	morn.
1 22	3 2		6 28 5	32 12	☽	0 11
2 24	4 3	☽ runs low.	6 27 5	33 12	do	1 12
3 21	5 4	☽ stationary. ☽ apogee.	6 25 5	35 12	do	2 7
4 16	6 5	<i>High winds</i>	6 23 5	37 12	☽	2 57
5 3	7 6		6 22 5	38 11	do	3 40
5 41	8 7		6 21 5	39 11	☽	4 17
6 15	9 E	4th S. in Lent.—Mid Lent Sun.	6 19 5	41 11	do	4 47
sets	10 2	<i>Indications</i>	6 18 5	42 11	☽	5 11
5 58	11 3		6 17 5	43 10	do	5 32
7 3	12 4	High tides.	6 16 5	44 10	do	sets
8 12	13 5	<i>of a thaw.</i>	6 14 5	46 10	☽	7 17
9 23	14 6		6 12 5	48 10	☽	8 30
10 57	1 7	☽'s latitude 5deg. 7min. N.	6 10 5	50 9	☽	9 45
11 52	16 E	5th S. in Lent.—☽ Gr Elong	6 8 5	52 9	do	11 0
morn.	17 2		6 7 5	53 9	do	morn.
1 6	18 3	<i>Cold raw</i>	6 5 5	55 8	☽	0 16
2 16	19 4	☽ runs high.	6 4 5	56 8	do	1 22
3 21	20 5	Low tides. ☽ perigee.	6 2 5	58 8	☽	2 20
4 15	21 6	☽ enters ♀.	6 0 6	0 8	do	3 10
5 0	22 7	<i>winds.</i>	5 58 6	2 7	☽	3 43
5 36	2 E	6th S. in Lent.—Palm Sunday	5 56 6	4 7	do	4 16
6 5	24 2	☽ ☽ ☽	5 55 6	5 7	☽	4 41
rises	25 3	Annunciation B. V. Mary.	5 53 6	7 6	do	5 2
7 38	26 4	High tides.	5 51 6	9 6	☽	rises
8 49	27 5		5 50 6	10 6	do	7 44
9 58	28 6	Good Friday.	5 49 6	11 5	☽	8 55
	29 7		5 47 6	13 5	do	10 2
ober—	30 E	Easter Day.	5 46 6	14 5	do	11 7
	31 2		5 44 6	16 4	☽	morn.

1823.—APRIL, 4th Month, hath 30 days.

The surly WINTER now has fled,
 And smiling SPRING supplies his stead :
 The sky dissolves in gentle showers,
 And APRIL paints the mead with flowers ;
 No hoar-frost in the dawn is seen,
 But lambs are leaping o'er the green.

☾ Last quarter 5d day, 10h 17m morning.
 ☽ New Moon 11th day, 1h 55m morning.
 ☽ First quarter 17th day, 7h 56m evening.
 ☾ Full Moon 25th day, 2h 6m morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Rises	☽ sets	☽ S. pl	☽ R & S.
1	3	☾ H. ☽ runs low.	5 42	6 18	4 ♄	0 5
2	4	☽ apogee.	5 40	6 20	3 ♃	0 56
3	5	Low Tides.	5 39	6 21	3 do	1 40
4	6	<i>Moderate</i>	5 37	6 23	3 do	2 20
5	7		5 36	6 24	2 ♃	2 50
6	E	1st S. after Easter.—Low Sun.	5 35	6 25	2 do	3 16
7	2	<i>weather.</i>	5 33	6 27	2 ♃	3 38
8	3		5 31	6 29	2 do	3 59
9	4	<i>Spring</i>	5 30	6 50	1 do	4 18
10	5	<i>comes</i>	5 28	6 32	1 ♃	4 42
11	6	High Tides. <i>on</i>	5 26	6 34	1 do	sets.
12	7	☽'s latitude 5 degrees North.	5 2	6 35	1 ☽	8 50
13	E	2d Sunday after Easter.	5 23	6 37	0 do	10 3
14	2	☽ perigee.	5 22	6 38	0 ♃	11 15
15	3	☽ runs high. <i>rapidly.</i>	5 21	6 39	F. do	morn.
16	4	☽ Stationary.	5 19	6 41	0 ♃	0 18
17	5	<i>Frequent</i>	5 17	6 43	1 do	1 11
18	6	Low Tides.	5 16	6 44	1 ♃	1 54
19	7	<i>showers.</i>	5 14	6 46	1 do	2 24
20	E	3d S. af. Easter. ☽ enters ☽.	5 13	6 47	1 ♃	2 51
21	2		5 12	6 48	2 do	3 13
22	3	<i>Somewhat</i>	5 10	6 50	2 ♃	3 32
23	4	☽ ♄ ☽.	5 8	6 52	2 de	3 51
24	5	☽'s latitude 5 degrees South.	5 7	6 53	2 do	4 10
25	6	St. Mark. <i>cooler.</i>	5 5	6 55	2 ♃	rises.
26	7	High Tides.	5 4	6 56	2 do	8 59
27	E	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 3	6 57	3 ♄	9 59
28	2	☽ runs low.	5 2	6 53	3 do	10 55.
29	3	☽ ♃ ☽.—☽ ♄ ☽ Superior.	5 1	6 59	3 do	11 45
30	4	☽ apogee.	4 59	7 1	3 ♃	morn.

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

ys.

MAY, 5th Month, hath 31 days.—1823.

The FARMER feels the cold retire,
 And quits in haste the kitchen fire;
 Turns out his horses from his stalls,
 And to the plough his sons he calls;
 How beautiful the budding grove,
 All nature melting into love.

☾ Last quarter 2d day, 4h, 56m morning.
 ☽ New Moon 10th day, 11h 20m morning.
 ☽ First quarter 17th day, 2h 39m morning.
 ☼ Full Moon 24th day, 4h 14m evening.

