


Photographic Sciences Corporation


## CIHM/ICMH Microfiche Series.

CIHM/ICMH Collection de microfiches.

Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may slgnificantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture ondommagée
Covers restcred and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustritions en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La re liure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutees lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela éteit possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliogrephique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
Pages damaged/
Pages endommagéesPages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détac̣hées
Showthrough/
Transparence
Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'imprassion


Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matérie! supplémentaire

Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible

Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, atc., hava been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/ Las pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obterir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.


The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanke to the generosity of:

Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality pussible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies ere filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol $\rightarrow$ (meaning "CON TINUED"), or the symbol $\nabla$ (meaning "END"). whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:


L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générositó de:

La bibliothéque des Archives publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papior est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminent soit par la derniàre page qui comporte une empreinte o'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la premiere page qui comporte une ampreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernidre page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la derniére image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole $\rightarrow$ signifie "A SUIVRE', le symbole $\nabla$ signifie "ilin".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bes, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.


| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |



M! !

- UPPER CAンADA

ALMEANAS
AND

- ASTHONOMLCAL CALENDAE, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

 OR LEAP YEAK;

AND

- ME TENTE YEAR OF TYE REIGN OF HS MAJESEF HNC GDORGE THE FOURTH,


The Calculations for the Vevician of Yorl:
Latitude, ......... 40 : 10 " Ninth.

-avere

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MNim: Mritiss }
\end{aligned}
$$


Fouk, ET. C.


$$
=-\infty \cdot{ }^{\circ}+\frac{b}{6}
$$

8
$\underset{\mathrm{Dc}}{\mathrm{Cl}}$

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES,

OF THE

## ALMANAC,

## OF

1829. 

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES EMBER DAYS.
Dominical Letters, ..... D.
March, ..... 11, 13. and 14.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden ..... 6
Epact, ..... 25
Solar Cycle ..... 18
Julian Period, ..... 6,542

September, ... 16, 18, and 19,
December, ... 16, 18, and 19.

## MOVEABLE FEASTS:

| Septuagesima Surrday, Feb. 15 | Low Sundiy, . . . . . . . April 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quinquages, or Shrove | Rogation Sunday, . . . . May 24 |
| Sunday,......... March 1 | Ascension Day, or |
| Ash Wednesdry, or | Holy Thursday, .. May 23 |
| 1st day of Lent, . . March 4 | Whit Sunday, . . . . . . . June 7 |
| Mid Lent Sunday, . . March 29 | Trinity Sunday, . . . . June 14 |
| Paim Sunday, . . . . . . April 12 | Adveut Sunday, November ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Easter Day, . . . . . . . . April 19 |  |

## UPPER CANADA TERMS.

Hilary begins Janvary 1st, and ends January 13th, Easter begins April 23d, and ends May 5th.
Trinity begias June 18th, and ends June 30th.
Michachas begins November 5th, and eods November $17 t 6$.

## solar and lunar fchipsed,

## in the ye.ir 1829.

March 2n-'The Monn Exipsed, incisible.
Beginning of the Leclipse, ........... :h 31m. morn.
Ecliptic 8,.......................... 8h 33m
Middle, ............................. 8h 42 m
find of the Eclipse, ................. . th binn
Vigets Eelipsed $\mathbf{4}^{\circ}$ 29, on ate © Northern Limb or from the Southern side of the $\oplus$ 's s'adow.
April 3.-The Sun Firlipsed, misibhe.
of At loh. Sim. Fiv, in Long. 0'F. $13^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ N. (1) Lat. $0 \times 351 \mathrm{~s}$.
© Will he ecutrally Eclipsed on the Meridian, at 9156 in Eve, in Long. 1496' West, and Lat. $32^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Scplem. 13.-'The Moon Eclipsed, visille.
Ibeginning of the Eclipse, ........... Oh. 7in. Morn.
(5) Upper Limb, sets, ................ Oh. 20 m .

Ecliptic $8, . . . . . . . .$.
Niddle, ................................. 19
End of the Eclipse, . . . . ............... 2 2
Digits Eclipsed, $6^{\circ} 5^{5}$, on the ${ }^{\prime}$ 's Northern Limb or from the Northern side of the ©'s Shadow.
Effom. 28.-The Sm Eclipsed, invisilile.
$\delta^{\circ}$ At 2 h .2 m . Morn, in Long. 6 S. $4^{\circ} 39 \mathrm{~m}$. (1) Lat. $0^{\circ}$ $33^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.
(-) Will he centrally Eclipsed on the Meridian, at 1h. 31 m. Morn. in Lons. $157^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$ East, and Lat. $39^{\circ}$ 22 North.

## COMMENCEMEN'T OF THE SEASONS.

Suring, $\odot$ enters $\uparrow$ March 20th, at 3h. 19n. Evening.
Summer, $\odot$ enters $\sigma_{-}^{-}$Jurs 21st, att 0 h .50 m . Evening. Autumn, $\odot$ enters $\bumpeq$ Sept. 23rd. at 2 h .50 m . Morning.
Wiater, $\mathcal{C}$ enters 13 Decr. 21 sp , at 8 h . 1 hn . Evening.

The Planet ( O ) Venus, will be the Morning Star till the 20th of May, from the comnencement of the Year, and then Evening Star, tor the remainder.
The Planet (2f) Jupiter, after the 30th May, will be Evening Ftar till the 1/th December, and Morning Star, the rest of the Yea:

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

$\bigcirc$ The Sun,<br>(1) The Moon,<br>* Mercury, 9 Venus,<br>$\oplus$ The Earth,


$\delta$ Mars, $2 f$ Jupiter $b$ Saturn,

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS:
A Planet's Ascending Node,
\& The Descending Node,
of Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same Longitude.
Quadrature, or Planets situated in Longitudes difiering thrce signs from each other.
\& Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite Longitudes, o: differing six signs from each other.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { N. North. } & \text { Inf. Inferior. } & \text { Im. Immersion. } \\ \text { S. South. } & \text { Sup. Superior. } & \text { Em. Emersion.: }\end{array}$

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

First, $r$ Aries, 2, $૪$ Thurus, 3, II Gemini, 4, ${ }_{5}$ Cancer, 5, $\Omega$ Leo, (i) IVL Virgo,
|| 7, $\bumpeq$ Libra,
8, 㣙 Scorpio,
9 , f Sagittarius,
10, $\mathcal{B}$ Capricomas
11, 并 Aquarius
12, $\neq \mathrm{Bisc}$.



