



U. W. O. LIBRARY.

THE
CANADIAN MERCANTILE
ALMANAC
FOR
1845,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR.



CONTAINING, IN ADDITION TO THE INFORMATION USUALLY GIVEN
IN PUBLICATIONS OF ITS CLASS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF STATISTICAL AND
OTHER USEFUL MATTER.

TORONTO:
PUBLISHED BY HUGH SCOBIE,
ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET.

U. W. O. 1884

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

1884

1884

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
1884



AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

1884

BE
AND

PUBLISHED

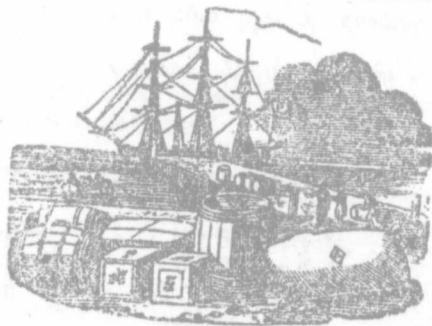
THE
CANADIAN MERCANTILE
ALMANACK

FOR

1845,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR,
AND THE EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA.



NIAGARA:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN SIMPSON; AND HUGH
SCOBIE, TORONTO.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NIAGARA CHRONICLE.

There
and two c

1. C

2. C

3. C

4. C

Beginnin

Middle :

Magnitu

This pla

Thursday th

will consequ

Beginning

Nearest a

Last cont

tion, 5h. 29

As the ap

will be as 1

detect the pl

Dominical L

Golden Num

Epact, :

Easter Sunda

Rogation Sun

Ascension Da

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses this year—two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. Of the Sun, on the 6th May, invisible here.
2. Of the Moon, on the 21st May, also invisible.
3. Of the Sun, on the 30th October, invisible.
4. Of the Moon, on the 13th November, evening, visible.

Beginning, : : : 6h. 8m. | End, : : : 9h. 0m.
 Middle : : : : 7h. 48m. | Duration, : : : 3h. 18m.
 Magnitude, 11.03 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

This planet will cross the southern limb of the Sun on Thursday the 8th of May, about mid-day, and the transit will consequently be visible.

Beginning of ingress 17m. past 11, morning.
 Nearest approach of centres 31m. past 2, afternoon.
 Last contact of limbs 46m. past 5, evening. Duration, 5h. 29m.

As the apparent diameter of Mercury to that of the Sun will be as 1 to 161, it will require a powerful telescope to detect the planet in its transit.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, : : : E	Solar Cycle, : : : 6	
Golden Number, : : : 3	Roman Indiction, : : : 3	
Epoct, : : : 22	Julian Period, : : : 6558	

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	March 23	Whit Sunday,	May 11
Rogation Sunday,	April 27	Trinity Sunday,	May 19
Ascension Day,	May 1	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 30

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox, 20th March, 0h. 43m. evening.

Summer Solstice, 21st June, 9h. 41m. morning.

Autumnal Equinox, 22nd Sept. 11h. 51m. evening.

Winter Solstice, 21st Dec., 5h. 24m. evening.

EMBER DAYS.

February 12th, May 14th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 17th.

LAW TERMS (CANADA WEST), 1845.

Court of Queen's Bench.

EASTER TERM commences on the 3rd, and ends on the 15th, February.

TRINITY TERM commences on the 9th, and ends on the 21st, June.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 4th, and ends on the 16th, August.

HILARY TERM commences on the 3rd, and ends on the 15th, November.

District Court.

1st. From the 23rd to the 28th December, 1844.

2nd. From the 17th to the 22nd March, 1845.

3rd. From the 16th to the 21st June.

4th. From the 3rd to the 8th November.

Surrogate Court.

1st. From the 6th to the 11th January, inclusive.

2nd. From the 31st March to April 5th.

3rd. From the 2nd to the 7th June.

4th. From the 29th September to October 4th.

Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

The sittings of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and District Courts, commence uniformly throughout Canada West on the 7th January, 1st April, 1st July, and 18th November.

District Councils.

The quarterly meetings of the District Councils commence as follows:—February 11th, May 13th, August 12th, and November 11th.

1845.

Last Q
N Moo

CM D. W.

1 wed

2 thur

3 Frid

4 sat

5 A

6 mon

7 tues

8 wed

9 thur

10 Frid

11 sat

12 A

13 mon

14 tues

15 wed

16 thur

17 Frid

18 sat

19 A

20 mon

21 tues

22 wed

23 thur

24 Frid

25 sat

26 A

27 mon

28 tues

29 wed

30 thur

31 Frid

1845.

JANUARY.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Qr 1st, 10h 20m mo | First Qr 15th, 3h 51m mo
 N Moon 8th, 2h 18m mo | F Moon 23rd, 9h 18m mo
 Last Qr 30th, 8h 53m mo

D. W.		REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON	SUN
			rises	rises sets
1	wed	Circumcision, cold winds	morn	7 32 4 28
2	thur	Sun slow 14 min. 23 sec.	0 57	7 32 4 28
3	frid	Battle of Princeton, 1777	2 6	7 32 4 28
4	sat	Day long, 9 hours 16 min.	3 18	7 31 4 29
5	A	2nd Sunday after Christmas	4 26	7 31 4 29
6	mon	Epiphany sleighing	5 32	7 30 4 30
7	tues	Quarter Sess. & Dis. Court held	6 31	7 30 4 30
8	wed	Battle of New Orleans, 1815	sets	7 29 4 31
9	thur	[Rodney's Victory, 1780	6 45	7 29 4 31
10	frid	keen frost with	7 58	7 28 4 32
11	sat	high winds	9 8	7 27 4 33
12	A	Sir C. Bagot Gov. Gen., 1842	10 12	7 26 4 34
13	mon	the fireside	11 17	7 25 4 35
14	tues	comfortable	morn	7 24 4 36
15	wed	Code Napoleon, 1804	0 18	7 23 4 37
16	thur	Sir John Moore killed, 1809	1 19	7 23 4 37
17	frid	Sun slow 10 min. 30 sec.	2 18	7 22 4 38
18	sat	Day long, 9 hours 36 minutes	3 14	7 21 4 39
19	A	Septuagesima moderate	4 6	7 2 4 40
20	mon	U. S. Independence ack., 1783	4 54	7 19 4 41
21	tues	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793	5 38	7 18 4 42
22	wed	Battle of River Raisin, 1813	6 16	7 17 4 43
23	thur	William Pitt died, 1806	6 50	7 16 4 44
24	frid	Guadaloupe taken, 1759	rises	7 15 4 45
25	sat	Conversion of St. Paul	7 22	7 14 4 46
26	A	Sexagesima	8 27	7 13 4 47
27	mon	stormy, and	9 32	7 12 4 48
28	tues	very cold	10 39	7 11 4 49
29	wed	George III. died, 1820	11 46	7 10 4 50
30	thur	Martyrdom of Charles I.	morn	7 9 4 51
31	frid	Sun slow 13 minutes 49 sec.	0 54	7 9 4 51

1845.

FEBRUARY.

28 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 6th, 1h 3m eve | First Qr 14th, 10h 30m eve
Full Moon 22nd, 1h 24m mo.

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.		MOON		SUN	
DM D. W.		rises	sets	rises	sets
1 sat	Day long, 10 hours 4 minutes	2 37	8 45	2	52
2 A	Quinquagesima <i>snow.</i>	3 67	6 45	3	54
3 mon	Easter term begins	4 67	5 45	4	55
4 tues	Shrove Tuesday	5 07	3 45	5	57
5 wed	Ash Wednesday <i>change.</i>	5 45	7 24	5	58
6 thur	Battle of Elizabethtown 1813	sets	7 05	6	0
7 frid	Sun slow 14 min. 29 sec.	6 38	6 58	6	2
8 sat	<i>hard frost.</i>	7 47	6 57	7	3
9 A	First Sunday in Lent	8 53	6 56	8	4
10 mon	Queen Vic.m. Prince Albert, 1840	9 59	6 55	9	5
11 tues	<i>snow.</i>	1 16	5 5	1	6
12 wed	<i>storms.</i>	0 16	5 5	0	7
13 thur	English Revolution 1688	0 16	5 5	0	8
14 frid	Valentine's Day	1 06	5 15	1	9
15 sat	Easter term ends	1 54	6 49	1	11
16 A	Day long, 10 hours 36 minutes	2 45	6 48	2	12
17 mon	Peace with France 1815	3 30	6 47	3	13
18 tues	<i>clear.</i>	4 10	6 46	4	14
19 wed	Sun slow 14 minutes 9 sec.	4 47	6 44	4	16
20 thur	<i>high winds</i>	5 19	6 42	5	18
21 frid	<i>with snow.</i>	rises	6 40	5	20
22 sat	Ogdensburgh taken 1813	6 14	6 38	5	22
23 A	<i>changeable.</i>	7 21	6 37	5	23
24 mon	Duke of Cambridge born 1774	8 30	6 36	5	24
25 tues		9 37	6 35	5	25
26 wed	Bonaparte left Elba 1815	10 47	6 34	5	26
27 thur	Sir J. Colborne Adminis. 1838	11 55	6 33	5	27
28 frid	Sun slow 12 minutes 48 sec.	morn	6 32	5	28

The Moon will run highest this year about the 20th degree of Gemini, and lowest about the 20th degree of Sagittarius.

1845.

Last
N M

DM D. W.	
1 sat	
2 A	
3 mon	
4 tues	
5 wed	
6 thur	
7 frid	
8 sat	
9 A	
10 mon	
11 tues	
12 wed	
13 thur	
14 frid	
15 sat	
16 A	
17 mon	
18 tues	
19 wed	
20 thur	
21 frid	
22 sat	
23 A	
24 mon	
25 tues	
26 wed	
27 thur	
28 frid	
29 sat	
30 A	
31 mon	

Days.

m eve

SUN

sets

8 4 52

6 4 54

5 4 55

3 4 57

2 4 58

0 5 0

8 5 2

7 5 3

6 5 4

5 5 5

1 5 6

5 5 7

5 5 8

1 5 9

9 5 11

8 5 12

5 5 13

5 5 14

5 5 16

5 5 18

5 5 20

5 5 22

5 5 23

5 5 24

5 5 25

5 5 26

5 5 27

5 5 28

20th

e of

1845.

MARCH.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Qr 1st, 4h 50m mo | First Qr 15th, 8h 30m eve
 N Moon 8th, 1h 30m mo | F Moon 23rd, 3h 2m eve
 Last Qr 30th, 11h 42m mo

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.

DM	D. W.		MOON	SUN
			rises	rises sets
1	sat	St. David <i>stormy.</i>	1 16	29 5 31
2	A	Day long, 11 hours 12 minutes	2 26	27 5 33
3	mon	Point-au-Pelee 1838	2 56	25 5 35
4	tues	First American Congress, 1789	3 41	24 5 36
5	wed	<i>milder.</i>	4 22	22 5 38
6	thur	York, christened Toronto 1834	4 58	21 5 39
7	frid	Sun slow 11 minutes 16 sec.	sets	6 29 5 40
8	sat	Wellington entd. Bordeaux 1814	6 37	6 19 5 41
9	A		7 53	6 17 5 43
10	mon	Botany Bay discovered 1787	8 50	6 16 5 44
11	tues	<i>symptoms of</i>	9 52	6 14 5 46
12	wed	<i>a thaw.</i>	10 50	6 12 5 48
13	thur	Georgium Sidus discovered 1781	11 48	6 11 5 49
14	frid	<i>windy.</i>	morn 6 10	5 50
15	sat	Day long, 11 hours 50 minutes	0 41	6 8 5 52
16	A	Palm Sunday	1 27	6 6 5 54
17	mon	St. Patrick	2 11	6 5 5 55
18	tues	<i>sharp frost.</i>	2 49	6 4 5 56
19	wed	Newton died 1727	3 23	6 2 5 58
20	thur	Spring begins	3 54	6 1 5 59
21	frid	Good Friday	4 20	6 0 5 0
22	sat	<i>clear and clod.</i>	4 51	5 59 6 1
23	A	Easter Sunday	rises 5 5	6 2
24	mon	<i>high winds.</i>	7 31	5 56 6 4
25	tues	Sun slow 6 minutes 7 seconds	8 42	5 54 6 6
26	wed	Prince G. of Cambridge born 1819	9 51	5 53 6 7
27	thur	Peace of Amiens 1802	11 0	5 52 6 8
28	frid	<i>rain</i>	morn 5 50	6 10
29	sat	Day long, 12 hours 26 minutes	0 2	5 4 6 12
30	A	Low Sunday <i>snow.</i>	1 14	5 4 6 14
31	mon	Sir C. T. Metcalfe Gov. 1843	1 47	5 44 6 16

1845.

APRIL.

30 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 6th, 2h 21m eve | F Moon 22nd, 1h 58m mo
 First Qr. 14th, 4h 7m eve | Last Qr. 28th, 6h 4m eve

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.		MOON		SUN	
DM	D. W.		rises	rises	sets
1	tues	Quarter Sessions & District Court	2 29 5	43 6	17
2	wed	Battle Copenhagen 1801. [held	3 5 5	42 6	18
3	thur	Bonaparte deposed 1814	3 37 5	41 6	19
	frid	President Harrison died 1841	4 7 5	40 6	20
5	sat	Roads break-	4 37 5	38 6	22
6	A	ing up.	sets	5 37 6	23
7	mon	Gen. Sale's Victory 1842	7 46 5	36 6	24
8	tues	Showery.	8 46 5	34 6	26
9	wed	Badajoz stormed 1812	9 44 5	33 6	27
10	thur	Battle of Toulouse 1814	10 39 5	31 6	29
11	frid	Sun slow 1 min. 4 sec.	11 28 5	30 6	30
12	sat	Day long, 13 hours 2 minutes	morn	5 28 6	32
13	A	Snow	0 14 5	27 6	33
14	mon	at	0 52 5	25 6	35
15	tues	intervals.	1 25 5	23 6	37
16	wed	Shakspeare born 1564	1 59 5	22 6	38
17	thur	Warm and	2 31 5	21 6	39
18	frid	pleasant	2 59 5	19 6	41
19	sat	Battle of Lexington 1775	3 28 5	18 6	42
20	A	Rain	3 57 5	17 6	43
21	mon	Sun fast 1 min. 21 sec.	4 31 5	15 6	45
22	tues	More	rises	5 14 6	46
23	wed	St. George	8 49 5	13 6	47
24	thur	[25 Duchess of Gloucester born	9 59 5	12 6	48
25	frid	Princess Alice born 1843 [1776	10 59 5	10 6	50
26	sat	Day long, 13 hours 36 minutes	11 52 5	9 6	51
27	A	Rogation Sunday	morn	5 7 6	53
28	mon	Bon. embarked for Elba 1814	0 35 5	6 6	54
29	tues	Shocking roads.	1 13 5	5 6	55
30	wed	Washington President 1789	1 46 5	3 6	57

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of the year, 23° 27' 34".

1845.

N Moon
First Q

DM	D. W.	
1	thur	
2	frid	
3	sat	
4	A	
5	mon	
6	tues	
7	wed	
8	thur	
9	frid	
10	sat	
11	A	
12	mon	
13	tues	
14	wed	
15	thur	
16	frid	
17	sat	
18	A	
19	mon	
20	tues	
21	wed	
22	thur	
23	frid	
24	sat	
25	A	
26	mon	
27	tues	
28	wed	
29	thur	
30	frid	
31	sat	

Days.

m mo
eve

UN

sets

3 6 17

2 6 18

3 6 19

0 6 20

8 6 22

6 6 23

3 6 24

1 6 26

3 6 27

1 6 29

0 6 30

3 6 32

7 6 33

5 6 35

3 6 37

2 6 38

1 6 39

9 6 41

8 6 42

7 6 43

5 6 45

4 6 46

3 6 47

2 6 48

0 6 50

9 6 51

7 6 53

6 6 54

5 6 55

3 6 57

of the

1845.

MAY.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 6th, 4h 48m mo | F Moon 21st, 10h 46m mo
 First Qr 14th, 8h 55m mo | Last Qr 28th, 1h 15m mo

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.

DM	D. W.		MOON rises	SUN rises	sets
1	thur	Ascension Day	2 18	5 26	58
2	frid	<i>Warm Sun</i>	2 44	5 16	59
3	sat	Jamaica discovered 1494	3 14	5 07	0
4	A	[5 Mahomet born, 570	3 44	4 59	7 1
5	mon	Bonaparte died, 1821	sets	4 58	7 2
6	tues	Eclipse of the Sun—invisible	7 39	4 57	7 3
7	wed	[Oswego captured, 1814	8 36	4 56	7 4
8	thur	<i>Growing weather</i>	9 27	4 54	7 6
9	frid	Sun fast, 3 min. 47 sec.	0 13	4 52	7 8
10	sat	Day long, 14 hours 6 minutes	10 54	4 51	7 9
11	A	Whit Sunday	11 30	4 50	7 10
12	mon	Battle of Ramilies, 1706	morn	4 49	7 11
13	tues	<i>Rain</i>	0 2	4 48	7 12
14	wed	Vaccination first used, 1796	0 33	4 47	7 13
15	thur	<i>Cool</i>	1 1	4 46	7 14
16	frid	Battle of Albuera, 1811 and	1 29	4 45	7 15
17	sat	<i>Roads improve</i>	2 6	4 44	7 16
18	A	Trinity Sunday	3 30	4 43	7 17
19	mon	Sir C. Bagot died, 1843	3 4	4 42	7 18
20	tues	Columbus died 1506	3 43	4 42	7 18
21	wed	Eclipse of the Moon—invisible	rises	4 41	7 19
22	thur	Corpus Christi	8 47	4 40	7 20
23	frid	Sun fast 3 min. 35 sec.	9 45	4 39	7 21
24	sat	Queen Victoria born, 1819	10 31	4 38	7 22
25	A	Canton bombarded, 1841	11 14	4 37	7 23
26	mon	Calvin died, 1564	11 49	4 36	7 24
27	tues	Prince Royal of Han: born, 1819	morn	4 35	7 25
28	wed	William Pitt born, 1759	0 21	4 34	7 26
29	thur	Charles II restored	0 49	4 33	7 27
30	frid	Pope died 1744	1 18	4 33	7 27
31	sat	Day long, 14 hours 40 minutes	1 47	4 32	7 28

1845.

JUNE

30 Days

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 4th, 7h 54m eve | F Moon 19th 6h 2m eve
 First Qr 12th, 10h 28m eve | Last Qr 26th 10h 10m mo

D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
		rises	sets	rises	sets
1 A	Chesapeake captured 1813	2 18	4 32	7 28	
2 mon	Hot ank	2 51	4 31	7 29	
3 tues	Dry.	2 30	4 31	7 29	
4 wed	Leopold King of Belgians 1831	sets	4 30	7 30	
5 thur	King of Hanover born 1771	8 9	4 29	7 31	
6 Frid	Battle of Stoney Creek 1813	8 47	4 28	7 32	
7 sat	Belleisle taken 1761	9 27	4 28	7 32	
8 A	Changeable	10 2	4 27	7 33	
9 mon	Trinity Term begins	10 32	4 27	7 33	
10 tues	Battle of Newfoundland 1755	11 0	4 26	7 34	
11 wed	Sun fast 47 sec.	11 28	4 26	7 34	
12 thur	Cool if not	11 55	4 26	7 34	
13 Frid	Frosty, morn	0 24	4 25	7 35	
14 sat	Day long, 14 hours 50 minutes	0 55	4 25	7 35	
15 A	Magna Charta 1215	1 32	4 25	7 35	
16 mon		2 12	4 25	7 35	
17 tues	Bunker's Hill 1775	3 3	4 25	7 35	
18 wed	Battle of Waterloo 1815	3 3	4 25	7 35	
19 thur	Rain	rises	4 24	7 36	
20 Frid	Queen Victoria's accession, 1837	8 17	4 24	7 36	
21 sat	Trinity Term ends. Summer	9 3	4 24	7 36	
22 A	begins Fair	9 40	4 24	7 36	
23 mon	Newfoundland discovered 1497	10 15	4 24	7 36	
24 tues	St. John Baptist	10 47	4 24	7 36	
25 wed	Hot.	11 17	4 25	7 35	
26 thur	George IV died 1830	11 47	4 25	7 35	
27 Frid	Queen Victoria crowned 1838	morn.	4 25	7 35	
28 sat	Day long, 14 hours 52 minutes	0 16	4 26	7 34	
29 A	Sun slow, 3 minutes 1 sec.	0 45	4 26	7 34	
30 mon	Battle of Oudenarde 1708	1 24	4 27	7 33	

Venus will be Morning Star until May 16th, then Evening Star until March 2nd, 1846.

1845.

N M
First

D. W.	
1 tues	
2 wed	
3 thur	
4 Frid	
5 sat	
6 A	
7 mon	
8 tues	
9 wed	
10 thur	
11 Frid	
12 sat	
13 A	
14 mon	
15 tues	
16 wed	
17 thur	
18 Frid	
19 sat	
20 A	
21 mon	
22 tues	
23 wed	
24 thur	
25 Frid	
26 sat	
27 A	
28 mon	
29 tues	
30 wed	
31 thur	

Days

m eve

m mo

UN

sets

2 7 28

1 7 29

1 7 29

0 7 30

9 7 31

8 7 32

8 7 32

7 7 33

7 7 33

6 7 34

6 7 34

6 7 34

5 7 35

5 7 35

5 7 35

5 7 35

5 7 35

5 7 35

4 7 36

4 7 36

4 7 36

4 7 36

4 7 36

4 7 36

5 7 35

5 7 35

5 7 35

5 7 35

26 7 34

26 7 34

27 7 33

en Eve

1845.

JULY

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 4th, 11h 12m mo | F Moon 19th, 1h mo
 First Qr. 12th, 9h 2m mp | Last Qr 23rd, 9h 58m eve

D.	W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON			SUN		
			rises			rises	sets	
1	tues	Quarter Sess. & Dist. Court held	2 3	1	25	7	33	
2	wed	Showers	2 48	4	28	7	32	
3	thur	Quebec founded, 1608	3 36	4	28	7	32	
4	frid	U. S. dec. Independence, 1776	sets	4	29	7	31	
5	sat	Battle of Chippawa, 1814	7 59	4	29	7	31	
6	A	Sun slow, 4 min. 19 sec.	8 36	4	29	7	31	
7	mon	Algiers taken by the Fr. 1830.	8 59	4	30	7	30	
8	tues	Pleasant breezes	9 27	4	30	7	30	
9	wed	Braddock's defeat 1754	9 54	4	31	7	29	
10	thur	Columbus born, 1447	10 21	4	31	7	29	
11	frid	Black Rock attacked, 1813	10 52	4	32	7	28	
12	sat	Day long, 14 hours 36 minutes	11 24	4	32	7	28	
13	A	Duke of Orleans killed, 1842	morn	4	33	7	27	
14	mon	French revolution, 1789	0 1	4	33	7	27	
15	tues	St. Swithin	0 46	4	34	7	26	
16	wed	Hot, very	1 38	4	34	7	26	
17	thur	Michilimacinack taken, 1812	2 42	4	35	7	25	
18	frid		3 51	4	36	7	24	
19	sat	Quebec taken, 1629	rises	4	37	7	23	
20	A	Thunder	8 8	4	38	7	22	
21	mon	Showers	8 42	4	39	7	21	
22	tues	Salamanca, 1812	9 15	4	40	7	20	
23	wed	Gibraltar taken, 1704	9 43	4	41	7	19	
24	thur	Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1814	10 14	4	41	7	19	
25	frid	Duch. of Cambridge born, 1791	10 46	4	42	7	18	
26	sat	Day long, 14 hours 16 minutes	11 22	4	43	7	17	
27	A	Talavera, 1809	morn	4	44	7	16	
28	mon	Fine weather	0 0	4	45	7	15	
29	tues	French revolution, 1830	0 44	4	46	7	14	
30	wed	William Penn died, 1718	1 31	4	47	7	13	
31	thur	Sun slow, 6 min. 3 sec.	2 22	4	48	7	12	

1845.

AUGUST.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 3rd, 2h 3m mo | F Moon 17th, 7h 58m mo
 First Qr 10th, 5h 22m eve | Last Qr 24th, 1h 11m eve

D.	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
			rises	sets	rises	sets
1	frid	Battle of the Nile, 1798	3 17	4 49	7 11	
2	sat	Bonaparte First Consul, 1802	sets	1 50	7 10	
3	A	First voyage of Columbus, 1540	7 1	1 51	7 9	
4	mon	Michaelmas Term begins	7 31	1 52	7 8	
5	tues	Battle of Brownstown, 1812	7 58	1 53	7 7	
6	wed	Prince Alfred born, 1844	8 27	1 55	7 5	
7	thur	Sun slow 5 min. 28 sec.	8 50	1 57	7 3	
8	frid	Louis Philippe, King, 1830	9 27	1 58	7 2	
9	sat	Day long, 13 hours 48 minutes	10 2	1 59	7 1	
10	A	Battle of Bassano, 1796	10 47	5 07	0	
11	mon	Battle of Wilna, 1794	11 31	5 16	59	
12	tues	<i>Hot</i>	morn	5 26	58	
13	wed	Queen Adelaide born, 1792	0 27	5 36	57	
14	thur	<i>Hotter</i>	1 32	5 56	55	
15	frid	Fort Erie assaulted, 1814	2 47	5 66	54	
16	sat	Michaelmas Term ends	3 57	5 76	53	
17	A	Duchess of Kent born 1786	rises	5 86	52	
18	mon	[17 Columbus landed 1502	7 12	5 96	51	
19	tues	<i>Hottest.</i>	7 45	5 106	50	
20	wed	Treaty of Washington 1842	8 17	5 126	48	
21	thur	Wayne's victory 1794	8 49	5 136	47	
22	frid	<i>Changeable.</i>	9 27	5 146	46	
23	sat	Sun slow, 2 min. 25 sec.	10 4	5 156	45	
24	A	Washington taken 1814	10 42	5 176	43	
25	mon	Belgian Revolution 1830	11 34	5 186	42	
26	tues	Prince Albert born, 1819	morn	5 206	40	
27	wed	Battle of Long Island 1776	0 22	5 216	39	
28	thur	<i>Expect</i>	1 17	5 236	37	
29	frid	<i>Showers.</i>	2 12	5 246	36	
30	sat	Day long 12 hours 59 minutes	3 11	5 266	34	
31	A	St. Sebastian stormed 1813	4 11	5 286	32	

1845.