☾ R & S.	D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR &c.	☽ rises	☽ sets	☽ F.	☽ pl	☾ R. & S.
	1	5	St. Philip and St. James.	4 57	7 3	3	Vf	0 26
	2	6	☽ Ω	4 55	7 5	3	#	0 57
	3	7	Invention of the Cross.	4 54	7 6	3	do	1 24
	4	E	5th S. af. E. Rogation Sunday	4 53	7 7	3	#	1 49
	5	2	Low Tides.	4 52	7 8	4	do	2 8
	6	3		4 51	7 9	4	do	2 26
	7	4	<i>Fine showers</i>	4 49	7 11	4	γ	2 47
	8	5	Ascension Day.—Holy Thurs.	4 48	7 12	4	do	3 11
	9	6	☽'s lat. 5 deg. North. <i>and</i>	4 47	7 1	4	☽	3 40
	10	7	Very high Tides. <i>perhaps</i>	4 46	7 14	4	do	<i>sets.</i>
	11	E	1st Sunday after Ascension.	4 44	7 16	4	⊥	9 3
	12	2	☽ ♀ ☽. ☽ perigee.	4 43	7 17	4	do	10 9
	13	3	☽ runs high.	4 41	7 19	4	☽	11 9
	14	4	<i>thunder</i>	4 40	7 20	4	do	<i>morn.</i>
	15	5	<i>in some</i>	4 39	7 21	4	☽	0 4
	16	6	<i>places.</i>	4 38	7 22	4	do	0 30
	17	7	Low Tides. <i>Nights</i>	4 37	7 23	4	☽	0 57
	18	E	Whit Sunday.	4 36	7 24	4	do	1 20
	19	2	<i>rather</i>	4 35	7 25	4	do	1 40
	20	3	<i>cool</i>	4 34	7 26	4	☽	2 0
	21	4	☽ enters ♀. ☽'s lat. 5 deg. S.	4 33	7 27	4	do	2 24
	22	5		4 32	7 28	4	☽	2 48
	23	6		4 31	7 29	4	do	3 15
	24	7	Middle Tides.	4 30	7 30	4	☽	<i>rises.</i>
	25	E	Trinity Sunday.	4 29	7 31	3	do	8 50
	26	2	☽ runs low.	4 28	7 32	3	do	9 39
	27	3	☽ ♀ ☽. ☽ apogee.	4 27	7 33	3	Vf	10 22
	28	4	☽ Gr. Elongation.	4 26	7 34	3	do	10 55
	29	5	<i>Vegetation</i>	4 26	7 34	3	#	11 23
	30	6	<i>comes</i>	4 25	7 35	3	do	11 48
	31	7	<i>forward.</i>	4 24	7 36	3	do	<i>morn.</i>

1823.—JUNE, 6th Month, hath 30 days.

SUMMER! we meet again und range
 High mountain verge, low winding vale;
 Each various prospect, toiling, change,
 In search of health's delicious gale;
 And lo! it breathes among these bow'rs,
 Propitious to our matin song;
 Nor, though thy beam so fervid pours,
 Stalks fell disease the wilds along

☾ Last quarter 1st day, 8h 30m evening.
 ☽ New Moon 8th day, 6h 55m evening.
 ☽ First quarter 15th day, 10h 28m morning.
 ☾ Full Moon 23d day, 7h 10m morning.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉	☽	☾	☽	☾
			rises	sets	F.	pl	☾
							r. & s.
1	E	1st Sunday after Trinity.	4 23 7	37	3	☿	0 8
2	2	Low Tides. <i>Some</i>	4 2 7	37	2	do	0 28
3	3	<i>rain</i>	4 22 7	38	2	☿	0 48
4	4	<i>about</i>	4 21 7	39	2	do	1 10
5	5	☽'s lat. 5 deg. 8 min. North.	4 21 7	39	2	do	1 34
6	6	<i>this</i>	4 20 7	40	2	☽	2 4
7	7	<i>time.</i>	4 19 7	41	2	do	2 41
8	F	2d Sunday after Trinity.	4 19 7	41	2	☿	sets.
9	2	☽ runs high. ☽ perigee.	4 18 7	42	1	do	8 54
10	3	☽ 4 ☽. High Tides.	4 18 7	42	1	☽	9 48
11	4	St. Barnabas. ☽ Stationary.	4 17 7	43	1	do	10 27
12	5	<i>Clear</i>	4 17 7	43	1	☽	11 0
13	6	<i>and</i>	4 16 7	44	0	do	11 26
14	7	<i>pleasant.</i>	4 16 7	44	0	☽	11 49
15	E	3d Sunday after Trinity.	4 16 7	44	S.	do	morn.
16	2	Low Tides.	4 15 7	45	0	☽	0 9
17	3		4 15 7	45	0	do	0 30
18	4	☽'s lat. 5 deg. 12 min. South.	4 15 7	45	0	☽	0 30
19	5	<i>The</i>	4 15 7	45	1	do	1 15
20	6	<i>weather</i>	4 15 7	45	1	do	1 42
21	7	<i>becomes</i>	4 15 7	45	1	☽	2 19
22	E	3d Sun. af. Trin. ☽ enters ☽.	4 15 7	45	1	do	3 4
23	2	☽ runs low. Middl. Tides.	4 15 7	45	1	☽	rises.
24	3	Nat. St. John Bap. ☽ ☽ Inf.	4 15 7	45	2	do	8 57
25	4	☽ apogee.	4 15 7	45	2	do	9 20
26	5	<i>warm</i>	4 15 7	4	2	☽	9 41
27	6	<i>and</i>	4 16 7	44	2	do	10 1
28	7	<i>sultry.</i>	4 16 7	44	3	☿	10 20
29	E	5th Sun. af. Trin. St. Peter.	4 16 7	44	3	do	10 38
30	2		4 16 7	44	3	do	11 0

D.M.	D.W.
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JULY, 7th Month, hath 31 days.—1823.

Methinks I see thee, SUMMER! spread
 Thy rosy arms in wanton flight,
 Changing thy vest, wherever led
 Nature, through the fields of light.
 Here last we met, thy robe was like
 The blush that tints the maiden rose;
 But here his crimson gl'ores strike
 As rays with which the ruby glows.

- ☾ Last quarter 1st day, 8h 38m morning.
 ☽ New Moon 8th day, 1h 47m morning.
 ☽ First quarter 14th day, 8h 28m evening.
 ● Full Moon 22d day, 10h 35m evening.
 ☾ Last quarter 30th day, 5h 57m evening.