3d month]
NARCFE.
The catle from the untasted fields return, And ask, with meaning lowe, their wonted stalls, Or ruminate in the contignous shate. Thither the household feathery people crowd, The crested cock, with att his temale train, Pensive, and dripping; white the cottage-hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and tuleful there
Recomis his simple frolic: murth he talks,
And much he haughs, nor recks the storm that blows
Without, and ratiles on his humble roof.

(2) First Quar 12th th 31m Morn (0) Last Quar 28th 2 (1)
 M W

Quinquagesma Sun. David with hates 2 Tu Chand Sure with

1-i Sa © decl 1719 north, dull 1.
i). 17 Tus Patrice (in Apo. falls 19 Th O decl 090 S . Colld, if
 $42=D$ 3d Sunday in Lent, Still
 97 Fr Gr. Elong. particularly 20) 1 . 4th Sunday in Liser, Mid Ient (3i) M Days length 12h 2611 Stormy. 81 Tu's decl 410 N . comfort!!


6th month] Teratin [hath 30 diges

The hawthorn whitens; and the juicy groves
Put iorth their buds, unfolding by degrees,
Till the whole leafy forest stands display'd, At once, array'd
In all the colours of the flushing year,
By nature's swift and secret-working hand, The garden glows, and fills the liberal air With lavish'd fragrance ; while the promis'd Pruit Lies yet a little embryo, unperceived, Within its crimson folds.


Now swarms the village o＇er the joy finl mead： The rustic youth，brown with meridian toil， Healthful and strong；full as the summer－rose Blown by prevailing suns，the ruddy maid， Even stooping age is here；and infant hands ＇I＇rail the long rake，or，with the fragrant load O＇creharg＇d，anid the kind oppression roll． Or，as they rake the green appearing ground， And drive the dusky wave along the meatd， The russet hay－cock rises thick behind， In order gay．


## il mead:

ill,
r -rose
id,
mons load
oll.
pund,
d,

23 d U11 $56 \mathrm{man} \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ 3Gth Oh 21m Eve


His folded flock secure, the whepherd home Hies, merry-hearted; and by turns relieves The ruddy milk-matid of her brimming pail; 'The beauty whom perhaps his witless heart, Unknowing what the joy mixt anguish means, Sinecrely loves, by that hest language shown Of cordial glances, and obliging deeds.




[^0]


Hong o＇er the farthest verge af heaven，the sun Scarce spronds thro＇ether the tejected day． Fuint are his gleama，and ineflectual shoot His struggting ruys，in lorizontal lines， ＇Thro＇the thick nir；us cloth＇l in cloudy storm， Weak，wan，and broad，he skirts the sonthern slay ； And，soon descending，to the long dark night， Wide－shading atl，the prostrate world resigns， Nor is the night unwish＇d；while vital heat， Light，life，and joy，the dibions day forsuke．

| （1）Fina 2italt．4th 4ha3m Mor．Last Quart．18th 3h 33m Mor <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1111 | Aspects，IIoly Dnys，Anui－ | 9） 0 | \％ | $\bigcirc$ | （3） |
| $\therefore$ 式 | －verstries，Ėc． | 1 Rise | Sct． | Rise | Set． |
| 1 D |  | S 714 | 459 | 854 | 118 |
| 2il | til Souts，High winds | 578 | 458 | 941 | 1153 |
| 3 \％ | On 11 of All Souls 1－ret Prs | $\sim_{\sim}^{\sim} 783$ | 45710 | 1054 | mor |
| 411 | Stationary［phia born，wilh | $m \sim 74$ | 456 | 159 | 052 |
| T | Powder Plot 1605，perhaps | 成 7 | 455 | ． | 131 |
| （i） Fr | Mich lurm beg Leonatd，rold | 头 7 | 54 | 217 | 29 |
| 5 | （3）in Perigee，（3）in 6 rains． | $\bigcirc$ | 53 | 325 | 247 |
| $\because 1$ | Olst Sun af．Trr．Prs．Aug So－ | ${ }^{\prime} 778$ | 152 | 35 \％ | 325 |
| 5il | \％leel 1653 S ．［phia b．Clear | $\bigcirc 7$ | $+51$ | 435 | 443 |
| Tu | （3）Lat 024 ard | $\bigcirc 7$ | 160 | 5 | 555 |
| 110 | St Martin，cold for | 17 | 48 | $6 \quad 3$ | $7 \quad 9$ |
| 1 | On M of St Martin 2 ret the | 1714 | $4 t i$ | 6 54 | 817 |
| $\mathrm{Fr}^{2}$ | Cand T．div．M．Britius，season． | $\bigcirc 715$ | 445 | 8 | 924 |
| Sis | 突stu clk 15m 32， | 0716 | 444 | $84 t$ | 1026 |
| \％． | 22nd Sun af T＇m．Machı | \％ 717 | 1 4 4 4 | 945 | 118 |
| $1]$ | （3）Lat 347S．Now | 7 718 | 442 | 1043 | 149 |
| 1a | Iugh Bp of Lincoln，becomes | $\Omega 719$ | 441 | 1141 |  |
| 1s．WV | In 8 day of St Mar 3 rat more | 财 700 | 440 | mol | 059 |
| 1991 | （－）in cold | lix 7121. | 139 | 038 | 131 |
| $\therefore 1 \mathrm{l}$ | Edw Ki．and Martyr，wilh | 0720 | 138 | 133 |  |
| 21 Sa | （9）in Apogee，shoneer | ${ }^{7} 8$ | 137 | 294 | 230 |
| 22.1 | 23d Sun aftr Cecilia，ent f | $\bigcirc 724$ | 436 | 251 | 327 |
| －3， 1 | St．Clemens，more | $17 \% 25$ | 435 | 320 | 42 |
| $2+\mathrm{Pu}$ | （\％）Long 6． $0^{\prime}$ rain | 107 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| $1 \because 515$ | In lis days of St Mar 4 ret snow | M17 | 433 | 42 | 62 |
| cgith | （\％）Lat 5＇0＇ N ．or slect | 1725 | 3 |  | 7 ¢1 |
| $\because \mathrm{Fr}$ | 2）slo clk 11 m 48 s and | $f 79$ | 131 | 552 | － |
| $8 \therefore \mathbf{a}$ | Vichatmas＇rerm ends．colt |  | 30 | 6 | 910 |
| ！ | Advent Sunshay．\} sta. to | V8 7 \％ | 30 | 739 |  |
| $1 / \mathrm{l}$ | ISt．Andrew，eud． |  | 129 | 8 | 10 |


