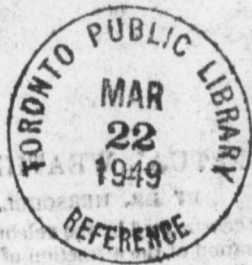


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LIBRARY REFERENCE

THE

LOWER CANADA

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

ALMANACK.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, 22nd January, 1834.

Be it remembered, that on the twenty second day of January, in the year of Our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, Samuel Neilson and William Cowan, of Quebec, Printers, Stationers, and Copartners, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Neilson & Cowan, have deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Title of which is in the words following, that is to say:—"THE LOWER CANADA FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANACK", the right whereof they claim as Proprietors.

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A PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE.

BY DR. HERSCHEL.

The following Table constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschel, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon in their several positions as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer, what kind of weather will probably follow the Moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that as near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

	SUMMER.	WINTER.
If it be a new or full Moon, or the Moon enters into the first or last Quarter, at the hour of 12 at noon, or between the hours of 2 and	Very rainy	Snow or Cold
4 4 to 6.....	Changeable	Fair and mild Fair
6 to 8.....	{ Fair, if wind Westerly Rainy, if N. E. to S. E.	{ Fair and Cold If Westerly, mild with Snow
8 to 10	{ If Easterly, mild with Snow
10 to midnight	Ditto	{ Fair and Frosty
Midnight to 2	Fair	{ Very Cold, unless wind N. E. to S. E.
Forenoon. { 2 to 4.....	{ Cool, with frequent showers }	Snow and stormy
{ 4 to 6.....	Rain	Ditto
{ 6 to 8.....	Wind and Rain	Stormy
{ 8 to 10	Changeable	Snow, if wind Easterly
{ 10 to 12	Frequent showers	Snow, if wind Westerly

* * * The above Table was intended for the climate of Great Britain. It has been altered so as to suit the climate of Lower Canada, and will probably be found useful.

The earliest indications of a change in the heavens from fair to bad weather, is the formation of the description of cloud in the upper parts of the atmosphere, commonly called curl cloud, a pale white woolly cloud, constantly varying in size and form. When it assumes a clotted appearance, or distributes itself in one wide unvarying paleness, it will soon be observed to thicken and darken, and to assume a form which every body can judge of.

The winds from South East to North East in summer are rainy; in winter, stormy with snow. In April, May and June, North Easterly winds are however often dry and of long duration.

The winds from the South West to the North West are at all times dry and cold in winter, and dry and warm in summer.

The North wind is of short duration and always chill and dry, occurring almost exclusively in the spring, and in the change from summer to autumn.

The Southerly wind is uncommon, sometimes very violent, but of short duration, accompanied by heavy rain.

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OTHER SIGNS OF RAIN.

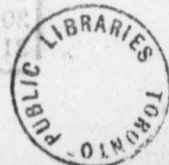
<p>The hollow winds begin to blow, The clouds look black, the grass is low ; The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep, And spiders from their cobwebs peep ; Last night the sun went pale to bed, The Moon in halos hid her head ; The boding shepherd heaves a sigh, For, see, a rainbow spans the sky. — 1, The walls are damp, the ditches smel Clos'd is the pink-eyed pimpermell ; Hark ! how the chairs and tables crack, Old Betty's joints are on the rack ; Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry, The distant hills are looking nigh. How restless are the snorting swine, The busy flies disturb the kine ; Low o'er the grass the swallow wings ; The cricket, too, how sharp he sings ;</p>	<p>Puss on the hearth with velvet paw Sits, wiping o'er her whiskered jaws Through the clear stream the fishes ris^e And nimbly catch th' incautious flies' The fire-flies, numerous and bright Illum'd the dewy dell last night ; At dusk the squalid toad was seen, Hopping and crawling o'er the green ; The whirling wind the dust obeys, And in the rapid eddy plays ; The frog has chang'd his yellow vest, And in a russet coat is drest. Through June, the air is cod and still ; — 1 The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill. My dog, so alter'd in his taste, Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast ; 'Twill surely rain ; I see with sorrow Our journey must be put off to-mor- row.</p>
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ECLIPSES.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT NEW AND FULL MOON ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Seven Islands Bay 1 h. p. m.	Portneuf 2½	Traverse 4½
Caoui 1½	Green Island 2½	Lower end of Orleans 5
Manicouagan 1½	Brandy Pots 3¼	Quebec 6
Betsiamitis 2	Malbaie 4	

The tide in the stream runs tide and quarter tide, and is half an hour later or earlier according as a strong wind blows with or against it.