N Moon

First Qr

D. W.

1 mon

2 tues

3 wed

4 thur

5 frid

6 sat

7 A

8 mon

9 tues

10 wed

11 thur

12 frid

13 sat

14 A

15 mon

16 tues

17 wed

18 thur

19 frid

20 sat

21 A

22 mon

23 tues

24 wed

25 thur

26 frid

27 sat

28 A

29 mon

30 tues

The

to 1000

Days.

mo
epe

UN

sets

7 11

7 10

7 9

7 8

7 7

7 5

7 3

7 2

7 1

7 0

6 59

6 58

6 57

6 55

6 54

6 53

6 52

6 51

6 50

6 48

6 47

6 46

6 45

6 43

6 42

6 40

6 39

6 37

6 36

6 34

6 32

1845.

SEPTEMBER.

30 Days

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 1st, 4h 16m eve | F Moon 15th, 5h 0m eve
 First Qr 8th, 12h 8m eve | Last Qr 23rd, 7h 15m mo

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.		MOON	SUN
DD	D. W.		rises sets
1	mon	Cooler.	sets 5 29 6 31
2	tues	London burnt 1666	6 37 5 30 6 30
3	wed	Peace signed at Paris 1783	7 55 5 31 6 29
4	thur	The Hudson discovered 1609	7 36 5 33 6 27
5	frid	Sun fast, 1 min. 20 sec.	8 12 5 34 6 26
6	sat	Scotch Rebellion 1715	8 51 5 36 6 24
7	A	Montreal capitulated 1769	9 35 5 37 6 23
8	mon	Expect rain.	10 29 5 38 6 22
9	tues	Battle of Flodden 1513	11 28 5 39 6 21
10	wed	Battle of Lake Erie 1813	morn 5 40 6 20
11	thur	Battle of Lake Champlain 1814	0 37 5 41 6 19
12	frid	(13 Gen. Wolfe killed 1759	1 46 5 42 6 18
13	sat	Day long 12 hours 22 minutes	2 58 5 44 6 16
14	A	Moscow burnt 1812	4 12 5 45 6 15
15	mon	New York taken 1776	rises 5 46 6 14
16	tues	Dark day at Quebec 1785	6 23 5 48 6 12
17	wed	Sortie from Fort Erie 1814	6 55 5 50 6 10
18	thur	Quebec capitulated 1759	7 29 5 52 6 8
19	frid	Lord Sydenham died 1841	8 7 5 53 6 7
20	sat	Windy.	8 49 5 55 6 5
21	A	French Republic 1792	9 34 5 57 6 3
22	mon	Autumn begins	10 23 5 59 6 1
23	tues	Sun fast 7 min. 40 sec.	11 16 6 06 0
24	wed	Still windy.	morn 6 16 59
25	thur	Holy alliance 1815	0 12 6 23 58
26	frid	Philadelphia captured 1777	1 10 6 43 56
27	sat	Day long 11 hours 46 minutes	2 10 6 53 55
28	A	Columbus 2nd voyage 1493	3 8 6 63 54
29	mon	Cold and wet.	4 9 6 83 52
30	tues	Welland Canal opened 1829	5 14 6 103 50

The population of the earth is estimated at from 800
 to 1000 millions.

1845.

OCTOBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 1st, 5h 50m mo | F Moon 15th, 4h 52m mo
 First Qr 8th, 6h 18m mo | Last Qr 23rd, 3h 11m mo
 N Moon 30th, 6h 40m eve.

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON	SUN	
				rises	ets
1	wed	Chusan captured, 1841	sets	6 11	5 49
2	thur	Major Andre executed, 1780	6 22	6 12	5 48
3	frid	<i>more pleasant</i>	6 59	6 14	5 46
4	sat	Belgian Independence, 1830	7 44	6 15	5 45
5	A	Tecumseh killed, 1813	8 34	6 17	5 43
6	mon	<i>mild</i>	9 32	6 19	5 41
7	tues	Sun fast, 12 min. 8 sec.	10 35	6 20	5 40
8	wed	Otho King of Greece, 1832	11 44	6 21	5 39
9	thur	Battle of Savannah, 1779	morn	6 22	5 38
10	frid	Kosciusko taken, 1794	0 56	6 24	5 36
11	sat	Day long 11 hours 10 minutes	2 6	6 25	5 35
12	A	<i>changeable</i>	3 16	6 27	5 33
13	mon	General Brock killed, 1812	4 21	6 29	5 31
14	tues	Battle of Jena, 1806	5 33	6 30	5 30
15	wed	<i>expect rain</i>	rises	6 31	5 29
16	thur	Q. of France beheaded, 1793	6 10	6 32	5 28
17	frid	Burgoyne surren. 1776	6 52	6 34	5 26
18	sat	<i>cool</i>	7 34	6 36	5 24
19	A	Battle of Leipsic 1813	8 23	6 37	5 23
20	mon	Battle of Navarino, 1827	9 13	6 38	5 22
21	tues	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	10 8	6 40	5 20
22	wed	<i>cooler</i>	11 5	6 41	5 19
23	thur	Sir J. Colborne left Canada, 1839	morn	6 43	5 17
24	frid	William Penn landed, 1682	0 4	6 45	5 15
25	sat	Day long, 10 hours 34 minutes	1 2	6 46	5 14
26	A	Battle of Chateauguay, 1813	2 1	6 47	5 13
27	mon	Sun fast, 13 min. 1 sec.	3 4	6 48	5 12
28	tues	St. Simon and St. Jude	4 7	6 50	5 10
29	wed	Battle of Fort Erie, 1812	5 12	6 51	5 9
30	thur	Eclipse of the Sun—invisible.	sets	6 53	5 7
31	frid		5 43	6 54	5 6

1845.

First Q
 F Moon

DM	D. W.
1	sat
2	A
3	mon
4	tues
5	wed
6	thur
7	frid
8	sat
9	A
10	mon
11	tues
12	wed
13	thur
14	frid
15	sat
16	A
17	mon
18	tues
19	wed
20	thur
21	frid
22	sat
23	A
24	mon
25	tues
26	wed
27	thur
28	frid
29	sat
30	A

The sea
 the globe.

Days.

mo
mo

UN

ets
5 49
5 48
5 46
5 45
5 43
5 41
5 40
5 39
5 38
5 36
5 35
5 33
5 31
5 30
5 29
5 28
5 26
5 24
5 23
5 22
5 20
5 19
5 17
5 15
5 14
5 13
5 12
5 10
5 9
5 7
5 6

1845.

NOVEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 6th, 1h 14m eve | Last Qr 21st, 11h 21m eve
F Moon 13th, 7h 52m eve | N Moon 29th, 6h 34m mo

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.

DM	D. W		MOON	SUN
			rises	rises sets
1	sat	Lord Durham left Canada 1838	6 31	5 55 5
2	A	Lower Canada insurrection 1837	7 29	5 57 5 3
3	mon	Hilary term begins	8 3	5 58 5 2
4	tues	3 Princess Sophia born 1777	9 41	5 59 5 1
5	wed	Gunpowder Plot 1605	10 49	7 0 5 0
6	thur	Montreal Riots 1837	morn	7 1 4 59
7	frid	Battle of Tippecanoe 1811	0 17	8 4 57
8	sat	Day long, 10 hours 2 minutes	1 9	7 4 4 56
9	A	Sun fast 16 min. Prince Wales	2 16	7 5 4 55
10	mon	Milton died 1674. [born 1841	3 24	7 6 4 54
11	tues	Battle of Williamsburg 1813	4 29	7 8 4 52
12	wed	<i>Frosty.</i>	5 33	7 9 4 51
13	thur	Eclipse of the moon—visible	6 40	7 10 4 50
14	frid	Warsaw taken 1794	rises	7 11 4 49
15	sat	Hilary Term ends	6 25	7 12 4 48
16	A	<i>Windy.</i>	7 6	7 13 4 47
17	mon	Queen Charlotte died 1818	7 58	7 14 4 46
18	tues	Quar. Sessions & Dist. Court held	8 53	7 15 4 45
19	wed	Wolsey died 1530	9 49	7 16 4 44
20	thur	19 Jay's treaty 1794	10 47	7 17 4 43
21	frid	Princess Royal born 1840	11 46	7 18 4 42
22	sat	Day long 9 hours 34 minutes	morn	7 19 4 41
23	A	Lieut. Weir murdered 1837	0 46	7 20 4 40
24	mon	<i>Changeable.</i>	1 46	7 21 4 39
25	tues	Rebels defeat. at St. Charles 1837	2 48	7 22 4 38
26	wed	<i>Sad roads.</i>	3 54	7 23 4 37
27	thur	Sun fast 12 min. 9 sec.	4 50	7 24 4 36
28	frid	Polish Revolution 1830	6 7	7 25 4 35
29	sat	French lost Rome 1798	sets	7 26 4 34
30	A	Advent Sunday. St. Andrew	6 20	7 27 4 33

The sea occupies nearly seven-tenths of the surface of the globe.

1845.

DECEMBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr. 5th, 9h 56m eve | Last Qr 21st, 6h 14m mo
 F Moon 13th, 1h 32m eve | N Moon 28th, 5h 36m eve

D. M. D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
		sets	rises	sets	
1 mon	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	7 19	7 27	4 33	
2 tues	Bonaparte crowned, 1804	8 31	7 2	4 32	
3 wed	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800	9 43	7 28	4 32	
4 thur	<i>mud plentiful</i>	10 53	7 29	4 31	
5 Frid	Ney Shot, 1815	<i>morn</i>	7 29	4 31	
6 sat	Day long, 9 hours 16 minutes	0 2	7 30	4 30	
7 A	Gallows Hill Races, 1837	1 7	7 30	4 30	
8 mon	<i>frosty</i>	2 12	7 31	4 29	
9 tues	Milton born, 1608	3 17	7 31	4 29	
10 wed	Louis XVI tried, 1792	4 18	7 32	4 28	
11 thur	Sun fast, 6 min. 28 sec.	5 18	7 32	4 28	
12 Frid	Niagara burnt, 1813	6 15	7 33	4 27	
13 sat	<i>expect rain</i>	rises	7 33	4 27	
14 A	Washington died, 1799	5 39	7 33	4 27	
15 mon	St. Eustache destroyed, 1837	6 34	7 33	4 27	
16 tues	[17 Milan decree, 1807	7 31	7 34	4 26	
17 wed	Sun fast, 3 min. 36 sec.	8 27	7 34	4 26	
18 thur	<i>or snow</i>	9 26	7 34	4 26	
19 Frid	Fort Niagara taken, 1813	10 22	7 34	4 26	
20 sat	Day long, 9 hours 10 minutes	11 21	7 35	4 25	
21 A	Winter begins	<i>morn</i>	7 35	4 25	
22 mon	Pilgrims landed at Plymouth	0 17	7 35	4 25	
23 tues	Sun fast, 37 seconds	1 24	7 35	4 25	
24 wed	Treaty of Ghent	2 28	7 35	4 25	
25 thur	Christmas day	3 24	7 34	4 26	
26 Frid	St. Stephen	4 42	7 34	4 26	
27 sat	St. John Evangelist	5 47	7 34	4 26	
28 A	Innocents	sets	7 34	4 26	
29 mon	<i>sharp frost</i>	5 53	7 33	4 27	
30 tues	Buffalo captured, 1813	7	7 33	4 27	
31 wed	Sun slow, 3 min. 20 sec.	8 22	7 33	4 27	

Persons
 ing in posse
 deer or faw
 wild turkey
 or quail, be
 year, or t
 possession
 15th, in an
 time, are, o
 the oath or
 witnesses, o
 ty not exce
 one moiety
 other moiety
 not extend
 any person
 dians betwe

The follo
 coming men
 Justices or
 King's Bench
 Judge of the
 Judge of the
 cuit Judges,
 Principal of
 Surrogates
 the same, al
 taries, or Cle
 Bench, or of
 the Courts o
 trar of the
 all Clerks o
 Bankrupts, t

PROVINCIAL GAME LAW.

Persons taking, hunting, killing, buying, selling, or having in possession, any red or grey deer, moose, elk or other deer or fawn, between 1st February and 1st August, or any wild turkey, prairie hen, grouse, grouse-pheasant, partridge or quail, between 1st February and 1st September, in any year, or taking, shooting, buying, selling, or having in possession any woodcock between February 1st and July 15th, in any year, or setting snares for wild turkies at any time, are, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or upon the Justice's own view, liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 nor less than 10s., together with costs; one moiety of the penalty to be paid to the informer, the other moiety to the treasurer of the District. This law does not extend to Indians, neither does it justify or authorize any person to receive venison or other game from the Indians between the periods above mentioned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following persons are disqualified by Law from becoming members of the Legislative Assembly, viz:—All Justices or Judges of any Court of Queen's Bench or of King's Bench, the Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada, the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Lower Canada, the Judge of the Court of Escheats, all District Judges or Circuit Judges, all Commissioners of Bankrupts, the Official Principal of the Court of Probate in Upper Canada, the Surrogates of the several Surrogate Courts of Probate in the same, all Recorders of Cities, all Sheriffs, all Prothonotaries, or Clerks of any Court of Queen's Bench or of King's Bench, or of any District or Circuit Court, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals, all Clerks of the Peace, the Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Lower Canada, all Clerks of the Crown, all Clerks of Commissioners of Bankrupts, the Register, Master or Accountant of the Court

of Chancery in Upper Canada, the Register of the Court of Probate in the same ; the Clerk of the Heir and Devisee Commissioners in the same ; all Registrars of Deeds and Titles to, or claims and incumbrances upon, real property, either in Upper or Lower Canada ; all Officers of the Customs and Excise and other Officers or Persons employed in the collection of the Revenue arising from Duties or from Tolls for the use of Public Works, including the Naval Officer at the Port of Quebec ; the Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits Estates, the resident Agents for the sale of Public Lands and the Agents for the sale of Timber Licences ; the Adjutants General of Militia, and all Clerks employed under them, and receiving annual Salaries ; the Clerk of the Executive Council, and all subordinate Clerks or Officers of the said Council, receiving annual salaries ; all Clerks in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, receiving annual salaries ; all subordinate Clerks, receiving annual salaries, in the Offices of the Secretaries for Upper or Lower Canada, of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the Receiver General, or of the Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts ; excepting always the Assistant Secretaries for Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Assistant Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts ; all subordinate Clerks receiving annual salaries in the Office of the Surveyor General ; all Officers of the Board of Works or persons employed by the said Board while so employed ; all Contractors with the said Board or with any other Department of the Provincial Government for performing any work or supplying any thing required for the Public Provincial service, or to be paid for out of the Public moneys of the Province, during the subsistence of such contracts ; the Postmasters at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, and at any City or Town in Upper Canada incorporated or to be hereafter incorporated, and divided into Wards ; all Physicians, Officers and persons employed in the Quarantine Service at Quebec or at Grosse Isle and paid out of the Public moneys of the Province, while so em-

ployed ; at
Gaol, Peni
lic Institut
out of the
ters or De
gistrar of
all person
Houses, an
Majesty's
vince ; the
nothing in
strued to e
Executive
fices, that i
Secretary
Attorney G
of Works,

And the
the election
Legislative
Court of Q
cellor of U
Admiralty
Escheat, al
men of the
and Minist
of Rome o
ous faith or
Official Pr
da, and the
Probate in
cers of the
lection of a
of duties of

RATES O

Every le
over 50 and

employed; all Physicians or Surgeons attending any common Gaol, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Hospital or other Public Institution, and receiving annual salaries or allowances out of the Public moneys of the Province; all Harbour Masters or Deputy Harbour Masters, and the Master and Registrar of the Trinity House of Quebec or Montreal and all persons employed under either of the said Trinity Houses, and receiving annual salaries or allowances; Her Majesty's Printer and Law Printer, in and for this Province; the Translator of the Laws; Provided always, that nothing in the foregoing enactment shall extend or be construed to extend to any person who being a Member of the Executive Council shall also fill any of the following offices, that is to say of Receiver General, Inspector General, Secretary of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Chairman of the Board of Works, Registrar of the Province, or Surveyor General.

And the following persons are disqualified from voting at the elections of any member or members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, viz:—All Justices or Judges of any Court of Queen's Bench or King's Bench, the Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada, the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for Lower Canada, the Judge of the Court of Escheat, all District Judges or Circuit Judges, and all Clergymen of the Church of England or Scotland and all Priests and Ministers either according to the rites of the Church of Rome or under any other form or profession of religious faith or worship, all Commissioners of Bankrupts, the Official Principal of the Court of Probate in Upper Canada, and the Surrogates of the several Surrogate Courts of Probate in the same, and all Recorders of Cities, all Officers of the Customs, and all Officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to Her Majesty in the nature of duties of Excise.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Every letter of a single sheet, not over 30 miles, 6 cents; over 50 and not exceeding 80, 10 cents; over 80 and not

exceeding 150, 12½ cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400, 18½ cents; over 400, 25 cents.

Letters composed of two pieces of paper, *double* postage; three pieces, *triple*, and four pieces, *quadruple*.

Packets composed of one or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce, *quadruple* those rates, and in proportion for all greater weight.

Every article sent in the mail, which is not either a newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or legislative journal, is subject to letter postage, excepting printer's bills to their subscribers, which may be sent in a newspaper, magazine, &c.

Every ship letter, originally received at an office for delivery, 6 cents, and if forwarded by post, with the addition of two cents to the ordinary rates of postage.

Letters by steam boats are subject to postage as if carried all the way by land.

Newspapers, not over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 1½ cent; to any distance in the State where printed, 1 cent. Magazines and pamphlets, not over 100 miles, 4 cents per sheet, that is, 4 cents for every 4 pages folio, 8 quarto, 16 octavo, or 24 duodecimo, or of a smaller size; over 100 miles, 6 cents. But if published *periodically*, the postage is, not over 100 miles, 1½ cent; over 100 miles, 2½ cents.

Magazines and pamphlets must be marked with the number of sheets they contain.

LIST OF U. S. MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, appointed 1841, to Great Britain, residence London, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—William R. King, of Alabama, appointed 1844, to France, residence Paris, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Charles T. Todd, of Kentucky, appointed 1841, to Russia, residence St. Petersburg, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Henry Wheaton, of Rhode Island, appointed 1837 to Prussia, residence Berlin, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, appointed 1841, to Austria, residence

Vienna, s
of Ohio,
lary \$9,0
appointed
000, outfi
pointed 1
outfit \$9,
1843, to
\$9,000.

LENGT

In Can
and sunse
to the lot
days are
scarcely s
the sun h
shine for
sets is har
of that re
borealis.
day from
reigns ove
lieved onl
of the sun
but in Sib
and power
most visibl
day and o
but veget
reaching
earth, not
into germi
land reach
ing them v

Vienna, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, appointed 1844, to Mexico, residence Mexico, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, appointed 1844, to Brazil, residence Rio Janeiro, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Washington Irving, of New-York, appointed 1842, to Spain, residence Madrid, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.—Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed 1843, to China, residence Pekin, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.

LENGTH OF THE DAY IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

In Canada there is nearly fifteen hours between sunrise and sunset in the month of July, but much more light falls to the lot of higher latitudes. In the north of Norway the days are nearly twenty-four hours in duration, the sun scarcely setting at all. In Spitzbergen, at the same time, the sun has never set for a month, and will continue to shine for two months more uninterruptedly, and when he sets is hardly seen again for the rest of the year, the light of that region being furnished in his absence by aurora borealis. The north part of Nova Zembla has continual day from May 1st to August 12th, while continual darkness reigns over the island from November 3 to February 9, relieved only by the northern lights. The invigorating effect of the sun's rays upon Canadian vegetation is very striking, but in Siberia the summer heats, though short, are so sudden and powerful that the growth of corn and vegetables is almost visible to the naked eye. At the pole there is but one day and one night through the year, of six months each; but vegetation wholly ceases for several degrees before reaching it, the sun's rays, which fall obliquely upon the earth, not having power enough to warm the seeds of plants into germination. In our July the inhabitants of New Holland reach the depth of their winter, the north wind bringing them warmth, the south wind cold.

DUTIES ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA, FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	<i>Colonial.</i>	<i>Imperial.</i>
Apples dried,	5 per ct.	4 per ct.
Apples,	5	
Ashes,	5	4
Anchovies,	5	4
Alabaster,	5	4
Beef Smoked,	5	3s. per cwt.
Beef Salted,	2s. per cwt.	3s.
Butter,	2s.	8s.
Bulls,	15s. each.	
Barley,	3s. per qr.	
Barley Meal, Wheat Meal not being Wheat Flour, Oatmeal, Buck Wheat Meal, and Indi- an Corn Meal,	2s. per 196 lbs.	
Bran and Shorts,	3d. per cwt.	
Brandy,	1s. 9d. pr. gl.	1s. per gl.
Books and Papers,	5 per ct.	7 per ct.
Bricks,	5	4
Box Wood,	5	
Bird Seed,		4
Bottles,	5	15
Bacon,	5s. per cwt.	3s. per cwt.
Brass Manufactures,	5 per cent.	7 per cent.
Buffalo Robes,	5	4
Cement,	5	4
Cotton Goods,	5	7
Cotton Wool,	5	
Candles, Sperm,	5	15
Candles, Tallow,	5	7
Cocoa,	5	1s. per cwt.
Calves Skins, Raw,	5	
Cheese,	2s. 6d. pr cwt.	5s.
Coffee, Roasted,	5 per cent.	5s.

Coffee, G
Coffee, G
Corks,
Clocks and
Cider,
Currants,
Carriages
Corn Bro
Cordials,
Clover Se
Calves, u
Colts and
years o
Crockery
Coals,
Chocolate
Drugs
Dye Woo
Deer Skin
Do.
Essences,
Eggs,
Fancy Ge
Do.
Furniture
Fruit, Fr
Fruit, Pre
Flour,
Figs,
Furs and
Glasswa
Ginger, P
Garden S
Grass See
Grapes,
Goatsand
Hats,

RTED
ATES.

erial.
r ct.

er cwt.

er gl.
r ct.

er cwt.
r cent.

er cwt.

	<i>Colonial.</i>	<i>Imperial.</i>
Coffee, Green,	5s. per cwt.	2d. per lb.
Coffee, Ground,	5s.	4d.
Corks,	5 per cent.	7 per cent.
Clocks and Watches,	5	7
Cider,	5	4
Currants,	5	4
Carriages, if all wood,	5	4
Corn Brooms,	5	4
Cordials,	1s. 7d. pr. gl.	1s. per gal.
Clover Seed,		4 per cent.
Calves, under one year old,	5s. each.	
Colts and Foals, under two years old,	15s. each.	
Crockery,	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Coals,	5	4
Chocolate,	5	4
Drugs	5	
Dye Wood,	5	4
Deer Skins, Raw,	5	
Do. Dressed,	5	4
Essences,	5	4
Eggs,	10	4
Fancy Goods, Leather,	5	7
Do. Glass,	5	15
Furniture, Wood,	5	4
Fruit, Fresh,	5	
Fruit, Preserved,	5	4
Flour,		2s. per bbl.
Figs,	5	4 per cent.
Furs and Skins,	5	4
Glassware,	5	15
Ginger, Preserved,	5	4
Garden Seeds,		4
Grass Seeds,		4
Grapes,	5	4
Goats and Kids,	1s. each.	
Hats,	5	7

	<i>Colonial.</i>	<i>Imperial.</i>
Hardware,	5	7
Hat Bodies,	5	7
Hams,	5s. per cwt.	3s. per cwt.
Hides, Raw,	5 per cent.	
Hops,	5	4 per cent.
Hemp,	5 per cent.	
Hay,	6s. per ton.	
Horses, Mares or Geldings, £1	10s. each,	
Honey,	5 per cent.	4
Hemp Seed		4
Ink,	5	4
Indigo,	5	4
Leather	5	4
Leather Manufactures,	5	7
Linen do.	5	7
Lumber,	5	
Lard,	6s. per cwt.	4
Lambs,	1s. each.	
Lemon Syrup,	5 per cent.	4
Mahogany,	5	
Marble,	5	4
Mutton, Salted,	2s. per cwt.	3s. per cwt.
Mutton Hams, Salted,	5s. per cwt.	3s. per cwt.
Meat of all kinds, Fresh,	4s.	
Do. do. Salted or cured,	2s.	3s.
Maccaroni,	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Musical Instruments, all Wood,	5	
Do. partly of Wood,	5	7
Machinery of Wood,	5	4
Do. Iron,	5	7
Mustard,	5	4
Mules and Asses,	5s. each.	
Molasses,	1s.6d. pr cwt.	3s. per cwt.
Mill Stones,	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Nuts,	5	4
Oats,	2s. per qr.	
Oil, Sperm,		15

Oil, Lard
Oil, Olive
Oil, Salad
Oysters,
Onions,
Oil, Pepper
Pitch and
Paintings
Pork, Salted
Potatoes,
Poultry
Prints,
Playing Cards
Pickles,
Pumice Stone
Quicksilver
Rum,
Rice,
Raisins,
Rosin,
Rose Water
Rye, Pepp
Indian
Bear Oil
Salt,
Sugar, R
Sugar, R
Sponge,
Spirits,
Snuff,
Silk Goods
Segars,
Swine and
Sheep,
Stoves,
Soap,
Spices,

perial.

er cwt.

r cent.

er cwt

er cwt.

r cent.

er cwt.

r cent.

	<i>Colonial.</i>	<i>Imperial.</i>
Oil, Lard,	5	4
Oil, Olive,	5	4
Oil, Salad,	5	4
Oysters, Pickled,	5	4
Onions,	5	
Oil, Peppermint,	5	4
Pitch and Tar,	5	4
Paintings,	5	4
Pork, Salted,	2s. per cwt.	3s. per cwt.
Potatoes,	3d. per bushel.	
Poultry or Game,	10 per cent.	4
Prints,	5	7 per cent.
Playing Cards,	5	7
Pickles,	5	4
Pumice Stone,	5	4
Quicksilver,	5	4
Rum,	6d. pr. gl.	1s. per gal.
Rice,	5 per cent.	
Raisins,	5	4 per cent.
Rosin,	5	
Rose Wood,	5	
Rye, Peas, Beans, Maize or		
Indian Corn, Buck Wheat,		
Bear or Bigg,	3s. per qr.	
Salt,	2s. 6d. per 280 lbs.	
Sugar, Refined,	2d. per lb.	20 per cent.
Sugar, Raw,	1d.	5s. per cwt.
Sponge,	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Spirits,	6d. pr. gl.	1s. 6d. pr. gl.
Snuff,	2d. per lb.	7 per cent.
Silk Goods,	5 per cent.	15
Segars,	2d. per lb.	7 per cent.
Swine and Hogs,	5s. each.	
Sheep,	2s. each.	
Stoves,	5 per cent.	7
Soap,	5	7
Spices,	5	4

Starch,	5	Colonial.	4	Imperial.
Sausages,	5		4	
Straw,	3s.	per ton.		
Trees and Plants,	5		4	
Tobacco, Manufactured,	2d.	per lb.	7	
Tobacco, Leaf,	1d.		4	
Tallow,	5	per cent.		
Type,	5		7	
Turpentine,	5		4	
Tea,	3d.	per lb.	1d.	
Unenumerated Neat Cattle,				
four years old, and upwards,	£1	each.		
Unenumerated Neat Cattle,				
under four years old,	10s.	each.		
Veneers,	5	per cent.		
Vegetables unenumerated,	15			
Vinegar,	5		4	
Wool,	5		4	
Wine, Madeira,	1s.	per gal.	7	
Wine, Sherry,	6d.		7	
Wine, Port,	6d.		7	
Wines, other Wines,	6d.		7	
Wire,	5	per cent.	7	
Whitstones,	5		4	
Woollen Socks,	5		7	
Wax,	5		4	
Whiskey,	1s.	per gal.	6d.	per gal.
Yeast,	5	per cent.	4	per cent.