D. & S.	D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☽ S.	☽ pl.	☽ R. & S.
0 8	1	3	Low Tides. <i>Frequent</i>	4 17	7 43	3	☾	11 20
0 28	2	4	☽ 8. ☽'s lat. 5d. 16m. N.	4 17	7 43	3	do	11 45
0 48	3	5	<i>thunder</i>	4 17	7 43	4	☽	<i>morn.</i>
1 10	4	6	<i>showers</i>	4 18	7 42	4	do	0 26
1 34	5	7	☽ Stationary. <i>may</i>	4 18	7 42	4	☽	1 10
2 4	6	E	6th Sun. af. Trin. ☽ runs high.	4 18	7 42	4	do	2 6
2 41	7	2	☽ perigee.	4 19	7 41	4	☽	3 7
sets.	8	3	☽ eclipsed, invisible.	4 19	7 41	5	do	<i>sets.</i>
8 54	9	4	High Tides. <i>be</i>	4 20	7 40	5	☽	8 47
9 48	10	5	<i>expected</i>	4 21	7 39	5	do	9 21
10 27	11	6	<i>this</i>	4 22	7 38	5	☽	9 44
11 0	12	7	<i>month.</i>	4 23	7 37	5	do	10 5
11 26	13	E	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 23	7 37	5	☽	10 26
11 49	14	2	<i>Clear</i>	4 24	7 36	5	do	10 47
<i>morn.</i>	15	3	Low Tides. ☽'s lat. 5d. 18m. S	4 25	7 35	5	☽	11 12
0 9	16	4	☽ Greatest Elongation. <i>and</i>	4 25	7 35	6	do	11 42
0 30	17	5	☽ ☽ ☽. <i>good weather</i>	4 26	7 34	6	do	<i>morn.</i>
0 50	18	6	<i>for hay</i>	4 27	7 33	6	☽	0 16
1 15	19	7	☽ runs low. <i>making.</i>	4 28	7 32	6	do	1 0
1 42	20	E	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4 29	7 31	6	☽	1 55
2 19	21	2	☽ ☽ ☽. ☽ apogee.	4 30	7 30	6	do	2 55
3 4	22	3	● eclipsed, visible and total.	4 31	7 29	6	do	<i>rises.</i>
<i>rises.</i>	23	4	☽ enters ☽. Middling Tides	4 32	7 28	6	☽	7 52
8 57	24	5	<i>Lowry</i>	4 33	7 27	6	do	8 12
9 20	25	6	St. James.	4 34	7 26	6	☽	8 33
9 41	26	7	<i>for a</i>	4 35	7 25	6	do	8 52
10 1	27	E	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 36	7 24	6	do	9 10
10 20	28	2	<i>few</i>	4 37	7 23	6	☽	9 28
10 38	29	3	<i>days.</i>	4 38	7 22	6	do	9 52
11 0	30	4	☽'s latitude 5deg. 17min. N.	4 39	7 21	6	☽	10 22
	31	5	Low Tides.	4 40	7 20	6	do	11 1

1823.—August, 8th Month, hath 31 days.

So from their dark-fringed hazel eyes,
 Our country's daughters beam delight,
 Flash on the heart with sweet surprise,
 In all the pride of beauty bright.
 With roses crown'd, with fruits and flowers,
 With loveliness, and smiles, and mirth,
 Long, Summer, may we prize the hours,
 Thy happy season gives to earth.

☾ New Moon 6th day, 9h 0m morning.
 ☽ First quarter 13th day, 9h 27m morning.
 ● Full Moon 21st day, 1h 48m evening.
 ☾ Last quarter 29th day, 1h 24m morning.

☽	☾	CALENDAR, &c.	risers	sets	S.	pl	R. & s.
1	6	Lammas Day. ♀ Gr. Elong.	4 41 7 19		6	II	morn.
2	7	☽ runs high.	4 42 7 18		6	do	0 3
3	E	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 43 7 17		6	do	1 3
4	2	☽ ♂ ☽. Thunder	4 44 7 16		6	☉	2 16
5	3	☽ perigee.	4 46 7 14		6	do	3 29
6	4	Transf. Christ. ☉ ecl. inv.	4 48 7 12		6	♊	sets.
7	5	High Tides.	4 49 7 11		5	do	7 40
8	6	showers.	4 50 7 10		5	☉	8 2
9	7		4 52 7 8		5	do	8 26
10	E	11th Sunday after Trinity.	4 53 7 7		5	☉	8 50
11	2	☉ ♀ ☽ Sup. ☽'s lat. 5° 15' S.	4 55 7 5		5	do	9 16
12	3	King George IV. born, 1762.	4 56 7 4		5	m	9 45
13	4	Low Tides. A little	4 57 7 3		4	do	10 17
14	5	☽ Anta. ☽. cooler.	4 58 7 2		4	☽	10 58
15	6	Assumption. ☽ Req. ☽.	5 0 7 0		4	do	11 46
16	7	☽ runs low. Et. Erie As. 1814.	5 1 6 59		4	do	morn.
17	E	12th S. a. Trin. ☽ ♀ ☽. ☉ h □	5 2 6 58		4	☽	0 41
18	2	☽ apogee.	5 4 6 56		3	do	1 40
19	3	☽ ♊. Dull	5 5 6 55		3	☉	2 42
20	4	foggy	5 6 6 54		3	do	3 47
21	5	Middle Tides.	5 8 6 52		3	do	rises.
22	6	weather.	5 9 6 51		3	☽	7 2
23	7	☉ enters ♍.	5 11 6 49		2	do	7 22
24	E	13th S. a. Trin. St. Barthol.	5 13 6 47		2	☽	7 42
25	2		5 14 6 46		2	do	8 3
26	3	☽'s latitude, 5deg. 12min. N.	5 15 6 45		1	☽	8 32
27	4		5 17 6 44		1	do	9 5
28	5	St. Augustine. More	5 18 6 42		1	do	9 50
29	6	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5 20 6 40		1	II	10 46
30	7	☽ runs high. pleasant.	5 22 6 38		0	do	11 48
31	E	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 23 6 37		0	☉	morn.

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SEPTEMBER, 9th Month, hath 30 days.—1823.

AUTUMN, why so dreary now
 Dost come with sullen frown?
 Why so soon, from summer's brow,
 Dost tear her vernal crown?
 Autumn, why so drear?

☾ New Moon 4th day, 5h 26m evening.
 ☽ First quarter 12th day, 1h 52m morning.
 ☾ Full Moon 20th day, 4h 8m morning.
 ☽ Last quarter 27th day, 8h 3m morning.

