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## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.



ASPECT'S.
of Conjunction, or in the same longitude.
SS. Semisextile, or one sign distant.

* Sextile, or two signs.
- Quartile, or three signs.
$\triangle$ Trine, or 4 signs.
$\widehat{V}$. Quincunx, 5 signs.
8 Opposition, 6 signs.
8 Ascending node. 8 Descending node.


## COMMON NOTES FOR 1836.

## Dominical Letters, ........CB Roman Indiction,

Golden Number,
13 Julian Period,
Epact,............ ......... 12 Dionysian Period
165
Solar Cycle, . ................. 25 No. of:Direction,

# Septuagesima Sunday, . Jan. 81 Rogation Sunday, May 8 

 Quinq. or Shrove Sun. Feb'y. 14 Ascension Day, or May12Ash Wednesday, ....Feb'y; 17 Holy Thursday,
Paln Sunday, ....... March 27 Pentecost, or Whit
Good Friday,.............April 1] Sunday May22
TAster, ..............April 3 TrinitySunday........ . May 29
LowSunday,
April10 Advent Sunday
.Nov. 27
For other remarkable days and Sundays, see Calendar pages.
HOLIDAYS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.
New Year's Day, ......Jany. 1 Whit Monday, ........ May 23
Queen's birth day kept, Mar. 5 King's b. d. kept, ........ May 28
St. Patriek, .......... Mar. 17 Powder Plot,...... . .. Nov. 5
Good Friday, ..........Aprill 1 St. Andrew,...... .... Nov, 30
Baster Monday, .........April 4 Christmas Day, ........ Dec. 25

## 1836.

Notwithsta ing Comets, hour, it can b requires all th to complete; profound, but tention. Und ed in the pres ous form than

During the astronomers, turned toits p tant from the est the earth. last of Januar sible early in $t$ after be so far to the sight, 1912.

By virtue of us, and which ation more or form their reva cular. The extremely elor able directions they constant within the inte puss between I that a comet ma
After háving hasten to say t tremely small. if we compare the comets mo A very general comet would bi a great accessi mal and vegeta The argument because heat expanded bodic good an argume
1836.

## C0METS.

Notwithstanding the accumulation of knowledge respecting Comets, 'from the first dawn of science to the present hour, it can be regarded only as a department which still requires all the skill and vigilance of modern astronomers to complete; and in this state not only the remarks of the profound, but the conjectures of the ingenious, merit at-

> tention. Under this impression the subject is again resumed in the present Almanack, thugh in ed in the present Almanack, though in a more miscellaneous form than formerly.

During the past year a comet, the most interesting to astronomers, viz :-that known as Halley's, will have returned to its perihelion, or to that point in its orbit least distant from the sun, and also to its perigee or to the point neare:t the earth. On its return from its perihelion about the last of January and first of February, it may perhaps be visible early in the morning in the south east, but it will soon after be so far from the earth that it will cease to be visible to the sight, and will not again be seen until the year 1912.

By virtue of first causes, whose natures are unknown to us, and which have given rise to many theories of the creation more or less plausible, the planets of our system perform their revolutions round the sun in orbits almost circular. The comets, on the contrary, travel in paths of extremely elongated ellipses, and they move in all imaginable directions. In returning from their points of aphelion, they constantly traverse our solar system; they penetrate within the interior of the planetary orbits, often they even puss between Mercury and the Sun. It is not then inpossible that a comet may come in contact with the earth.

After having acknowledged the possibility of a shock,we hasten to say that the probability of such an event is extremely small. This will appear evident at the first glance, if we compare the immense space in which our globe and the comets move with the small capacities of those bodies. A very general fear prevails that the near approach of a comet would break our planet in pieces, or at least produce a great accession of heat, sufficient perhaps to destroy animal and vegetable life, if not to burn the world altogether. The argument seems to have originated in a notion that because heat produces expansion, therefore very highly expanded bouies must needs be very hot. It would be as good an argument to say, that beeause expansion by any

1836.
in the best tables that are calculated upon an approximation, the whole of the irregularities are explainable upon the hypotheșis of planetary disturbance alone ; and the system appears to have gone on just as if there had been no comets in it. That the comets are formed of matter of some sort or other we know, from the dense and opaque appearance of their nucleus, as well as from the action of the planets upon them ; but, as their action upon the planets has not been great, or even almost perceptible, we are led to the conclusion that they are not bodies of the same density or magnitude as even the smallest and rarest of the planets. When a comet is viewed through a telescope of considerable power, there appears a dense nucleus in the centre of the luminous and apparently vaporous matter, of which the external parts are composed; and the opacity of this nucleus varies in different comets.
On its first appearatice, and again when it recedes, the luminous part of the comet is faint, and does not extend far from the nucleuses; but, as it moves on towards the perihelion, the brightness increases, and the luminous matter lengthens into a train, which in some cases, has extended a cross a fourth of the entire circumference of the heavens.

## ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1836.

There will be Four Eclipses this year-Two of the Sun, and $T_{w o}$ of the Moon, in the following order :--
I. The first will be of the Moon, on Sunday, May 1st, in the morning, partial and visible.

| First contact of the $D$ with $\odot$ 's penumbra, $1 \quad 38$ <br> Eclipse begins, <br> Middle, or greatest obscurity, <br> Eclipse ends,. . <br> Quantity $\bigcirc$ 's penumbra, 6 14 |
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Quantity eclipsed, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ digits on the Moon's south limb.
II. The second will be of the Sun, on Sunday, May 15th, visible.
Beginning of the Eclipse,.............. $\left.88_{8}^{\text {H. }} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { M. } \\ 40\end{array}\right)$ Apparent
Greatest obscurity,..................... 9 32 or solar

Quantity eclipsed 81 digite on the Sun's south limb.
The first contact of the Moon's penambra, or imperfect
shadow with the earth in this eclipse, will be at a little distance south of the city of Quito, on the Andes mountains, South America, between the peaks Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, at the rising of the Sun ; and the last contact at sunset, will be near the island of Rhodes in the Mediterrenean Sea, a little northeast of the island of Candia. The centre of the penumbra, and path of the annular eclipse, will strike the earth at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean, in Long. abont $98^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. of London, and Lat. $8^{\circ} \mathbf{N}$.; and taking an easterly and northerly direction withal, will pass over Guatimala, the Caribbean Sea, Jamaica, the southeastern part of Cuba, and the northwestern part of St. Domingo into the Atlantic Ocean, where it will vend its course a little more to the north : traversing the Atlantic to the east coast of Ireland, it will again gradually change its direction to near a due east course, and will cross the northern part of Ireland, the North Channel, the north of England, and south part of Scotland, the North Sea, Denmark, the southern part of Sweden, the Baltic Sea, and the northern parts of Prussia and Poland into Russia, and inclining a little to the south, will pass off to the Caspian Sea, where it will leave the earth at the going down of the Sun. At all the above places, at the time of the greatest obscuration, there wili appear round the dark body of the Moon, a golden glit. tering ring or wire of the Sun, of variable duration, from 20 to 90 seconds.
III. The third will be of the Moon, at the time of the full in October, invisible; but it will be so small that it would hardly be perceptible were it to happen when the Moon is above the horizon.
IV. The fourth and last will be of the Sun, on Tuesday November 8th, at 9 h .38 m . in the evening, of course invisible; but it would also be invisible on account of the Moon's south latitude, were it to happen before sunset. In the Indian and South Pacific Oceans it will be visible and very great. Central and total on the meridian in the Southern Ocean about 550 miles south of Van Dieman's land. The course of the moon's shadow over the earth will be from northwest to southeast. The penumbra and partial eclipse will strike the earth at the rising of the sum in the Island of Java, and leave the earth at the going down of the Sun in the South Pacific Ocean, in Long. $139^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$ W. of London, and Lat. $40^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. : but the umbra and total eclipse will

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## 1836.

ISLAND CALENDAR.
first strike the earth at sunrise in Long. $83^{\circ} \sim 6^{\prime} \mathbf{E}$, and Lat. $9^{\circ} 33^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and leave the earth at the setting of the Sun, in Long. $116^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. and Lat. $51^{\circ} 12^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. That is, the Sun will rise totally eclipsed at the former place, and set totally eclipsed at the latter.

## ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL STARS.

The planetVenus (8) will be Evening Star till July 25th, when she will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun; after that, she will be Morning Star through the year. She will be invisible, a few days before, and after her conjunction, on account of nearness to the sun.

Jupitar ( $2 /$ ) will be in opposition $\&$ to the sun on the 2d of January; after that he will be Evening Star till July 19th, then Morning Star to the end of the year

Mars ( $\delta$ ) will be Morning Star the whole of this year.
Saturn ( $h$ ) will be Morning Star till April21st. when he will be in opposition to the Sun ; thence Evening Star till October 30th ; then again Morning Star.

## EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES,

First column contains the days of the month--second, days of the week-third, Holy-days, Weather, \&cc.-fourth, Rising of the Sun-fifth, Setting of the Sun-six'h, Sun's declination in hours and minutes, taken from the Nautical Almanack - seventh,Rising and Setting of the Moon-eighth,Moon's Southing-ninth,Moon's place in the signs-tenth, high water.
The top of the columns of each month,shovs the Moon's phases, or the times of new and full Moon, and of the first and last quarter, or two quadratures with the Sun.