N. B.—The *ad valorem* Duties under the Imperial Act are calculated on the value at the Port of Entry, which value is generally to be ascertained by adding 10 per cent to the invoice price.

The *ad valorem* duties under Provincial enactments are calculated on the actual cost of the articles where purchased, excepting Eggs, Poultry, Game and Vegetables, the duties on which are calculated upon their value at the place of importation.

Specific duties are taken in sterling at the rate £1 4s. 4d. currency to the pound sterling.

Canada
wheat, a
barrel co
amount
so in pro
Foreign
is under
barrel ;
and 11s.
18s per
under 56
average
7½d. per
quarter
59s., dut
59s. and
barrel ;
and 7s. 2
11s. per
under 6
average
per barr
quarter a
66s., dut
66s. and
barrel ;
and 3s.
per quar
72s., dut
72s. and
barrel ;
7 7-32d.

Canada

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN.

DUTIES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Canadian.—One shilling sterling for every quarter of wheat, and so in proportion for a less quantity. For every barrel containing 196 lbs. of wheat flour, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable upon 38½ gallons of wheat, and so in proportion for a less quantity.

Foreign.—When the average price per Imperial quarter is under 51s., the duty is 20s. per quarter and 12s. 0½d. per barrel; average 51s. and under 52s., duty 19s. per quarter and 11s. 5½d. per barrel; average 52s. and under 55s., duty 18s. per quarter and 10s. 10d. per barrel; average 55s. and under 56s., duty 17s. per quarter and 10s. 2½d. per barrel; average 56s. and under 57s., duty 16s. per quarter, and 9s. 7½d. per barrel; average 57s. and under 58s., duty 15s. per quarter and 9s. 0½d. per barrel; average 58s. and under 59s., duty 14s. per quarter and 8s. 5d. per barrel; average 59s. and under 60s., duty 13s. per quarter and 7s. 9½d. per barrel; average 60s. and under 61s., duty 12s. per quarter and 7s. 2½d. per barrel; average 61s. and under 62s., duty 11s. per quarter and 6s. 7½d. per barrel; average 62s. and under 63s., duty 10s. per quarter and 6s. 0½d. per barrel; average 63s. and under 64s., duty 9s. per quarter and 5s. 5d. per barrel; average 64s. and under 65s., duty 8s. per quarter and 4s. 9½d. per barrel; average 65s. and under 66s., duty 7s. per quarter and 4s. 2½d. per barrel; average 66s. and under 69s., duty 6s. per quarter and 3s. 7½d. per barrel; average 69s. and under 70s., duty 5s. per quarter and 3s. per barrel; average 70s. and under 71s., duty 4s. per quarter and 2s. 4½d. per barrel; average 71s. and under 72s., duty 3s. per quarter and 1s. 9½d. per barrel; average 72s. and under 73s., duty 2s. per quarter and 1s. 2½d. per barrel; average 73s. and upwards duty 1s. per quarter and 7 7-32d. per barrel.

OATS, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

Canadian.—When the average price is under 22s., the

per gal.
r cent.
erial Act
y, which
per cent
ents are
ere pur-
bles, the
the place

1 4s. 4d.

duty is 2s. ; 22s. and under 23s., 1s. 6d. ; 23s. and upwards 6d.

Foreign.—When the average is under 19s. the duty is 8s. per quarter ; 19s. and under 20s., 7s. ; 20s. and under 23s., 6s. ; 23s. and under 24s., 5s. ; 24s. and under 25s., 4s. ; 25s. and under 26s., 3s. ; 26s. and under 27s., 2s. ; 27s. and upwards, 1s.

BARLEY, INDIAN CORN, AND BUCKWHEAT.

Canadian.—When the average price is under 28s., the duty is 2s. 6d. ; 28s. and under 29s., 2s. ; 29s. and under 30s., 1s. 6d. ; 30s. and under 31s., 1s. ; 31s. and upwards 6d.

Foreign.—When the average price is under 26s. the duty is 11s. ; 26s. and under 27s., 10s. ; 27s. and under 30s., 9s. ; 30s. and under 31s., 8s. ; 31s. and under 32s., 7s. ; 32s. and under 33s., 6s. ; 33s. and under 34s., 5s. ; 34s. and under 35s., 4s. ; 35s. and under 36s., 3s. ; 36s. and under 37s., 2s. ; 37s. and upwards 1s.

RYE, BEANS, AND PEAS.

Canadian.—When the average price is under 30s., the duty is 3s. ; 30s. and under 31s., 2s. 6d. ; 31s. and under 32s., 2s. ; 32s. and under 33s., 1s. 6d. ; 33s. and under 34s., 1s. ; 34s. and upwards 6d.

Foreign.—When the average price is under 30s., the duty is 11s. 6d. ; 30s. and under 33s., 10s. 6d. ; 33s. and under 34s., 9s. 6d. ; 34s. and under 35s., 8s. 6d. ; 35s. and under 36s., 7s. 6d. ; 36s. and under 37s., 6s. 6d. ; 37s. and under 38s., 5s. 6d. ; 38s. and under 39s., 4s. 6d. ; 39s. and under 40s., 3s. 6d. ; 40s. and under 41s., 2s. 6s. ; 41s. and under 42s., 1s. 6d. ; 42s. and upwards 1s.

DUTIES ON PROVISIONS.

		<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Canadian.</i>
Bacon,	per cwt.	£0 14 0	£0 3 6
Beef, fresh or salted	do	0 8 0	0 2 0
Butter,	do	1 0 0	0 5 0

Butter, a
Cheese,
Hams,
Lard,
Pork,
Tongues,
5 per c
duties.

TAR

The f
anatomic
rel, (wea
and tools
abroad)—
U. S. ar
States ex
assafoetid
from We
bells and
vegetable
ries,) bo
abroad, b
brass fit
of or sul
wood, c
tured, co
place of
the U. S
or sheets
manufact
all kinds
and silver
the Unite
West Ind
bullion a

		<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Canadian.</i>
Butter, as grease,	per cwt.	£0 1 8	£0 0 3
Cheese,	do	0 10 6	0 2 6
Hams,	do	0 14 0	0 3 6
Lard,	do	0 2 0	0 0 6
Pork,	do	0 8 0	0 2 0
Tongues,	do	0 10 0	0 2 6

5 per cent extra is payable on the amount of the above duties.

TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following articles are admitted duty free:—Aloes, anatomical preparations, animals imported for breed, apparel, (wearing, and other personal baggage in actual use, and tools and implements of trade of persons arriving from abroad)—apples (pine,) articles imported for the use of the U. S. articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States exported to any foreign country and brought back, assafoetida, ava root, bamboos unmanufactured, bananas from West Indies, bark of the cork tree unmanufactured, bells and bell metal, old, and chimes of bells, berries nuts and vegetables used for dyeing, bone (whale, of American fisheries,) books and personal household effects of citizens dying abroad, botanical specimens, brass in pig and bars, and old brass fit only for manufacture, brazil wood, brimstone (flour of or sulphur,) bulbs or roots, burr stones unwrought, camwood, cantharides, caoutchouc, chalk, clay unmanufactured, cochineal, cocoa nuts and shells, coffee brought from place of growth in American vessels, copper imported for the U. States mint or when in pigs, bars, or ore, or in plates or sheets for sheathing ships or when old and fit only for remanufacture, cream of tartar, crude antimony, dye woods of all kinds in stick, ebony, emery, epaulettes and wings of gold and silver, felt for sheathing vessels, fish of the fisheries of the United States, flowers (natural), fossils, fruits from the West Indies in bulk, fustic, garden seeds, gold and silver bullion and coins, grape vines, grindstones, gum arabic, gum

senegal, gum tragacanth, gypsum, inventions and models of machinery, ivory unmanufactured, kelp, kermes, lac dye, leeches, lemons and oranges in bulk from West Indies, logwood, madder and madder root, mineralogical specimens, mother of pearl, natural history specimens, nicaragua wood, oakum and old junk, ore specimens of, palm oil, paintings and statuary by American artists abroad, plaster of Paris, palm leaf unmanufactured, peruvian bark, plants shrubs and trees, plantains in bulk from West Indies, platina unmanufactured, polishing stones, rattans and reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, saffron, saltpetre crude, sandal wood, sarsaparilla, shellac, sumac, tartar (crude and cream of,) teas imported in American vessels, teeth of elephants and other animals or ivory unmanufactured, tennagae, turmeric, weld, willow for baskets, wood unmanufactured of all kinds not otherwise specified.

The following articles are admitted free of duty when specially imported:—Antiquities, busts and casts of alabaster, bronze, marble and plaster of Paris, cabinets of coins and minerals, engravings and etchings, gems and precious stones, maps and charts, mathematical instruments, medals, philosophical instruments and apparatus, paintings, drawings and statuary.

1 *Per Cent.*—Tin in pigs, bars or blocks.

2½ *Per Cent.*—Tinfoil or tin in sheets or plates.

5 *Per Cent.*—Acid (boracic,) elephant's teeth, flaxseed or linseed, furs undressed, hides and skins raw, horns, iron, taggers, lasting or prunella, quicksilver, mustard seed, soda ash, wool unmanufactured, the value of which at the exporting port is not more than 7 cents per lb.

7 *Per Cent.*—Agate, cornelian, garnets, gems, pearls, and rubies.

7½ *Per Cent.*—Diamonds, gold and silver watches and parts thereof.

10 *Per Cent.*—Coney wool and hair unmanufactured, marrow, grease and other soapstuffs, moss for mattresses, spelter.

12½ *Per Cent.*—Square wire for umbrellas, cut, whalebone of foreign fisheries.

15 *Per Cent.*—
exceeding
lace three
mastic cr
ufactured
ny and co

20 *Per Cent.*—
oil, ambe
mals not
lus of, aq
cles not f
asphaltes
kinds not
hemp, be
blackening
(Prussian
containing
hemp, bu
ers, came
mine, car
gold or sil
of potash,
culus indic
growth, co
ton lace e
pearl, cow
cyanide of
or bone, d
dyeing and
embroider
works, flas
wheat, fru
ver jewelr
seed, hessi
factures, j
lace and b
es barrels
lozenges, r

15 Per Cent.—Beeswax, blankets of wool in value not exceeding 75 cents each, copal gum, gold and silver laces, lace threads and insertings, mahogany unmanufactured, mastic crude, musical instruments strings for, quills unmanufactured, raisins, tar, shoemakers wax, rose satin mahogany and cedar wood.

20 Per Cent.—Acorns, alba canella, amber and amber oil, ambergris, ammoniac gum, annatto, anchovies, animals not for breed, aniseed and aniseed oil, antimony regulus of, aquafortis, armenian bole, arrow root, arsenic, articles not free and not subject to any other rate of duty, asphalt, bags made of hemp, balm of gilead, bark of all kinds not otherwise specified, barytes, beans, bed ticking of hemp, berries not used for dyeing, black (lamp,) black lead, blacking, bladders, blankets of goat's hair or mohair, blue (Prussian,) bobinet lace, bones and manufactures of, books containing engravings plates maps or charts, boot web of hemp, burgundy pitch, burr stones wrought, camomile flowers, camlets of goat's or mohair, capes lace not sewed, carmine, caraway oil of, cashmere of Thibet, caustic, chains of gold or silver, chemical preparations not specified, chromate of potash, chronic yellow, chronometers, cider, cinnabar, coculus indicus, coffee in foreign vessels or not from place of growth, colocynth, columbo root, coral, coriander seed, cotton lace except coach lace, counters of bone ivory rice or pearl, cowage, cowries, crocus, crude mineral salt, cubebs, cyanide of iodine zinc, delphine, diapers hemp, dice ivory or bone, drawings and paintings, drillings hemp, drugs for dyeing and for medicines not enumerated, dye woods ground, embroidery with gold or silver thread, filtering stones, fire works, flasks for powder of horn, flour of grain other than wheat, fruits not specified, gentian, gold leaf, gold and silver jewelry, grain not specified, grapes not dried, hemp seed, hessians, hones, honey, hops, horn plates, ivory manufactures, japanned saddlery, jet, knitting pins and needles, lace and bobinet of cotton, lemons oranges and limes in boxes barrels or casks, lemon and lime juice, lime, liquorice, lozenges, matches, malt, mathematical instruments of gold

silver ivory or bone, medals, isinglass, mohair manufactures, mosses not specified, music, needles, oatmeal, oils not specified, oil cakes, oil stones, onions, osnaburghs, oysters, pearl manufactures of, phosphorus, platina manufactures of, plush hair, pocket-books of paper, pocket lights, potash, pounce, rape seed, red chalk, reeds manufactured, rice, Roman cement, rouge, russia diaper, sago, seeds anise coriander cummin and canary, sieves hair, silk bolting cloths, spectacles of gold silver or shell mounted, sponges, spunk, stockings angora, sugar of lead, talc, teas not from place of growth in foreign vessels, tobacco unmanufactured, tongues and sounds, tow cloth of hemp, turtles, varnishes, vegetables, verdigris, water colors, webbing hemp, wood for fuel and timber for building wharves and lumber in rough, yarns, zinc sulphate of.

25 *Per Cent.*.—Amber beads, apples preserved, artificial feathers, and flowers, asses skin, bags made of flax, balsam, basket (ozier, willow grass, straw or palm leaf,) bay rum or water, beads, bed ticking of flax, bergamot, black lead pencils, blankets of wool exceeding in value 75 cents each, borax, boxes of fancy shell or paper, bracelets of gilt or hair, brass and copper wire, bricks, brimstone roll, buckram button moulds, buttons all except metal (and all not exceeding \$1 per gross are valued at \$1 and pay duty accordingly,) calomel, camel's hair manufactures of, canvass linen, chain or warp of tow, clocks, cologne water, colors for paints, combs for the hair, comfits preserved in brandy or sugar, confectionary not specified, cork manufactures of, corrosive sublimate, cosmetics, cotton twist yarn and thread unbleached and uncolored (minimum 60 cents per lb.,) do. do. bleached or colored (minimum 75 cents per lb.) crash linen, crayons, crayon pencils of lead, curls or braids, diamonds (glaziers when set,) diaper linen, down of all kinds, drillings linen, Dutch metal in leaf, epauletts or wings plated or gilt, essences, estopillas linen, extracts not specified, fans, feathers, fur hat bodies, flax manufactures of not specified, floss silk, frankincense, fruits preserved in brandy or sugar, furs dressed, gamboge, gilt ware, ginger root, preserved, hour

glasses, g
ters of gl
laudanum
bleached
marble un
mercury
mustard,
tiles, met
plates (st
pared in
sia sheeti
snuff boxe
tow cloth
bing of fla
30 *Per*
bags made
(scale), b
ton, bell t
boards pla
nets of wo
silver, bra
brass and
busts and c
brushes of
cabinet wa
canvass co
for wool o
bindings, c
lets, chafin
gold and sil
of and cor
and copper
and spikes,
otherwise s
or of which
fied, cotton
gloves mits
onware, cru

manufac-
al, oils not
s. oysters,
ctures of,
e, potash,
rice, Ro-
se corian-
g cloths,
es, spunk,
n place of
d, tongues
s, vegeta-
for fuel
gh, yarns,

, artificial
x, balsam,
ay rum or
lead pen-
each, bo-
t or hair,
kram but-
exceeding
ordingly,)
en, chain
or paints,
or sugar,
corrosive
unbleach-
o. bleach-
ash linen,
diamonds
nds, drill-
s plated or
fied, fans,
specified,
or sugar,
rved, hour

glasses, gloves angora and hair, hollands brown, hydrome-
ters of glass, ink. jet beads, watch keys gilt or plated,
laudatum, lavender, lawn linen, lemon essence of, linens
bleached or unbleached, liquorice extract of, macassar oil,
marble unmanufactured, mastic not crude, mats or matting,
mercury preparations of, morphine, music paper, musk,
mustard, napkins linen, padding linen, parchment, paving
tiles, metallic and quill pens, perfumery, plated jewelry,
plates (stereotype), preserved fruits, plumes, poultry pre-
pared in cases, precipitate red, pencils, roses otto of, rus-
sia sheetings, seating or hair cloth, sealing wax, slates,
snuff boxes, sweetmeats of all kinds, tapes linen, thread linen,
tow cloth of flax, types old and new, vellum, wafers, web-
bing of flax, wigs.

30 Per Cent.—Adzes, alabaster, awls and hafts, axes,
bags made of cotton, baskets made of wood, bayonets, beams
(scale), bed spreads or quilts of cotton, bed ticking of cot-
ton, bell metal and bells, bindings, birds, bismuth, bitumen,
boards planks and staves (planed and wrought), bobbin, bon-
nets of wool, boot web of cotton, boxes of tin wood gold or
silver, braces of india rubber, braces and bits for carpenters,
brass and manufactures of not specified, bridle bits, bronze
busts and casts of, brooms of wood grass ozier and palm leaf,
brushes of all kinds, buntings, buttons metal of all kinds,
cabinet wares, canes (walking), cannon of brass or iron,
canvass cotton, capers, caps for women of silk or wool, cards
for wool or cotton, carpeting of hemp flax or cotton, carpet
bindings, carriages and parts thereof, catsup, caulking mal-
lets, chafing dishes of iron or copper, chains all except of
gold and silver, china ware, chisels, coaches and parts there-
of and coach furniture of all descriptions, coal hods of iron
and copper, glass, compasses, composition bolts nails rods
and spikes, composition beads, copper manufactures of not
otherwise specified, corks, corn fans, cotton all manufactures
or of which cotton is a component part not otherwise speci-
fied, cotton twist yarn or thread on spools or otherwise, cotton
gloves mits and stockings, court plaster, crockery or earth-
ware, crucibles, cutlery of all kinds not specified, cutting

knives, delph ware, diapers cotton, drawers and shirts of worsted, drawing knives, drillings cotton, ebony manufactures of, epaulettes of worsted, files, fire arms other than muskets and rifles, fish pickled or preserved in oil not in barrels or half-barrels and not specified, fish hooks, flannels of cotton, flasks for powder of brass copper tin or japan, forks of gold silver iron steel or brass, frames for pictures or paintings, frames or sticks for umbrellas parasols and sun shades, fringes of cotton or worsted or of silk mixed with gold or silver, frocks (Guernsey), frying pans wrought, cabinet and household furniture, garters, gauze, gelatine, german silver, gimblets, gimps, gin cases, globes, gold and silver vessels and wares, gridirons, guava jelly, hammers not blacksmith's, hardware not specified, head dresses, hoes, hinges, hooks, hooks and eyes, hoops of iron ready made, hosiery, india rubber manufactures, inkstands, instruments of music, iron manufactures not enumerated, jack screws, japanned wares, jellies, kaleidoscopes, knives and forks, lace manufactures of silk, lancets, lanterns, lawn cotton, lead manufactures, looking glasses framed, maccaroni, marble manufactures, marmalade, mathematical instruments of wood brass iron or steel, merino worsted and fringe, millinery of silk, mortars brass and marble, mosaics, mouse traps, muffs of silk, musket barrels, nankeens, napkins cotton, nutmegs, olives, paint brushes, paper fancy of less size than letter, penknives, pickled peppers, pepper sauce, percussion caps, perfumed or fancy soap, pewter manufactures, philosophical apparatus, pickles capers and sauces, pipes for smoking, plane irons and planes, plated and silver wares not otherwise specified, ploughs, plush worsted or cotton, porcelain ware and glass, quadrants and sextants, quality binding, queen's ware, rakes, rasps and files, razors, reaping hooks, reeds weaver's, rules of brass iron wood or steel, saddles, scythes, silk shawls, shoes (india rubber), shoes iron for horses, shoe binding wool and silk, shovel and tongs, sickles, sieves wire, silk and cotton and silk and worsted manufactures, silk umbrellas parasols and sun shades, soap perfumed and Windsor, spades, spectacles not specified, spoons, spy glasses, steel

manufacture
ware, stuff
telescopes,
tooth brush
and parasol
worsted, w
worsted co
the value o
per lb. (an
worsted or

35 Per C
nets or hats
and all flats
fur or leath
lace, manuf
manufacture
leather, sho

40 Per C
of Thibet an
cottons (ker
and shirts of
linsey wools
made up all
and horse, s
silk and wool
factures not

50 Per C
terials not s
others not sp
merated, last

4½ Mills p

½ Cent p

½ Cent p

½ Cent p

1 Cent p

or hair, bristl
iron not speci
being conside

manufactures, stockings cotton woollen worsted or silk, stone ware, stuff goods, swords and sword blades, tapes cotton, telescopes, thermometers, thread cotton, tin manufactures, tooth brushes, toys and dolls of every description, umbrellas and parasols of all materials, valencias of worsted or silk and worsted, wax tapers, watch keys of steel, webbing silk worsted cotton or india rubber, wool manufactures of, wool the value of which at the exporting port was over 7 cents per lb. (and 3 cents per lb. additional duty), woollen yarn, worsted or stuff goods, zinc manufactures.

35 Per Cent.—Bellows if any leather, belts (sword), bonnets or hats (of leghorn, straw, chip, grass, or satin straw, and all flats, braids or plaits for making hats), bonnets of fur or leather, braces all except india rubber, bridles, coach lace, manufactures of furs not specified, hose leather, leather manufactures of, palmetto hats, paper hangings, pocket-books leather, shoe-binding leather, whips, willow sheets for hats.

40 Per Cent.—Capes lace sewed, cashmere and shawls of Thibet and cloth part wool, cassimere, comforters of wool, cottons (kendalls of cotton and wool or wool only), drawers and shirts of silk, flushings, lace thread and its manufactures, linsey woolsey, merino shawls and cloth of wool, millinery made up all kinds except silk, padding woollen, rugs hearth and horse, satinets, serge woollen, shawls all except silk, silk and wool manufactures, valencias of wool, woollen manufactures not enumerated.

50 Per Cent.—Bonnets of linen or muslin and of all materials not specified, boots and bootees (prunella and all others not specified), cloaks, clothing ready made not enumerated, lace veils made up.

4½ Mills per lb.—Molasses.

½ Cent per lb.—Rags, waste or shoddy.

½ Cent per lb.—Barytes, sulphate of.

½ Cent per lb.—Black, ivory or bone.

1 Cent per lb.—Acid (sulphuric), Angora goat's wool or hair, bristles, cashmere goat's hair, chestnuts, castings of iron not specified, chloride of lime, cocoa, dates, earth dry being considered as ochre, filberts, cannon shot weights and

kentledge, mohair unmanufactured, woad, tallow, waggon boxes, whiting.

1½ *Cent per lb.*—Alum, cast iron vessels not specified, earth dry ground in oil, frying pans cast, lead old and scrap, putty.

2 *Cents per lb.*—Barley (pearl), beef, copperas, figs, ginger in the root, nitre refined, pork, raisins not in boxes or jars, starch.

2½ *Cents per lb.*—Anchors and parts thereof, anvils, blacksmith's hammers and sledges, braziers nail or spike rods, butt hinges of cast iron, chain cables, casement rods, flat irons, hoop iron, iron cuttings, glazed or tin hollow ware, boiler or nail plates, brown sugar and syrup of sugar raw.

3 *Cents per lb.*—Almonds, bacon and hams, binder's boards of paper, box and mill boards of paper, cotton unmanufactured, currants, cut iron nails, fuller's boards, lard, lead in pigs and bars, prunes, raisins in boxes or jars, venison hams.

4 *Cents per lb.*—Acetate of lead, blue vitrol, chains of iron with long links, chocolate, chromate of lead, copper bolts rods nails and spikes, copper sulphate of, cranks mill of wrought iron, ginger ground, malleable iron, lead in sheets pipes or shot, litharge, soap except perfumed and Windsor, sugar clarified but not refined, tallow candles.

4½ *Cents per lb.*—Cables and cordage untarred, halters for horses of sisal grass.

5 *Cents per lb.*—Allspice, books (polyglots, lexicons and dictionaries), brads exceeding 16 oz. to the thousand, butter, cables and cordage tarred, camphor crude, cassia, glue, indigo, iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, iron tubes or pipes, pepper black, pimento.

6 *Cents per lb.*—Candy (sugar), fishing lines, leather sole or bend, refined and loaf sugar, pack thread.

7 *Cents per lb.*—Fishing nets or seines.

8 *Cents per lb.*—Bobbin wire, bonnet wire covered with cotton, books in Hebrew unbound, candles of spermaceti or wax, cloves, gunpowder, iron or steel wire exceeding No. 14 and not over 25, leather upper

9 *Cent*
10 *Cent*
per, copper
nufactured
11 *Cent*
12 *Cent*
kettles, ca
culled woo
12½ *Cent*
paper (blo
13 *Cent*
15 *Cents*
books in la
per writing
17 *Cents*
and blank
20 *Cents*
boards, can
25 *Cents*
30 *Cents*
screws, clo
40 *Cents*
45 *Cents*
50 *Cents*
75 *Cents*
\$1,50 *Pe*
\$2 *Pe*
\$2,50 *Pe*
silk, plush s
factures not
70 *Cents*
\$1 *Pe*
\$1,50 *Pe*
other \$2,50
\$1,75 *Pe*
\$9 *Pe*
\$10 *Pe*
\$17 *Pe*

- 9 Cents per lb.—Almonds oil of, cheese.
- 10 Cents per lb.—Books in Hebrew bound, cayenne pepper, copperplate paper colored, printing paper, tobacco manufactured.
- 11 Cents per lb.—Iron or steel wire exceeding No. 25.
- 12 Cents per lb.—Bonnet wire covered with silk, brass kettles, cards visiting and blank for printing, iron screws, culled wood screws, snuff.
- 12½ Cents per lb.—Bristol boards, copperplate paper plain, paper (blotting and fancy), pasteboard.
- 13 Cents per lb.—Books in Latin and Greek unbound.
- 15 Cents per lb.—Books in Latin or Greek when bound, books in languages not specified in sheets or pamphlets, paper writing not specified.
- 17 Cents per lb.—Paper folio and quarto, post and letter and blank note.
- 20 Cents per lb.—Books in English when in sheets or boards, camphor refined, pins in pounds.
- 25 Cents per lb.—Cinnamon.
- 30 Cents per lb.—Books in English when bound, brass screws, cloves oil of.
- 40 Cents per lb.—Cigars.
- 45 Cents per lb.—Candlesticks of cut glass.
- 50 Cents per lb.—Mace, raw silk.
- 75 Cents per lb.—Opium.
- \$1,50 Per lb.—Pongee and plain white silk.
- \$2 Per lb.—Sewing silk or twist.
- \$2,50 Per lb.—Florence and Florentines silk, fringes of silk, plush silk, ribbons silk, sarsenets and satins, silk manufactures not otherwise specified, silk velvet.
- 70 Cents per cwt.—Wheat flour.
- \$1 Per cwt.—Fish foreign caught, dried or smoked.
- \$1,50 Per cwt.—Cast shear and German steel in bars (all other \$2,50 per cwt.).
- \$1,75 Per ton.—Coals.
- \$9 Per ton.—Iron in pigs.
- \$10 Per ton.—Iron scrap or old.
- \$17 Per ton.—Iron in bars bolts or other form, not rolled.