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 11 48
 morn.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☽ rises	☽ sets	☾ S.	☾ pl	☾ r & s
1	2	Giles. ☽ ☿. ☽ Ω. <i>Fine</i>	5 24	6 36	0	☽	1 2
2	3	Lon.br.1666, O.S. ☽ perigee.	5 26	6 34	0	Ω	2 21
3	4	<i>weather</i>	5 27	6 33	1	do	3 40
4	5	High Tides. <i>for</i>	5 29	6 31	1	☽	scts.
5	6	<i>jour-</i>	5 30	6 30	1	do	6 34
6	7	<i>ney-</i>	5 32	6 28	2	☽	6 57
7	E	15th S.a. T. ☽ ☿. ☽ Stat.	5 34	6 26	2	do	7 23
8	2	Nativity B. V. Mary. <i>ing.</i>	5 35	6 25	2	m	7 52
9	3		5 37	6 23	3	do	8 27
10	4	<i>Flying</i>	5 39	6 21	3	do	9 5
11	5		5 40	6 20	3	☿	9 50
12	6	☽ runs low. <i>clouds.</i>	5 41	6 19	4	do	10 38
13	7	Low Tides.	5 43	6 17	4	☽	11 37
14	E	16th S. aft. Trin. ☽ apogee.	5 44	6 16	4	do	morn.
15	2	● Ω.	5 46	6 14	5	do	0 37
16	3	☽ Stationary.	5 48	6 12	5	☽	1 40
17	4	Lambert. <i>Now</i>	5 49	6 11	5	do	2 44
18	5	<i>some-</i>	5 51	6 9	6	☿	3 50
19	6	☽ Spica ☿. <i>what</i>	5 53	6 7	6	do	4 57
20	7	☽ Stationary. <i>cooler</i>	5 54	6 6	6	☽	rises.
21	E	17th Sunday after Trin. <i>and</i>	5 56	6 4	7	do	6 18
22	2	☽'s lat. 5deg 4min. N. <i>per-</i>	5 58	6 2	7	do	6 44
23	3	☽ enters ☽. <i>haps</i>	6 0	6 0	7	☽	7 13
24	4	<i>frost</i>	6 1	5 59	8	do	7 57
25	5	☽ Gr. Elongation. <i>in</i>	6 2	5 58	8	☽	8 50
26	6	● runs high. <i>some</i>	6 4	5 56	8	do	9 50
27	7	☽ ☿. Low Tides. <i>places.</i>	6 6	5 54	9	☽	10 57
28	E	18th Sun. after Trin. ● Ω.	6 7	5 53	9	do	morn.
29	2	☽ perigee.	6 9	5 51	9	☽	0 13
30	3		6 11	5 49	10	do	1 29

1823.—OCTOBER, 10th Month, hath 31 days.

Autumn, stay thy course a while,
 Drive not summer's charms from me?
 Let her soft, departing smile,
 Still lingering be!
 Autumn pause a while.

☾ New Moon 4th day, 5h 48m morning.
 ☽ First quarter 11th day, 9h 14m evening.
 ● Full Moon 19th day, 5h 18m evening.
 ☾ Last quarter 26th day, 2h 51m evening.

D.M.	H.W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☾	☽	☉	♃	♄
			rises	sets	F.	pl	R. & S.
1	4	Remigius. ☽♃♄.	Cool	6 12 5 48	10	☾	2 47
2	5		and	6 14 5 46	10	do	4 4
3	6	☽♃♄.	clear.	6 16 5 44	11	☽	5 20
4	7	High Tides.		6 17 5 43	11	do	sets.
5	E	19th S. a. T. ☽'s lat. 5deg. S.		6 19 5 41	11	do	5 56
6	2			6 21 5 39	12	☾	6 23
7	3		Flyi g	6 22 5 38	12	do	7 5
8	4	● Occults Ant. ♃ Stat.		6 24 5 36	12	♃	7 50
9	5	☽ runs low.		6 25 5 35	12	do	8 40
10	6	☽ ♃. Inf. clouds.		6 26 5 34	13	☾	9 26
11	7	● ♃. ☽ apogee.		6 28 5 32	13	do	10 34
12	E	20th Sun. after Trinity. ☽ ♃.		6 30 5 30	13	do	11 37
13	2			6 31 5 29	13	☽	morn.
14	3		Morn	6 33 5 27	14	do	0 42
15	4		pleasant	6 35 5 25	14	♃	1 49
16	5		for	6 36 5 24	14	do	2 54
17	6		some	6 38 5 22	14	do	3 58
18	7	St. Luke.	days.	6 39 5 21	14	☾	5 5
19	E	21st Sunday after Trinity.		6 40 5 20	15	do	rises.
20	2	♃ Regulus ☽. ☽ ♃. inf.		6 42 5 18	15	☽	5 23
21	3			6 44 5 16	15	do	6 2
22	4			6 45 5 15	15	☾	6 51
23	5	☽ runs high.		6 47 5 13	15	do	7 50
24	6	☽ enters ♃. ● perigee.		6 49 5 11	15	☽	8 54
25	7	☽ ♃. ☽ ♃.		6 50 5 10	15	do	10 6
26	E	22d Sunday after Trinity.		6 52 5 8	15	☽	11 20
27	2	Low Tides.		6 53 5 7	16	do	morn.
28	3	St. Simon & St. Jude. ♃ Stat.		6 54 5 6	16	do	0 36
29	4	☽ Stationary.		6 56 5 4	16	☾	1 54
30	5		grows	6 57 5 3	16	do	3 9
31	6	☽ ♃.	cold.	6 58 5 2	16	☽	4 21

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clear annual value of £5 sterling, or resident in, and paying an annual rent for a dwelling house of not less than £10 sterling.

William Lindsay, Esquire, *Clerk*, P. E. Desbarats, Esquire, *Clerk Assistant*. Robert Christie, Esq. *Law Clerk*. Charles Fremont, and William Green, Esquires, *Translators*. G. B. Faribault, Jasper Brewer, W. B. Lindsay, *Clerks of Committees and Papers*. Ant. Parent, *Sergeant at Arms*. Augustus Welling, *Deputy*, do. Mrs. Labadie, *House Keeper*. Jaques Langlois, *Messenger*. Etienne Drolette, Jean Fluct, Thomas Lafrance, *Door Keepers*.

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The Honble. the CHIEF JUSTICE.

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 David See, *ditto at William Henry.*
 C. P. Cushing, *ditto at Three Rivers.*
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 ustus Wolf, *Berthier.* Robert Chambers, *Eaton.* J. Skimming,
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Portneuf. C. Harper, *Cap Santé.* C. Cazeau, *Saint Rock.* I. Whit-
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CIVIL LIST OF UPPER CANADA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.
Provincial Aid-De-Camp, Lieut. Col. D. Cameron.
Private Secretary Major George Hillier.

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Right Reverend Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

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John McGill, | William Dickson,
Thomas Talbot, | Thomas Fraser,
William Claus, | Neil McLean.
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Right Reverend Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

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 { A. Mercer, Esq. 2d do.

Door Keeper and Messenger, Hugh Carfrae.

House Keeper, Mrs. Lancaster.

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Chief Justice, The Honourable William Dunmer Powell.

Juists Judges, { William Campbell, Esq.
 { D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.

Usher, Mr. John Hunter. *Keeper*, Mr. Isaac Pilkington.

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General Agent for paying Militia Pensioners, under Provincial Statute, Edward MacMahon, Esq.

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——, Esq. *Johnstown District*, Levis P. Sherwood, Esq. *Mid*,

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Ottawa District, ——— Hatham. Eastern, Archibald M'Lean. Johnstown, Hamilton Walker. Maidland, Allan M'Lean. Newcastle, Thomas Ward. Home, Stephen Heward. Gore, George Rolph, Niagara, Ralfe Clench. London, Richard W. Dease. Western, G. T. F. Ireland.