To find the length of the day, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.
When the moon comes to the meridian of any place, or twelve o'clock hour-line, she is then due south with respect to that place, and this is termed the moon's southing. The time of New Moon's southing is 12 at noon; and from the new to the full moon, the southing is after noon, or sometime between noon and midnight, but every day about 49 minutes later than the former.The time of the full moon's southing is 12 at midnight ; and from the full to the new moon, the southing is in the morning, or some time between midnight and the noon next following; but every day about 49 m . later than before.
Apogee means that a planet is at its greatest distance from the Earth, and tides low. Perigee, that it is at the nearest point, and the tides high.


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## THE SHORT COURTSHIP.

As a gentleman was passing along one of the most retired streets

1836. of London, late in the evening, he stumbled over the body of an old man, whom on examination, he found in a state of excessive inebriation, and who had in consequence tumbled down and rolled into the kennel. He had not gone many yards farther when he found an old woman very nearly in the same circumstances. It immediately struck Mr. L. that this was some poor old couple, who, overcome with the fatigues of the day, had indulged too freely in some restorative beverage, whether brandy or gin, the historian does riot say. Full of this idea, and animated by his own charitable disposition, Mr. L. soon made arrangements for the reception of the poor couple into a neighboring public house, where the landlord promised that the senseless pair should be un-

dressed and placed in a warm bed. To bed they were put.dressed and placed in a warm bed. To bed they were put.-

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

FOR JANUARY. I FOR FEERUARY.
Winter is peculiarly the season of social enjoyment. Man has ever within his heart a fund of kindness ; but in Summer he finds $a$ companion in nature, and can measurably dispense with the intercourse of his species. He may spend hours-nay days, in the seclusion of the forest, and whilst every thing around him is teeming with life, he feels neither weary nor solitary. Not so in winter. He walks abroad, it is trueis struck with awe by the majesty of the scenery, and his soul glows with a high wrought enthusiasm. But soon his feelings lose their wonted tone, and a vacuum is left that can only be supplied by communication with society. He then feels the full force of the tie that binds him to his fellow-men-Hence the festivities of the New Year-a period when cordial congratulations are offered, and a profusion of kind wishes called forth. Though the earth is no longer spread
with a carpet of verdure ; and the perfume of summer has passed with its gentle breezesthough we rise not up " at the voice of the bird," nor sit in twilight beneath a bower of roses, sublimity repays us for the loss of beauty. The naked rock-the mountain clothed in a robe of snow-the dark tempestuous waves, and the calm grandeur of the nightly heavens,awaken a moral sympathy in our souls, and we feel fitted to achieve deeds worthy of the world we inhabit.--Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find him strings for it. Neither the purse nor strings will cost him any thing. He who has it should draw the strings as frugality directs, and he will be sure always to find a useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are always known by their livery ; it is whole and wholesome. Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtaRes him.

Mr. L.
pass tog cose had journey perform a possib had not woman found in however at night, ful, they the laws into the and snor disclosed

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> Attenc spring.
> and repa Why, th buta trif member man atte of his affa to thrive attend to trust to o gage in thick and be afraid or a smut buildings and are al have chos the fire an than to ta drive a fe have been ing about regard of then you Great att in feeding give them than too li Systemi

Mr. L. left them side by side, snoring in concert, and likely to pass together a more harmonious night than would have been the cose had they possessed the full enjoyment of their senses. L. journeyed homewards filled with the satisfaction arising from the performance of a kind deed, and never reflected that there was a possibility of his having joined a pair whom the laws of God had not made one. The fact was, that the old man and the old woman were perfect strangers to each other, and their being found in a similar situation was purely accidental. In London, however extraordinary it may appear, many poor folks get drunk at night, especially Saturday night, and what is not less wonderful, they are in this state often unable to preserve their balance, the laws of gravity exert their influence, and the patient rolls into the gutter. Soundly, soundly did this late united pair sleep and snore till morning, when the light broke in upon them and disclosed the secret.

## FARMER'S CALENDAR. -

FOR MARCH. I FOR APRIL.

Attend to the business of spring. Look to your tools and repair them if necessary. Why, this you may think, is but a trifle ; but you must remember that the good husbandman attends to all the minutiæ of his affairs. If a man intends to thrive by farming, he nust attend to it personally, and not trust to others. He must engage in the business through thick and thin, and must never be afraid of getting dirty hands or a smutty face. Now if your buildings have been neglected, and are all out of repair; if you have chosen rather to sit by the fire and count your fingers, than to take the hammer and drive a few nails; or if you have been in the habit of hanging about the tavern to the disregard of your home affars, then you are indeed a sufferer. Great attention is necessary in feeding cattle, we generally give them them too much rathan too little.
System is every thing in farm-
ing. Suppose you make it a point to be up as early as the sun is every morning ; bave a plan and arrangement prepared the night beforehand for a morning job, and then go immediately upon the business, while your wife is getting breakfast? you would then have no lost time. It is now a capital time to keep the boys at work, and use them to the yoke.Boys are like calves, they need management and much practice to make them handy ; and can there be a better time to do this than when spring work comes on? Show them the benefit of every operation; let them understand that be who would reap must sow, and he that would enjoy life must use rational means for it. Show them the advantages of industry, virtue, integrity, and honest princijle. Look to your water courses, and change their direction, to receive the benefit of the spring rains.