He who postpones the hour of living rightly, is like the rustic who waited till the river should have flown past him.

One of the greatest objects of education is, that children should learn and labour truly to get their own living, and do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them.

First Quarter the 6th, 4h. 50m. evening.—Full Moon the 14th, 4h. 23m. evening.—Last Quarter the 21st, 4h. 0m. evening.—New Moon the 28th, 4h. 14m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Friday	<i>Circumcision.</i> Irish Union, 1801.	7	43	5
2	Saturday		7	43	5
3	Sunday	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	7	42	5
4	Monday		7	41	5
5	Tuesday		7	41	5
6	Wednesday	<i>Epiphany.</i>	7	40	5
7	Thursday	Fenelon <i>d.</i> 1715.	7	40	6
8	Friday	Lucian.	7	39	5
9	Saturday		7	38	5
10	Sunday	1st Sun. aft. <i>Epiphany.</i> Linnæus <i>d.</i> 1778.	7	37	5
11	Monday		7	37	5
12	Tuesday	Lavater <i>d.</i> 1801.	7	36	5
13	Wednesday		7	35	5
14	Thursday	Ed. Halley <i>d.</i> 1801.	7	34	5
15	Friday		7	33	5
16	Saturday	Corunna; Sir J. Moore, <i>k.</i> 1809.	7	32	5
17	Sunday	2nd Sun. aft. <i>Epiphany.</i> Prisca. Houses	7	31	5
18	Monday	[of York and Lancaster unit. 1486.	7	30	5
19	Tuesday		7	29	5
20	Wednesday	Fabian.	7	28	5
21	Thursday	Agnes. Louis XVI. <i>beheaded</i> 1793.	7	27	5
22	Friday	Vincent.	7	26	5
23	Saturday	W. Pitt <i>d.</i> 1806.	7	25	5
24	Sunday	3rd Sun. aft. <i>Epi.</i> Conversion of St. Paul.	7	24	5
25	Monday		7	22	5
26	Tuesday		7	21	5
27	Wednesday	Duke of Sussex br.	7	20	5
28	Thursday		7	18	5
29	Friday	King Geo. IV. Accession, 1820.	7	17	5
30	Saturday	K. Charles I. Mart. 1649. [claimed, 1820.	7	15	5
31	Sunday	<i>Septuagesima Sun.</i> King Geo. IV. pro-	7	14	5

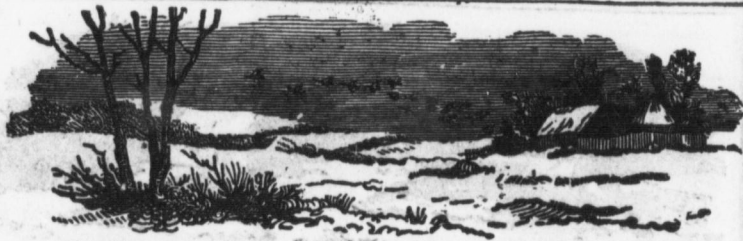


A wise man wants but little, because he desires not much.
Diligence, alone, is a good patrimony.

The want of due consideration is the cause of all the unhappiness a man brings upon himself.
Learn betimes to say, No.