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<i>Eastern,</i>	————, Esq.	Geo. Anderson,
<i>Johnstown,</i>	Solomon Jones, Esq.	T. D. Campbell,
<i>Midland,</i>	Alexr. Fisher, Esq.	Alexr. Pringle,
<i>Newcastle,</i>	D. M'G. Rogers Esq.	Elias Jones,
<i>Home,</i>	Grant Powell, Esq.	Stephen Heward,
<i>Gore.</i>	————	George Rolph,
<i>Niagara,</i>	Ralfe Clench,	J. B. Clench,
<i>London,</i>	Jas. Mitchell, Esq.	R. W. Dease,
<i>Western,</i>	Rt. Richardson, Esq.	G. T. F. Ireland.

INSPECTORS OF SHOP, STILL, AND TAVERN LICENCES.

Ottawa District, Thomas Mears, Esq. Eastern, do. Neil M'Lean, Esq. Johnstown, do. Oliver Everts, Esq. Midland, do. John Cumming Esq. Newcastle, do. Elias Jones, Esq. Home, do. Wm. Allan, Esq. Gore, do. John Wilson, Esq. Niagara, do. Isaac Swayze, Esq. London, do. George Ryerson, Esq. Western, do. William Hands, Esq.

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Eastern District, Joseph Johnston. Johnstown, do. The Rev. ——— Leeds. Midland, do. Rev. John Wilson Newcastle, do. ——— Ovens. Home, do. the Rev. Dr. Strachan. Niagara, do. ———. London, do. Mr. James Mitchell. Western, do. Mr. Merrill.

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For Recording Deeds of Sale of Lands therein respectively.
Prescott and Russell, (Ottawa District) Hotham. Glengary, (Eastern District) Donald MacDonell. Stormont and Dundas, (do.) Archibald McLean. Greenwill and Leeds, (Johnstown) L. P. Sherwood. Frontenac. Pr. Edward. Hastings. Lenox and Addington, (Midland) Allan McLean. Northumberland and Durham, (Newcastle, D. M. G. Rogers. York, (Home District) Stephen Jarvis. Wentworth and Halton, (Gore) James Durand. Lincoln & Ridings, (Niagara) John Powell. Oxford and Middlesex, (London) Malhon Burwell. Norfolk, (ditto) Francis L. Walsh. Essex and Kent, (Western) Richard Pollard.

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THE KING'S MINISTERS.

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<i>Lord-Chancellor</i>	Earl of Eldon.
<i>Lord Privy-Seal</i>	Earl of Westmorland.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Earl of Harrowby.
<i>Secretaries of State</i> {	<i>Home Department</i>
	<i>Foreign</i>
	<i>Colonies and War</i>
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> . . .	Right hon Robert Peel.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> . . .	Right hon. George Canning.
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance</i> . .	Earl Bathurst.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i> . .	Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart.
<i>Chanclr. of the Duchy of Lancaster</i> .	Viscount Melville.
<i>Master of the Mint</i>	Duke of Wellington.
<i>Treasury of the Navy, and President of the Board of Trade</i> }	Rt. hon. C. W. Williams Wynne.
	Rt. hon. Charles Bathurst.
	Lord Maryborough.
	Rt. hn. Fred John Robinson.
	Viscount Sidmouth.

The above form the CABINET.

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Marquess of Conyngham.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Duke of Montrose.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Duke of Dorset.
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Viscount Palmerston.
<i>Paymaster of the Forces</i>	Rt. hon. Sir Charles Long.
<i>V. President of the Board of Trade</i> . .	Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Earl of Chichester.
<i>Lieut.-General of the Ordnance</i> . . .	Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart.
<i>First Commissioner of Land Rev.</i> . . .	Rt. hon. William Huskisson,
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir Robert Gifford, Knt.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Sir John Singleton Copley, Knt.

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<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i> . . .	Marquess Wellesley.
<i>Lord-Chancellor</i>	Lord Manners.
<i>Commander of the Forces</i>	
<i>Chief Secretary</i>	Rt. hon. Henry Chulborn.
<i>Vice-Treasurer</i>	Rt. hn. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill, bt.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Rt. hon. William C. Plunkett.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Charles Kendal Bushe, Esq.

The following is a list of the Counties in the Province of Lower Canada; with their respective boundaries, the parishes comprehended in each, and the number of representatives affixed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation dated the 7th May, 1794.

Gaspé, commencing at the north side of Chaleurs Bay, and all the Bay of Gaspé and all the tract on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence; ending north-east side of Cape Cat.—Parishes, none.—Members, one.

Cornwallis, Beginning north-east side of Cape Cat; ending west bounds of St. Anne.—Parishes, Matane, Rimouski, Bic, Cancona, Isle Verte, Trois, Pistoles, Rivière des Caps, Rivière du Loup, Kamouraska, Rivière Ouelle, ste. Anne.—Members, two.

Devon, Beginning west bounds of ste. Anne's; ending west bounds river du Sud.—Parishes, St. Roc, st. Jean, Islet, Cape st. Ignace, Isle aux Grues, st. Thomas.—Members, two.

Hertford, Beginning west line of the seigniory of riviere du Sud; ending north-east bounds of Lauzon. Parishes.—Berthier, st. Pierre, st. Francois, st. Valier, st. Michel, st. Gervais, Beaumont, st. Charles. Members, two.

Dorchester, Beginning north-east bounds of Lauzon; ending west boundary of Lauzon.—Parishes, st. Nicholas, Point Levi, st. Henry, st. Marie, st. Joseph, st. Francois, st. Claire. The four last form Nouvelle Beauce.—Members, two.

Buckinghamshire, Beginning west boundary of Lauzon, ending north-east boundary of Sorel.—Parishes, St. Giles, st. Antoine, st. Croix, Lotbiniere, st. Jean, st. Pierre, Gentilly, Baconcour, Nicolet, Bay st. Antoine, st. Francis, all Yamaska, except the seigniure of Madam Barow.—Members, two.

Rehelieu, Beginning north-east bounds of Sorel; ending south-west boundary of st. Ours, thence east to the river Sorel, on the east side to Rouville.—Parishes, Sorel, l'Isle st. Ignace, part of st. Ours, part of Yamaska, st. Denis, st. Charles, st. Hyacinthe de Yamaska.—Members, two for the county, one for Wm. Henry.

Bedford, Beginning at the east side of Sorel from Rouville. east bounds to line 45th degree; ending at the line 45th degree.—Parishes, Point Oliver, Courant de la l'Ouest, jusque'à la Ligne qui sépare la province des Etas Unis.—Members, one.

Surrey, Beginning at st. Ours west bounds; ending at Varennes west bounds.—Parishes, St. Ours sur le Fleuve, Contrecoeur, Verchere, Varennes, st. Antoine partie de Belœil.—Members, two.