§25 *Per ton.*—Iron in bars or bolts made wholly or in part by rolling, iron for railroads.

§20 *Per ton.*—Codilla or tow, flax unmanufactured.

§25 *Per ton.*—Manilla or other grass.

§40 *Per ton.*—Hemp unmanufactured.

6 *Cents per gallon.*—Claret in casks, unenumerated red wines in casks.

7½ *Cents per gallon.*—Unenumerated white wines, in casks.

10 *Cents per gallon.*—Turpentine spirits of.

12½ *Cents per gallon.*—White and red wine of Spain, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks.

15 *Cents per gallon.*—Ale beer and porter otherwise than in bottles, whale and other oils not sperm of foreign fisheries, Port and Burgundy in casks, and wines of Sicily except Marsala in casks or bottles.

20 *Cents per gallon.*—Ale beer and porter in bottles, salad oil in casks, unenumerated white and red wines in bottles, and Teneriffe in casks or bottles.

25 *Cents per gallon.*—Hempseed linseed and rapeseed oil, spermaceti oil of foreign fisheries, wines other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions in casks; and Sicily, Madeira or Marsala in casks or bottles.

35 *Cents per gallon.*—Port, Burgundy & Claret in bottles.

40 *Cents per gallon.*—Castor oil, champagne.

60 *Cents per gallon.*—Arrack, cordials of all kinds, gin 1st and 2d proof (and advances 5 cents for each proof to the 5th over which the duty is 90 cents per gallon,) liqueurs, perry, rum 1st and 2d proof (and advances 5 cents for each proof to the 5th, over which the duty is 90 cents per gallon,) shrub, spirits distilled from grain or other materials same as rum, Madeira, Sherry, and San Lucar or Canary in casks or bottles.

65 *Cents per gallon.*—Wines other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, in bottles.

§1 *per gallon.*—Brandy.

5 *Cen*
8 *Cen*
10 *Cen*
15 *Cen*
20 *Cen*
25 *Cen*
50 *Cen*
\$1 *Pe*
foreign c
\$1,50
rings, for
\$2 *Pe*
Per sq
exceeding
10 by 12
inches, 3
4 cents; a
Crown wi
above tha
that and r
not over
18 by 12 i
Polished
5 cents; a
above tha
that and
and not o
4 *Cen*
5 *Cen*
7 *Cen*
14 *Cen*
of wool o
16 *Cen*
flannel.
30 *Cen*
ingrain.
35 *Cen*
printed or

- 5 Cents per bushel.—Coke or culm.
 8 Cents per bushel of 56 lbs.—Salt.
 10 Cents per bushel.—Corn (Indian,) oats, potatoes.
 15 Cents per bushel.—Rye.
 20 Cents per bushel.—Barley.
 25 Cents per bushel.—Wheat.
 50 Cents per barrel.—Soft soap.
 \$1 Per barrel.—Pickled or salted fish not specified, foreign caught.
 \$1.50 Per barrel.—Pickled or salted mackerel and herrings, foreign caught.
 \$2 Per barrel.—Pickled or salted salmon, foreign caught.
 Per square foot.—Cylinder or broad window glass, not exceeding 8 by 10 inches, 2 cents; above that and not over 10 by 12 inches, 2½ cents; above that and not over 14 by 10 inches, 3½ cents; above that and not over 16 by 11 inches, 4 cents; above that and not over 18 by 12 inches, 6 cents.
 Crown window glass not exceeding 10 by 8 inches, 3½ cents; above that and not over 10 by 12 inches, 5 cents; above that and not over 14 by 10 inches, 6 cents; above that and not over 16 by 11 inches, 7 cents; above that and not over 18 by 12 inches, 8 cents; above 18 by 12 inches, 10 cents.
 Polished plate glass not silvered, not over 12 by 8 inches, 5 cents; above that and not over 14 by 10 inches, 7 cents; above that and not over 16 by 11 inches, 8 cents; above that and not over 18 by 12 inches, 10 cents; above that and not over 22 by 14 inches, 12 cents.
 4 Cents per square yard.—Cotton bagging.
 5 Cents per square yard.—Gunny bags.
 7 Cents per square yard.—Russia and sail duck.
 14 Cents per square yard.—Baizes and bookings flannels of wool or other material except cotton.
 16 Cents per square yard.—Oil cloth furniture on cotton flannel.
 30 Cents per square yard.—Carpeting, Venetian and ingrain.
 35 Cents per square yard.—Oil floor cloths stamped printed or painted.

55 *Cents per square yard.*—Carpeting, Brussels and Turkey.

65 *Cents per square yard.*—Carpeting, Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson and treble ingrain.

15 *Cents each.*—Bottles of glass with wicker work round them, containing half a gallon or less.

18 *Cents each.*—Felts, hat bodies or hats of wool.

30 *Cents each.*—Bottles of glass in wicker work, not exceeding three gallons.

50 *Cents each.*—Bottles of glass in wicker work, exceeding three gallons.

\$1 *each.*—Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws; silk hats for men.

\$1.50 *Per stand.*—Muskets.

\$2 *each.*—Silk hats or bonnets for women.

\$2.50 *each.*—Rifles.

5 *Cents per volume.*—Books in languages not specified, bound or in boards, books in English printed 40 years prior to importation, and such as contain reports of foreign legislative committees.

15 *Cents per pair.*—Shoes, boots and bootees of leather for children.

25 *Cents per pair.*—Boots and bootees of silk or satin for children, women's shoes or slippers except silk.

30 *Cents per pair.*—Men's shoes and pumps of leather, and women's or men's silk or satin shoes or slippers.

40 *Cents per pair.*—Shoes women's double soled pumps and welts.

50 *Cents per pair.*—Boots and bootees of leather for women.

75 *Cents per pair.*—Boots and bootees of silk or satin for men or women.

\$1.25 *Per pair.*—Boots and bootees of leather for men.

25 *Cents per pack.*—Playing cards.

40 *Cents per package.*—Pins not exceeding 5000 to the pack of 12 papers, and in same proportion for a greater or less quantity.

50 *Cents per dozen.*—Children's leather habit gloves.

75 *Cents*
and lamb

\$1 *Per*
sheep skin
and dress

\$1.25
mi-length

\$2 *Per*
dressed.

\$2.50
dressed.

\$5 *Per*
\$2 *Per*

\$3 *Per*
ing 8 oun

\$4 *Per*
5 *Cen*

1000.

LORD B

1. If th
prognostic

2. If th
a few days
it denotes
discovered
about the f
wane.

3. Whe
spotless, b
but betwee
part of the

4. An c
vorable, bu
pears with
expected.

75 Cents per dozen.—Children's leather gloves, extra kid and lamb skins, tanned and not dressed.

\$1 Per dozen.—Women's leather habit gloves, goat or sheep skins, tanned and not dressed, chamois skins, tanned and dressed otherwise than in color.

\$1,25 Per dozen.—Men's leather gloves, extra, and demi-length; kid (or morocco) skins, tanned and dressed.

\$2 Per dozen.—Sheep skins, or skivers, tanned and dressed.

\$2,50 Per dozen.—Goat (or morocco) skins, tanned and dressed.

\$5 Per dozen.—Calf and seal skins, tanned and dressed.

\$2 Per gross.—Crystals and watch and spectacle glasses.

\$3 Per gross.—Bottles (glass,) black and green, exceeding 8 ounces and not exceeding a quart.

\$4 Per gross.—Bottles of glass exceeding a quart.

5 Cents per thousand.—Brads not exceeding 16oz. to the 1000.

LORD BACON'S RULES FOR PROGNOSTICATING THE WEATHER.

1. If the new moon does not appear till the fourth day, it prognosticates a troubled air for the whole month.

2. If the moon, either at her first appearance or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscured and dusky, it denotes foul weather before the full; but if she be so discovered about the middle, storms are to be expected about the full; and if her upper horn be affected, about the wane.

3. When on her fourth day the moon appears pure and spotless, her horns unblunted and neither flat nor quite erect, but between both, it promises fair weather for the greatest part of the month.

4. An erect moon is generally threatening and unfavorable, but particularly denotes wind; though if she appears with short and blunted horns, rain is rather to be expected.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA,
WITH THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED, AND
THEIR DISTANCES FROM NIAGARA IN MILES.

Abbottsford, Montreal,	508	Ameliasburg, Prince	
Adelaide, London,	166	Edward,	203
Adolphustown, Prince		Amherstburg, Western,	266
Edward,	227	Amiens, London,	166
Adjala, Simcoe,	157	Ancaster, Gore,	52
Albion, Home,	128	Arnprior, Bathurst,	430
Aldborough, London,	181	Asphodel, Colborne,	240
Alexandria, Eastern,	416	Aylmer, London,	149
Allen's Mills, Prince		Aylmer, Montreal,	428
Edward,	245	Ayr, Gore,	78
Babyville, Montreal,	480	Bond Head, Simcoe,	126
Barnston, Montreal,	587	Boucherville, Montreal,	473
Barrie, Simcoe,	133	Bradford, Simcoe,	120
Bath, Midland,	252	Brantford, Gore,	70
Batiscan, Three Rivers,	601	Brighton, Newcastle,	191
Bayham, London,	126	Brockville, Johnstown,	362
Beachville, Brock,	108	Brock, Home,	253
Beamsville, Niagara,	23	Brome, Montreal,	544
Beauharnois, Montreal,	476	Brompton, St. Francis,	641
Beaverton, Home,	166	Brougham, Home,	122
Becancour, Three Riv'rs		Buckingham, Montreal,	441
Bedford, Montreal,	518	Burford, Brock,	80
Belleville, Victoria,	211	Burritt's Rapids, Johns-	
Berthier, Montreal,	514	town,	385
Beverley, Johnstown,	352	Bytown, Bathurst,	421
Bloomfield, Prince		Ballinaford, Wellington,	98
Edward,	215	Berlin, Wellington,	87
Bolton, Montreal,	512	Beloeil, Montreal,	509
Cacona, Quebec,	544	Cape Cove, Gaspé,	1405
Caledon, Home,	160	Cap Sante, Quebec,	616
Caledonia, Ottawa,	436	Carillon, Montreal,	451
Camden East, Midland,	252	Carleton, Gaspé,	1294
Canboro, Niagara,	48	Carleton Place, Bathurst,	392

Cascade
 Castlef
 Cavan,
 Cedars,
 Chambl
 Champ
 River
 Chateau
 Chateau
 Chatham
 Chelsea
 Chingua
 Chippaw
 Church
 Clarenc
 Clarend
 Daillebo
 Danville
 Darling
 Dawn M
 Delawa
 Demores
 Edwa
 Derehan
 Deschan
 Dewittvi
 East Fan
 Eaton, S
 Edwards
 Ekfrid, J
 Eldon, C
 Elora, V
 Embro, I
 Emily, C
 Farmers
 Fenelon
 Fergus,

NADA,
ED, AND

203
 266
 166
 52
 430
 240
 149
 428
 78
 126
 473
 120
 70
 191
 362
 253
 544
 641
 122
 441
 80
 385
 421
 98
 87
 509
 1405
 616
 451
 1294
 392

Cascades, Montreal		Clarke, Newcastle	147
Castleford, Bathurst		Clearville, Western	186
Cavan, Newcastle	181	Cobourg, Newcastle	165
Cedars, Montreal	432	Colborne, Do.	181
Chambly, Montreal	487	Colchester, Western	261
Champlain, Three Rivers	574	Coldwater, Simcoe,	167
Chateauguay, Montreal	467	Compton, St. Francis	679
Chateau Richer, Quebec	634	Consecon, Prince Edw'd	200
Chatham, Montreal,	445	Cooksville, Home	79
Chelsea, Montreal,	430	Cornwall, Eastern	387
Chinguacousy, Home	90	Coteau du Lac, Mon-	436
Chippawa, Niagara	17	treal,	
Churchville, Home	90	Cowansville, Montreal	518
Clarenceville, Montreal	516	Credit, Home,	75
Clarendon, Montreal	448	Crowland, Niagara,	22
Daillebout, Montreal	532	Dickinson's Landing,	
Danville, St. Francis	641	Eastern	375
Darlington, Newcastle	136	Drummondville, Niagara	14
Dawn Mills, Western	205	Drummondville, Three Rivers	605
Delaware, London	146	Dundas, Gore	49
Demorestville, Prince Edward	263	Dundee, Montreal	526
Dereham, Brock	137	Dunham, Montreal,	543
Deschambault, Quebec	607	Dunnville, Niagara	49
Dewittville, Montreal	512	Durham, Three Rivers	619
East Farnham, Montreal	546	Eramosa, Wellington	92
Eaton, St. Francis	684	Erieus, Western,	210
Edwardsburg, Johnsto'n	346	Erin, Wellington	104
Ekfrid, London	175	Errol, Western	204
Eldon, Colborne	239	Esquesing, Gore	90
Elora, Wellington,	98	Etobicoke, Home	102
Embro, Brock	115	East Oxford, Brock	90
Emily, Colborne,	209		
Farmersville, Johnstown	378	Frampton, Quebec	618
Fenelon Falls, Colborne	244	Frankford, Midland	209
Fergus, Wellington	99	Franktown, Bathurst	360

Finch, Eastern	395	Fredericksburg, Midland	232
Fitzroy Harbor, Bath'rst	423	Frelighsburg, Montreal	537
Flos, Simcoe	151	Frost Village, Do.	531
Fort Erie, Niagara,	33		
Galt, Gore	68	Goderich, Huron	152
Gananoque, Johnstown	294	Gosfield, Western	248
Gaspe Basin, Gaspe	1151	Granby, Montreal	517
Gentilly, Three Rivers	583	Grenville, Montreal	439
Georgeville, Montreal,	560	Grimsby, Niagara	28
Georgina, Home	146	Guelph, Wellington	84
Haldimand, Newcastle	174	Holland Landing, Simcoe	125
Hamilton, Gore	45	Howard, Western	193
Hatley, St. Francis	656	Hull, Montreal	421
Hawkesbury, Ottawa	437	Huntingdon, Montreal	509
Hay, Huron	175	Huntley, Bathurst,	514
Henryville, Montreal	510	Hornby, Home	64
Hemmingford, Do.	505	Houghton, Talbot	135
Henford, St. Francis	500	Humber, Home	79
Hillier, Prince Edward	210		
Indiana, Niagara	36	Inverness, Quebec	702
Industry, Montreal	507	Isle-aux-Noix, Montreal	509
Innisfil, Simcoe		Isle Verte, Quebec	520
Jordan, *Niagara	16		
Kamouraska, Quebec	739	King, Home	125
Katesville, London	172	Kingsey, Three Rivers	648
Kemptville, Johnstown	362	Kingston, Midland	270
Keswick, Home	140	Kitley, Johnstown	346
Kilmarnock, Johnstown	395		
Labaie du Febvre, Three Rivers		Lanark, Bathurst	381
La Beauce, Quebec,	583	Lancaster, Eastern	403
L'Acadie, Montreal	618	Laprairie, Montreal	478
Lachine, Do.	490	L'Assomption, Do.	490
Lachute, Do.	461	Leeds, Quebec	702
Lacolle, Do.	461	Lennoxville, St. Francis	662
La Guerre, Do.	505	Les Eboulemens, Quebec	
	517	Lindsay, Colborne	198

L'Islet,
Litchfie
Lloydto
Lochabo
Lochiel,
London,

McGilli
McKillo
McNab,
Madoc,
Maitlan
Manning
Mara, S
March,
Markhar
Maripos
Marmor
Marshvi
Martinc
Maskino
vers
Matilda,
Melbour
Merrick

Nanticol
Napanee
Napierv
Nassagi
Nelson
Newbor
New Ca
New Gla
treall
New Ire
Newmar
Niagara,

land 232
 eal 537
 531

152
 248
 517
 439
 28
 84

Simcoe 125
 193
 421
 509
 514
 64
 135
 79

702
 eal 509
 520

125
 648
 270
 346

381
 403
 478
 490
 702
 ncis 662
 ebec
 198

L'Islet, Quebec
 Litchfield, Montreal
 Lloydtown, Home
 Lochaber, Montreal
 Lochiel, Eastern
 London, London

McGillivray, Huron
 McKillop, Huron
 McNab, Bathurst
 Madoc, Midland
 Maitland, Johnstown
 Manningville, Montreal
 Mara, Simcoe
 March, Bathurst
 Markham, Home
 Mariposa, Colborne
 Marmora, Midland
 Marshville, Niagara
 Martintown, Eastern
 Maskinonge, Three Ri-
 vers
 Matilda, Eastern
 Melbourne, St. Francis
 Merrickville, Johnstown

Nanticoke, Niagara
 Napanee, Midland
 Napierville, Montreal
 Nassagwiweya, Gore
 Nelson, Gore
 Newboro, Johnstown
 New Carlisle, Gaspe
 New Glasgow, Mon-
 treal
 New Ireland, Quebec
 Newmarket, Home
 Niagara, Niagara

697 Longueuil, Montreal
 L'Original, Ottawa
 136 Lotbiniere, Quebec
 464 Loughboro, Midland
 433 Louisville, Western
 135

155 Mersea, Western
 94 Metis, Quebec
 454 Middleton, Talbot
 226 Milford, Prince Edward
 331 Milton, Gore
 523 Mill Creek, Midland
 172 Mohawk, Gore
 431 Mono Mills, Simcoe
 115 Montreal, Montreal
 223 Moira, Victoria
 241 Moore, Western
 46 Mosa, London
 400 Moulinette, Eastern
 Mulmur, Simcoe
 543 Murray, Newcastle
 353 Murray Bay, Quebec
 466 Mascouche, Montreal

77 Nicolet, Three Rivers
 240 North Augusta, Johns-
 town
 98 North Georgetown, Mon-
 treal
 367 North Port, Prince Ed-
 ward
 Norton Creek, Montreal
 463 Norval, Gore
 702 Norwich, Brock
 123 Nottawasaga, Simcoe
 Normandale, Talbot

466
 443
 603
 286
 202

 234
 642
 107

 87
 216
 73
 149
 469
 228
 228
 166
 394
 172
 194
 490

 571
 341
 489
 288
 494
 90
 102
 146
 119

Oakland, Brock	78	Osnabrock, Eastern	374
Oakville, Gore	79	Otonabee, Colborne	183
Orillia, Simcoe	178	Otterville, Brock	86
Ormstown, Montreal	494	Oxford, Brock	187
Oro, Simcoe	165	Oshawa, Home	128
Osgoode, Ottawa	396		
Pakenham, Bathurst	412	Port Burwell, London	134
Palermo, Gore	72	Port Colborne, Niagara	36
Paris, Gore	74	Port Dalhousie, Niagara	13
Pelham, Niagara	18	Port Dover, Talbot	100
Penetanguishene, Simcoe		Port Hope, Newcastle	158
Percy, Newcastle	227	Portneuf, Quebec	614
Perth, Bathurst	368	Port Robinson, Niagara	19
Perce, Gaspé	1114	Port St. Francis, Three Rivers	574
Peterboro, Colborne	194	Port Sarnia, Western	190
Petite Nation, Montreal	454	Port Stanley, London	160
Philipsburg, Montreal	523	Port Talbot, London	162
Pickering, Home	115	Pointe Claire, Montreal	470
Pike River, Montréal		Prescott, Johnstown	338
Picton, Prince Edward	240	Preston, Wellington	82
Plantagenet, Ottawa	446	Princeton, Brock	124
Point Abino, Niagara	44	Petersburg, Wellington	75
Point-a-Cavagnol, Montreal	598	Port Credit, Home	75
Point St. Peter, Gaspé	1129	Port Rowan, Talbot	125
Quebec, Quebec	660	Queenston, Niagara	7
Rainham, Niagara	39	Rimouski, Quebec	
Raleigh, Western	198	Riviere du Loup, Three Rivers	538
Ramsay, Bathurst	402	Riviere du Loup en bas, Quebec	
Rawdon, Victoria	226	Riviere Ouelle, Quebec	729
Rawdon, Montreal	511	Robinson, St. Francis	
Reach, Home	149	Romney, Western	324
Repentigny, Montreal	484	Russelltown, Montreal	494
Richmond, Bathurst	400	River Trent, Victoria	
Richmond, St. Francis	639		
Richmond Hill, Home	110		
Rigaud, Montreal	607		

St. And
St. And
St. And
Ste. Ann
Three
Ste. Ann
Quebe
Ste. Ann
Montr
St. Anto
St. Benc
St. Cath
St. Cesa
St. Char
St. Croix
St. Denis
St. Eliza
St. Eusta
St. Fran
vers
St. Georg
St. Hyac
treal,
St. Jacqu
St. Jean S
bec
St. Johns
St. Johns
St. Laure
St. Luc.
St. Luce,
St. Marie
Montre
St. Martin
Ste. Mart
St. Miche
St. Nicho
St. Ours,

374	St. Andre, Quebec	St. Paul's Bay, Quebec	589
183	St. Andrews, Eastern	394 St. Pie, Montreal	518
86	St. Andrews, Montreal	454 St. Pierre les Becquets,	
187	Ste. Anne de la Perade,	Three Rivers	583
128	Three Rivers	589 St. Roch des Aunais,	
	Ste. Anne la Pocatiere,	Quebec	718
	Quebec	589 St. Roch l'Achigan,	
134	Ste. Anne bout de L'Isle,	Montreal	502
36	Montreal	478 St. Scholastique, Mon-	
13	St. Antoine, Quebec	624 treal	479
100	St. Benoit, Montreal	469 St. Stanislaus, Three	
158	St. Catherines, Niagara	11 Rivers	608
614	St. Cesaire, Montreal	532 St. Sylvester, Quebec	688
19	St. Charles, Montreal	508 Ste. Therese de Blain-	
	St. Croix, Quebec	615 ville, Montreal	486
574	St. Denis, Montreal	505 St. Thomas, London	152
190	St. Elizabeth, Montreal	523 St. Thomas, Quebec	683
160	St. Eustache, Montreal	478 St. Vincent, Simcoe	
162	St. Francis, Three Ri-	St. Vincent de Paul,	
470	vers	593 Montreal	480
338	St. George, Gore	68 Sand Hill, Home	120
82	St. Hyacinthe, Mon-	Sandwich, Western	230
124	treil,	522 Scarboro, Home	103
75	St. Jacques, Montreal	502 Seneca, Niagara	64
75	St. Jean St. Jolie, Que-	Seymour East, New-	
125	bec	703 castle	246
7	St. Johns, Niagara	21 Seymour West, New-	
	St. Johns, Montreal	494 castle	238
	St. Laurent, Montreal	474 Shannonville, Victoria	223
538	St. Luc, Montreal	490 Sharon, Home	128
	St. Luce, Quebec	Sheffield, Gore	62
	St. Marie de Monoir,	Sherbrooke, St. Francis	666
729	Montreal	Simcoe, Talbot	94
	St. Martin, Montreal	480 Smith's Falls, Johns-	
	Ste. Martine, Montreal	479 town	336
324	St. Michel, Quebec	Smithville, Niagara	38
494	St. Nicholas, Quebec	633 South Potton, Montreal	557
	St. Ours, Montreal	516 South Gower, Johnstown	358

Sparta, London	163	Stratford, Huron	112
Stanbridge East, Montr'l	522	Streetsville, Home	81
Stanley's Mills, Home	95	Stukeley, Montreal	358
Stanstead, Montreal	573	Sunnidale, Simcoe	157
Stoney Creek, Niagara	38	Sutton, Montreal	551
Stouffville, Home	121		
Tecumseh, Simcoe	120	Thorold, Niagara	15
Temiscouata, Quebec		Toronto, Home	93
Terrebonne, Montreal	484	Trafalgar, Gore	73
Thamesville, Western	193	Trois Pistoles, Quebec	
Thornhill, Home	105	Tuckersmith, Huron,	140
Three Rivers, Three Rivers	559	Tyrconnell, London	175
Usborne, Huron		Uxbridge, Home,	268
Vankleekhill, Ottawa	444	Vercheres, Montreal	488
Varennnes, Montreal	481	Vienna, London	137
Vaudreuil, Do.	592	Vittoria, Talbot	115
Vaughan, Home	115		
Wallaceburg, Western	223	Whitby, Home	124
Walpole, Niagara	66	Williamsburg East, East	
Walsingham, Talbot	107	tern	363
Waterford, Talbot	88	Do. North, Do.	368
Warwick, Western	190	Do. West, Do.	361
Waterdown, Gore		William Henry, Montreal	519
Waterloo, Montreal	587	Williamstown, Eastern	409
Do, Wellington	82	Wilmot, Wellington	88
Welland Port, Niagara	20	Wilton, Midland	296
Wellington, Prince Edward	104	Windsor, Western	228
Wellington Square, Gore	67	Woodstock, Brock	112
West Flamboro, Gore	50	Woolwich, Wellington	95
Westmeath, Bathurst	474	Warsaw, Colborne	212
Westminster, London	153	Weston, Home	84
West Shefford, Montreal	584	Williams, Huron	115
Yamackiche, Three Rivers		Yonge, Johnstown	372
Yamaska, Three Rivers	579	York, Niagara	54
Zone Mills, Western	214	York Mills, Home	99

Letter
in British
The s
that by v
Halifax,
ceeding
Exceedin
rates. E
8 rates.
ditional r
is charge
The ra
post, to an
America,
Letters
States, wh
are charg
ounce, as
so in prop
Note.—T
or pre-pai
For eve
in weight,
North Am
pre-paid o
For eve
a British C
through th
(the Unite
be invariab
addition to
liable.
For eve
the United
United S
to this cour

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

Letters to or from the United Kingdom, *via* the United States, whether conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, are chargeable with 2d. sterling (2½d. currency) the half-ounce, as Colonial postage, to or from the frontier line, and so in proportion, according to the scale above expressed. *Note.*—The American postage on such letters is to be paid, or pre-paid, as the case may require.