th3133m Mor ith 7 h 14 n Mor
क et.

set.
541118

$\begin{array}{llllllll}58 & 9 & 41 & 11 & 53\end{array}$ 57 I0 54 morn | 56 | 11 | 59 | 0 | 52 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllll}55 \text { af. } & 7 & 131\end{array}$ | 54 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## CIVIL LIST.

 OF
## TṔphr CATMAA:

AND
peblic officers.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Peregine Matthand, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Militury order of the Buth, Kuight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Oriler of Wil. liam in the Netherlands, \&c. \&c. \&ic.

1id-de-Camp, and Privale Secrciary-Major Hillier, 7ith Regt
$2000=$

## MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable Whanam Campbell, Chicf Justice-Chairman.
The Right Rev. Charles, Lord Bishop of Quebec.
The Honorable James Baby,
" and Venerable Archoteucon J. Strachan, D. D.
" George H. Markland,
" Peter Rolinson,
" James B. Macaulay,
Clerk of the Counci!-Jotm Small, Leq.

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLA'TIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Willay Campbeml, Chief Justice-Spenter.
The Hon, and Right Rev. the Lumis Eisnop of Quetec.
The Hon. W. D. Powell, James Baby, John M•Gill, Thomas Tathot, Thomas Clark, Neil M•Lean, Geo. Crookshank,

[^1]
## OR.

night Commanter the Bath, Kuight the Orter of Wil.

Llier, 7ith Regt

## COUNCIL.

tice-Chairman. Quebec,

Strachm, D. D.

## COUNCIt.

- Sipealiar.

Quetec. le Archuleacon chan, D. D. 1-Intosh, Vells, Cameron, Markland, Dulis, Ridoit, Allan.

## PUBLIC OFFICES.

Reccieer General.-The Hon. John Henry Dann. hispecior General.-The Hon. Junes Baby.
Secrelary and Registrar. - The Hon. D. Cameron.
Depuly Register -Sam P. Jarvis, Essq.
Surceyor Cicneral.-Hon. Thomas Ridaut.
Surveyor Gieneral of Hiods and Agent $\}$ Hon. P. Robinsoun.
for Sule of Crown Lands.
Aulitor General of Land Patents.-Stephen Heward, Esq. Official Principal Surrogate C'omrt.-Girant Powell, Esq.
Printer to the King's Most Fixcelleat Majesly.-R. Stanton, Esq.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Agent in London for payinss } \\ \text { Salarics of Civil Opficers. }\end{array}\right\}$ W. D. Adams, Escs:

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Chief Justice.-The Hon. William Campbell, Puisne Judres. Hon. Levious 1'. Sherwood. C. A. Hagerman, Esq. Altorrey General.—John B. Robiuson, Esq. Solicitor Gieneral.-Henry J. Boulton, Esq. Reporter.-Thomas Taylor, Essy.
-000e

## DIS REICT APPOINTMENTS.

District. $\mid$ Sheififf. |Clk of the Peace| Treasurer.
Eastern, D. Mcbomell, A. M•Lean, Hon. N. HCLean, Ottave, A. McDorell, R. P. Hothan, D. McDomatd, Buthurs!, Jas. A. Fowell, Johnstueln, Join Siutio, Millatu, John M•Lnan, Nou:*stle, Henry Ruttan, Home, Wm. B. Jarvis, Giore, Wn. M. Jarvis, Niayara, R Leonard,
Linadun, A. A. itapeije, H. Walker, Geo. H. Riade, Alhan M'Lean, Thomas Warid, S. Heward, George Rolph.
C. Richartion, J. B. Askin, John Watson, A. Sherwood. T. Marklaid, Z. Burnhan, Hon. W. Allan, G. Hamilton, 1'. M'Cormick, John Hartis, Western, W. Hands, Esqrs.|C. Askin, Esqre. W. Hands, Esqrs.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

IEELATIN（GTO

## UPPBR OANADA．

By order of His Exckidevcy the Lefurenisa Governor in Conncil，the first Wednesday in every month is a regular Coun－ cil day

## ．．．－900．mor

The Mectings of the Board for superintendiag thad managing the Clergy Reserves，are held four inmes in the year at Yorli－ on the first Tuesday in the months of Febratiy－May－August －and November A general meeting is hedd in Fcbruary．
Agents．－The resideat Clergy in the several Districts．

The Medical Board meets at York on the first Monday iu January－April－July－and October．