Kent, Beginning at Varennes's west bounds; ending at west bounds of Longueuil.—Parishes, Boucherville, Longueuil, Chambli, Blairfindie.—Members, two.

Huntingdon, Beginning at the west boundary of Longueuil; ending upon the line of 45 degrees of N lat.—Parishes, LaPrairie, st. Philippe, st. Pierre, sault st. Louis, Chateaugay, st. Regis, st. Constant.—Members, two.

York, Beginning north side of St. Lawrence from line 45 deg.; ending at boundary of Dumont's seigniory.—Parishes, Soulange, Isle Perrot, Vaudreuil, Lac des deux Montagnes, Rivière du Chêne.—Members, two.

Montreal. Beginning at Island of Montreal, city and suburbs ; ending Island of Montreal.—Parishes. St. Anne, St. Genevieve, Pte. Claire, LaChine Sault au Reolet, St. Laurent Riv. des Prairies, Pointe aux Trembles and Long Point—Members, four for the town, and two for the County.

Pfifingham. Beginning at the boundary of Dumon's seigniorly ; ending at boundary of Terrebonne.—Parishes. Toute l'Isle Jesus, Blainville, et Terrebonne.—Members, two.

Leinstbr. Beginning at the boundary of Terrebonne ; ending at boundary of St. Sulpice.—Parishes. La Chenaye, St. Anne Mascouche, St. Henry Mascouche, St. Roc de l'Achigan, St. Jacques, St. Pierre, Repentigny, and St. Sulpice.—Members, two.

Warwick. Beginning at the boundary of St. Sulpice ; ending at east boundary of Berthier.—Parishes. La Valtrie, La Noraye, Berthier, St. Cutlibert.—Members, two.

St. Maurice. Beginning at the east boundary of Berthier ; ending at south-east boundary of Batiscan.—Parishes. Maskinonge, river du Loup, Yamaeliche, Pointe du Lac, Trois Rivieres, Cap de la Madelaine, Champlain, Batiscan sur le Fleuve, et Riviere Batiscan.—Members, two for the county, and two for Three Rivers.

Hampshire. Beginning at the south-east boundary of Batiscan ; ending at west boundary of St. Gabriel.—Parishes. Ste. Anne, Grondines, Deschambault, Cap Santé, Les Ecurenils, Pointe aux Trembles, St. Augustin, Jusqu'au cape Rouge.—Members two.

Quebec. Beginning at the west boundary of St. Gabriel ; ending at west boundary of Beaupré.—Parishes, Ste. Foi, Ancienne Lorette, Jeune Lorette, Charlesbourg, Beauport.—Members for the county, two, for the town, four.

Northumberland. Beginning at the west boundary of Beaupré ; ending at the most easterly line of the province.—Parishes. Depuis la seigneurie de Beauport, jusqu'aux Bornes de la province en descendant.—Members, two.

Orleans. All the Island of Orleans.—One Member.

Horticultural.

Manuring, Planting, Grafting, and Pruning of Trees, from Bradley's Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening.

1st. If any branch, in the middle of the tree, rises with too much luxuriance above the rest, in full sappy wood, we must cut it off close to the body of the tree, but take care we do not injure the bark of the great wood we take it from ; for such a wound would endanger the health of the tree, the wounded part would be a long time recovering, and be subject to canker.

2d. There are many people with their pruning knives constantly in hand. But the continual pruning of a tree makes it shoot into false wood, and miscarry of its buds designed for fruit. The reason why trees shoot more into wood when they have been largely pruned, is because the root had filled itself with juices proportionable to the nourishment its standing branches required ; but when many of them are cut away, the same fund goes to the remaining

buds that was destined to support many more; and thus a too luxuriant growth will be produced on the limbs which are left.

3d. When a tree is in good order, we must take care not to prune it too close, or take away too much wood inside. It may be remarked, also, that we must admit more sun and air in a strong or wet soil, than in a dry, sandy one; because the former naturally produces insipid fruit, while the latter generally ripens fruit better.

4th. Winter fruit should have their shoots left wider asunder than summer, the latter not wanting so much sun as the former.— Trees which made weak shoots the year before should be pruned in January, or earlier; but vigorous trees should be pruned late in the year, in April, or even May, in which case they will bring less wood and more fruit.

5th. We must consider the climate in which we live, and direct our practice according to the degree of heat and cold. In hot countries the fruit must be gathered sooner than in colder ones, because the sap has performed its work sooner. Fruit will keep longer, the longer it is suffered to remain on the tree. We should gather fruit after frost, for we are then sure the sap will no longer aid it.

6th. In gathering fruits it should be done with care and patience; we should avoid destroying the blossom buds which are near them, or which join them; for the buds are already formed for the next years fruit. Apples are much harder to gather than pears, being more closely fastened to the tree, and with shorter stalks.

7th. In hot, dry years, if it is very hot in August and September, our fruits should be gathered early in October; for such fruit as has had a good share of ripening on the tree, lasts but a short time, and is very subject to rot; but if August and September be very cold, then let the fruit be left on till the last of October, and it will keep well. I account this one of the most important observations with regard to fruit.

8th. Those who prefer large, fine fair fruit, should thin the fruit early; and if the tree, in its first or second sap, tends to shoot abundance of wood, it should be pinched off while it is tender and young, but never cut while the sap is flowing, because the tree, by cutting, at that time is apt to run into wood, and the blossom buds are disappointed. N. B. The blossom buds are formed by the first sap, between April and June, and filled by the second, between July and October.

9th. We find some trees more apt to shoot into wood branches than others. Such Trees should have their branches left long in pruning; but those shoots which are loaded with blossom buds should be shortened, that the remaining buds may nourish the fruit better.

10th. It is necessary, the first and second year after planting a tree, to prune it very short; to make it shoot into wood; and if, in following years, it does not come into bearing, but keeps shooting unprofitable wood, as is common with the *Bergmotte*, *Rous-*

selet, and *Virgoulouse pears*, and some others, then leave every shoot very long. Of all the sorts of pears, none will bear pruning so short as the Winter *Bon Cretien*; for then it will give large wood and larger fruit.

11th. In pruning, we must have regard to soil and climate.— If it be wet and cold, we must prune the tree very open; but in light, sandy grounds, where fruit is *always good*, though it is smaller, the pruning should be different. Wounds made by pruning, heal with very great difficulty, in very hot, dry land; and I have known them entirely perish by pruning.

12th. When a tree looks yellow, pluck it up and plant another. It is not worth the trouble of pruning and culture. But if it be a rare sort we may recover it by mud that has been well turned and dried, and hogs' dung laid about the roots. If we find that pear or quince stocks do not answer a particular soil, take them up and plant those on free stocks; if they fail, plant apples; in short, suit your trees to your soil, otherwise all your labor is lost.