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

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

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

United States newspapers, brought by the ordinary post to this country, will be liable on delivery to a provincial

rate of one penny currency, in addition to the United States postage which may be due thereon.

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

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

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

Every supplement, or additional sheet, to any newspaper, is to be deemed a distinct newspaper, and charged for accordingly.

Pamphlets and Publications printed in the United Kingdom, or in British North America, or in the British West Indies, posted in Canada, may be sent to another place in British North America, or to the United States, or to a place in the British West Indies, at the reduced inland rate of one penny per ounce in addition to any charge of sea postage, provided they do not exceed the weight of sixteen ounces, beyond which it is expressly ordered that no pamphlet or publication shall be forwarded by the post.

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

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

No printed Newspaper, Supplement to a Newspaper,

Votes or Pr
lets or Publ
reduced rat
are sent wit
this is not d
cover, or up
the whole p

The posta
exceeding h
and under 4
200 miles 9
13½d. ; 401
601 to 700
to 900 miles
to 1100 mile
to 1300 mile
1500 miles 8
from half an
from an oun
three ounces
additional ou

Letters by
part of Cana
subject to the
Not exceedi
½ oz. and not
1 oz. and not
2 oz. and not

And in pro
ounce. After
ticed; thus, i
if 2 oz. to six

British Sov
United Stat
weighing 11 d

Votes or Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, Pamphlets or Publications, can be conveyed by the post at the reduced rates laid down in these Instructions, unless they are sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends. If this is not done, or if any writing or marks appear upon the cover, or upon the Papers, Votes, &c., except the address, the whole packet becomes liable to full letter postage.

The postage on Letters is charged by weight; those not exceeding half an ounce are rated as follows:—60 miles and under 4½*d.*; above 60 to 100 miles 7*d.*; above 100 to 200 miles 9*d.*; 201 to 300 miles 11½*d.*; 301 to 400 miles 13½*d.*; 401 to 500 miles 1*s.* 4*d.*; 501 to 600 miles 1*s.* 6*d.*; 601 to 700 miles 1*s.* 8*d.*; 701 to 800 miles 1*s.* 10½*d.*; 801 to 900 miles 2*s.* 0½*d.*; 901 to 1000 miles 2*s.* 3*d.*; 1001 to 1100 miles 2*s.* 5*d.*; 1101 to 1200 miles 2*s.* 7½*d.*; 1201 to 1300 miles 2*s.* 9½*d.*; 1301 to 1400 miles 3*s.*; 1401 to 1500 miles 3*s.* 2*d.*; 1501 to 1600 miles 3*s.* 4*d.* Letters from half an ounce to an ounce are charged two rates, from an ounce to two ounces four rates, from two ounces to three ounces six rates, and so on, adding two rates for every additional ounce.

Letters by H. M. Steam Packets via Halifax from any part of Canada to any place in the United Kingdom, are subject to the following rates:—

Not exceeding ½ oz., one rate, or 1*s.* 4*d.* currency.
 ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., two rates, or 2*s.* 8*d.* do.
 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., four rates, or 5*s.* 4*d.* do.
 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., six rates, or 8*s.* 0*d.* do.

And in proportion adding two rates for every additional ounce. After the first ounce fractional parts are not noticed; thus, if a letter exceed 1 oz. it is liable to four rates, if 2 oz. to six rates, and so on. Pre-payment not requisite.

CURRENCY TABLE.

British Sovereign and Pound Sterling, £1 4*s.* 4*d.*;
 United States Eagle, coined before July 1st 1831, and weighing 11 dwts. and 9 grains troy, £2 13*s.* 4*d.*

United States Eagle, coined after the above date and before the year 1841, and weighing 10 dwts. 18 grs. troy, £2 10s. 0d.

Multiples or divisions of the above coins, of proportionate weight, to pass for proportionate sums. In a payment above £50, if required by either party, the gold coins of Britain, and the gold coin of the United States coined before July 1st 1834, to be a legal tender at the rate of per ounce troy, £4 14s. 10d.

And gold coins of the United States, coined since July 1st 1834, to be a legal tender at per ounce troy, when offered in sums of not less than £50, £4 13s. 0d.

French forty-franc piece, and its multiples or divisions, at per ounce troy, when offered in sums of not less than £50, £4 13s. 1d.

Old Doubloon of Spain or Quadruple Pistole, Mexican and Chilian Doubloon, and the parts thereof respectively, at per ounce troy, when offered in sums of not less than £50, £4 9s. 7d.

Gold coins of La Plata and Columbia, in sums of not less than £50, at per ounce troy, £4 9s. 5d.

Gold coins of Portugal and Brazil in sums as above, at per ounce troy, £4 14s. 6d.

Milled Dollar of Spain, Dollars of the United States, Peru, Chili, Central America and the States of South America and Mexico, weighing 17 dwts. 4 grs. troy, to be a legal tender to any amount at 5s 1d.

Half-dollars of the above, of proportionate weight, to be a legal tender to any amount at 2s. 6½d.

Quarter-dollars of the above, 1s. 3d. Eighth do., 7½d. Sixpence do., 3½d. [The three last mentioned coins are only a legal tender to the amount of £2 10s.]

French five-franc pieces weighing 16 dwts., a legal tender to any amount at 4s. 8d.

British Crown, 6s. 1d. British Half Crown, 3s. 0½d. British Shilling, 1s. 2d. 3-5th. British Sixpence, 7d. 3-10th. [The four last mentioned are only a legal tender to the amount of £2 10s.]

Shewing the

December	November	October
31	61	92
62	92	123
90	120	151
121	151	182
151	181	212
182	212	243
212	242	273
243	273	304
274	304	335
304	334	365
335	365	396
365	396	427

TIME TABLE.

Shewing the number of Days from any Day in one Month,
to the same Day in any other Month.

TO													
	From	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334	365
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303	334
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275	306
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244	275
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214	245
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183	214
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	305	31	62	92	123	153	184
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122	153
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91	122
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61	92
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30	61
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	30	61

INTEREST TABLE AT SIX PER CENT.

£	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	9 Months.	12 Mths.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 30	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 0 12
2	0 0 20	0 0 40	0 0 7	0 0 12	0 0 19	0 0 25
3	0 0 30	0 0 70	0 0 10	0 0 19	0 0 28	0 0 37
4	0 0 40	0 0 90	1 0 2	0 0 25	0 0 37	0 0 49
5	0 0 60	1 0 0	1 0 6	0 0 30	0 0 46	0 0 60
6	0 0 70	1 0 20	1 0 9	0 0 37	0 0 55	0 0 72
7	0 0 80	1 0 40	2 0 1	0 0 42	0 0 63	0 0 85
8	0 0 90	1 0 70	2 0 4	0 0 49	0 0 72	0 0 97
9	0 1 00	1 0 90	2 0 8	0 0 54	0 0 81	0 1 09
10	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 60	0 0 90	0 1 20
11	1 10	2 0 30	3 0 3	0 0 67	0 0 91	0 1 32
12	1 20	2 0 40	3 0 7	0 0 72	0 0 109	0 1 45
13	1 30	2 0 70	3 0 10	0 0 79	0 0 118	0 1 57
14	1 40	2 0 90	4 0 2	0 0 85	0 0 127	0 1 69
15	1 60	3 0 0	4 0 6	0 0 90	0 0 136	0 1 80
16	1 70	3 0 20	4 0 9	0 0 97	0 0 145	0 1 92
17	1 80	3 0 40	5 0 1	0 0 102	0 0 153	1 0 5
18	1 90	3 0 70	5 0 4	0 0 109	0 0 162	1 0 17
19	1 100	3 0 90	5 0 8	0 0 115	0 0 171	1 0 29
20	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 120	0 0 180	1 0 40
30	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 180	1 0 7 0	1 16 0
40	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 4 0	1 16 0	2 8 0
50	5 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0
60	6 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 12 0
70	7 0 0	14 0 1	1 0 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	4 4 0
80	8 0 0	16 0 1	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 16 0
90	9 0 0	18 0 1	7 0 0	2 14 0	4 1 0	5 8 0
100	10 0 1	0 0 1	10 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	6 0 0
500	2 10 05	0 0 7	10 0 15	0 0 22	10 0 30	0 0 0

The exclusion of fractions from an Interest Table does not permit the nicest accuracy of calculation, but the above will be found sufficiently correct for the common purposes of business.

Entering
Summ
Summ
Every h
Every C
Every h
Every M
Deposite
Fees

For the
other
For taki
For eve
Clerk
Warr
For eve
comm
For eve
To be
[The
tiff in th
the Bail
sued.
or dema
claim u
above 2

By 5
in the A
portion

CENT.

SCHEDULE OF DIVISION COURT FEES.

hs.	12 Mths.
d.	£ s. d.
10	0 1 2
9	0 2 5
8	0 3 7
7	0 4 9
6	0 6 0
5	0 7 2
3	0 8 5
2	0 9 7
1	0 10 9
0	0 12 0
1	0 13 2
9	0 14 5
8	0 15 7
7	0 16 9
6	0 18 0
5	0 19 2
3	1 0 5
2	1 1 7
1	1 2 9
0	1 4 0
0	1 16 0
0	2 8 0
0	3 0 0
0	3 12 0
0	4 4 0
0	4 16 0
0	5 8 0
0	6 0 0
0	30 0 0

Table does
at the above
on purposes

	Not ex- ceeding 40s. s. d.	Not ex- ceeding £5. s. d.	Ex- ceeding £5. s. d.
Entering Account and issuing Summons,	0 9	1 3	2 0
Summons to Witness to attend,	0 6	1 0	1 6
Every hearing of a Cause,	1 0	1 6	2 0
Every Order for Payment,	0 6	1 0	1 6
Every Execution,	0 6	1 0	1 6
Every Notice for a Trial by Jury,	0 0	0 0	1 6
Deposite to pay Jurors & Bailiff's Fees thereon,	0 0	0 0	3 6
<i>To the Bailiff.</i>			
For the Service of every Summons, Order, or other proceedings on each person,		s. d.	0 6
For taking Goods in Execution,			2 0
For every Mile travelled more than two from the Clerk's Office, to serve Summons or execute Warrant,			0 4
For every Mile travelled in taking any person committed for contempt to Gaol,			0 6
For every Jury sworn,			1 0
To be paid by the Clerk out of the Deposite made.			

[The fees on every proceeding must be paid by the plaintiff in the first instance, on or before such proceeding, and the Bailiff's fees upon execution when the warrants are issued. The plaintiff likewise, when entering his account or demand, must pay to the Clerk one shilling for every claim under 20s. and one-twentieth part of every claim above 20s.]

STATUTE LABOUR.

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

If rated at not more than 25*l*, 2 days; above 25*l* and not more than 50*l*, 3 days; above 50*l* and not more than 75*l*, 4 days; above 75*l* and not more than 100*l*, 5 days; above 100*l* and not more than 150*l*, 6 days; above 150*l* and not more than 200*l*, 7 days; above 200*l* and not more than 250*l*, 8 days; above 250*l* and not more than 300*l*, 9 days; above 300*l* and not more than 350*l*, 10 days; above 350*l* and not more than 400*l*, 11 days; above 400*l* and not more than 450*l*, 12 days. Every 100*l* above 500*l* till it amounts to 1000*l*, 1 day; every 200*l* above 1000*l* till it amounts to 2000*l*, 1 day; every 300*l* above 2000*l* till it amounts to 3500*l*, 1 day; every 500*l* above 3500*l* 1 day.

Every person possessed of a Waggon, Cart, or Team of Horses, or beasts of burthen or draft used to draw the same, shall be liable to work on the Highways not less than 3 days.

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

By an act passed during a late Session, all male inhabitants above 24 years of age, not rated, are liable to 2 days Statute Labour.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

Every acre of arable pasture or meadow land, 1*l* 0 0.—
Every acre of uncultivated land, 4*s*.—Every Town Lot in Toronto, Kingston, Niagara, and Queenston, 50*l*.—Every Do. in Cornwall, Sandwich, Johnstown, and Belleville, 25*l*.
Every house built with timber squared or hewed on two sides not two stories high, with not more than two fire places, 20*l*.—Every additional fire place, 4*l*.—Every house as above, two stories in height and not more than two fire places, 30*l*.—Every additional fire place, 8*l*.—Every framed house under two stories in height and not more than two fire places, 35*l*.—Every additional fire place, 5*l*.—Every brick or stone house of one story high, and not more than two fire

places, 4
med, bri
two fire
Every g
150*l*.—
—Every
or occup
or gain,
for hire o
wards, ea
head, 4*l*—
two to fo
with four
open carr
Every Cu
kept for p
15*l*.—Eve
place is de

For an inf
hension
For discha
For inform
the peace
For discha
For every
For every
complain
For warran
For inform
For every S
For every c
For warran
For making
when the
the session

places, 40*l*.—Every additional fire place, 10*l*.—Every framed, brick, or stone house of two stories and not more than two fire places, 60*l*.—Every additional fire place, 10*l*.—Every grist mill wrought by water with one pair of stones, 150*l*.—Every additional pair, 50*l*.—Every saw mill, 100*l*.—Every merchant's shop, 200*l*.—Every storehouse owned or occupied for receiving and forwarding goods &c., for hire or gain, 200*l*.—Every stone horse kept for covering mares for hire or gain, 199*l*.—Horses of three years old and upwards, each, 8*l*.—Oxen of four years old and upwards per head, 4*l*.—Milch cows per head, 3*l*.—Horned cattle from two to four years old, each, 1*l*.—Every close carriage with four wheels kept for pleasure, 100*l*.—Every Phaeton or open carriage with four wheels kept for pleasure, 25*l*.—Every Curricie, Gig, or o'her carriage with two wheels kept for pleasure, 20*l*.—Every Waggon kept for pleasure, 15*l*.—Every stove kept in a room where there is no fire place is deemed a fire place.

TABLE OF JUSTICES' FEES.

For an information and warrant for apprehension for an assault or other misdemeanor,	£	s.	d.
For discharge of the defendant,	0	3	9
For information and warrant for surety of the peace,	0	1	3
For discharge of the defendant,		3	9
For every recognizance,	0	1	3
For every information, besides that of the complainant,	0	2	6
For warrant of commitment,	0	1	3
For information and warrant or summons,	0	2	6
For every Subpcena to witness,	0	3	9
For every conviction under a penal statute,	0	0	6
For warrant to levy a penalty,	0	7	6
For making up every record of conviction,	0	2	6
when the same is required to be returned to the sessions or on certiorari,	0	10	0

DISTANCES IN MILES.

From New York to Liverpool 3,048, viz :—From New York to Cape Clear 2,749, from Cape Clear to Tuscar 150, from Tuscar to Skerries 90, from Skerries to Liverpool 60.

From Boston to Halifax 350.

From New York to Albany 145, from Albany to Buffalo 363, from Buffalo to Niagara Falls 23.

From New York to Philadelphia 90, from Philadelphia to Washington 136, from Washington to New Orleans 1,203.

From Pittsburg to Cincinnati 766, from Cincinnati to Washington 497, from Washington to Natchez 1,146.

From Washington to St. Louis 858, from St. Louis to Boston 1,258.

From Washington to Detroit, 528

From Do. to Providence, (R. I.) 394

From Do. to Louisville, 590

From Do. to Harrisburg, 110

From Do. to Little Rock, (Ark.) 1,068

From Cincinnati to Philadelphia, 672

From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 394

From Eastport to Portland, (Maine) 231

From Louisville to Nashville, 524

From Pittsburg to New Orleans, 2,003

From Charleston to Savannah, 118

From Savannah to St. Augustine, 309

From Philadelphia to Detroit, 723

DIMENSIONS OF RIVERS, &c.

The Susquehanna River is 620 miles long, the Delaware 420, the Columbia 1,100, the St. Lawrence 750, the Ohio and Alleghany 1,840, the Tennessee 790, Red River 1,520, Yellowstone River 972, the Yazoo 225, and the Merrimack, Tar and White Rivers, each 200 miles long.

The Alleghany Mountains are 900 miles long and 880 yards high; the Catskill Mountains are 3,804 feet high.

The Gulf of Mexico is 100 miles long and 800 miles wide.

The Falls of Niagara are 164 feet high.

Chesapeake Bay is 190 miles long.

2 6.

2 6

2 6

Greenwich.

WEST

GITUDE.

Min. Sec.

9 30

24 8

37 5

8 16

16 0.

36 0

32 0.

19 45

20 0

54 0

35 0

56 0

42 0

26 —

14 —

55 —

53 0

19 0

51 0

40 0

16 0

54 30.

29 15.

HER MAJESTY'S OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury, (Premier)— Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart.	<i>Salaries.</i> £6,000
Lord High Chancellor of England,— Lord Lyndhurst	14,000
Commander-in-Chief of the Army,— the Duke of Wellington	3,458
Chancellor of the Exchequer,—Right Hon. Henry Goulburn	5,000
Lord President of the Council,—Lord Wharncliffe	2,000
Lord Privy Seal,—Duke of Buccleugh	2,000
Secretary of State for the Home Depart- ment,—Sir James Graham	5,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,— the Earl of Aberdeen	5,000
Secretary of State for the Colonies,— Lord Stanley	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty,—the Earl of Haddington	4,500
President of the Board of Control,—the Earl of Ripon	3,500
President of the Board of Trade,—Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone	2,000
Secretary at War,—Sir T. Freemantle	2,500
Paymaster-General of Army & Navy,— Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.	3,000
[The above compose the Cabinet.]	
Postmaster-General,—Viscount Lowther	2,500
Master-General of the Ordnance,—Ge- neral Sir George Murray	3,500
Master of the Mint,—Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone	2,000
Master of the Horse,—Earl of Jersey	2,500
Lord Chamberlain,—Earl of Delawarr	2,000
Lord Steward,—Earl of Liverpool	2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas- ter,—Lord G. C. H. Somerset	4,000

Attor
Solic
Lord
He
Secre
Lord
Sir

Pre
per an
ture \$
Am
Cha
Gov
the me
Gov
the me
Gov
Legisl
Gov
the Leg
Gov
bers of
Gove
the Leg
Gove
of the L
Gove
Maine I
Gove
of the L
Gove
the Leg
Gover
Legislat

E.

Salaries.
£8,000

Attorney-General,—Sir Fred. Pollock	£5,500
Solicitor-General,—Sir Wm. Follett,	1,500
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,—Lord Heytesbury	
Secretary for Ireland,—Lord Elliot	20,000
Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,—Sir Edward Sugden	5,500
	8,000

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, &C. IN THE UNITED STATES.

President \$25,000 per annum. Vice President \$5,000 per annum. Pay of the members of the National Legislature \$8 per day.

Ambassadors \$9,000 per annum, and \$9,000 outfit.

Charges d'Affaires \$4,500 per annum.

Governor of Pennsylvania \$4,000 per annum. Pay of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature \$3 per day.

Governor of Virginia \$3,333½ per annum. The pay of the members of the Virginia Legislature \$4 per day.

Governor of Ohio \$1,500. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$3 per day.

Governor of Louisiana \$7,500. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$4 per day.

Governor of North Carolina \$2,000. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$3 per day.

Governor of Maryland \$4,200. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$4 per day.

Governor of Connecticut \$1,000. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$3 per day.

Governor of Maine \$1,500. Pay of the members of the Maine Legislature \$2 per day.

Governor of South Carolina \$3,500. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$3 per day.

Governor of Kentucky \$2,000. Pay of the members of the Legislature of Kentucky \$2 per day.

Governor of Georgia \$4,000. Pay of the members of the Legislature of that State \$4 per day.

14,000

3,158

5,000

2,000

2,000

5,000

5,000

5,000

4,500

3,500

2,000

2,500

3,000

2,500

3,500

2,000

2,500

2,000

2,000

4,000

THE WEATHER FOR THE LAST 44 YEARS.

1800. March 8th, a heavy snow for 25 hours, 2 feet deep, coldest, Jan. 29, thermometer 2° , hottest day, July 21, thermometer 100° .

1802. Trees in blossom in January; coldest, January 4th, thermometer 4° below zero; hottest July 9th, thermometer 97° .

1803. A severe winter, in the month of May a very heavy snow.

1804. A mild winter till March, then severely cold. December 24, 9 inches of rain fell on a level.

1805. An intensely cold winter, heavy snows. In January snow fell for above 48 hours and was nearly three feet deep. Set down as the coldest winter since that of 1755, in January and February several persons were frozen to death. The summer was very warm. Thermometer 10 days in succession above 90° .

1806. Coldest day at Salem, Mass., Jan. 15, the thermometer at zero; hottest, July 23, thermometer 93° .

1807. A prolific crop and fruit year. Winter not remarkable, first snow November 1st. Summer exceedingly hot, a number of people died in consequence of extreme heat; as late as September inquests were held on the bodies of Ross Brown, a mariner and Andrew Holmes, a merchant of Philadelphia. Verdict, died from *excessive heat of the weather*.

1808. Winter tolerably mild; a *remarkable meteor*, on the 14th of Dec.; at sunrise a terrestrial meteor was seen at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., flaming across the heavens and leaving a train behind; it was as large as a full moon, and travelled with astonishing velocity, the light occasioned by it was equal to that of mid-day; about five minutes after it passed the horizon an explosion was heard equal to that of a very large cannon. This same *fire ball* exploded in Fairfax Co., Conn., splitting into several stony pieces, the fragments of one piece measuring a peck; a mass of 30 pounds fell about three miles distant, a small piece of which was

sent to
iron.

1809.
mometer
mometer

1810.
Delawar
the wind
intense
Schuylk

1811.
 1° below

1812.
thermom
eter 84°

1813.
test, July
som, May

1814.
4th therm

1815.
quently 8
23d; hott

1816.
Coldest d

a deep sn

Pa., fell in
it. Horte

1817.
den chang

ginning of

clear, then

companied

house in F
On the 20t
river was i
weeks and
Smith's Isl

sent to Yale College, its principal ingredients proved to be iron.

1809. Coldest day at Salem, Mass., February 9th, thermometer one degree below zero; hottest, July 10th, thermometer 94° .

1810. After a succession of unusual warm weather, the Delaware river at Philadelphia froze over. January 21, the wind shifted to N. N. W., and continued to blow with intense severity for several days. The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers remained closed for several weeks.

1811. Coldest day at Mass., January 24, thermometer 1° below zero; hottest, July 6, thermometer 100° .

1812. A moderate year, coldest day at do., January 18, thermometer 6° above zero; hottest, July 4th, thermometer 84° .

1813. Coldest day, January 30, thermometer 7° ; hottest, July 13, 28th, thermometer 93° . Cherry trees in blossom, May 10th.

1814. Moderate year, coldest day at Salem, Mass., Feb. 4th thermometer 4° ; hottest day July 15th thermometer 93° .

1815. Severe cold during February, thermometer frequently 8 to 12° below zero. Apple trees in blossom, May 23d; hottest at Salem, July 25th, thermometer 99° .

1816. During every month in this year there was frost. Coldest day February 15th, thermometer zero; there was a deep snow this year, the wire bridge at Schuylkill Falls, Pa., fell in consequence of the great weight of snow upon it. Hottest, June 23d. thermometer 101° .

1817. Extremely cold and remarkable for great and sudden changes of temperature. So warm all through the beginning of January that nothing but skim ice was seen, 17th clear, then snow, then clear again, in the evening rain, accompanied by lightning and heavy thunder; a meeting house in Fitzwilliam, Vermont, was consumed by lightning. On the 20th suddenly and extensively cold, the Delaware river was immediately frozen over and remained so for six weeks and six days. An ox was roasted on the ice near Smith's Island, February 22d. The driver of the Pittsburg

stage was frozen to death in his seat. On lake Ponchartrain, near New Orleans, Captain Slater and three persons were frozen to death on board his vessel.

1818. First frost at Massachusetts, October 7th, first snow Dec. 1st. Coldest, Jan. 30th, thermometer 11° ; hottest, June 30th, thermometer 100° .

1819. First frost, October 14th, first snow Nov. 28th, coldest day, Jan. 29th, thermometer 2° ; hottest, Aug. 1st, thermometer 100° ; peach trees blossomed April 29th, heavy snows this year in Jersey and the North.

1820. First frost October 7th, first snow Oct. 28th; coldest at Salem, Mass., Feb. 2d, thermometer 8° ; June 30th, thermometer 100° .

1821. An intensely cold winter; first frost, October 11th, first snow, Oct. 19th; the mercury at Boston, fell to 17° , in Newburyport 18° , in Salem, Mass., 20° , in Lowell 29° , in Greenfield, N. H. 36° , in Concord, N. H., to 37° , and at Brunswick and Newmarket the Mercury froze; in Philadelphia at no time this year was it below 10° above zero; hottest at Salem, Mass., August 1, thermometer 100° ; the coldest weather ever known in New Orleans up to that time, on the 22d December there was hail and snow and ice, an inch thick, thermometer fell to 29° of Fahrenheit; peach trees blossomed April 29th.

1822. First frost September 23, first snow Dec. 3d, coldest at Salem, Mass., Jan. 14th, thermometer 9° , hottest July 1st, thermometer 97° .

1823. Remarkable for its severity, many Philadelphians remember Jan 7th, known as the *cold Friday* on which Wm. Gross was executed for murder; the execution took place at what is now called Logan Square, and so intensely cold was it, that the spectators tore down the fences, &c., and made large fires upon the ground; it became so mild in the middle of February, that artizans had their shop windows up; first frost Sep. 30th, first snow Oct. 18th.

1824. First frost October 9th, first snow November 1st, coldest day at Salem, Mass., February 5, thermometer 6° ; hottest, Aug. 19th, thermometer 94° .

1825. Se
first snow N
meter 3° ; 1

1826. Col
vember 20, c
mometer 9°

At Meadv
at sunrise to
1821 to 1830

1827. Alto
nilta, Ohio, w
degrees; the
the thermome
more intense.

1828. A co
There was m
fell several ti
delphia, the c
were obliged t
themselves wa
the suffering a
although a nur
of Stephen G
amount of boar
dwellings of the
by other indivi
state of Maine
Journals publis
snow in many p
94 to 98 degrees

1829. Anoth
very early. T
of Pennsylvania
July 22d, great
1830-1. An
United States, th
times below zero
death, and many

1825. Severe and gloomy winter, first frost October 18th, first snow November 22, coldest day December 13, thermometer 3° ; hottest July 21, thermometer 101° .

1826. Cold winter, first frost October 9th, first snow November 20, coldest day at Salem, Mass., January 31, thermometer 9° ; hottest May 15th, thermometer at 95° .

At Meadville, near Boston, Feb. 1st, the thermometer fell at sunrise to 18° below zero; this was the coldest day from 1821 to 1830.