POPULAATION
or
UPPRR OATADA，EOZ 1837.
（latest meturns neceived．）

| DISTRICTS． | POPULATION． | MEMBERS <br> Returned to scrve in the Provincial Parliament． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Eastern．．．．． | 18，368 | 5 |
| 2 Ottawa．．．．．． | 3，009 | 1 |
| 3 Bathurst ．．．． | 12，207 | 9 |
| 4 Johnstown．． | 16，719 | 4 |
| 5 Midland．．．． | 29，425 | 9 Including Town of |
| 6 Newcastle．．． | 12，285 | 4 ［Kingston |
| 7 Home．．．．．． | 21，329 | 4 Including Town of |
| 8 Gore．．．．．．．． | 16，483 | 4 ［York |
| 9 Niagara．．．．． | 18，193 | 5 |
| 10 London．．．．． | 18，749 | 6 |
| 11 Western．．．．． | 7，956 | 3 |
| Total． | 75，443 | 47 |

## ATION

np Guvernor in Hegular Coun-
g fud managing cyars Yorh-- May - August a Februaty. Districts.
first Monday im

## 1827

iug Town of [Kingston. ing Town of
[York.

## DISCOUNT PER CENT.



Weight and value of Gold Coins, uhen paid in single pieces.

| Denomination. | Weight. | Value. Currency. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British, Portuguese, and American. | dwts. grs. | 犬 | . | $d$. |
| I Guinen, ........................ | 56 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Half do. | 215 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Third do. | 118 | 0 | 7 | 98 |
| A Johannes, | 180 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall do. | $9 \quad 0$ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A Moidore, | $6 \quad 18$ | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| An Eagle, | 116 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1fulf do. . . . . . . . . | $5 \quad 15$ | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Freuth and Sp:nish. |  |  |  |  |
| A Donbloon, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{rr}17 & 0 \\ 8 & 12\end{array}$ | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| A L onis D'or, coined before 1793, .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | S |
| A Pistole. do. .. | 44 | 0 | 18 | 3 |

214 is allowed for every grain, over or under, on Britisil, Portuguese, and American Gold; and 2 1-5 for every grain, ovir or under, on French and Spanish Gold.

SILVER COINS.

| Denomination. | Value. Currency. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 发 | 8. | d. |  |
| British Crown, | 0 | 5 |  | By Provincial |
| Pritish Shilling, ................. | 0 | 1 | 2 | Statute, |
| The Sum of 17 s .4 d . British Silver and Copper Money, $\qquad$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 Gers. 4, C. 5. |
| Dollar,...... | C | 5 | 0 |  |
| Pistureen, | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| French Crown, coined before 1793, | 0 | 5 | 6 |  |
| American Dollar, . . . . . . . . . | - | 6 | 0 |  |

Table of Interest at Six per C＇ent．

|  | Pounds． <br>  | Sillingas． <br> 50 0 No．ationn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －000000000ぬ <br>  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 0000000000 \\ & \omega 1010-1-000 \\ & 010-0 \omega 100010- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0000000000:- \\ & 0000000000: \frac{1}{n} \\ & 0000000000 ? \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0=000000004 \\ & =300 \mathrm{NOHA} \mathrm{\omega 10} \mathrm{\%} \\ & 0000000000 . \end{aligned}$ | － 000000000 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 0000000000 \\ & 0000000000 \\ & 1010-1,0000 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  <br>  $=000=0==2$ |  $\begin{aligned} & 0+010-1=A C 10-1 \\ & =101000101000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0000000000 \\ & \text { NWNTN- } \\ & \text { NSNNOW-OW- } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  <br>  | 000000c000s－ <br>  $10=100-10:$ • |



Alee, iu a light diy soil, with mote horse dunf. If the seasto be tolerabe they will wegetate amozingly fact. In cold counwies, the hast wiek in Apmil, or fist of May, is early enough th venture them ont.

Fruit.-As to manne, it is well known that wherc hogs and poultry are constantly rmming over the ground, the trees sel dum fail of a crop, which is the best proof that manure is ue cessary. Any manuze will suit an orchard but the sweeping, of cow houses, hog pens, slaurhtering houses, poultry and pi geon bouses, emptying of drains, Sc. are more disposed to fa Bilitate the gronth and promote the healh of fuit trees, that stable manure. However, any kind of manure is better than none at all.

Meal.-Mny be preserved fiesh many months, by keceping it immersed in molnsses. A joint of meat, or any provisions suspeuded in a flannel bag will keep sweept much longer theu by the most of the modes commonly practised. The cooler and dryer the meat is, when the famel is put round it the better and the flannel should be perfectly clean.

Mensles in Swine.-Mbutt once a week, mix two spoonfill of madder in their food, which prevents obstructions, acting at a diuretick, and at the same time in astringent. And, on some other day in the week, give a spoonful or two of an equal quantity of sulphur and salt peare. well pounded and mixed.

Facts.-Condensel from the London Quarterly Journal of Scicnce and the Arts.-Common salt applied as a manare ia gardens will quickly destroy suails.

All trees with spreading branches accomodate the direction of the lower branches to the surface of the earth over which thes extend, and all the branches hold a paralled dircetion to tho carth's surface.

The roots of an old black-mulberry tree eent forth shont after lying in an apparently inactive state for 24 years.

Sulad herbs may be grown at sea by sowing the seeds or thick fannel well clean 1 mod moistened. Put the flamnel of a board which can be hung up.-Place on the famel on whic the seeds are sown another piece of fammel fastencd to a thict board. Take off the upper board as soon as the seeds hate vegetated say 24 hours. In 6 or 7 days, if good weather, tho crop will be 2 inches high-It is then fit for use. Be careful to keep the flannel always wet.

Canker in Fruit 'Irees.-Canker, in a great measure, arise from animalcules, or very minute iusects or worms, of various kinds; where this is the case, cut out the whole of the cankere part, clean to the sound wood, wash the part well with the fo? lowing solution, and also other parts that seem to be in the lias affected; then give it a light coat of the medicated tar.