13th. Pear trees, in their soil, should be planted shallow, that the roots may spread; fern or straw is a great protection in summer to the roots, and vastly encourages their growth.— People fond of raising fruit, should keep free stocks ready to engraft, but never use suckers, they are good for nothing.

14th. When we graft a young or old tree, we should do it as nearly equal on each side as possible, otherwise that which is not engrafted will run away with the nourishment from the grafts.— This is of less consequence in budding, as this does not affect the tree so much. When trees are transplanted, the holes should be made as large as possible, and the ends of the roots cut away, and the *small fibres* taken off; for they are apt to rot and infect the great roots.

15th. When you plant a wild stock for grafting, be as careful as if it was the finest fruit. This is apt to be neglected, though this stock is to be the foundation of all our work.

16th. When we transplant a tree, never fail to plant the same side towards the south which stood so before. We must also defend, as much as possible, the wound made by grafting from the violence of the sun.

17th. In dry, sandy ground, plant trees in autumn, and in moist, watery places, in spring, otherwise the winter is apt to chill and kill them.

Apples and pears, though more hardy than some others, are still more apt to be hurt by water standing round them.

In moist grounds, it is good to open the holes in the fall, and let them remain open all winter; this enriches and mellows the land thrown out, and fits it better for planting.

Where a soil is light and sandy and not subject to inundation, plant the trees in the beginning of November and they will gain fibres enough to support them before winter, and will shoot well the next spring, and better than those planted in the spring.

18th. I have remarked, in the way of grafting, a curiosity which, it is likely, may be new to many cultivators. If we have a good

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bearing tree which runs so much to blossom that the shoots and fruit are small; if we take from the bearing shoots of such a tree a few buds and inoculate them upon large vigorous shoots of some other pear tree, such buds will bear the second year and produce very large fruit, having plenty of sap to nourish it; or if we put buds of the less bearing kinds upon good bearers, such buds will be so far overruled by the nature of the bearing tree as to bring abundance of fruit; but on either of these occasions, it is necessary to assort our fruits, and to inoculate only summer pears upon some of the pear trees of the same season. Autumn pears should be inoculated upon autumn pears, &c but never graft or bud a winter pear on a summer one, for the sap of the summer pear will decline or diminish before the winter fruit is sufficiently grown.

Agricultural.

Extract of an Address from the Hon. G. H. MARKLAND; delivered in October last, to the (U. C.) Frontenac Agricultural Society.

“One of the best assistants to agriculture is experiment. From the land proprietor whom long residence and competency have rendered independent, we have a right to look for much in this respect. And no mode can be more securely adopted than that of gradually introducing improvements which have elsewhere been proved by the test of experience. It cannot be urged that the want of wealth, or climate is an obstacle to those attempts, for they may be made upon the very smallest scale, without risking any more than the labour required for their performance.

“I am too well aware of the importance of uniting economy with skill in agriculture, to recommend waste in speculative pursuits which have not been proved by previous trial, but one of the chief defects in our system is an indifference to the introduction of advantages which others are enjoying and which have been sources of wealth to them. No circumstance proves this fact more clearly than the little pains which is taken to improve the breed of cattle. Yet what an immense difference is there in the quality of the various domestic animals. Look for instance at sheep which are easily raised in this country and are of such public and private utility. The food they require is generally of the coarsest kind and gives little trouble in the selection, while that which they supply is of the most delicate nature, so suited to every taste as to command a ready market. The wool they yield furnishes clothing necessary for the climate and occupies that part of your families which has most leisure and is most proper for such employment. Yet who among us all has ever taken much trouble to procure that kind which will furnish most of this valuable food and necessary clothing.

“That useful animal the Ox, the labour of which is constantly required and so certainly employed, affords advantages which should claim the highest attention. The expense of procuring them is very much smaller than that of horses, and they come bet-

fer within the means of all classes. The difficulty in keeping them is considerably less, and the average work they perform will be found nearly equal. They also combine an article of food, with the profit derived from their labour, and after having performed essential services, may be sold for a different purpose. Yet notwithstanding all these considerations, I fear little trouble is taken to procure the most hardy, active and profitable kinds.

"The Milch Cow, which produces to us so many gratifications of taste, by means of those wholesome nutriments Milk, Butter and Cheese, offers ample remuneration for any trouble which may be taken to improve the breed. Their value does not depend so much upon the quantity as the quality of the milk which they give, yet kept as they are, together without distinction, I am persuaded that very many of the Farmers have among their stock animals of this description which do not afford profit enough to pay for their food — nothing can be more easy than to detect this uselessness by separating their produce and ascertaining its worth. In this way the valuable animal would be discovered and its young stock raised; while that of the others would be fattened for market.

"Pork should be one of our staple commodities, and therefore deserves particular remark. The variety in the quality of swine, you perhaps all understand, tho' I fear too many are content to take the trouble of penning and fattening the very worst kinds. Those which have least bone, most flesh, and fatten easily must produce greatest profit, and that there are some of this description particularly superior, I have no doubt, from having seen a well attested account of one of those animals which at seven months weighed 227 pounds.

"Last tho' not with least interest, I would wish to draw your attention to the breed of horses. This noble and highly valuable animal, has been so much neglected among us of late, as to make it quite a reproach. The better sort is not to be found, yet no country can produce the food and every thing necessary for raising them in greater abundance. This inattention is really robbing yourselves of an important benefit; for altho' pains may not be taken here to rear the best animals, it will be done elsewhere, and in consequence the supply which is required carries off the ready money that would otherwise circulate among you. The value of a good horse is always double that of a bad one, and you should recollect, that the worthless beast of every kind eats as much food, and requires as much care as the good one. Besides, when you consider how greatly this fine creature contributes to our wants, how much should be prized; in labour what activity and strength is displayed in procuring us the most solid advantages. During our moments of pleasure, with what fleetness and security does it transport us from place to place; while, when business calls us to a distance, it enables us to accomplish our journey with ease, and at our will restores us home again.