1827. Altogether an agreeable year, thermometer at Manilla, Ohio, was lowest in January, when it fell as low as 4° degrees; the hottest days were in June and August when the thermometer rose to 94° , in Pennsylvania the heat was more intense. In Maine, 96.

1828. A cold winter, and very slow and rainy spring. There was much snow, in Pennsylvania the thermometer fell several times below zero. On one or two days in Philadelphia, the cold was so intense, that a number of artizans were obliged to cease working, finding it impossible to keep themselves warm. Wood was as high as \$16 per cord, and the suffering among the poor was extreme and unparalleled, although a number were relieved by the benevolent conduct of *Stephen Girard*, who gave from his lots a very large amount of boards, scantling, &c., and had it conveyed to the dwellings of the sufferers; his worthy example was followed by other individuals in proportion to their means. In the state of Maine, as late as the 13th of May, according to Journals published there, there was still large masses of snow in many places. The heat of the summer varied from 94 to 98 degrees.

1829. Another long and cold winter, cold commenced very early. There was ice in Bordentown and other parts of Pennsylvania on the morning of the 12th of September. July 22d, great hail storm at Vincennes.

1830.'1. An uncommonly severe winter throughout the United States, thermometer at various places was several times below zero. A number of persons were frozen to death, and many brutes perished from the cold and snow.—

This was considered the coldest year in Ohio, since 1783. The Mississippi was frozen over 130 miles below the mouth of the Ohio; such a thing had never before occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the West. This year is famous for the great eclipses and 'The Great Snow!'

Massachusetts, April 1830, hot and dry, woods on fire.

A great snow storm extended from D. C. as far north as Boston, snow was blown into banks 10 and 20 feet high.—The market waggons were completely covered, and no vehicle could leave or come into the city for two days. In Philadelphia, the snow stood for a long time as high as four and five feet above the level of the side walk.

On the 2d of July, 1830, the thermometer fell to 29° .

1831-'2 Was a remarkably cold winter, exceeding by far that of the previous year. In Mississippi Valley, the thermometer frequently sunk to 20° below zero. In Ohio and New York it dropped to 8 and 10° . In a chemical laboratory, at Philadelphia, several acids froze in small bottles.

January 28th, excessively cold in the Northern States, at the city Mill Dam, Boston, the thermometer sunk to 18° below zero, at Waterloo, 19, change from Wednesday to Friday, 70° .

1832. This severe winter was followed by a remarkably cold and tardy spring, the weather continued cloudy and chilly with occasional frost until June. This summer was remarkable for its scarcity of flies. Of those that appeared many were seen to perish daily, some people attributed the cause to the approaching *Asiatic Cholera*, which appeared that summer.

February 11, great flood at Wheeling, Ohio, greatest ever known since the settlement, whole villages were swept away, loss nearly \$1,000,000.

1833. The summer excessively hot, a number of people died in consequence of the extreme heat; in August the atmosphere felt like a hot vapour.

On the morning of the 14th of Nov., at 4 o'clock, occurred the great *Meteoritic Shower!* or rain of stars as it was commonly called—the most remarkable phenomenon

the kind of fire, from the larger, fell break, pres- ty; it exten- greatest ter- witnessed it- looked like- ets!"—Win-

1835-'6.

menced earl- December; known. At thermometer 16°. In the longest a- on the 23d of time till the five feet on th- and it was 26- gentleman dr- at about whic- about a foot a- ther was alm- the ground th- very rapidly, which was roa- and crossed th- time the ice w- ly cold, the H- followed by a h- 1837. A wet- and chilly sprin- Mendon, Mass., degrees.

1838. Not r- Mass., Feb. 27, day at the same

io, since 1788.
miles below the
before occurred
the West. This
the Great Snow!
woods on fire.

as far north as
20 feet high.—
ered, and no ve-
r two days. In
as high as four
alk.

er fell to 29° .
exceeding by far
Valley, the ther-
ro. In Ohio and
a chemical labo-
in small bottles.
orthern States, at
ter sunk to 18° .
n Wednesday to

by a remarkably
inued cloudy and
This summer was
nose that appeared
ople attributed the
a, which appeared

Ohio, greatest ever
lages were swept

number of people
; in August the at

at 4 o'clock, oc-
in of stars as it wa-
le phenomenon

the kind on record.—Balls having the appearance of white
fire, from the size of a half dollar to that of a goose egg, or
larger, fell as thick and rapidly as snow flakes, till day-
break, presenting a scene of vast and indescribable sublimi-
ty; it extended all over the United States, and excited the
greatest terror in the minds of some classes of people who
witnessed it. A Kentuckian, in describing it, said,—“It
looked like a hull creation of fire o’ fireworks and sky rock-
ets!”—Winter very cold and disagreeable.

1835-'6. Much remarkably cold weather, winter com-
menced early. In the vicinity of Boston, on the 10th of
December, the weather was far colder than was ever
known. At Cambridge, in the warmest part of the day, the
thermometer was from 12 to 14° below zero, at sunset at
 16° . In the eastern and middle States, this was deemed
the ongest and coldest winter on record. A deep snow fell
on the 23d of Nov., and sleighing continued good from that
time till the end of March, in some places the snow was
five feet on the level, the mercury rose but twice to 43° ,
and it was 26 times below zero. In the middle of April a
gentleman drove a gig ten miles on Winnipisee Lake,
at about which time the old snow received a new covering
about a foot and a half thick! In Pennsylvania the wea-
ther was almost incomparably severe, and snow lay upon
the ground the whole winter. In Philadelphia people died
very rapidly, the compiler of this table eat a piece of an ox
which was roasted on the Delaware, near Smith's Island,
and crossed the same river on the 4th of March, at which
time the ice was several feet thick, and the weather intense-
ly cold, the Hudson river was closed 125 days! This was
followed by a hot summer!

1837. A wet and disagreeable winter followed by a damp
and chilly spring, two snows in April, very hot summer; at
Mendon, Mass., thermometer on the first of July stood 101
degrees.

1838. Not remarkably cold, thermometer at Mendon,
Mass., Feb. 27, at 4° , this was the coldest day; the hottest
day at the same place, was the 4th of July, when the ther-

thermometer rose to 100° ; in Philadelphia it was still higher at different dates !

In reviewing the changes of the year 1838, says the American Almanac, we find it marked by several striking peculiarities. In it we find greater extremes of heat and cold, drought and moisture, than have been noticed in any other for a long period of time. The mean annual temperature is considerably below that of this climate, being only 50° $62'$; the heat and drought of the summer continued till the 22d of Sept., when there fell a little more than an inch of rain. All the crops which depend upon the summer months for their growth, as potatoes, Indian corn and beans, suffered exceedingly. Potatoes, of which the common price is 20 to 25 cents a bushel, were sold for \$1, and \$1.50.—Pastures were dried up in August, so that some farmers began to feed their cattle and horses with hay early in September. Many were subjected to great inconveniences for the want of water. Mill streams failed, so that many farmers were obliged to carry their grain fifty miles or more to mills worked by steam power.

1839-'40. Another hot summer, thermometer at Mendon, Mass., on the 16th of July, at 106° .

1841. Winter rather cold, extremely wet, chilly and backward spring ; as far as the middle of April, water stood a foot deep through the low woodlands of Pennsylvania, Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and there was scarcely the slightest sign of vegetation ; this was followed by an extremely hot summer, the thermometer reaching in many places from 98 to 102° .

1842. Cold and rainy winter, hot summer, in June there were three frosts, doing considerable injury. On the first of July, there occurred the heaviest storm ever known in the vicinity of Philadelphia ; the lightning was almost incessant and blazed through the dashing sheets of rain as if the water was inflammable, and for a time nothing could be seen but alternate waves of water and fire, followed by the most deafening peals of thunder ; a number of buildings were struck with lightning, amongst which was a part of the

House of Representatives, where the firemen, roused by the alarm of water wheels, were doing their utmost to save the building. The damage was done in the low part of the city, about two and three quarters of a mile from some places in the city and

1843. Another hot summer, and the firemen were followed by the fire, which was frequent and was below zero. The spring collected the water. The spring There was a summer and about Philadelphia the 5th of visited Philadelphia. Philadelphia. The firemen were submerged in the basement at the extricated and street were covered to a considerable height, the property was injured by a great flood water. The creeks were 23 feet in abundance. The nature, bridges, and the destruction before, and the property was carried away. The firemen were said to have saved 30 persons who

as still higher

388, says the
veral striking
Heat and cold,
d in any other
al temperature
ing only 50°
continued till the
an an inch of
summer months
d beans, suffer-
common price is
and \$1.50.—
me farmers be-
y early in Sep-
onveniences for
that many far-
y miles or more

eter at Mendon,

wet, chilly and
pril, water stood
f Pennsylvania,
was scarcely the
d by an extreme-
in many places

er, in June there
y. On the first
n ever known in
g was almost in-
ects of rain as if
nothing could be
followed by the
of buildings were
was a part of the

House of Refuge, the roof was set on fire, some neighbor-
ing firemen in proceeding to the institution, with their appa-
ratus, were almost swept away by the force of the torrent
of water which rushed down the Ridge Road. Great dam-
age was done to the goods within the stores and basements
in the low parts of the city. The rain fell in torrents for
about two and a half hours, and amounted to about five and
three quarter inches. The streets were overflowed, and in
some places crossed in boats. The storm was confined to
the city and about five miles round.

1843. An intensely cold winter, accompanied by fre-
quent and furious storms from the N. E., several snows
were followed by rains and freezing, the earth and trees
were frequently and thickly sleeted over, the thermometer
was below zero in several places, and there was more ice
collected this year than there had been for a long period.
The spring was very late and did not really begin till May.
There was much very hot weather in the course of the
summer and a number of very destructive storms, in and
about Philadelphia and parts of Delaware. On Saturday,
the 5th of August, a most severe and destructive storm
visited Philadelphia. Chester and a part of New Jersey. In
Philadelphia a number of the streets were inundated, cel-
lars were submerged, a number of women employed in a
basement at Fourth and Market streets were with difficulty
extricated and saved from being drowned, the stores in Dock
street were completely flooded, the river rose to a remark-
able height, and throughout the city a vast amount of pro-
perty was either damaged or destroyed, but at Chester this
great flood was fatal and far more destructive. The Ches-
ter creeks suddenly swelled into the astonishing height of
23 feet in about two hours, and dwellings, *human beings*, fur-
niture, bridges, boats, dams, lumber and cattle, were swept
to destruction. The great *Chain Bridge* built thirty years
before, and the *first chain bridge erected in the world*, was
carried away, stores, mills and factories followed; 50 brid-
ges were said to have been destroyed, and between 20 and
30 persons were drowned. In Jersey, the Morris Canal

was greatly injured, the cellars of an hundred houses filled with water, stores and factories were flooded and a great amount of public and private property destroyed! At daylight on the Monday following, there was another severe storm at Philadelphia, accompanied by heavy thunder, the streets were again overflowed, but it passed off without doing much injury. This year was remarkable for the appearance of the *greatest Comet* on record!

1844. *A most remarkable year!* Long and most severe winter, and to the North the coldest on record, at least for 100 years. The Delaware was closed from the 26th of Jan. till the 17th of February; but the navigation was kept open by means of the City Ice Boat. The harbors of New York, Boston and Halifax were closed; and at one time so as to completely put a stop to navigation.

USEFUL FACTS.

Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain on August 4th, 1492, with three small vessels and ninety men, with provisions for a year; and on the 11th October discovered the first American Island. On the 12th he first landed in the new world.

The largest of the Egyptian Pyramids is 481 feet high, and its base covers 11 acres.

The Wall which separates China from Tartary has been built 2000 years, it is 1200 miles in length, 30 feet high, and 24 broad. It crosses the largest rivers and mountains, and forms, as it were, a kingdom in a castle.

The entire amount of Specie throughout the world is estimated at \$1,900,000,000.

An eclipse of the Moon is caused by the Earth being directly between the Sun and the Moon, and the Earth's shadow being thrown upon the latter.

An eclipse of the Sun is caused by the Moon being directly between the Earth and the Sun.

Water is formed by the union of two gases named Oxygen and Hydrogen.

Chocol
The dia
Molasse
Cinnam
Island of
The pa
(quicksilv
A swar
natural st
Raisins
The hun
The hun
The hun
The pul
middle age
it falls dow
The ter
by Van He
of gaseous
Musk is
Ising-gla
There is
ploughshar
Gas-pipe
to 20 candl
candles, tw
Zinc, co
The foil
Gum El
outchouc,
the East In
Glass is
of Iron, and
Epsom S
sia) was ob
Eclipses
and 11 day
One poun

Chocolate is the solid oil of the cocoa nut.

The diamond is nothing more than chrystallized charcoal.

Molasses is the syrup of the sugar-cane.

Cinnamon is the bark of a species of laurel tree in the Island of Ceylon.

The paint called Vermillion is formed by boiling Mercury (quicksilver) and Sulphur together.

A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from thirty to forty thousand in the hive.

Raisins are Grapes dried in the sun or in ovens.

The human body contains 240 bones.

The human body contains 100 nerves.

The human head contains 14 bones.

The pulse of a healthy child is 120 beats a minute, in a middle aged person it is from 70 to 80, in a person at sixty it falls down to 60.

The term gas, is German for ghost, it was first applied by Van Helmont and Mayow, who discovered the existence of gaseous bodies, but were ignorant of their nature.

Musk is a secretion of a certain species of deer.

Ising-glass is made of the sounds of sturgeon.

There is enough iron in the blood of 42 men to make a ploughshare weighing 24 pounds.

Gas-pipes of a half inch in diameter supply a light equal to 20 candles, pipes of one inch give a light equal to 100 candles, two inches 450, three inches 1000.

Zinc, copper, and charcoal, form brass.

The foil of looking glass is tin and quicksilver.

Gum Elastic, or India Rubber, scientifically called Caoutchouc, is the gum of a small tree which is a native of the East Indies, Brazil, &c.

Glass is made by melting Silica, or Flint, Litharge, Oxide of Iron, and fixed Alkalies together.

Epsom Salts, (a compound of sulphuric acid and magnesia) was obtained from a spring in Vermont, 1780.

Eclipses return in the very same order, every 18 years and 11 days.

One pound of cotton will make 3 1-5th yards of cloth.

The colors of flowers depend upon light, and the coloring matter which they yield becomes red when an acid is added to it, and an alkali changes it to a violet or green.

The horse can generally sleep as well standing as lying down.

Reptiles become torpid when the temperature is below 40 degrees.

The liver of a healthy person weighs four pounds, but diseased ones become four or five times heavier.

The atmosphere which we breathe, and by which we are surrounded, is composed of Oxygen and Nitrogen gases, with a small proportion of Carbonic Acid gas.

Cork is the bark of a tree called *Guercus Super*, of Southern Europe and Northern Asia.

A Vulture can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Wild geese can travel at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The common crow can fly 25 miles, and swallows 92 miles an hour. It is said that a falcon was discovered at Malta 24 hours after the departure of Henry IV. from Fontainebleau. If true, this bird must have flown for 24 hours at the rate of 57 miles an hour, not allowing him to rest a moment during the whole time.

The human skin is perforated by a thousand holes in the space of a square inch. If, therefore, we estimate the surface of the body of a middle-sized man to be sixteen square feet, it must contain not fewer than 2,304,000 pores. The pores are the mouths of so many excretory vessels, which perform the important function in the animal economy of *insensible perspiration*.

Peruvian bark is obtained from the *chincona* tree, which flourishes in the elevated plains of Urito, South America.

Leewenhoet says there are more animals in the milt of a cod fish, than men on the whole earth, and that a single grain of sand is larger than four thousand of these animals. A particle of the blood of one of these animalculæ has been found, on calculation, to be as much less than a globe of one-tenth of an inch in diameter, as that globe is less than the whole earth. A grain of sand, in diameter but the one-

hu
thr
3,0
pro
as
bod
tha
ope
V
ves
bec
A
of I
by
subs
rese
was
call
T
by v
DIS
W
Sarn
Orfo
Harv
Roch
ter, I
Hu
Down
dolph
Stanl
Lo
doc, I
mout
TA
ville,

and the coloring
acid is added
green.

ending as lying

is below 40

pounds, but
er.

which we are
nitrogen gases,

Super, of Sou-

hour. Wild

r. The com-

miles an hour.

alta 24 hours

tainbleau. If

at the rate of

moment during

holes in the

imate the sur-

sixteen square

pores. The

vessels, which

l economy of

a tree, which

h America.

the milt of a

that a single

these animals.

culæ has been

an a globe of

is less than

r but the one-

hundredth part of an inch, will cover 125,000 of the orifices through which we perspire, and yet of some animalculæ 3,000 are not equal to a grain of sand. With a singular prodigality nature has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of the whale or the elephant; and their bodies consist of the same substance, or ultimate atoms, as that of man himself. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophical inquirer!

Water increases in bulk by freezing—bombs and iron vessels containing water have been known to burst, as it became solid.

Ammonia, or commonly called *Hartshorn*, is a compound of Hydrogen and Nitrogen gases. The gas can be obtained by distilling the horns, hoofs, and other offals of animal substances. The spirit is made by passing the gas over a reservoir of water, which absorbs it in great quantities. It was at an early date obtained from the horns of a beast called a *Hart*, hence the the term *Hartshorn*.

The thread of a spider is so small that two drachms of it by weight would reach 400 miles.

DISTRICTS AND TOWNSHIPS IN CANADA WEST.

WESTERN.—Romney, Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Brooke, Enniskillen, Moore, Zone, Dawn, Sombra, Orford, Camden, Chatham, East and West Dover, Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, Tilbury East, Tilbury West, Anderdon, Rochester, Maidstone, Sandwich, Mersea, Gosfield, Colchester, Huron, Malden,

HURON—Colborne, McKillop, Logan, Ellice, Easthorpe, Downie, Fullarton, Hibbert, Goderich, Hay, Usborne, Bidulph, Stephen, McGillivray, Williams, Blanchard, Hullet, Stanley, Tuckersmith.

LONDON.—Adelaide, Lobo, London, Mosa, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Delaware, Westminster, Dorchester, Aldborough, Yar-mouth, Malahide, Bayham, Southwold, Dunwich.

TALBOT.—Woodhouse, Windham, Middleton, Charlotteville, Houghton, Walsingham, Townsend,

BROCK.—Nissouri, Oxford, Burford, Blandford, Blenheim, Dereham, Zorra, Norwich, Oakland.

WELLINGTON.—Waterloo, Wilmot, Guelph, Eramosa, Erin, Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Proton, Melancthon, Luther, Amaranth.

GORE.—Brantford, Binbrook, Barton, Saltfleet, Ancaster, Glanford, Dumfries, Beverly, Trafalgar, Esquesing, Nelson, Nassagaweya, Puslinch, Flamborough, East and West.

NIAGARA.—Canborough, Sherbrook, Cayuga, Moulton, Dunn, Seneca, Oneida, Rainham, Walpole, Caistor, Gainsborough, Wainfleet, Humberstone, Bertie, Willoughby, Crowland, Stamford, Niagara, Thorold, Grantham, Louth, Pelham, Clinton, Grimsby.

HOME.—Saint Vincent, Tay, Mulmur, Uphrasia, Medonte, Mono, Artemisia, Oro, Sunnidale, Collingwood, North and South Orillia, Tosorontio, Osprey, Adjala, Matchedash, Notawasaga, Tecumseh, Gwillimbury, (W.) Flos, Essa, Innisfil, Vespra, Tiny, Zero, Whitechurch, Brock, Gwillimbury, (N.) Gwillimbury, (E.) King, Albion, Brock, Reach, Toronto Gore, Whitby, Pickering, Markham, Toronto, Uxbridge, Scarborough, Chinguacousy, Scott, York, Etobicoke, Caledon, Georgina, Vaughan, Rama, Mara, Thora.

DALHOUSIE.—Nepean, Goulburn, March, Torbolton, Fitzroy, Gloucester, Marlborough, North Gower, Osgoode, Huntley.

OTTAWA.—Cumberland, Russell, Cambridge, Clarence, Plantagenet, Caledonia, Longueuil, seigniory of, Hawkesbury, Alfred.

JOHNSTOWN.—Crosby North, Bastard, Lansdowne, Burgess, Elmsley, Kitley, Crosby South, Yonge, Leeds, Oxford, Elizabethtown, Montague, Augusta, Gower south, Wolford, Edwardburgh.

EASTERN.—Finch, Lochiel, Mountain, Winchester, Williamsburgh, Lancaster, Osnabruk, Roxborough, Cornwall, Matilda, Kenyon, Charlottenburgh.

MIDLAND.—Richmond, Adolphustown, Ernesttown, Angelsea, Camden East, Barrie, Fredericksburgh, Sheffield, Kennebec, Kaladar, Portland, Clarendon, Hinchinbrooke,

Loughborough, Olden, Bedford, Kingston, Palmerston, Osa, Pittsburgh.

BATHURST.—Pembroke, Levant, McNab, Darling, Lanark, Ramsay, Horton, Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, (S.) Sherbrooke, (N.) Bathurst, Drummond, Beckwith, Packenham, Kenmore, Ross, Westmeath.

COLBORN.—Belmont, Mariposa, Methuen, Ennismore, Smith, Eldon, Ops, Burleigh, Harvey, Boxley, Dummer, Verulam, Somerville, 7 rear concessions of Monaghan, Asphodel, Emily, Fenelon, Douro, Otonabee.

NEWCASTLE.—Cartwright, Darlington, Clarke, Manvers, Cavan, Hope, Hamilton, Cramahee, Seymour, Monaghan, Haldimand, Percy, Murray.

PRINCE EDWARD.—Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, Marysburgh, Hillier, Hallowell, Athol.

VICTORIA.—Lake, Thurlow, Madoc, Grimsthorpe, Marmora, Huntingdon, Elzevir, Rawdon, Hungerford, Sidney, Tudor, Tyendinaga.

COUNTIES AND DIVISIONS IN CANADA EAST.

VAUDREUIL.—Rigand, Vaudreuil, Newton, New Longueuil, Soulange.

OTTAWA.—Hull, Templeton, Buckingham, Lochaber, La Petite Nation, Rippon, Derry, Portland, Wakefield, Alberford, Kirkby, Pontfray, Eardley, Washer, Ponsonby, Amherst, Onslow, Bristol, Clarendon, Litchfield, Aldfield, Huddersfield, Shorn, Cawood, Mansfield, Whatham, Chichester, Sheen, Esher, Hastings.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—Grenville, Augmentation, Chatham, Argenteuil, Deux Montagnes, Du Chene, Wentworth, Howard, Harrington, Arundel.

TERREBONNE.—Terrebonne, Desplains, Augmentation, Blainville, Ambercrombie, Chatham Gore, Isle Jesus, Aug. Riv. Du Chene.

LEINSTER.—La Chesnaye, L'Assomption, Kilkenny, Chertsey, St. Sulpice, Rawdon, Wexford.

BERTHIER.—La Valtrie, La Noraye, Dautre, Berthier,

Augmentation, Du Sable, Kildare, D'Argenteuil, De Ramzay, Brandon, Chicot.

ST. MAURICE.—River du Loupe, Grand Pre, Gros Hois, Point du Lac, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Gatineau, Dumontier, Hunterstown, Caxton, St. Marguerite, New Glasgow, Carufel.

CHAMPLAIN.—Cap de la Magdelaine, Champlain, St. Anne, Batiseau, Radnar.

PORTNEUF.—Grondines, La Tesserie, Lachevretier, Deschambault, Portneuf, Jacques Cartier, Belaire, Pt. aux Trembles, St. Augustine, Gandarville, Taussembault, Bourglouis, D'Auteuil, Porthuis.

QUEBEC.—Beauport, N. D. des Agnes, St. Ignace, St. Gabriel, Lepinay, Darsonville, Stoneham, Tewkesbury.

MONTMORENCY.—Cote de Beaupre, Isle Orleans.

SAGUENAY.—La Petite Riviere, Settrington, Eboulem, Mount Murray.

GASPE.—Cape Chat, St. Anne, Grande Vallee des Montes, Magdalein, Perce.

RIMOUSKI.—River du Loup, Cacona, Villera, Verte, Trois Pistoles, Le Page and Tibierge, De Petras, Matane, St. Denis, Madawaska, Bic, Rimouski, Lessard, St. Barnabe.

BONAVENTURE.—Carleton, Marie, Richmond, Hamilton, Cox, Hope.

KAMOURASKA.—Ixworth, Woodbridge, Bungay, Terrebois, Granville, Kamouraska, St. Denis, Ouelle, St. Anne.

L'ISLET.—Ashford, St. Roch, Annois, Lessard, Reume, St. Jean, Port Joli, Bonsecours, St. Nicolas, St. Thomas, Lepinay, Ashburton.

BELLECHASSE.—La Martiniere, Vincennes, Beaumont, St. Michel, St. Valier, Berthier, Armagh, St. Gervais, Buckland, Standon, Ware, St. Francois, St. Gabriel, Livandiere, Montapeine.

DORCHESTER.—St. Nicolas, New Liverpool, St. Etienne, Jolliet, St. Marie, Frampton, St. Joseph, Cranbourne, Vaudreuil, Watford, Lauzon, Le Bras, Jersey, Risborough, Spalding, Ditchfield, Aubert Gallion, Delisle, Kennebec.

LOTBINIERE.—D'Eschaillons, Lotbiniere, St. Croix,

Bonsecours, Desplains, St. Antoine, Gaspé, St. Giles.

MEGANTIC.—Nelson, Somerset, Inverness, Halifax, Leeds, Broughton, Thetford, Wolfstown, Coleraine, Tring, Winslow, Shenley, Dorset, Gayhurst, Ireland.

NICOLET.—Nicolet, Godefroi, Becancour, Cournoyer, Requetuillade, Gentilly, Livraud, Blandford, Maddington.

YAMASKA.—Yamaska, St. Francis, St. Antoine, Bourgmarie, De Pierre Villes, Courval.

DRUMMOND.—Grantham, Wendover, Aston, Bulstrode, Stanfold, Arthabrasca, Chester, Ham, Wotton, Tingwick, Warwick, Kingsey, Durham, Acton, Upton, Wickham, Simpson, Horton.

SHERBROOKE.—Melbourne, Shipton, Brompton, Windsor, Orford, Stoke, Dudswell, Weedon, Garthby, Stratford, Whitton, Marston, Clinton, Stanhope, Croydon, Emberton, Drayton, Hereford, Auckland, Clifton, Ditton, Newport, Hampden, Adstock, Lingwick, Bury, Westbury, Eaton, Compton, Ascot.

STANSTED.—Bolton, Potton, Hatley, Stanstead, Bars-ton, Barford.

MISSISQUOI.—Stanbridge, Dudham, Sutton, St. Armand.

SHEFFORD.—Farnham, Brome, Stukely, Ely, Shefford, Granby, Milton, Roxton.