## 27

dung. If the seasom fast. In cold coun ay , is early enough to
that wherce hogs and fround, the trees sel of that minure is ne rd but the swecping ouses, poultry and pi more disposed to fo h of fullit trees, that ranure is better than
months, by kceeping at, or any provisions ept much longer tha ised. The cooler and it round it the better
$k$, mix two spoonful obstructions, acting a astringent. And, on ful or two of an equal pounded and mixed. Quarterly Journal plied as a manure i
wate the direction earth over which they alled dircetion to the
ce zent forth shont for 24 years.
sowing the secds on
Put the flamnel or the faunel on whic el fastened to a thick n as the sceds hav f good weather, th ruse. Be carcfult
reat measure, arisp worms, of viriou bole of the cankerei irt well with the fol em to be in the leas dicated tar.

The meticalad lur, is conmposed of half an amce of corvosive snblimate, rednced to a fine powder, and then put into a three fint earthen pipkin, with abont half n gill of gin, or other spirit, firred well together, and the sublimate thas dissolied.- Whe pipkin must then de filled by degress will common tar, and contianly stim red till the mixture is intimately -imeled.-This y lanlity will be sulticient for two humbed trees. Being of a very poisonous nature, it should not he suffered to lie carrlessly about The house The sublimate dierolves better, when united with the Game quantity of the spinit of hartshorn or sal ammoniac. 'This mixture being apt to run, consistence may be given it, by mixing t with either powdered chalk or whiting.
The above composition will be found onninently usefal, as no form of any kind, can live near its influence, and no evil whatver will arise to the trees from its poisonous quality; it yieds to he growiho. the bark, and affords a complete protection to the warts against the influence of the weather.
Discolve a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a gill of gin or pther spirit, and when thus dissolven incorporate it with fonl guarts of soft water. This solution will be formd to be the most Ifictual remerly ever applied to trees, both for the destruction of vorms of every species and of the eggs of insects deposited in he bark. No danger to the trees is to be apprehended from its poisonous quality which, in respect to them, is perfectly innoent.
Preventalive against birds laking seed out of the ground.-If ome thin light coloured twine or white worsted be stretched ight across thr beds in which seeds are sown, at the distance of bout two inches from the surface of the beds, and abont two or hree feet from string to string, small hirds will not tonch either eeds or young plants of onions, ngainst which sparrows seem o have a particular spite, as they pull them up by hubireds aud eave them lying upon the snrface of the beds. but do not appear o eat them. This is most effectunl method I have cver secuembloyed, and it is a very old one.

Mode of keepmis Apples.-It seems not to be generally known hat apples may be kept the whole year round, by being immersd in corn. If the American apples were packed among graius hey would arrive here in a much finer condition. In l'ortngal t is customary to have a smatl ledge in every apartment (imsme. hiately under the cornice) barely wide enongh to bold an apple, In this way the ceilings are fringed with fruit which are not easily ot at without a ladsler, while one glance of the eye will show if ny depredations have bcen committed.-London Quarterly Tournal.

Scions.-The best method of removing scions of fruit-tree, from a distance, is to stick their lower ends into a tarnip or port-
toe, and then pack them in moss or hay; in this way they may be sent from England to America. On their arrival they should be half or three-quarters buried in moderately moist soil in the shade, and kept there till the scason for grafting. A great means of success in petforming the latter operation is to have the stock somewhat beyond the scion; another means is to put a hoop of paper over the graft to guard it from the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, and in some degree to increase the temperature. In some nurseries newly grafted dwarfs are earthed up to the top of the ball of the clay, and the scion sliglitly protected by a little dry litter, frombs of fir tree, or offerns.

Hou to rear a good Orchard.-In March or April, before the apple trees hegin to hud, take a piece of thin leather, about an inch wide, ani just along enough to encircle a small thrifty sprout: let this leather be fastened at each end, by winding a small wire as tight as possible around it. This will stop the growth of the part enclosed hy the skin, and cause a bunch of small white roots to shont out above and below these wires. In one year after this operation of fastening the leather to the twig, eut it of two or three inches below these clusters of roots, and set it in the gromel-it will grow as wel! as a transplanted ree; and, in this way, ayy kind of fruit may be obtained that is de-sired.-Now England Inquirer.

Sare your Brine.-An old gentleman, of this plaee, brought to our office a few days ago, a specimen of salt which he had redaimed from the brine. The salt was very fine, and of excellent quality. The process of reclaiming it is neariy as follows: the brine to be hoiled and skimaci, und, when setted, the salt to he taken out wihn a shimmer, the water again boiled, the salt again taken out, and so on, until all the water is exhausted.More than one-thitd of the salt originally used, may in this way be regained

Good Feaccs.-If the fields of a farmer are substantially encloced, he has nothing to fear from the depredations of his neighbors's cattle, or of his own He is not uneasy when his business calls him from home, or out of sight of his fields. When the labours of the day are ended, he can, without any uneasy apprehensions, migoy the repose of the night; and when he rises in the inoming to renew his labour. he can look with pleasure i:pon his fields, now smiling, and hated with the fruits of his previons indistry. If then our Agricultural friends wonld not bave their lives embittered by endless vexations aud broils, if they wish to live in peace and harmony with their neighbors, and it they hope or expect, when harvest comes, to reap the fruits of their summer labours, and to enjoy those good fruits of the earth, which the kind hand of Providence has bestowed upon them, let them as a matter of the first, and of the lastmonort-
way they may ival they should noist soil in the A great means o have the stock o put a hoop of itudes of the at:mperature. In up to the top of ected by a little
pril, before the ather, about an a small thrifty d, by winding a is will stop the ause a bunch of liese wires. In ther to the twig, rs of roots, and insplanted tree; dined that is de-
slaee, brought to hich he had ree, and of excelariy as follows: setted, the salt boiled, the salt is exhansted.may in this way
cubstantially enpns of his neighben his business lils. When the any uneasy npd when he rises k with pleasure he firuits of his ends wonld not is ani broils, if - weighbors, and reap the fruits od fruits of the bestowed upon the last traport.
ance, make good substatial enclosures. A provailing error in the bu-bindry of this commery, iz, to kepp in tillage a greater fuantity of laud than can he subficiently manured, and thoroughly cultivated; in consequence of which, much of the henefit that would arise from the mamure and labour so appliced, is actually lost, by being extended over too large a sarfice. Agrainst this error we earncaly cantion our connty frients; and we cutreat then canefolly to estimate the qumity of manme, and the amount of labour they ean command and io linsit their uperations in uch a mamer, as or remder lie applifation of both most efiethat, in producing a good crop for be present sason; and in rendering ther had vigurnus and stomg bur anothes yenr.