First Quarter the 5th 2h. 37m. evening.—Full Moon, the 13th. 6h. 1m. morning.—Last Quarter the 19th, 11h. 53m. evening —New Moon, the 27th, 7h. 30m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Monday		7	13	5
2	Tuesday	<i>Pur. of B. V. Mary.</i>	7	11	5
3	Wednesday		7	10	5
4	Thursday		7	9	5
5	Friday	Remarkable earthquake at Quebec.	7	7	5
6	Saturday	Agatha.	7	6	5
7	Sunday		7	5	5
8	Monday	Mary Queen of Scots <i>beheaded</i> , 1586.	7	4	5
9	Tuesday	Canada ceded to England, 1763.	7	3	5
10	Wednesday		7	1	5
11	Thursday		6	59	6
12	Friday	Jane Grey <i>behd.</i> 1542.	6	57	6
13	Saturday	Revolution of 1688.	6	55	6
14	Sunday	<i>Quinquagesima Sun. Shrove Sun. Va.</i>	6	54	6
15	Monday	[lentine. Capt. Cook <i>k.</i> 1779.	6	52	6
16	Tuesday	<i>Shrove-Tuesday.</i>	6	51	6
17	Wednesday	<i>Ash-Wednesday.</i> Peace with the United	6	49	6
18	Thursday	[States, 1815.	6	47	6
19	Friday	[knowned, 1783.	6	45	6
20	Saturday	Independence of the United States ac-	6	44	6
21	Sunday	<i>Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.</i>	6	42	6
22	Monday		6	41	6
23	Tuesday		6	39	6
24	Wednesday	St. Mathias. Duke of Cambridge born.	6	37	6
25	Thursday	E. Essex <i>beh.</i> 1601. [Queen's birth-day kept	6	35	6
26	Friday		6	34	6
27	Saturday		6	33	6
28	Sunday	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>	6	31	6
29	Monday				



Hear much and say little, for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest evil and the greatest good that is done in the world.

Corrupt company is more infectious than corrupt air.

Of all poverty, that of the mind is the most deplorable.

First Quarter the 7th, 11h. 16m. morning.—Full Moon, the 14th, 5h. 12m. evening.—Last Quarter the 21st, 8h. 33m. morning.—New Moon, the 28th, 11h. 52m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Tuesday	ST. DAVID. Addison's Spectator com. 1711.	6	29	6
2	Wednesday	Wesley <i>d.</i> 1791.	6	27	6
3	Thursday		6	25	6
4	Friday		6	24	6
5	Saturday		6	23	6
6	Sunday	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6	21	6
7	Monday	Perpetua.	6	19	6
8	Tuesday		6	18	6
9	Wednesday		6	16	6
10	Thursday		6	14	6
11	Friday		6	13	6
12	Saturday	Gregory, Martyr.	6	11	6
13	Sunday	4th Sunday in Lent. Mid. Lent Sun.	6	9	6
14	Monday	[quois burn two Jesuits at the stake, 1649.	6	8	6
15	Tuesday	Julius Cæsar assassinated B. C. 44. Iro-	6	6	6
16	Wednesday		6	4	6
17	Thursday	ST. PATRICK. Edward King of West	6	2	6
18	Friday	Imprisonments at Quebec, 1810. [Saxons.	6	1	6
19	Saturday		5	59	7
20	Sunday	5th Sunday in Lent. Sir Isaac Newton	5	58	7
21	Monday	Benedict. [died, 1727.	5	56	7
22	Tuesday		5	54	7
23	Wednesday		5	52	7
24	Thursday	Queen Elizabeth <i>d.</i> 1603.	5	50	7
25	Friday	Annunciation of B. V. Mary.	5	49	7
26	Saturday	Printing introduced in England, 1471.	5	47	7
27	Sunday	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sun. Peace of	5	45	7
28	Monday	Can. ceded to France, 1632. [Amiens, 1802.	5	44	7
29	Tuesday		5	42	7
30	Wednesday		5	41	7
31	Thursday	Allies enter Paris, 1814.	5	39	7



The end of learning, is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love him and to imitate him, as we may the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body.
A danger foreseen is half avoided.