Weeds are our common en-

## 22

1836. 

Imagine the consternation of the old lady when the fumes of intoxication were dissipated, and she opened her eyes upon her snoring partner! Where she was, or how she had been put there, she knew not. It was clear she was in hed with a man, and that was an event which had never happened to her before, so she set up a scream, and roused the old man, whose astonishment was not a jot less than the lady's. She sat upon end in hed staring at him, he moved himself into a similar situation and rivetted his eyes upon her, and so they remained for a few instants, both full of perfect wonderment ; at last it struck the poor lady that this was some monster of a man who had succeeded in some horrible design upon her honour ; the idea in a moment gave her the look and manner of a fury, she flung out of bed and roared aloud, to the admiration of all the inmates of the house, who attracted by
her first scream were already peeping into the door of the room,

FARMER'S CALENDAR.
FOR MAY.
FOR JUNE.
emy, and nature has arrayed a host against us, consisting of more than fifty different nations of weeds, as maurauders to destroy our labours, and rob us of our crops. They enter our gardens and cornfields unobserved, by night and by day; they pillage, waste, and destroy more of our property than all the rest of our enemies, except rum and tobacco. Let us then set our faces against them, watch them close, and extirpate them radically from our fields and gardens. Hoeing is a business by no means to be neglected; and unless attended to, no one must expect a crop. Some, however, after taking much pains to deposit their seed, lile the tortoise, leave the rest to Providence. Weeds and brambles of course come up and choke the tender plants; and the field once so fair and promising, becomes a stigma and a disgrace to the idle possessor. Hoe dect and boe often, and your land will retain more moisture for it.

What a most 'interesting month this is! Verdure crowns all the face of nature, and life and animation is seen and heard everywhere. Journeying at this season is delightful, with one exteption:-viz. in many places it is the time for road-mending, which makes the travelling often rough and rocky. This is a business which needs to be seen to with more than ordinary attention, and faithfully done; but many seem to think that to cheat the public is a virtue and altogether right. Most of those who pretend to be working at the highway, do little more than lean upon their shovel-handle all day, and gape about as if staring at a print shop. But at night, when the surveyor makes up the reckoning, he should give credit for no more time than they have actually worked,-this would soon put a stop to their idleness; they would at first kick against it, but the samejustice he gave the publie, that same justice should be given him.
" make that you of thee e, to dr vetrgean other si his legs terfered that no The old fair bed he stamt enraged tion bein struck,

See
sweep o is not have be hour. 'T to work at peep 0 dy and si fore, an cool of th your gras if you wo move slic this way ping, bu sweep fro doing this the day's nine, and the heat day, for work, an hottest se Keep am Longacre, they willt absence. good and t theless, it the owner aninterest
1836.
" make me an henest woman, thou wretch," she cried-"villain that you are, makeran honest woman of me, or I'll be the death of thee ;" down she sat upon the bed-stocks, and as she attemptell to dress herself she interlarded her occupation witn calling for vengeance upon her horrible seducer, who sat trembling at the other side of the bed, vainly attempting in his fright to insinuate his legs into the old tattered breeches. The landlord at last interfered with the authority of his station, and on inquiry found that no breach had been made which could not easily be repaired. The old gentleman was asked if he had any objection to talke his fair bed-fillow for a helpmate during the remainder of his life; he stammered out his acquiescence as well as he could, and the enraged virgin consented to smooth down her anger on satisfaction being made to her injured honour. The bargain was soon atruck, the happy pair were bundled off to church amidst the

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

## FOR JULY. $\quad$ FOR AUGUST.

See how the hay-makers sweep over the meadow ! It is not sunrise yet, and they have been at it more than an hour. This is the true way to work it. Awake all hands at peep of day! Tools all ready and sharpened the night before, and spring to it in the cool of the sweet.morning. Cut your grass while the dewis on, if you would have your scythe move slick and smoothly. In this way there will be no chopping, but a regular, gentle sweep from right to left: by doing this you will have half the day's work over before nine, and then you may rest in the heat and burning of the day, for mowing is laborious work, and performed in the hottest season of the year.Keep among your men, Mr. Longacre, if you do not think they will take advantage of your absence. No doubt they are good and true men ; but nevertheless, it is always best for the owner to stick by, and shew an interest, at.least, for his own.