Spring I'ort.-As this period of the year, every prowidnot firmer will bave bromht home a sulficient mantity of wond to suphy his honse sill the shows of uext wheri; his grain will afl be bresher, clamed and takoll care of; his thas itressed and
 sils will be pht in good order: and sumbry other preparations will he made-in order to sare his more valathe time, and to en:ine hin to enter early and with good etiest mpon his spring worn. He will have considered the cxicm and stateot his fields, the ratious operations to be carried into efiect, faring the ensuing season, and will have formed a general pian for the whole, and also for every pirticular; and thentaking lie whole into very, and proceeding by a regular system, he will he able to enter upol:
 rations have bean made, his fances call for his tirt allemion.The motto with farmess, is, "gand fomen-m ine good neighhours." Inteed very many of the Ritigutions which arise in hap rountry, are occasioned hy turnly cat!e, wale so in the first instance hy bad iences. The impentance of grod enclosnons is so great, hat it is truly surprising, that any man can be fommd who does not attend to that particular. Yot matappily, norling is more common than miserathly bil fences.

A new rand cherp laial, more impertious to the weather then. common Paint - Take of unslacked lime a quanty entiicment to make two gallons of whitewash when slacked; mix it with alde quantity of water, adtl to it 2 ? libs of lrewn sugar, and aboatt 3 oz. of sult. - The exact proportion of each will he ascertained lay experiment This when applied as apaint becomen perfecty hard and glosse. By mixing either ivary blate or hamb black with the iagredients a beemiful lead colour may he had, or a yellow by mixing sumbibe ingredic:as. This paim is now mort atongether und at the sonth, for honsers, fearos, \&ic.

Indian Corn-Ashes or quicklime might always to be applied to the top of Corn hills immediately after planting, if it follow C 2.
sward land to prevent grub larvac from destroying the crop.The sane application will have a simiar effect if applied to the top of potutoe hills. But neither mulleached ashes nor lime in the caurtic slate shonld be so placed as to come in contact either with the sped com or the young plants. A strong solution of copperas in water will also preserve seed corn from insects and birils. The ashes or quicklime, however, ure probably, more useful in manures.

Spring Work: Insects.—Be careful in seasou to destroy catter. pillars in orchards, \&e While yet in small clusters they are casily conquered, but if they get the upper hand, and are suffered to send forth their foraging parties over the cultivator's premises they are atmost as uifficult to subdue as the hatit of hard drinking. "A stitch in time saves nine," and the destruction of a dew insects in season prevents the existence of countless hordes of their progeny.
"Wutering with common water," says M•Mahon, " proves very heneficial to trees infested with insects; especially if thrown aghiust them with some force by means of a small water engine. This will not only displace caterpillars and many other insects, but will greatly refresh the trecs, especially in dry weather; and if, often repeated where insects appear, it will considerably diminish their number and prevent their spreading
"The most etigihle engines, are such as have the pump and discharging pipe fixed in the vessel for conaining the water; of which some are of a moderate size for carrying about by the hand, but larger ones are fitted upon a light, low, three wheeled carriage for the more convenient removal from place to place. This engine uay be conveniently used for watering different parts of the garilen in diy weather.
." The newly plan ed trees will be greatly benefitted by occasiona! waterings, which showh always be given in the morning, and frequently over the branches, as well as about the roots; this will he of great service in washing off the dust and filth which their leaves may have contracted, and in opening their pores for the reception of the atmospheric monsure."

It is necessary to be all uttention to the young rising crops of peas, beans, cabbages, onions carrots, parsnips, \&c. and free them from weeds as soon as they appear above ground. Apply a sinall hoe where practicable, and in other cases mike use of your fingers.

Sow hardy aromantic berbs, if not done before, small salads three or four times for successive crops Radishes, pear, and beans three or four times with intervals of six or eight days. Carrots for winter's use may yet be sown.

Indian com is frequently required in a garden. Select some of the earliest sorts of corn, and a plece of dry, sandy, and
ing the crop.applied to the hes nor lime in 1 contact either rong solution of rom insects and robably, more
destroy catter. usters they are d , and are suf. the cultivator's as the habit of .ad the destructence of count-
ahion, " proves cially if thrown 11 water engine. $y$ other insects, weather; and siderably dimi-
the pump and the water; of : about by the three wheeled ace to place.ering different
titted by occaa the norning. pout the roots; dust and filth opeaing their e."
ising crops of \&c. and free pund. Apply make use of
small salads es, peas, and preight days.

Select some sandy, and
tolerably rich ground in a warm exposure to plant it in. Pre pare the ground as for peas. Then form Irills about two inches deep nt the distunce of five or six feet from ench other. Drop the secd thercin two and a half feet asuuter, and two gruins in a place ; nfier strewing in little plaster or wood ushes in the drills, cover the seed as you would peas.

Destroy Thistles -Much has been suid and written on the subject of destroying the Canada thistle; und it hus been proposed that bounties for their extermination should be granted by legislatures. The fellowing we have known put in practice with comWete success Let them alone till ther are inf full bloom, and then cut them with a scythe. If they aie cut whell voung, they produce fresio sloots, but if mown just bifore the seed is formed, the stem contains a hollow by which the dows and ruin water descend intothe lieart of the plant, and it soon dion If, however, you cannot find leisure to mow them till the seed is formed, you may even then cut them down, and as soon as they have iried a little in the sun, rake them into heaps and burn them. It is possible that n few may spring up the next season, but two or three cuttings will be sure to destroy them.