ROUVILLE.—Fougalt, Noyan, Sabrevois, Monnoir, Rouville

RICHELIEU.—St. Charles, St. Denis, St. Ours, Sorel.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bourchemir, De Ram-say.

VERCHERES.—Vercheres, Contrecour, St. Antoine, St. Blain, Guittodiere, Frisk, Bayonne, Belœil, Cournoyers.

CHAMBLY.—Longueuil, Barony, Boucherville, Monton-ville, St. Joseph, Chambly.

HUNTINGDON.—Chateauguay, St. Louis, La Prairie, Sherrington, De Lery, La Coke.

MONTREAL.—Isle Montreal.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Beauharnois, Marystown, Helenstown, Catherinestown, Ormstown, Georgetown, Godmanchester, Edwardstown, Russelltown, Hemmingford, Jamestown, Hinchinbrook, Williamstown.

A TABLE
OF DISTANCES IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF
NORTH AMERICA.

<i>From Halifax to</i>	<i>miles.</i>	<i>From Halifax to</i>	<i>miles.</i>
Quebec,	706	Burford,	1328
St. Ann's,	766	Oxford,	1343
Three Rivers,	796	Delaware,	1378
River du Loup,	817	Amherstburgh,	1493
Berthier and William Henry,	941	Sandwich,	1516
Montreal,	886	Vittoria,	1305
Coteau du Lac,	931	Port Talbot,	1359
Lancaster,	952	Raleigh,	1427
Cornwall,	973		
Matilda,	1006	<i>From Quebec to</i>	
Prescott,	1021	Montreal,	180
Brockville,	1033	St. Eustache,	201
Gananoque,	1063	St. Andrews,	222
Kingston,	1081	Grenville,	233
Bath,	1093	Hull,	293
Napanee Mills,	1107	Richmond,	302
Adolphustown,	1109	Chambly,	195
Hallowell,	1121	St. John's,	207
Murray,	1147	Isle aux Noix,	219
Belleville,	1129	Phillipsburg,	230
Cramahe,	1166	Three Rivers,	90
Cobourg,	1186	La Baye,	111
Port Hope,	1193	Drummondville,	133
Toronto,	1253	Richmond,	163
Nelson,	1283	Sherbrooke,	186
Dundas,	1298	Hatley,	193
Grimsby,	1321	Stanstead,	216
St. Catharines,	1337	Brockville,	227
Niagara,	1349	Bastard,	253
Queenston,	1356	Perth,	373
		Richmond,	403

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Or the twelve equal divisions of the Ecliptic, through which his apparent annual revolution and the days upon which he enters each.

SPRING SIGNS.

Aries, the head & face, 20th March.
Taurus, the neck, 20th April.
Gemini, the arms, 21st May.

SUMMER SIGNS.

Cancer, the breasts, 21st June.
Leo, the heart, 23rd July.
Virgo, the bowels, 23rd Aug.

AUTUMN SIGNS.

Libra, the reins, 23rd Sept.
Scorpio, the secrets, 23rd Oct.
Sagittarius, the thighs, 22nd October.

WINTER SIGNS.

Capricornus, the knees, 22nd December.
Aquarius, the legs, 20th Jan.
Pisces, the feet, 18th Feb.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS.

Method of destroying Insects on Fruit Trees.—Flour of brimstone, sprinkled by a puff, dredging box, or otherwise, on the leaves of vegetables, will effectually destroy worms and insects, and likewise promote the growth of the plants—Peach trees are particularly improved by the application.

To make Ginger Beer.—To every gallon of spring water, add one ounce of sliced white ginger, one pound of common loaf sugar, and two ounces of lemon juice, or three large table spoonfulls; boil it near an hour and take off the scum; then run it through a hair sieve into a tub, and when cool, (viz. 70°) add yeast in proportion of half a pint to nine gallons; keep it in a temperate situation two days, during which it may be stirred six or eight times; then put it into a cask, which must be kept full, and the yeast taken off at the bung hole with a spoon. In a fortnight add half a pint of fining (isinglass picked and steeped in beer) which will, if it has been properly fermented, clear it by ascent. The cask must be kept full, and the rising particles taken off at the bung-hole. When fine, which may be expected in 24 hours, bottle it, cork it well, and in summer it will be ripe, and fit to drink in a fortnight.

To Preserve Milk.—Provide bottles which must be perfectly clean, sweet and dry, draw the milk from the cow into the bottles, and as they are filled, immediately cork them well up, and fasten the corks with pack-thread or wire.—Then spread a little straw on the bottom of a boiler, on which place bottles with straw between them, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water, and as soon as it begins to boil, draw the fire and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold take out the bottles, and pack them with straw or saw-dust, in hampers, and stow them in the coolest part of the house or ship.—Milk preserved in this manner, although eighteen months in the bottles, will be as sweet as when first milked from the cow.

An effectual Method of retaining good Apples in the Country without grafting.—In every perfectly ripe apple, there will be found one, and sometimes two round seeds; the others will have one or more flattened sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken, and those with flattened sides will produce the fruit of the crab, upon which the crab was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference; for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat sided seeds planted therein, and the round seeds in the centre, the variations of quality will be discovered in two or three years; the first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished in shape, fibre, and languinous appearance, and in due time, the fruit of each will prove every thing beyond doubt. It is to be observed, moreover, that the seeds of the crabs, being originals, are mostly, if not altogether, round.

To remove unpleasant Odours.—The unpleasant smell of new paint is best removed by time and atmospheric ventilation; but tubs of water placed in the apartment, will act more rapidly; with this inconvenience, however, that the gloss of the paint will be destroyed. Unpleasant smells from water-closets, or all articles of furniture connected with them, may be modified with the application of lime-water, to which may be added the soap-suds that have been

used in v
salt: a l
all disag
Aron
burned v
benzoin,
dered T
tities; be
divide in
up with s
that is in

Care o
that good
most dilig
according
around ev
mon buck
this fall;
in relation
hold our
should be
line substa
tention to
any other
a greater p

Cure for
the above
quarts of r
water enou
water and g
or four dos

Corn St
Haute, Ind
molasses fr
petent judg
Mr. G. re
taken off, as
mitted to gro

used in washing, which neutralize the pungently offensive salt: a little quick-lime put into a night-chair will destroy all disagreeable effluvia.

Aromatic pastiles of the following composition may be burned with great success: take of camphor, flowers of benzoin, powdered charcoal, powdered cascarilla bark, powdered Turkey myrrh, and powdered nitre, each equal quantities; beat them with syrup sufficient to form a mass and divide into pastiles of a conical shape. They may be mixed up with spirits of turpentine (the rectified oil) or anything that is inflammable. Syrup does best, as it is most adhesive.

Care of Fruit Trees.—It should be generally understood that good, large and fair fruit cannot be had without the most diligent cultivation, and every farmer should practice accordingly. The ground should be carefully stirred around every fruit tree, and about an eighth part of a common bucket of good compost placed about each large tree this fall; and in view of the great number of facts disclosed in relation to the effect of salt and saltpetre, we cannot withhold our belief that these articles, in a limited quantity, should be constituents of this compost, together with alkaline substances. Every farmer should give as much attention to his orchard as to the cultivation of his corn or any other crop on his farm, for by so doing, he will derive a greater profit from his labor.

Cure for Poisoned Lambs.—The following receipt for the above disease, is highly recommended—"Take two quarts of red or yellow sand from under the soil, pour in water enough to cover it, a few minutes, then drain off the water and give two or three table-spoonsful at a time; three or four doses generally effect a cure."

Corn Stalk Molasses.—Mr. Salmon Goodrich, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is successfully engaged in manufacturing molasses from the corn stalk, which is pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal to the Sugar-House Molasses. Mr. G. represents the stalks, where the ear has been taken off, as very different from those on which it is permitted to grow and ripen, the first being full of juice, and

that remarkably sweet. Eight gallons of juice yield about two gallons of molasses.

Sowing Corn for Fodder.—The writer performed an experiment on a limited scale as follows:—A gravelly loam was selected, of sufficient fertility, probably, to yield in ordinary seasons about twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre. Shallow furrows were made with a one horse plough, two feet and a half asunder, and in these corn was strewed at the rate of twenty grains to a foot—a small portion with only ten grains to the foot for the sake of experiment.—The extreme drought of the summer, on a soil tending to dryness, affected the crop very severely; nearly every day, for several successive weeks, the leaves of the corn were literally rolled into cylinders, while ordinary crops of corn, planted far less thickly, exhibited little indication of the parching heat. This crop was ploughed twice, and hoed superficially once.

Early in autumn, a portion of average growth was measured, cut, and weighed—it yielded, when green, at the rate of fourteen and a half tons to the acre. It was not weighed when dry. Those furrows which had only ten grains planted to the foot, yielded scarcely two-thirds the quantity of the rest.

From the thick growth, and consequent smallness of the stalks, horses as well as cattle, ate them with avidity, devouring stalks and leaves alike, without leaving a vestige of either.

Dr. Button, of Newark, Wayne county, sows corn broadcast for fodder, immediately after his ordinary crop of corn is planted, at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre; and without any further attention he has harvested from five to six tons of dry fodder to the acre. Joseph A. Miller, of the same place, pursued a similar course; his crop, the past season of severe drought, on land yielding about twenty bushels of corn to the acre, was more than four tons of dried stalks per acre. And so excellent has this proved, as food for cattle, that when a heap of it is covered with the best of hay, they throw aside the hay and thrust their noses to the stalks, which are wholly consumed before the hay is regarded with any respect whatever.

New
horse cl
up fine,
morning
a beating
Straw
wild, and
is to plan
ing or
By pursu
of large
season.

How to
ist ment
It is the
around so
may be k
the man
ing. Th
buds begi
from the
be cut off
never seen
have often
of any tree
one of the
cover it up
a sapling in
next spring
and set out
if you eat o
where you
trees, if on
ceive the st
in all cases
We are a
many again
we know of

New Food for Sheep.—In Switzerland the fruit of the horse chesnut is given to sheep; it is first crushed, or cut up fine, and about two pounds given to sheep at night and morning. A larger quantity would be injurious as it is of a heating nature. It possesses fattening properties.

Strawberries.—Many cultivators suffer their beds to run wild, and still obtain tolerable crops; but a still better way is to plant them in drills or hills, and keep them so. Hoeing or cultivating benefits them as much as it does corn. By pursuing this course, the writer obtained *nearly a pint* of large fat plump strawberries from single plants the past season.

How to Propagate Trees.—The American Agriculturalist mentions the following plan of propagating choice trees. It is the art which it is said the Chinese practice. Wrap around some sturdy branches a quantity of clay loam which may be kept in its place by a bandage of cloth—similar to the manner of keeping clay in its place when used for grafting. This must be kept moist, and applied soon after the buds begin to swell in the spring. Roots will push out from the bark, and when sufficiently large, the branch may be cut off and the whole planted in the ground. We have never seen this plan put into practice, but the following we have often done:—When you wish to propagate specimens of any tree—not a grove, dig down to the roots and bring up one of the fibres, to within half an inch of the surface, and cover it up, in a short time it will push up, and make quite a sapling in the course of the summer. In the fall or the next spring they may be separated from the parent stock and set out where they may be wanted. Van Mons says if you cut off the fibres of the roots of trees and plant them where you wish, they will soon put out leaves and become trees, if one of the fibres be placed near the surface to receive the stimulus of the heated air. If this will succeed in all cases it is a good mode.

We are aware that there is a prejudice in the mind of many against planting out what are called *suckers*. But we know of many apple trees that were *suckers* in the be-

gining, pulled up and set out. They made excellent bearing trees. Many of the Old Colony High Top Sweetings were propagated in this way; we know no reason why they should not do well. No one objects to grafts or scions from trees, why should they to suckers? Each bud seems to be a part and parcel of the original tree, and if separated and put into a suitable place, under proper conditions, it will grow and become an independent tree. It matters not whether they start from the root or from the branch.

Harvest Drink.—Mix with five gallons of cool water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar and two ounces of powdered ginger. This will not only make a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful. The molasses, vinegar and ginger, will prevent any evil consequences resulting from the water, however cool that may be, and however heated may be the system at the time of taking a drink. In a word, this beverage will exhilarate the spirits, without exciting them, nerve the arm for vigorous toil, and refresh the body and nervous system, without entailing upon either that painfully enervating forfeit, which the votaries of Bacchus ever pay as the price of their indulgence.

Turnips.—As this has become a very difficult crop to preserve from the ravages of the fly, we would advise that earlier sowing than usual be resorted to. Instead of waiting, as is too often the case, until the middle of August, we would advise their being sown by the 25th of the Fifth month. Should the first sowing fail then there will be time enough to sow again. We recollect to have had two crops successively destroyed by the fly in 1839, and to have succeeded with the third, on the same ground.

Weeds.—Don't forget to have every weed extirpated before they go to seed. Have them put into your hog pen to be eaten or converted into manure by your hogs—or add them to your compost heap or dung pile. Recollect that for every weed you destroy before seeding, you cut off in the unformed seed, the germs of many thousands which would otherwise remain to fill your lands by their presence and depreciate the value of your crops.

Compe
horse, an
lection o
we could
the resul

Early
been succ
the fruit
wise trea

While
the ripeni
branches
so as to
They soon
in color.

of the sma
or wall, pr
gland, that
degrees to
means of p
this countr

A Curi
drawn to th
increased b
ducing ther
important o
M. Zeller,
stadt. In t
side by side
with potatoe
were remov
other field
bolls, the la

Rearing
established a
trees, which
grafting. E
insert each o

llent bear-
Sweetings
eason why
s or scions
bud seems
f separated
ditions, it
matters not
anch.

ool water,
r and two
ly make a
rating and
will prevent
; however
the system
s beverage
e, nerve the
nd nervous
lly enerva-
pay as the

ult crop to
advise that
ad of wait-
August, we
the Fifth
will be time
d two crops
o have suc-

extirpated
our hog pen
ogs—or add
collect that
ou cut off in
ands which
eir presence

Compost.—Can't we persuade you to employ a cart, horse, and man, as soon as your harvest is over, in the collection of materials for making manure? If we thought we could we should sleep sounder for it to-night. Try it—the result will be greatly to your benefit.

Early Tomatoes.—Where there is no hot bed, these have been successfully started in pots kept in a warm room, and the fruit ripened a week or two in advance of those otherwise treated.

While the fruit is much green I have much accelerated the ripening by removing the large leaves from dense branches of the fruit, and placing white boards behind them so as to reflect the sun's rays thoroughly upon them.—They soon become red, while the rest remain unchanged in color. Would not planting them, as well as many other of the smaller garden fruits, against a white-washed fence or wall, prove of great advantage? It is estimated in England, that a good wall for fruit is equal to an advance of six degrees towards the equator; why then is this powerful means of producing early fruit so generally overlooked in this country.

A Curious Fact.—Much attention has recently been drawn to the fact, that the produce of potatoes may be much increased by plucking off the blossoms from the plant producing them, a result quite consistent with theory. This important observation has been completely confirmed by M. Zeller, the director of the Agricultural Society at Darmstadt. In the year 1839 two fields of the same size, lying side by side and manured in the same manner, were planted with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other field were left untouched. The former produced 47 bolls, the latter only 37 bolls.

Rearing Apple Trees.—A gentleman in Bohemia, has established a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from the seeds nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potato, and plunge both into the

ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

Soot destroys Cut Worms.—Soot destroys or drives off from all plants of the cabbage tribe, from pinks, and from other plants, those common and voracious grubs of gardens, the larvæ of the most of the family Noctuidæ. After being annoyed almost to despair, by the ravages of this grub, I resorted to the use of soot, and thus applied it:—I laid it dry, and near an inch thick over the ground, and dug it in. The plants were then planted from 20 to 25 in a row, and so effectual was the soot that instead of losing eight or ten plants in a row, as I before had done, I think I did not lose more than that number in a bed of two or three hundred. In the grub's attacks on plants of the cabbage family, its habit is to eat some nearly and others quite asunder, and a little below the heart; it often greatly annoys the farmers in their turnip fields. I have made use of the same remedy since and have never found it to fail. Last summer I was troubled with the grub in a bed of pinks; I then made some soot water and watered the bed well, and the bed was soon freed from the grubs. The precise mode of the soot's action on the grub I cannot state; but I believe the ammoniacal matter which it contains destroys some and disperses the remainder. I have not found the soot injure the soil at all; and I name this because I had been told it would.

To prevent Smut in Wheat.—On the 2d of April, 1843, I prepared eight bushels of wheat for seed, as follows:—A brine was made strong enough to bear up an egg, and in quantity sufficient to wash a bushel at once. The wheat was put into the brine, and every thing that would swim skimmed off and thrown away. It was then taken cut and a sufficient quantity of lime sifted on to it to make it dry.—It was allowed to remain in this state in a box until the 6th, by which time some of it had begun to sprout, when it was sown. On the night of the 6th it began to rain, and com-

tinued to
upon the
over; c
the 7th.
water th
of my n
of smut,
in wet w
the prod
being lo
foul and
and othe
ground l
number
One of i
the same
same mo
otherwis
New A
fore us th
of makin
lately dis
tance to
pectation
tor, and
who have
produced.

The tra
tilizing m
the princ
the metho
is claimed
we can u
vegetable
the best o
for the op
vines, stra
any other

ot whilst it
ngs up and
it, without

r drives off
s, and from
of gardens,

After be-
of this grub,
:—I laid it
nd dug it in.
a row, and
g eight or
nk I did not
or three hun-
bbage fam-
ite asunder,
annoys the
of the same

Last sum-
mks; I then
ell, and the
ise mode of
out I believe
ys some and
e soot injure
been told it

April, 1843,
follows:—A
egg, and in
The wheat
would swim
ken cut and
ke it dry.—
until the 6th,
when it was
in, and con-

tinued to rain all the next day, and the birds were so thick upon the wheat that I feared I should be obliged to sow it over; consequently I dragged it in while it was raining on the 7th. The ground was very wet in consequence of the water that had fallen since the wheat was sown, and some of my neighbors prophesied that I would have a large crop of smut, saying that smut was caused by putting in wheat in wet weather. The wheat being harvested and thrashed, the product was 135 bushels that was saved, considerable being lost by thrashing on the ground. The seed was very foul and smutty—the product was perfectly free from smut and other foul stuff, and of a superior quality. Part of the ground had wheat on the year before, and part corn. The number of bushels is not mentioned as being a great yield. One of my neighbors, from whom I obtained the seed, sowed the same kind without any preparation, on the 5th of the same month, the product of which was very smutty and otherwise foul.

New Method of Manufacturing Manure.—We have before us the prospectus of Mr. G. Bommer, of a new method of making vegetable manure by fermentation, which he has lately discovered, and which promises to be of great importance to the farming interest—provided it answers the expectations authorized by the advertisement of the inventor, and certificates of several persons, (farmers and others) who have witnessed the process and examined the article produced.

The transformation of vegetable substances into rich fertilizing manure by fermentation, is indeed no new thing; the principle is as old as the science of agriculture. But the method by which Mr. Bommer accomplishes this work is claimed as new. The value of the discovery, so far as we can understand it, consists in the facility with which vegetable substances of any and all kinds are transformed into the best of manure and the exceedingly short time required for the operation. It is said that sedge, seaweed, potato vines, straw, coarse grass, bogs, leaves, earth, and in short any other vegetable substance, is by this method thorough-

ly decomposed and turned into a rich and unctuous manure in the short space of *fifteen days*. If this is so, no farmer need complain of a want of sufficient quantity of manure for his land.

Salt and Grub Worm.—The grub has been literally cursed for following the instinct of his nature, which teaches him to eat the corn and reject the grass and sorrel, with which our fields are generally filled. Now if those who have cursed the grub and have advised the agriculturist to follow him with a sharp piece of tin or a knife, with which to decapitate him, or tie him up in a rag and let him float down stream, had but applied common salt to the hills of corn in the place of gypsum, then, throughout the land, the merits of the grub would have been duly appreciated, then he would have destroyed the grass and sorrel in place of the corn—thus materially aiding the agriculturist.

The introduction of salt as a manure, and to prevent the ravages of the grub, will be of incalculable benefit to the country. Upon our farm we have used salt as a manure and as a protection to the corn from the grub, for a period of seven or eight years. We ought to be capable of judging of the benefits which we have received from using it. During this period we have missed the application but one season—the result was the loss of our crop; from a field of about twenty acres, we harvested but one cart load of corn, where, had not the grub injured it, we should in all probability have harvested fifty bushels to the acre. Last season we planted about twenty acres; the grubs were so plenty that we despaired of protecting it from them: indeed, upon an average, there was twenty to every hill of corn. We applied one bushel of salt to the acre; the protection was ample, scarce a single blade was touched, but every spear of grass and sorrel destroyed by them, and in this way they assisted in the cultivation. The application should be made as the corn is just peeping out of the ground. The salt should be put exactly on the hills, and at the rate of one bushel to the acre—more than one bushel to the acre would do no harm, provided it is put on with common judgment. One bushel is sufficient if properly applied.

His
Metca
ble Or
Privy
Captai
Provin
the Isla
&c. &c.
Prin
Mili
Brown
Aide
Campb

Hons
cial Sec
W. ; Ja
Receiver
Lands.

Henry
Thomas
Esq., *Re*
the Boar
(West);
topher D
Hopkirk,
Etienne
Fitzgibbo
Lindsay,
Deputy I
Master G

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Private Secretary, J. W. Higginson, Esq.

Military Secretary, and Principal Aide-de-Camp, Captain Brownrigge (Grenadier Guards).

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Balfour (72nd Regt.), and Lieut. Campbell (Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hons. D. B. Viger, *President*; Dominick Daly, *Provincial Secretary*; William H. Draper, *Attorney General*, C. W.; James Smith, *Attorney General*, C. E.; Wm. Morris, *Receiver General*; D. B. Papineau, *Commissioner of Crown Lands*.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Henry Sherwood, Esq., *Solicitor General*, C. W.; Thomas Parke, Esq., *Surveyor General*; R. A. Tucker, Esq., *Registrar*; Hamilton H. Killaly, Esq., *Chairman of the Board of Works*; Colonel Bullock, *Adjutant General* (West); J. W. Higginson, Esq., *Civil Secretary*; Christopher Dunkin, Esq., *Assistant Secretary* (East); James Hopkirk, Esq., *Assistant Secretary* (West).

Etienne Parent, Clerk of the Executive Council; James Fitzgibbon, Clerk of the Legislative Council; William B. Lindsay, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; Joseph Cary, Deputy Inspector General; T. A. Stayner, Deputy Post Master General; S. Derbishire and George Desbarats,

Queen's Printer; Rev. E. Ryerson, Superintendent of Common Schools; S. P. Jarvis, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Hon. J. B. Robinson, *Chief Justice*; Hon. J. B. Macaulay, Jonas Jones, Archibald McLean, and C. A. Hagerman, *Puisne Judges*; Charles C. Small, *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*.

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

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Knt., and Robert Baldwin, Henry John Boulton, Henry Sherwood, James E. Small, John S. Cartwright, John Prince, and G. M. Boswell, Esqrs.

COURT OF PROBATE.—Secker Brough, Esq., *Official Principal*; Charles Fitzgibbon, *Registrar*.

PRACTICE COURT.—William Heward, Esq., *Clerk to Judge in Chambers*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. R. E. CARON, *Speaker*.

R. S. Jameson,
P. B. De Blaquiére,
Peter McGill,
R. B. Sullivan,
William Morris,
George Pemberton,
Alexander Fraser,
Barthelemi Joliette,
James Crooks,
Adam Fergusson,
John Fraser,
John Macaulay,
John Hamilton,
F. P. Bruneau,
John McDonald,
Adam Ferrie,

J. B. Tache,
P. H. Knowlton,
Thomas McKay,
Gabriel Roy,
P. H. Moore,
Robert Dickson,
Amable Dionne,
Joseph Dionne,
George J. Goodhue,
L. P. Sherwood,
William H. Draper,
Simeon Washburn,
Christopher Widmer,
J. Æmilus Irving,
Louis Massue,
P. B. de Boucherville.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Beauharnois,	E. Colville,
Bellechasse,	A. N. Morin,
Berthier,	D. M. Armstrong,
Bonaventure,	— Bouthillier,
Brockville,	George Sherwood,
Bytown,	Wm. Stewart,
Carleton,	James Johnston,
Chambly,	E. Lacoste,
Champlain,	L. Guillet,
Cornwall,	R. Macdonald,
Dorchester,	A. Taschereau,
Drummond,	Robert N. Watts,
Dundas,	G. Macdonald,
Durham,	John T. Williams,
Essex,	John Prince,
Frontenac,	Henry Smith,
Gaspé,	Robert Christie,
Glengarry,	John S. McDonald,
Grenville,	Dr. Jessup,
Haldimand,	D. Thompson,
Halton, East Riding,	George Chalmers,
Halton, West Riding,	James Webster,
Hamilton,	Sir Allan N. Macnab,
Hastings,	E. Murney,
Huntingdon,	B. H. Lemoine,
Huron,	Dr. Dunlop,
Kamouraska,	A. Berthelot,
Kent,	S. B. Harrison,
Kingston,	J. A. Macdonald,
Lanark,	M. Cameron,
Leeds,	Ogle R. Gowan,
Leinster,	J. De Witt,
Lennox & Addington,	B. Seymour,
Lincoln, North Riding,	W. H. Merritt,
Lincoln, South Riding,	James Cummings,
L'Islet,	E. Tache,
London,	L. Lawrason,

Lotbinière,
 Megantic,
 Middlesex,
 Missisquoi,
 Montmorency,
 Montreal, City,
 Do. County,
 Niagara,
 Nicolet,
 Norfolk,
 Northumberland, S. Riding,
 Northumberland, N. Riding,
 Ottawa,
 Oxford,
 Portneuf,
 Prescott,
 Prince Edward,
 Quebec, City,
 Quebec, County,
 Richelieu,
 Rimouski,
 Rouville,
 Russell,
 Saguenay,
 Shefford,
 Sherbrooke, Town,
 Sherbrooke, County,
 Simcoe,
 Stanstead,
 Stormont,
 St. Hyacinthe,
 St. Maurice,
 Terrebonne,
 Three Rivers,
 Toronto,
 Two Mountains,
 Vaudreuil,
 Vercheres,
 Wentworth,

Joseph Laurin,
 Hon. D. Daly,
 E. Ermatinger,
 Hon. James Smith,
 M. Cauchon,
 G. Moffatt & S. De Bleury,
 A. Jobin,
 W. H. Dickson,
 P. A. Methot,
 I. W. Powell,
 A. H. Meyers,
 G. B. Hall,
 Hon. D. P. Papineau,
 R. Riddell,
 L. T. Drummond,
 N. Stewart,
 J. P. Roblin,
 J. Chabot & T. C. Aylwin,
 P. C. Chauveau,
 Dr. Nelson,
 L. Bertrand,
 T. Franchere,
 A. Petrie,
 A. N. Morin,
 S. Foster,
 E. Hale,
 S. Brooks,
 W. B. Robinson,
 — McConnell,
 D. Æ. McDonald,
 T. Boutillier,
 — Desaulniers,
 L. H. Lafontaine,
 Edward Grieve,
 H. Sherwood & W. H. Boulton,
 W. H. Scott,
 J. P. Lantier,
 J. Leslie,
 Dr. Smith,

A
 G D
 Alex
 John
 A M
 G T
 A M
 And
 John
 David
 Allan
 De
 De
 C Stur
 G S I
 C Rub
 Thoma
 Samue
 Georg
 Thoma
 Alex.
 H W I
 J Powe
 A P Fa
 M Burv
 J Inger
 F L W
 John G
 James
 William

Yamaska,
York, 1st Riding,
York, 2nd Riding,
York, 3rd Riding,
York, 4th Riding,

Dr. Rousseau,
J. H. Price,
G. Duggan,
J. E. Small,
Robert Baldwin,

CANADA WEST.