How is it about the fences? It is generally pretty true, that he who neglects his fences, will be negligent in other matters. When feed begins to dry up and become short, breachy cattle begin to show their prowess and agility. As soon as you have finished getting in your grain and hay, improve every opportunity of collecting into your cow-yards and hog-pen, materials for making manure. Spare neither time nor expense for this. It will pay you better than any thing else you can attend to. Put your grourd in readiness for sowing winter grain. Suffer no weeds to seed in your gardens. Stake and tie up the seeding stems of such plants as need support, to prevent their being borne down by the winds and heavy rains. A morning walk at this season is replete with gratification to the admirer of nature's beauties. What a magnificent phenomenon is every day exbibited in the rising of the Sun ! yet how common is the obser-


#### Abstract

24 PRINCE EDWARD 1836. laughing shouts of the mob, where a parson waited to make good the match, so precipitately formed by our charitable friend.


## BE SHORT.

Some people have a roundabout way of getting at things, which is as wasteful of time as it is trying to the patience. I wish the printers would notice it in the papers, and advise every body, on all manner of subjects to be short.

What can be more vexatious, when you are just going about your ordinary business, and perhaps in a hurry too, than for some idle fellow to take you by the button and say, "only a word," and detain you half an hour in durance vile, listening to a story without beginning, middle, point or end, in which every little particular is intermingled with interminable digression, silly comment, and tiresome insanity? Take such a o
to be short, under pain of losing them.

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

$\frac{\text { FOR SEPTEMBER. }}{\text { vation that indolence and the }}$ love of sleep prevent a great part of mankind from contemplating this beauteous wonder of the Creation.

Let us for a moment visit the dwelling of a good husbandman. We find him in possession of a competency. Every thing about him is marked with neatness and order. His family is distinguished for industry, frugality and correct deportment. His mind, though not bred a scholar, is replenished with useful knowledge. He knows enough of law to avoid litigation ; enough of the human system to keep it healthy by diligent exercise, and by temperate habits; enough of morality and religion to practice them. In the morning he rises with the dawn; calls his household round the family altar ; pays his devotions to the fountain of light; and like the great luminary of heaven, he performs the duties of the day. Joyful harvest makes the
heart glad. He that has attended minutely to the management of his farm will now see the benefit of it. But if ploughing, hoeing, weeding, trimming, pruning and carekeeping have been neglected, then no great harvest must be expected. That beautiful farm, that used to attract the attention of all the passers-by, owned and cultivated by busy Charles, alas, it is now in a most wretched, dilapidated state! It is mortgaged for a shop debt. Charles, (O, what a falling off is there!) poor Charles has lost his activity, his ambition, his spirit, his brightness. Beshrew this cursed poison, shame on all its votaries!

Old father Frost begins to run his nose through the cracks. Some try to keep off his intrusions by stuffing in old rags. When such things are done, matters and things do not go altogether right neither in nor out of the house. Look a lit-

Short speeches, short stories, short courtships-a wise man will always be short in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not liked the better for it-a short story that had not more pith in it-a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one.
$\boldsymbol{A}$ tipsy preacher, in Dumfries, Scotland, was saying from the pulpit, 'What was it, think y'e, gude people, that swallowed Jonas? It was nae horse, it was nae cow? "Suppose, said an old woman, it was a whale, your reverence." I suppose (replied he) you are a fool; you might as well tak the brede out of my mouth, as the word of God?

Well Sam, shall we have rain or snow about these times? ' Ob, I don't know, replied Sam, looking wondrous wise, but I am inclined to think we shall have rain, or it may be snow, but that will depend very much on the weather.
$\qquad$
FOR NOVEMBER.
tle a head, if you would go ahead,otherwise you may chance to run your head against a post. Old cross-grained Winter is on the road, and you nay meet him before you are aware of his approach, and if the boards and shingles of your buildings happen to be loose, th:e wind will claim a right to them, and bear them off in a jerk, therefore look to these matters in time. Cold winter is coming, long evenings are coming; in other words, the period of social enjoyment and social improvement is coming,-therefore see well to provide for a comfortable fire-side, then provide instructive books, plain useful studies, useful labours, attend to the education of your children, inquire after the poor, contrive the means of preventing idleness and poverty.
Life, like the budding spring, opens with beanty. The summer of life succeeds the spring. Autumn approaehes, and its arrival is discovered by its forests, and winds, and ssober
livery.' The leaves are decaying, and fall from the trees; all things bear the hectic flush of consumption. Man's faculties, even so begin to fail. He prepares tómeet his dissolution.

Winter comes-the last and aged season of the year. So, also, man finds his winter. He sinks and falls beneath the bleak and cheerless winds of time-his fall speaking only of departed grandeur. The energies of man's spring-time have ushered him into the summer, which has failed him, almost at its entrance; and Time has opened in the autumn of his life the pathway to the grave, while the prostrating Winter shuts him in the tomb. But the dull days of Winter are succeeded by the dawning of a perennial and glorious spring. Man only sleeps in the tomb, like the decayed flowers, to be awakened into a glorions and immortal hfeto enjoy a new Spring unchanging, yet never tiring, and perpetual.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## HIS HONOR

GEORGE WRIGHT, President, Administrator of the Government and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, \&c. \&c. \&c.