Olats -There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the proper time for sowing oats. While some contend that it is best 10 sow as soon hs the frost is out sufficiently for the land to be worked, others insist on a different course, and choose not to sow until the ground has become quite dry and warm. It may be a fret that late sowed oats in some, and perhaps in most instances, produce a greater quantity of straw than those early sown; and it may be. and probably is true in ns many instances. that the grain is proportionably lighter ; sothat if weight of grain is the prime object, that course of procedare as it respects sowing is best, which is most likely to produce the desired result.

There seems to have been a general failure in the crop of oats through this part of the country the past season, their heing but few instances where they are so heavy by one thiril, as they have been in other years, when no calamity has befallen them.

Notwithstanding the general failure, I hall as good a crop of oats the past scason as in any former vear, haviug over one hundred bushels, from little more than two acres of gromd, weighing thiry three pounds per bushel. Such bring the fact, it is a question with inyself and others, what should be the cause of my obtuining a better crop than any other farmers in the neighbourhood. That which to me appears ns the probable and ouly cause, is eurly sowing. Although my ground was in no hetter contition than land in general, i sowed my oats several days carlier tham other farmers on the vicinity

There was several fields contiguous to mine, where the soil and cultivation were not essentially different, but which were sowed
a few days later, which in every instance failed to produce a midlling crop. I have always been in the habit of sowing my oats a, soon as possible after the ground had become settled, believing it to be the better way; and observation and experience the past season, have only strengthed my belief that such a course is the correct one.-New England Far.

## VARIETIES.

Why is a Gardener the most extraordinary man in the world: - Because no man has more hosiness upon larth.-And he aiways chooses good Grouids for what he does. He cominands the Thyme and is Master of the Mint.-He fingers Penny Royet, and raises his Cellery every yenr.-Aud it is a bad year indeed that does not bring a Plum.-He mects with more Boughs than any Minister of State.-He makes more Beds thats are in the French King's Palace - And he has in them more Painted Ladies too.- He makes Raking his business, and not a Ditersion, as many other gentlemen do.-He finds it advantageons to his heath and fortunc, which few rakes can hoast.-His wife has enough of Lath's Love and Heart's Ease, anal never wishes for Weads,-Distem. pers fatal to others, never hurt him:-lle walks the better fur the Gravel, and thrives most in a Cousumption.--1 is greatest pride, and the World's greatesl wouler is, that he can luive Yew when he pleases.

Old Bailey Wil.-A man was tiied for stcaling a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he san away Julle to wituess, who had pursued and seized the prisoner-" What did he say wren you con!ght liim?" Witness-" My Lord, he said he took the boots in joke." Julge-" Sud how far did he carry the joke?" Witness--" about forty yards, please your Lordship."

Scraps.-Whatever may be our ocrupation in life, there is an industrions, upright, liberal and benevolent mind, an inherent dignity that will meft with esteem from all whose opinion deserves to be regarded

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, thiry years atter date.

> EOSO-
> EDCARION, By Bowering.

A child is horn-Now take the germ and make it $A$ bud of moral beauty. Let the dews
Of knowledge, and the light of virtie, wate it for tichest fragrance and in purest hucs;

## 33

1 to produce a t of sowing my me settled, breallil experience ef that such a
he worldr? -Be. And he niwnys ands the Thyme yut, and raises olled that does han any Minis. Frencil King's aliss too.-IIe as many other cadth and fercurg of Lad's eudi.-Distem. the better for - His greatus: can have Yezu
frair of bouts away Julke oner-_" What My Lord, he low far did be $\beta$, please your
fe, there is an , an inherent se opinion de-
old nge, pay.

When passion's gust and sorrow's tempest shake it, The shelter of uffection ne'er refuse;
For soon the gathering hand of lenth will break it, From its weak stem of life; and it shall lose
All power to charm; but if that lovely thower Hath swelled one pleasure, or subdiced one paip,
0 who shall say that it has lived in vain, However fugitive its breathing hour?
For virtue leaves its sweets wherever tasted, And scatter'd truth is never, never wasted.

Mfutrimony...-A great portion of the wretchedness which has of en embittered married life, I am persuaded, has originated in the negligence of trifes. Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine n texture to be handled ronghly. It is a sensitive plant, whith will not even hear the tomeh of unkindness: a delicate flower, which indifierence will chill and suspicion blast. It mast be watered with showers of tender aflection: expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus mutual it blooms with fragrance in every season of life, and swectens even the loneliness of decliaing years.

THE WEATHER MARKET.
"Umbre?las-Raised considerably since nur last.
Wet Bools-Heary and hard to be got off.
Spirils-Dull.
Mud-Plenty and brisk; large lots taken up by travellers; city holders part with the article fredy at a small advance.

Cloaks and Great Coals-Much sought after; kept close by holders.

Coughs and Colds-Abundant; some few eases have been got off by Phygicians.

Rain-Falling continually ; dealers very cautions of entering into it."
...0日en
A PICTURE OF CHILDHOOD, From line "Omnipresence of Deity;" a Porm. by robert montgomery.

Whenc'er I gaze upon a sinless child, Tossing its merry head of ringlets wildLife, cheek, and eye; all in that lovely glow Young spirits fcel, as yet unchill'd by we,

A voiceless wonler animates each sense, To think how mercy witches innocence. Survey the scene of Life:--in yonder roons, Pillow'd in benuty 'reath the crudle room. While o'er its features plays an 'angel smile ; A breathing chernis stumbiers for a while: Those budding lips, that faintly fringed eye, That placid cheek, aud uncomplaining sigh, The lithe limbs in soff emtrace entwinet, Like tiower-leaves folled from the gelid wind; All in their tender charms. her babe entear, And feel the luxury of a Muther's fear.