<i>Registrars.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
G D Reed	Prescott & Russ'ell	L'Original
Alexander Fraser	Glengarry	Cornwall
John McLean	Stormont	Do
A McDonell	Dundas	Mariatown
G T Burke	Lanark	Perth
A McMillan	Carleton	Bytown
Andrew Dickson	Renfrew	Packenham
John Patton	Grenville	Prescott
David Jones	Leeds	Brockville
Allan McLean	Prince Edward	Kingston
Do.	Hastings	Do.
Do.	Len'x & Addingt'n	Do.
C Stuart	Frontenac	Do.
G S Boulton	Northumberland	Cobourg
C Rubidge	Peterborough	Peterborough
Thomas Ward	Durham	Port Hope
Samuel Ridout	York	Toronto
George Lount	Simcoe	Holland Landing
Thomas Racey	Halton	Dundas
Alex. Stewart,	Wentworth	Hamilton
H W Peterson	Waterloo	Berlin or Guelph
J Powell	Lincoln	Niagara
A P Farrell	Haldimand	Dunnville
M Burwell	Middlesex	Port Burwell
J Ingersoll	Oxford	Oxford
F L Walsh	Norfolk	Vittoria
John Galt	Huron	Goderich
James Askin	Essex	Sandwich
William Jones	Kent	Chatham

CANADA WEST.

District.	Warden.	Sheriff.	Clerk of the Peace.	Treasurer.
Eastern	Hon A Frazer	A McMartin	James Pringle	A McLean
Ottawa	C A Low	C P Treadwell	D McDonald (F)	T H Johnson
Johnstown	Hon W Morris	A Sherwood	James Jessup	A N Buell
Bathurst	Alex McMillan	Andrew Dickson	J McDonald	T M Radenhurst
Dalhousie	Hon T McKay	Edward Malloch	F C Powell	D O'Connor
Prince Edward	Jacob Howell	Owen McMahon	D L Fairfield	David Smith
Midland	J B Marks	Thos A Corbett	James Nickalls	D J Smith
Victoria	William Hutton	J W D Moodie	W W Fitzgibbon	Philip Ham
Newcastle	W Boswell	Henry Rutan	Thomas Ward	Z Burnham
Colborne	George A Hill	W S Conger	W H Wrighton	John Gilchrist
Home	E W Thomson	William B Jarvis	George Gurnett	J S Howard
Simcoe		B W Smith	W B McVity	J Adam
Niagara		Wm Kingsmill	C Richardson	D McDougal
Gore	D Thorburn	E C Thomas	C Freeman	Henry Beasley
Wellington	J Wetenhall	G J Grange	T Saunders	William Hewat
Brock	A D Fordyce	James Carrall	W Lapenotiere	H C Barwick
Talbot	I W Powell	H V A Rapelle	W M Wilson	H Webster
London	John Wilson	James Hamilton	J B Askin	John Harris
Huron	William Dunlop	Henry Hyndman	Daniel Lizars	Henry Ransford
Western	John Dolson	G W Foot	C Baby	J B Baby

CANADA WEST.

District. Inspector of
 District Clerk Judge of

CANADA WEST.

District.	Inspector of Licences.	District Clerk.	Judge of District Court.	Clerk of District Court.
Eastern	P Vankoughnet	James Pringle	G S Jarvis	G Anderson
Ottawa	D McDonald (F)	D McDonald (F)	Peter Freel	Chandos Hoskyns
Johnstown	J Weatherhead	James Jessup	George Malloch	T D Campbell
Bathurst	A Leslie	Robert Moffatt	J G Malloch	C H Sache
Dalhousie	Archib McDonald	G P Baker	C Armstrong	B Billings jr
Prince Edward	Adam Hubbs	Thomas Moore	Archib Gilkison	C Mortimer
Midland	James Sampson	Saml McGowan	J S Cartwright	A Pringle
Victoria	Anthony Marshall	P O'Reilly	W m Smart	W H Ponton
Newcastle	G S Daintry	Morgan Jellett	William Falkner	H Covert
Colborne	Thomas Milburn	Walter Sheridan	B Y McKyes	Thomas Fortye
Home	James McDonnell	John Elliott	R E Burns	W McKenzie
Simcoe	J Moberly	None	J R Gowan	J Lane
Niagara	W D Miller	E B Raymond	E C Campbell	Johnson Clench
Gore	John Willson	H W Jackson	M O'Reilly	A Stuart
Wellington	James Hedgert	R F Budd	A J Ferguson	Robert Alling
Brock	J G Vansittart	W Lapenotiere	John Arnold	J G Vansittart
Talbot	E P Ryerse	J H Davis	Edward Gilman	W m M Wilson
London	J B Clench	J B Strethy	Henry Allen	J B Askin
Huron	C Widder	David Dow	A Acland	J Colville
Western	W G Hall	John Cowan	Charles Elliot	W R Wood

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Assessments,	56	Legislative Assembly.....	91
Chronological Cycles, ...	3	Moveable Feasts	3
Ca'endar,	5, 16	Ministers Plenipot'y U. S.	29
Currency Table,	51	Officers of State,	60
Counties & Divisions, C. E.	75	Postage, United States, ..	19
Clerks of District Courts..	95	Post Offices, Canada,	42
Clerks of the Peace.....	94	Post Office Regulations .	49
District Court Terms	4	Public Officers	59
District Councils	4	Queen's Bench Terms	4
Day, length of,	21	Quarter Sessions	4
Division Court Fees,	55	Rivers, dimensions of, ..	59
Distance Tables,.....	59, 78	Registrars of Counties....	93
Districts & townships, c.w.	73	Surrogate Court Terms ..	4
District Clerks	95	Statute Labour.....	55
Eclipses in 1845,	3	Salaries of U. S. Officers, ..	61
Equinoxes and Solstices ..	4	Signs of the Zodiac,	79
Ember Days	4	Sheriffs	94
Executive Council	89	Transit of Mercury	3
Governor General.....	89	Tariff of Canada,	22
Game Law,	17	Tariff of Britain,	27
Interest Table,	54	Tariff of the United States, ..	29
Justices' Fees,	57	Time Table,	53
Information for Farmers .	79	Table of Distances,	78
Inspectors of Licences....	95	Treasurers of Districts....	95
Judges of District Courts	95	Useful Facts	70
Legislative Assembly ..	17	Weather, Rules for,	41
Latitudes and Longitudes, ..	58	Weather, for 44 years past, ..	62
Legislative Council	90	Wardens of Districts	94

Keep o

DRUG

TAR, PITO

Gla

Together

☞ Cash

November

BR Y

November,

IMPORT

Tea

November,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LYMAN, FARR & Co. DRUGGISTS,

No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto,

Keep constantly on hand, a complete and extensive
assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS;

ALSO:

TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, OAKUM, TUPENTINE, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.
DRUGGISTS'

Glass Ware, Fancy Articles, Soaps, and Perfumery;
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

Together with every Article connected with their Trade, on
Liberal Terms.

☞ Cash paid for Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, and Bees' Wax.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

No. 5, City Buildings.

November, 1844.

DRY GOODS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BRYCE, M^cMURRICH & Co.

No. 5, Victoria Row,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

November, 1844.

BENJAMIN TORRANCE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas, Wines, Liquors, and Groceries,

IN GENERAL,

235, King Street, Toronto.

November, 1844.

PAGE
ly.... 91
..... 3
y U.S. 29
..... 60
ates,.. 19
a, 42
tions. 49
..... 59
ms 4
..... 4
of, .. 59
ties.... 93
erms .. 4
..... 55
licers, 61
e, 79
..... 94
y 3
..... 22
..... 27
States, 29
..... 53
..... 78
icts.... 95
..... 70
r, 41
rs past, 62
ts 94

HUGH MILLER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
 79, *King Street, Toronto,*

(TWO DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET.)

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has always on Hand, a well-assorted Stock of

Drugs; Medicines; Paints; Oils; Varnish; Brushes,
Assorted; and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO:

TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, &c. &c.

English and American Garden and Field Seeds;

SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

And every other Article connected with the Business.

☞ Cash paid for Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, and Bees' Wax.

From H. M's own practical experience, and strict attention to all Departments of his Business, he hopes to be enabled to serve Customers so as to secure their continued support.

December, 1844.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber embraces this opportunity of returning many thanks to those Merchants in the Country (and Medical Gentlemen both in Town and Country) who have given him their patronage, since his commencement in Business; and begs to inform them, that he has received for the Winter, a *complete and nice assortment* of every article in the **DRUG LINE**, all of which he will dispose of, either for **CASH**, or the usual length of **CREDIT**, on as favourable terms as any House in this City, his Medicines coming from the first Markets.

ROBERT LOVE, DRUGGIST.

Yonge Street, Toronto, November, 1844.

CONST
 GE

For the

For the c

Novem

Corner

Groce

Novembe

WHOL

KEEP con
 WIN

☞ Coun
 November

C. H. SABINE,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
54, Yonge Street, Toronto,
 CONSTANTLY KEEPS ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF
GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
 &c. &c. &c.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
 For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an
 impure state of the blood or habit of the system.

PECTORAL BALSAM,
 For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of
 the lungs, &c. &c.

☞ Sole Proprietor of the **INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.**
 November, 1844.

QUEEN STREET HOUSE,
Corner of St. Patrick's Market, Queen Street,
TORONTO.

ANGUS MCINTOSH,
 IMPORTER OF
 Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and Crockery,
Fish, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
 November, 1844.

LYNES & BROWN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
 CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS,
KEEP constantly on Hand, a complete and choice Assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, and GROCERIES, ETC.
 ☞ Country orders promptly and carefully fulfilled.
 November 1, 1844.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

AT THE

New Wholesale and Retail Confectionary Establishment,
No. 145, King Street, Toronto.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, as usual, a good Assortment of

Cakes, Confectionary, &c. &c. &c.

He also begs to state, that he has REDUCED HIS PRICES to suit the times, and trusts to be honoured with a continuance of that liberal patronage with which he has been hitherto favoured.

THOMAS MCONKEY.

November, 1844.

N. B.—WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made to order on the shortest notice.

R. BREWER,

STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER,

HAS REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by R. CATHCART & Co., No. 147, King Street, where he is now receiving and opening an extensive and well-selected Assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY; English, French, and American PAPER HANGINGS; a General Stock of the latest and most useful PERIODICALS and BOOKS; a choice selection of English and American PICTURES and PRINTS; Also, a large quantity of GLUE, of various qualities.

R. B. begs particularly to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of SCHOOL BOOKS. He is now publishing Mavor's, the Canada (Davidson's), and Carpenter's Spelling Books; Lennie's and Murray's Grammars; English Readers: Walkinghame's Arithmetic; Primers, &c., which he offers for Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its Branches, attended to as usual.

LEDGERS, DAY-BOOKS, and other BLANK BOOKS, always on hand, or Ruled and Bound to any Pattern.

Toronto, Nov. 1844.

191, KING



THOS. V

(FROM MARL

CLOCK AND WATCH

RESPECTFULLY solicits a Horizontal, Vertical, French and repaired with accuracy and Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, and Coffin Plates Engraved. Clock Marking Plates cut at short notice in Rings, Broaches, Locketts, &c. the most substantial manner.

All favours received from and be returned according to promise.
*** Reference for integrity and Toronto.

191, KING STREET, TORONTO.



THOS. WHEELER,

(FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND.)

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage—Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French and Geneva Watches and Clocks, cleaned and repaired with accuracy and dispatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door and Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Stencilling and Marking Plates cut at short notice. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Brouches, Locketts, &c. China and Glass rivetted and repaired in the most substantial manner.

P All favours received from the Country, shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise.

*** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
November, 1844.

Teas, Sugars, and Groceries, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now on Hand, a very general assortment of
Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, and Groceries, &c. &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

TEAS:

Imperial,	Hyson Skin,
Gunpowder,	Pekoe,
Old Hyson,	Souchong,
Young Hyson,	Congou,
Twankay,	Pouchong.

English and American Cheese,
 Stilton Cheese,
 Raisins and Currants,
 Green, Roasted and Ground Coffee,
 Pepper and Pimento, (whole and ground,)

Bottle and Jar Mustard,
 Digby and Lochfine Herrings,
 Table Codfish,
 Oat and Indian Meal,
 Flour, Crackers,
 Rice, Pot and Pearl Barley,
 Nut and Almonds.

Loaf Sugar,
 Muscovado Sugar,
 Crushed Sugar.

WINES:

Madeira,
 Teneriffe,
 Gold, Brown and Pale Sherry,
 Port and Claret.

BRANDIES:

Hennessey and Martell,
 Cognac and Bordeaux,
 Pale and White.

Spirits and Rum,	Porter and Ale,
Holland Gin,	Vinegar,
Scotch Whisky,	Lime Juice,
Canada Whisky,	Molasses.

Stone Ware,
 Barrel and Table Salt,
 Liquid and Paste Blacking,
 Tumblers and Wine Glasses,
 Assorted Window Glass,
 Putty,
 Bath Brick,
 Yellow and White Soap,
 Fancy and Castile Soap,
 Tallow and Sperm Candles,
 Candle Wick.

OILS:

Spermaceti,
 Olive,
 Pale Seal and Linseed.

Paints, Whitening,
 White Wash Brushes,
 Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
 Stove and Horse Brushes,
 Corn Brooms and Whisks,
 Tobacco Pipes,
 Tobacco and Snuff,
 Bed Cords,
 Root and White Ginger,
 Wrapping Paper,
 Starch, Fig Blue.

And a great variety of other Articles, which will be sold *Low for Cash, or on Approved Credit.*

Toronto, 1st November, 1844.

W. C. ROSS.

BEGS
his

MA

And will
Coarse
other Ar

P. R.
by as good

N. B.-

Novem

Opticia

All kinds

Novembe



PETER R. LAMB,

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that in connection with his LEATHER and FINDING BUSINESS, he has commenced

MANUFACTURING BOOTS AND SHOES,

And will Sell Gentlemen's first-rate Fine Boots, at £1 3s. 9d.; Men's Coarse Pegged Boots, of the best quality, at 13s. 9d.; and every other Article in the Trade, at equally small profits.

P. R. L. warrants his Stock to be made of the very best Leather, and by as good Workmen as this City can produce.

N. B.—A liberal allowance made to Wholesale Purchasers.

PETER R. LAMB,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.

November, 1844.

J. G. JOSEPH,

Optician, Spectacle, and Mathematical Instrument

MAKER,

2, Victoria Row, King Street,

TORONTO,

All kinds of Watches, Jewellery, Silver Ware, Masonic and Odd-Fellows Medals made and repaired.

November, 1844.



JAMES SANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,
 114, King Street, Toronto.

THANKFUL for the patronage hitherto extended to him, respectfully solicits a call from his Customers and the Public generally, of this City and Vicinity.

HIS STOCK OF

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Are of the best qualities and most elegant Patterns, and will be made to order in the latest and most approved *Fashionable Styles*, on moderate terms, and at the shortest possible notice.

November, 1844.

T. & M. BURGESS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 (LATE G. BILTON,)

No. 128, King Street, Toronto.

November, 1844.

THE
 gen

Selected p
 Home Ma
 small adva

Toronto

S

WINE

Novembe

TEA,

THE Su
 Asson
 they Sell b
 Tow
 on moderate

November

Who

November,

**WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully intimate to the **TRADE** generally, that they have now on hand, a **LARGE STOCK** of **STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,**

Selected personally during the Summer, by one of the Partners in the Home Markets, which they offer for *Cash* or *Approved Credit*, at a small advance on the Sterling Cost.

Toronto, 1st November, 1844.

ROSS, MITCHELL & Co.

SMITH & MACDONELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES, SPIRITS AND GROCERIES,

No. 141, King Street, Toronto.

November, 1844.

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on Hand, a large and very general Assortment of **GROCERIES, WINES and SPIRITS,** which they Sell by **WHOLESALE and RETAIL.**

Town and Country Merchants will be supplied at low prices, and on moderate terms.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

No. 197, King Street, Toronto.

November, 1844.

GILMOR & COULSON,

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,

22, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

November, 1844.

B. THORNE & Co.
GENERAL IMPORTERS
 OF

Wines,
 Spirits,
 Oils,
 Paints,
 Crockery,
 &c.

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
 AND
GROCERIES,
 &c. &c. &c.

Bar Iron,
 Steel,
 Plate Iron,
 Tin,
 Saddlery
 &c.

FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
 November, 1844.

LEISHMAN & DUFF,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 7, City Buildings,
OPPOSITE O'NEILL'S AUCTION MART,
King Street, Toronto.
 November, 1844.

GEORGE WALKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.
 November, 1844.

G. & T. BILTON,
 (LATE T. J. PRESTON)
MERCHANT TAILORS AND ROBE MAKERS,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
TORONTO.
 November, 1844.

Saddler to the Governor General.



DIXON,

**SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO.**

November, 1844.

C. SEWELL,

(From London,)

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER, JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,

No. 11½ Wellington Place, King Street,

TORONTO.

November, 1844.

G. C. HORWOOD,

MASONIC ARMS HOTEL,

MARKET SQUARE WEST,

TORONTO.

November, 1844.

ALEX. HENDERSON,

Corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS,

Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c.

November, 1844.

SHAW, TURNBULL & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
Importers of British and Foreign Manufactures,
Corner of King and Church Streets,
TORONTO.

☞ Country Merchants supplied with Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
 on the most liberal terms.
 November, 1844.

LANGLOIS & BATES,
GENERAL IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.
 68 KING STREET, TORONTO.
A Good Assortment of Glass, Oils, Paints, &c. &c. &c.
The Highest Price paid for Flour and Timothy Seed.
 November, 1844.

MISS VAN DER SMISSEN,
King Street, near Stone's Hotel, Toronto,
DEALER IN
GERMAN TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, BERLIN WOOL,
 Knitting Wool, Patterns, Silk and other Canvas, Silk Flos, Beads, &c.
Imported direct from Germany.
 November, 1844.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on Hand a large and very general
 Assortment of **GROCERIES, WINES, and SPIRITS,** which
 they Sell by **WHOLESALE and RETAIL.**

☞ Town and Country Merchants will be supplied at **LOW PRICES,**
 and on liberal terms.

K. M. SUTHERLAND & Co.,
Corner of King and Yonge Streets.

Toronto, November, 1844.

Respect

She trusts
 her a contin

☞ A g
 November

W O
 No.

N. B.—A larg
 Also

November,

R

WHOLE

KEEP const
 WINES, I

☞ Country
 Toronto, Nov

**MRS. DUNLOP,
CONFECTIONER, &c.**
No. 3, Victoria Row, King Street,
TORONTO,

Respectfully intimates, that she has always on hand,
a large supply of
Choice Confectionary, &c. &c.

She trusts that the superior quality of her preparations, will secure
her a continuance of the esteemed favours of her Friends.

☞ A great variety of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES.
November, 1844.

**T. J. PRESTON,
WOOLLEN DRAPER,**
No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.

N. B.—A large Assortment of West of England CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Also, VESTINGS and TRIMMINGS, in great variety.
November, 1844.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Corner of King and Church Streets,

KEEP constantly on Hand, a Complete and Choice Assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, and GROCERIES, &c.

☞ Country Orders promptly and carefully fulfilled.
Toronto, November, 1844.



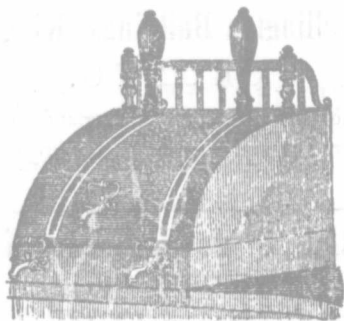
**A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT,
122, King Street, Toronto,**

**Sole Agents for the Celebrated Pianos of Stoddart & Co.
NEW YORK;**

Dealers in Pianos and Music in General.

November, 1844.

No. 26, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



**H. PIPER,
Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith,
BRASS FOUNDER AND BEER PUMP MAKER.**

November, 1844.

FA

THE S
Wes
assorted s
DRY GO
Credit.

Wholesale
Tor

Londo

Est

CAP

WHICH
income
to their famil
dence; and g
profits septen
whole.

Agent for
whom all info
(Letters must

Medical Ex
New Street.

Toronto, No

H a t

192

November, 13

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Western Canada generally, that he has received a large and well assorted supply of FALL and WINTER STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of *Low for Cash*, or on approved Credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wholesale Warehouse, Yonge Street, }
Toronto, November, 1844.

London Eagle Life Assurance Company,

Established by Act of Parliament, 1807.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

WHICH offers the most perfect security to parties of limited annual incomes, desirous of effecting so necessary an object as securing to their families at their deaths, a present provision or future independence; and giving the assured, at the same time, a participation in the profits septennially equal to *four-fifths* or *Eighty Per Cent.* of the whole.

Agent for Toronto—JOHN CAMERON, Esquire, Commercial Bank, of whom all information, and the necessary forms may be obtained.—
(Letters must be post-paid.)

Medical Examiner for Toronto—WALTER TELFER, Esquire, Surgeon, New Street.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON,
General Agent for Canada.

Toronto, November, 1844.

E. H. MCSHERRY,

Hatter and Furrier,
192, KING STREET, TORONTO.

The Highest Price paid in Cash for Furs.

November, 1844.

HEWSON & LOVE,
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pickles, Sauces, Stoughton Bitters, Lemon Syrup, &c.
 AND MANUFACTURERS OF
C O R D A G E,
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

146, King Street, Toronto,
 OPPOSITE ALEXANDER OGILVIE & Co.
 November, 1844.

T. & H. NORRIS,
 General Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers
 IN
China, Glass, Crockery, and Earthenware,
 &c. &c. &c.
 No. 151, KING STREET,
 TORONTO.

November, 1844.

ROBERT BEEKMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT,
HAS his OFFICE in *Nelson Street*, opposite *Duke Street*, in the City
 of Toronto, where he attends to Business connected with the
Settlement of Estates in the hands of Assignees and Trustees; the
Collection of Debts and Rents; *Drawing of Notarial Documents*;
Conveyancing, &c.
 R. B. is also AGENT for the *Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland*
Navigation Assurance Company.
 December, 1844.

V E,

on Syrup, &c.

E,

ed to.

o,

IE & Co.

S,

Retail Dealers

thenware,

ET,

N,

ND AGENT,

e Street, in the City—
connected with the
s and Trustees; the
Notarial Documents;

e, Life, and Inland

HUGH SCOBIE
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller &
BOOK-BINDER, PRINTER

RESPECTFULLY tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his extensive circle of his Friends, for the kind patronage he has been so liberally favoured at No. 137, *King Street*, and for their removal to those commodious and convenient

Adelaide Buildings, King Street,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE HIS LATE PREMISES)

where he has made the most complete arrangements to supply with despatch, every Article in the various lines of his business. His Stock is as ample as any in Canada, and such as will, he trusts, secure him an increased portion of their support.

From amongst his varied Stock, he would wish to call particular notice to his extensive **LIBRARY OF BOOKS**, containing many of the **WORKS** published, with **SCHOOL BOOKS**, and of every description; **BIBLES**, **TESTAMENTS**, **PSALMS**, and a variety of size, quality and binding. His Stock of Stationery, an article in the Trade, and partly consists of **MERCHANTS' BOOKS**, in **Ledgers**, **Journals**, **Day Books**, **Cash Books**, **Bill Books**, **Books**, **Memorandum** and **Copy Books**, ruled and plain, of every description; **WRITING PAPERS**, wove and laid, of every size, super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio, and foolscap; quarter, black-edged, and black-bordered posts; **DRAWING PAPERS**, of every description; **Tissue and Fancy Papers**; **Printing and Pressing**, in **London**, and **Coloured Boards**; **Cards**, **Visiting and Post Cards**, **Plain and Embellished**; **Perforated Cards**, and **Card Boards**; **Ink Powders**, **Glasses and Stands**; **Quills and Pens**; **Cases**; **Pens**; **Slates and Slate Pencils**, &c. &c. **Backgammon Boards**, **Boxes**, **Chessmen**, &c.; **English and German Flutes**, **Accordions**, &c., with an excellent Stock of **NEW MUSIC**, **Mental**. A general assortment of **Dissected Maps** and **Christmas Presents**. **Valentines**, **sentimental**, **amatory**, and **Lithographs** of a most superior description, careful part of which have been pronounced **Master Pieces** of the **Art**. **Copying Presses**, **Copying Books**, **Oil Sheets**, **Brushes**, &c.

The **Colonial Editions** of **British Periodicals** received regular supplies. **DRAWING MATERIALS** of every description, as **Cases**, **and separate**, **Drawing Papers**, **Pencils**, **Chalks**, **Creta Levissima**, **Mathematical Instruments**, &c. &c.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its Branches, got up in the most superior style.

** By a new and improved Type, all description of **Printing** executed with neatness and dispatch, and on very short notice. **Engraving**, **Lithographing**, and **Copper Plate Printing**, is attended to by a clever Artist.

☞ A liberal discount to the Trade, and to Schools, is punctually attended to.

COBI

bookseller &

PRINTE

grateful ackn
the kind patron
King Street, an
modious and co
ing Street,

IS LATE PREMISE
ngements to su
of his business
uch as will, he c

ld wish to call p
ng many of the
BOOKS, and C
PSALMS, an
ock of Stationery
MERCHANT
ooks, Bill Book
ruled and pla
e and laid, of e
and foolscap; qu
RAWING PAP
Printing and Pe
Visiting and Pi
s, and Card Boar
ls and Pens; C
Backgammon
erman Flutes,
k of NEW MU
ted Maps and
tal, amatory, an
scription, careful
Master Pieces of
eets, Brushes, &
dicals received re
description, as C
Chalks, Creta Lev

nes, got up in t

l description of
and on very n
late Printing, is

and to School