## his majesty's coudscil.

 Hon. Edward James Jarvis, President.Hon. Ambrose Lane, T. H. Haviland, Charles Worrell, Robert Hodgson,
J. P. Collins, Esq. Clerk of the Council. G. R. Goodman, Esq. Usher of the Black Rod. John Rider, Messenger.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. George Dalrymple, Speaker. Charlottetown. Charles Binns, Edward Palmer.

Queen's County. John Small Macdonald, George Dalrymple, Samuel Nelsōn, William Douse. Princetown. William Clark, Thomas M•Nutt.

## Hon. Fade Goff,

 John Brecken, J. Spencer Smith.
## AND.

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ident. Goff, Brecken, ncer Smith.

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## PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Hon. T. H. Haviland, Treasurer. George Wright, Esq. Acting Surveyor General. J. P. Collins, Esq. Colonial Secretary and Registrar. Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Coroner. Hon. T. H. Haviland, Provost Marshal. Benjamin De St. Croix, M. D. Health Officer. Solomon Desbrisay, Assayer of Weights and Measures. John O. Nantes, Deputy' Registrar.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

His Honor the President, Chancellor.
Hon. T. H. Haviland, William Forgan, Esq. \} Masters and Examiners.
Hon. Fade Goff, Examiner.
Hon. Ambrose Lane, Registrar.
Thomas Jacques, Sergeant at Arms.
JohnRider, Crier and Tipstaff.

## SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon. Edward James Jarvis. Puisne Judges. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hon, Ambrose Lane, } \\ \text { Hon. T. H. Haviland, }\end{array}\right.$ Illorney General, Hon. Robert Hodgson. Solicitor General, John Lawson, Esq.
Gilerk of the Crovon and Prothonotary, D. Hodgson, Esq
Depuly do. do. for Prince County, William Coates.
Deputy do. for King's County, Edward Thornton.
Sheriff, Francis Longworth, Esq.
IInder Sheriff, John C. Sims.
Do. for Prince County, George Tanton. Do. for King's County, Johnston Aitken.

Court for the Probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Administration.-Hon. Robert Hodgson, Surrogate.

Barristers, Altorneys and Solicitors of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, residing in the 1sland.
Charles Binns, Robert Hodgson, James Fulton, William Forgan, John Lawson, Robert Stewart, Henry Palmer, Edward Palmer, W. C. Monckton, John C. Binns, Charles Binns, jun. Esquires.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

 throughout the ishand.Hon. Edward James Jarvis, Chief Justice.
The Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia.
Hon. George Wright, Custos Rotulorum.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { A. Lane, } \\ \text { T. H. Haviland, } \\ \text { Charles Worrell. }\end{array}\right\}$ Assistant Judges.
Robert Hodgson, Attorney General.
Fade Goff.
John Brecken.
John Spencer Smith.
John Lawson, Esq. Solicitor General.
Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Coroner.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

J. F. Holland, Charlottetown.

Benjamin De St. Croix, D. C. L. do.
Francis Longworth, do.
William Farquharson, Lot 48.
William Haszard, Lot 49.
William Hodges, Rustico.
William Macneill, Cavendish.
Alexander M‘Dougall, Belfast.
John Small Macdonald, Elliot River.
James Campbell, New London.
John Lewis Hurdis, Charlottetown.
John Philip Collins, do.
Donald M'Donald, Glenaladale.
Thomas Fairbairn, De Sable.
William Cundall, Charlottetown.
Allan M•Dougall, Belfast.
George Richard Goodman, Charlottetown.
David Higgins, Covehead.
Cavendish Willock, Lot 49.
Thomas Billing, New London.
John Levitt, Lot 35.
Donald M‘Donald, Charlottetown.

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James An
Benjamin
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Hugh $\mathbf{M}$ James R
William:


Charles
Major H
Philip M
John' La
Alexand
Donald
Dugald
Thomas
Charles
Allan $\mathbf{F}$
John Lo
Thomas
Joseph
Patrick
Charles
R ; ert

J'stic
QuI
Benj. D
Francis Donald

Thomas

## KINGS COON TY.

Elisha Coffin, Savage Harbour. James Anderson, St. Peter's.
Benjamin Coffin, Savage Harbour.
Thomas Owen, Cardigan.
Joseph Coffin, Bay Fortune.
Angus Macdonald, Brudenell Point.
Alexander Macdonald, St. Margaret's.
John Lewellin Lewellin, Three Rivers.
John Sardine, St. Peter's.

- Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers.

James Richards, Murray Harbour.
William S. Macgowan, Colville Bay.