## - -rsser....

A punster speaking of embarkation of troops, said notwithstanding many of them leave blooming wives bchind, they ge away in lrunsports.

## …-30... <br> HOME.

Let others flaunt in gay attire, And range thro' fashion's gidly round;
Give me the calm domestic fire,
Where joy and social pleasure's found.
T.e: others at the midaight ball, 'Through fashion's mazes willly roam;
To me, stich heartless pleasure's pale; Compured with those I find at Home.
The hrightest cherlk that ever bloom'd, Is turned by disipitation pale;
The heart's biest feelings are entombed
In scenes where courtly joys prevail.
Let others bow ut fashion's shrine,
And throng the maze of pleasure roam;
The cataler joys of life be mine, My checrfill hearth; and quict Hone.
meso....
Which is the way to Windsor.--Two bucks riding on the westenn road on a Sunday moraing, met a lad driving a flock of sheep towards the Metropolis; when one of them accosted him with, 'Prithee, Jack, which is the way to Windsor?' 'How did you know iny name was Jack?' sail the boy, staring in their faces. 'We are conjurors, young hohnail,' said the gemmen laughing. 'Oh! you be! then you don't want I to shew you the way to Windsor,' replied the lad, pursuing his journey.

A Reripe for Couruge...A gallant soldier was once heard to sing, that his only meanure of cournge was this: 'Upon the first fire I immeliately look upon myselt is a dend man; I then fight out the remainder of the day, as regardless of danger as a dead man should be. All the limbs which I carry out of the field I regard as so much gained, or as so much saved out of the Gre.'
...000.m

## THE LOST HEART.

Oh, yes! oh, yes! has any one found A heart that a lady has lost 9
Whoever returus it unbroken and sound, Shall be handsumely paid for their cost.
The lady who lost it is sadly distress'd. Her eyes are with weeping all swoll'u;
When first it was miss'd, she can't tell in the leagt, But she's reason to think it was stol'n.

Oh, yes! she thinks that the thief is a youth, Who slyly attentions had shown her,
Wheever it is may as well tell the truth, For it's only of use to the owner.
And why he's so backward at showing his face, She thinks it exceetingly strange;
And she begs that he pither will her heart replace Or else give her his in exchange!
noneo....
A good comparison.--The late George Colman being once told, that a inon whose character was not very immaculate, had grossly abused him, pointedly remarked, that 'the scandal and illreport of some persons. was like fuller's earth; it dabs your coat $a$ little for a time, but when it is rubbed of your coat is so much the cleaner.'


ON GENUINE WIT.
True wit is like the brifliant stone, Dug fronl Golcoula's mine;
Which bonsts iwo varivus powers in one, To cut as well as shine.

Genius, like that, if polish'd right, With the same gifis ahounds; Appears at once both keen and bright, And sparkles while it wounds.

## ADDENDA.

List of Members, relurned to strve in the Tenlh Promncial Parliament of Upper Canada:-

| Counties \& Towns. | Naines of Persons R |
| :---: | :---: |
| Glengarry |  |
| Stormont | Arch'd. M•Lenn, \& Ambrose Blackloch. |
| Dundas | Peter Shaver \& George Brouse. - |
| Prescoll \& Russell | Donale M•Dounld. |
| Lanark | Willium Morris. |
| Carleton | Thomas Radenhurst. |
| Leeds | Jchu Kilburn, and William Buel. |
| Grenville | George Longley, \& Rufus C. Herderson: |
| Town of Kingston | Domuld Bethuse. |
| Frontenac | Hugh C. 'Thomson, \& Tho's. Dalton. |
| Lenor \& Addington | n Murshall S. Bidwell, \& Peter Perry. |
| Prince Edward | James Wilson, \& Paul Peterson. |
| Hastings | James H. Sampson, \& Jos. N Lockwood. |
| Sorthumberland | Jaines Lyons, \& Benjamin Ewing. |
| Durhume | Charles Fothergill, \& John D. Swith. |
| Town of Yorle | Jolun B. Robinson. |
| York | Jesse Kehchum, \& William L. M'Kenzie. |
| Simcoe | John Cawthra. |
| Halton | Caleb Hopkins, \& George Rolph. |
| Wentworth | Johı Willson, \& George Hamilton. |
| Town of Niagara | Robert Dickson. |
| Lincoln | Robert Randall. Joln .I. Lefferty, William Woodruff, \& Wallian Terry. |
| Oxforl | Ti.cmas Horner, \& Finlay Malcolm. |
| Nurfolk | Duncan M•Call, \& Win. W. Baldwin. |
| Midellesex | John Rolph \& John Mathews. |
| Kent | Williarm Berczy |
| Essex | Alexiuder Wilkinson \& Francois Baby. |

叮 In the Table of "Population"-Pinge 22, ""Members returned" from Easterit District, should we 6.-The Tolal number 1) 48.

## Tenlh Provincial

 da:sous Returned. in, \& - Fraser. Ambrose Blacklock. orge Brouse. -
## st.

Willian Bucl. Rufus C. Herderson:
\& Tho's. Dalton. 1, \& Peter Perry. aul Peterson. , \& Jos. N Lockwood. njamin Eiving. \& Joln D. Smith.

Villiam L. M•Kenzie.
eorge Roluh. rge Hamilton.
n.J. Lefferty, William an Terry.
Finlay Malcolm. Vin. W. Baldwin, Minthews.
n \& Francois Baby.
[Esquires.
ge 22, ". Members re. -The Tolal number



[^0]:    

[^1]:    ' The Hon. \&.Ven'ble Archateacon J. Strachan, D. D. Angus M-Intosh, Joseph Wells, Duachan Cameron, Geo H. Markland, John H. Dunn, Thomas Ridont, Wiahisn Allan.