"Gentlemen, it is quite undeniable that not only our stock is inferior to what it should be, but our fields are worse cultivated than those in other countries which do not possess greater advantages. Yet why is this? In agriculture as in every thing else, be-

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fore a remedy can be applied to disorder, it is necessary to inquire into the nature of the cause. I see many of you ready to reply, that its neglected state is owing to the want of demand for its productions. Then one step further carries us into an inquiry why that demand is not greater. To that I answer, not because there is no market, but owing to the inferior quality of the commodities which are offered—Flour, one of the chief productions of the country, is an article of constant demand in the West Indies, and by a late law regulating the trade with those Islands, we are exempt from duties which other importers therein are forced to pay. Yet these advantages are lost to us because no merchant dares make a contract for the delivery of the commodity, at such a distance, owing to the slovenly manner in which it is manufactured and the want of care in packing. Thus the people of the United States afford the chief supply to His Majesty's possessions which might furnish a lucrative trade to us. They transport their bread stuff from the Genesee Country, to New-York, and there ship it for the West Indies, while they wonder at the calm unconcern of Canadians who take not the least trouble to interrupt their full enjoyment of so good a market. How, you will say, is this to be avoided while we make use of the best mode that is afforded us of getting our grain manufactured? Certainly, by transporting your wheat for one or two seasons to the Merchant until the persons owning mills procure such machinery as will not spoil your produce and throw you out of a most important advantage. A bushel of good wheat will always afford a better price than the flour of the same badly manufactured, while the merchant knowing that his best interest is to have it well prepared, will by proper precaution procure for your produce a good character, and cause it to be sought after instead of rejected. To prove that there is real cause of complaint against the flour made here, I know instances where not more than ten barrels out of 100 have passed for fine on inspection in the Montreal market, which must always be the standard, and where they very wisely consider, that it is not worth while transporting a bad article thousands of miles, while a good one would only occupy the same space, and cost the same freight.—This lamentable inferiority, is not always, however, caused by the manufacturer.—It too frequently happens that the farmer's desire for a greater quantity, ruins the quality and thus produces the consequent low price, and want of demand.

“ You have the chief circumstance necessary to profit in agriculture; in the quality of soil. if you would apply skill & economy in employing your labour, & attention to the nature of what you produce.”

THE FARMER'S CREED.

Let this be held the Farmer's Creed—
 For stock, seek out the choicest breed;
 In peace and plenty let them feed;
 Your land sow with the best of seed;
 Let it not dung nor dressing need;
 Inclose, plough, reap with care and speed,
 And you will soon be rich indeed.

Receipts.

Receipt for the Piles.—Take tobacco, ashes and hogs' lard, mix them well together, and anoint the part affected when going to bed, very little of which will effect a cure.

Receipt for a pain in the back.—Take oil of olives eight ounces; sheep's suet four ounces; oil of amber two ounces; mix them, and therewith anoint the part well, morning and evening—it cures in three or four days.

Receipt for a bruise in the eyes or face.

Take the white of an egg, beat it well with cream, dip lint in it, and apply it to the part that is bruised: it will take out the blood and give ease in a very short time. Repeat once in 12 hours.

A cure for a fresh strain.—Boil bran in vinegar to the consistency of a poultice; apply it warm, and renew the poultice once in twelve hours, for two or three times.

Pitch upon the course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.

A plain dinner, seasoned with sense and cheerfulness, is infinitely preferable to a thousand luxuries served up with an air of ostentatious superiority.

Busy Men.—Some men affect the ostentation of business, seeming always to be fully employed, though without materially doing any thing. Such are rather busy men than men of business.

Only three things are done well in a hurry—flying from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas.

Anecdotes.

A notorious thief being to be tried for his life, confessed the robbery he was charged with. The judge hereupon directed the jury to find him guilty, upon his own confession. The jury having laid their heads together brought him in not guilty. The judge bid them consider of it again; but still they brought in their verdict, not guilty. The judge then asked them the reason. The foreman replied, "There is reason enough; for we all know he is one of the greatest liars in the world."

A Countryman, at Bury Assizes, was indicted and arraigned, for stealing a goose, but the accusation was false, for he brought a neighbour of his, who swore positively, that he remembered that very goose in his possession ever since it was a gosling. An Irishman who was a prisoner, for stealing a gun, hearing this successful defence, prevailed on a fellow countryman of his, to swear that he remembered the gun in his possession ever since it was a pistol.

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Anecdotes.

Anecdote.—A maniac in the Pennsylvania hospital, lately made the following observation: "We that are confined here are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world.—Every body thinks his neighbor mad, if his pursuit happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbor thinks the same of him.—But then these two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now and then there comes an eccentric man who thinks them all mad; him they catch and lock up. That is my case."

Miss Martyr's letter, the morning after Miss Young's marriage to Mr. Pope.

"Dear Madam—Permit me to be one of the first in offering congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness; for I will confess, that if his *Holiness* had attacked me, I should not have had the resolution, as good a protestant as I am, to die

A MARTYR."

ANSWER.

"Dear Madam—Accept my best thanks for your congratulations. This is not an hour for criticism; but I will whisper softly to my friend, that *Pope's essays* were in perfect unison with *Young's night thoughts*.—Yours, &c. E. Pope."

A Roman Catholic curate, to free himself from the labor of his confession in lent, gave notice that on Monday he should confess the *liars*; on Tuesday, the *misers*; on Wednesday, the *slandersers*; on Thursday, the *thieves*; on Friday, the *libertines*; on Saturday, the *bad women*. His

scheme succeeded—None attended.

Narrow Minds, are like little necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

Anecdote.—A certain old woman took from the post-office in the town of Y—a letter. Not knowing how to read, and being anxious to know the contents, supposing it to be from one of her absent sons, she called on a person near to read the letter to her. He accordingly began and read—"Charlerton, June 23d, 1822—Dear Mother," then making a stop to find out what followed. (as the writing was rather bad)—the old lady exclaimed, "O 'tis from poor Jerry, he always stutters."

Patience and the Deacon.—A certain Deacon belonging to a church in this state, having had the misfortune to lose his wife, attempted immediately after his spouse's exit, to *strike up a match* with his maid, whose name was *Patience*.—The priest of the Village coming in a short time after, to console the bereaved husband, told him he must have *Patience* to support him in his trouble.—Ah! said the Deacon, I have been trying *her*, but she seems to be rather off.

A butcher was lately complaining of the difficulty which he found in keeping his beef sweet during the heat of the season, when an Irish customer of his observed, that he was a fool to provide more than he had a demand for, & wisely recommended him for the future—*to kill but half an ox at a time.*

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANACK, 1823.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,		Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	
<i>Jan.</i>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		<i>July</i>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31				27	28	29	30	31		
<i>Feb.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	<i>August</i>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28				24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>Mar.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1		31						
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	30	31								21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<i>April</i>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			28	29	30				
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		<i>Octr.</i>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	27	28	29	30						19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<i>May</i>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1		26	27	28	29	30	31	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		<i>Novr.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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<i>June</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		<i>Decr.</i>	30						
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Natural History.—Humboldt says, that naturalists already know 56,000 species of cryptogamous and phanerogamous plants, 44,000 insects, 2500 fishes, 700 reptiles, 4000 birds, and 500 mammiferæ. In Europe alone there exist nearly 80 mammiferæ, 400 birds, and 30 reptiles. There are under this temperate boreal zone 5 times as many species of birds as mammiferæ; 5 times as many compositæ as omentaceous and coniferous plants; 5 times as many leguminous as there are orrhideous and euphorbiaceous.

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