PRINCE COUNTY.
Charles Stewart, Princeton.
Major Hooper, Bedeque.
Philip Morris Calbeek, Tryon.
John Large, Lot 11.
Alexander Anderson, Bedeque.
Donald Montgomery, Princetown Royalty.
Dugald Stewart, sen. do.
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's.
Charles Cranwell, Cascumpec.
Allan Forsyth, do.
John Lord, sen. Tryon.
Thomas Hunt, Princeton Royalty.
Joseph Pope, Bedeque.
Patrick Cody, Tignish.
Charles M'Nutt, Darnley.
R 'ert Hyndman, Princetown. $^{\text {a }}$

J'STICES FOR THE TRIAL OF' PETTY ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES.
queen's county.
Benj. De St. Croix, Francis Longworth, Donald Macdonald.
king's ouvity. John Sardine, Angus Macdonald, Thomas Owen.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Thomas Hunt,
| Thomas C. Compton, Joseph Pope.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Benj. De St. Croix, Francis Longworth, John Brecken, William Hodges, William McNeil,

James Campbell, William Cundall, Allan M‘Dougall, William Hazard, Cavendish Willock. KINGS COUNTY.

Thomas Owen,
Hugh Macdonald, J. L. Lewellin, James Richards, Benjamin Coffin,

John Sardine, William Cooper, Alexander M' Donald, Peter M•Callum, John Macgowan.

## PRINCE COUNTY.

Robert Hyndman, Thomas Hunt, . Joseph Pope,


Alexander Anderson, Thomas C. Compton,


Commissioners for carrying into effect the Act of the 4 th of William the th, for the more effectual punishment of Criminal Offenders, by enabling the Supreme Court to add Hard Labour to the Sentence of Imprisonment.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Benj. De St. Croix, John Lawson, Donald Macdonald,

Samuel Nelson, Daniel Brenan.

PRINCE COUNTY.
Samuel Green,
Joseph Bell,
William Schurman,

John Large, Archibald Campbell.

## KINGS COUNTY.

Angus Macdonald, Thomas Owen, Edward Thornton,

J. L. Lewellin, Hugh Macdonald.

Hon
Hon. R.
A.

George

R
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Hon. T.
Beng. De

Tr
Rt. Rev. I Rev. B. D Rev. Sylvia John Email
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Honorab

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## CENTRAL ACADEMY.

## TRUSTEES.

Hon. E. J. Jarvis, Chief Justice, President:

Hon. R. Hodgson,
A. Lane,
T. H. Haviland, George Dalrymple, Esq.

Samuel Nelson, Samuel Green, Peter M.Callum, Esqs. John Lawson, Secy.

TEACHERS.
Rev. Charles Lloyd, B. A.
Mr. Alexander Brown.
National School.-Mr. James Breading, Master.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

t Hon. T. H. Haviland, Benj. De St. Croix, John Lawson, George Dalrymple. Alexander Brown, Secretary.

Trustees of St. Andrew's College. | Rt. Rev. William Fraser, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Rev. B. D. Macdonald, } \\ \text { Rev. Sylvanus Perry, } \\ \text { John Small Macdonald, }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Daniel Brenan, } \\ \text { Angus Macdonald, }\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Donald Macdonald. }\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { COMMISSIONERS FOR ISSUING TREASURY }\end{array}$ |  |
| NOTES. |  | Honorables A. Lane, John Brecken, and John Spencer Smith.

## Commissioners for establishing Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships.

George Wright, jun.
Daniel Brenan, Esqrs.

## Clergy throughout the Island. established church of england.

 The Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, exereising, by His Majesty's Letters Patent, Episcopal Jurisdiction over this Island.Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Rector, Charlottetown. Rev. Abraham V. G. Wiggins, A. B. St. Eleanor's.
established church of scotland. Rev. John M'Lennan, Belfast.

## roman catholic clergy.

Rev. Donald-Macdonald, Charlottetown.
Rev. Sylvanus Perry, La Belle Alliance.
Rev. Charles Macdonald, St. Andrew's.

PRESBYTBRY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Rev. John Kier, Princetown. Rev. William Macgregor, Lot 16. Rev. Robert Douglas, St. Peter's. Rev. Robert Patterson, Bedeque.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES. Rev. John Hetherington, Charlottetown, Rev. William Wilson, Bedeque and Tryon.

## BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Benjamin Scott. Rev. John Shaw.
-Scotia, Patent,
n.
eanor's.

## Officers of His Majesty's Customs.

George Richard Goodman, Ėsq. Collector. John L. Hurdis, Esq. Controller. George R. Goodiman, Esq Surveyor of Shipping.

> Sub-Collectors.

Hugh Macdonald; Three Rivers;
William S. Macgowan, Colville Bay;
Charles M'Nutt, Darnley;
Patrick Cody, Cascumpec;
Joseph Pope, Bedeque.
Collectors of Impost, \&.c.
John Spencer Smith, Esq. Charlottetown.
William Cullen, Surveyor or Land Waiter, and Guager.
John L. Hurdis, Esq. Collector of Light Duty.
Charles M'Nutt, Princetown;
Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers;
William S. Macgowan, Colville Bay;
Alexander Macdonald, St. Margarzt's, Lot 44;
John Jardine, St. Peter's;
George Campbell, New London;
William Hodges, Rustico;
Allan M•Dougall, Orwell Bay;
Joseph Pope, Bedeque;
Thomas Fairbairn, Tryon;

* Patrick Cody, Cascumpec.


## Deputy Receivers of Land Tax. PRINCE COUNTY.

Patrick Cody, Cascumpec.
Thomas M'Nutt, Princetown. Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's. Joseph Pope, Bedeque.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Thomas Fairbairn, Do Sable. James Pidgeon, New London. Solonon Desbrisay, Charlottetovn. Allan M'Dougall, Belfast.

## KING'S COUNTY.

Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers.
William S. Macgowan, Colville Bay.
Alexander M'Donald, St. Margarel's.
John Jardine, St. Peler's.
James Richards, Murray Harbour.

## Road Commissioners.

Patrick Cody, Townships $\mathcal{N}_{0}$. 1 to 12 inclusive. Archibald Campbell, Nos. 13 to 17, inclusive.
Peter M•Nutt, Nos. 18, 19, and Princetown and Royalty. Joseph Pope, Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
William M'Neill, Nos, 20 to 24 inclusive, and Lot 67.
Thomas Tod, Nos. 29, 30, 3132 (West side of York River), and Lot 65.
Solomon Desbrisay, Nos. 33, and 32, (East side of York River), and Charlotletown and Royalty.
David Higgins, Nos. 34, 35 (North side of the Hillsborough), 36 and 37.
Robert Jones, Nos. 48, 49, 50, and 35 (South side of the Hillsborough )
Allan M'Dougall, Nos. 57, 58, 60 and 62.
John Jardine, Nos. 38 to 41, inclusive.
Wiiliam Cooper, Nos 42, 43, 56, and 55 (North of Grand River.)
John Macgowan, Nos. 44, 45, 46, and 47.
Thomas Owen, Nos. 65 (Soulh of Grand River), 54; 53, 52, 66, 51, and Giorgetown and Royalty.
J. L. Lewellin, Nos. 59, 61, 63 and 64.
J. P. Collins, Esq. Correspondent with R. Commissioners.

## Garrison of Charlottetown.

## DETAC異MENT OF THE RIFEE BRIGADE.

John Fry, Capt. Commanding a Detachment of the Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade.
Captain Lane, Toun Major.
J. F. Holland. Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper.
B. De St. Croix, Assis!ant Staff Surgeon, h. p., in charge of the Sick.
Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Oficiating Chaplain.

Com

Royalty.
Lot 67. of York side of
ty.
e Hills-

The Mails for Great Britain, and the adjacent Colonies, are despatched twice a week by a Steam Vessel, during the Summer, to Pictou-and once a week, during the Winter, they are forwarded across the Strait from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine.

## THE MINISTRY.

Lord Melbourne, - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { First Lord of the Treasury } \\ \text { Prime Minister. }\end{array}\right.$
Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice-Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Marquis of Lansdowne-President of the Council.
Lord Duncannon--Lord Privy Seal.
Lord John Russell-Secretary for Home Department.
Lord Palmerston-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Lord Glenelg-Secretary for Colonies.
Lord Minto-First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir R H. Vivian-Mast.-Gen. Ordnance.
Rt. Hon.Sir J.C. Hobhouse-Pres. Board of Control.
Sir Henry Parnell-Paymaster of the Forces.
Earl of Lichfield-Postmaster-General.
Lord Holland-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Howick-Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere-Master of the Mint.
Marquis Conyngham--Lord Chamberlain.
Duke of Argyll-Lord Steward.
Earl of Albermarle--Master of the Horse.
Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson--Pres. of Board of Trade.
Sir John Campbell-Attorney General.
Sir R. M. Rolfe--Solicitor General.

## BIRTH-DAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

King William IV., born $\cdot$... Aug. 21, 1765.
Queen Adelaide ........... Aug. 13, 1792.
Princess Augusta Sophia... Novr 8, 1768.
Princess Hesse Homburg . . May 22, 1770.
Duke of Cumberland....... June 5, 1771.
Duke of Sussex........... Jan. 27, 1773.
Duke of Cambridge........ Feb. 24, 1774.
Duchess of Gloucester..... April 25, 1776.
Princess Sophia........... Nov. 3, 1777.
Princess Sophia Matilda.... May 23, 1773:
Duchess of Cumberland .... Mareh 20, 1778.
Duchess of Kent ........... Aug. 17, 1786.
Duchess of Cambridge ..... July 25, 1797.
Alexandrina Victoria ...... May 24, 1819.
George Frederick .......... May 27, 1819.
George William........... March 26, 1819.
Augusta Caroline .......... July 19, 1822.




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