First Quarter the 6th, 4h. 43m. morning.—Full Moon the 13th, 2h. 30m. morning.—Last Quarter the 19th, 6h. 29m. evening.
New Moon the 27th, 4h. 37m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Friday	<i>Good Friday.</i>	5	37	7
2	Saturday	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.	5	35	7
3	Sunday	<i>Easter Sun.</i> Richard, Bp. of Chichester.	5	34	7
4	Monday	<i>Easter Monday.</i> St. Ambrose.	5	32	7
5	Tuesday	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i>	5	31	7
6	Wednesday	1st abdication of Bonaparte, 1814.	5	29	7
7	Thursday		5	27	7
8	Friday		5	26	7
9	Saturday		5	24	7
10	Sunday	<i>1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sun.</i>	5	22	7
11	Monday		5	20	7
12	Tuesday		5	19	7
13	Wednesday	Catholic Emancipation assented, 1829.	5	17	7
14	Thursday		5	16	7
15	Friday		5	14	7
16	Saturday		5	13	7
17	Sunday	<i>2d Sun. aft. Easter.</i> Franklin died, 1790.	5	11	7
18	Monday	French Canada Trading Company estab.	5	9	7
19	Tuesday	Alphege. Bat. of Lexington, 1775. [1627.	5	8	7
20	Wednesday		5	6	7
21	Thursday		5	5	7
22	Friday		5	3	7
23	Saturday	St. GEORGE. Shakspeare b. 1564.	5	1	7
24	Sunday	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter.</i>	5	0	7
25	Monday	<i>St. Mark.</i> Duchess of Gloucester born.	4	58	8
26	Tuesday		4	57	8
27	Wednesday	Genl. Murray beaten at St. Foy, 1760.	4	55	8
28	Thursday	Battle of York, 1813.	4	54	8
29	Friday		4	53	8
30	Saturday	Washington, 1st Pres. U. S. 1789.	4	51	8



Without mounting by degrees, a man cannot attain to high things. A mind well trained and long exercised in virtue, does not early change any course it once undertakes.

Idleness is the greatest prodigality. Poverty wants some, luxury many, avarice all things.

— First Quarter the 5th, 6h. 1m. evening.— Full Moon the 12th, 10h. 33m. morning.— Last Quarter the 19th, 5h. 58m. morning— New Moon, the 27th, 8h. 50m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Sunday	4th Sunday after Easter. St. Philip and	4	49	8
2	Monday	Bat. of Lutzen, 1813. [St. James.	4	48	8
3	Tuesday	Invention of the Cross.	4	47	8
4	Wednesday		4	45	8
5	Thursday	Bonaparte died. 1821. Siege of Quebec	4	44	8
6	Friday	St. John Evangelist. [raised, 1776.	4	43	8
7	Saturday		4	41	8
8	Sunday	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation St n.	4	40	8
9	Monday	Columbus' 4th voyage, 1501. [Test Acts	4	39	8
10	Tuesday	[rep. 1828.	4	37	8
11	Wednesday		4	36	8
12	Thursday	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Battle	4	35	8
13	Friday	[of Pharsalia, B. C. 48.	4	34	8
14	Saturday		4	32	8
15	Sunday	De Levi raises the seige of Quebec, 1760.	4	31	8
16	Monday	Battle of Albuera, 1810. [treal, 1765.	4	30	8
17	Tuesday	110 houses and 3 churches burnt at Mon-	4	29	8
18	Wednesday	Bonaparte, Emperor, 1804.	4	27	8
19	Thursday	Dunstan.	4	26	8
20	Friday		4	25	8
21	Saturday	[Homburg born.	4	24	8
22	Sunday	Pentecost— Whit Sunday. Princess of	4	23	8
23	Monday	Whit Monday. Battle of Ramillies, 1706.	4	22	8
24	Tuesday	Whit Tuesday. Princess Victoria born,	4	21	8
25	Wednesday	[1819.	4	20	8
26	Thursday	Augustin, Archbishop of Canterbury.	4	19	8
27	Friday	Ven. Bede.	4	18	8
28	Saturday	King's birth-day kept.	4	17	8
29	Sunday	Trinity Sunday. King Charles II. res-	4	16	8
30	Monday	[tored, 1660.	4	15	8
31	Tuesday		4	14	8

18.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	V				
2	T				
3	F				
4	S				
5	M				
6	T				
7	F				
8	V				
9	T				
10	F				
11	S				
12	S				
13	M				
14	T				
15	V				
16	T				
17	F				
18	S				
19	S				
20	M				
21	T				
22	V				
23	T				
24	F				
25	S				
26	S				
27	M				
28	T				
29	V				
30	T				



Diogenes walked on a day to see a country fair, where he saw ribbons and looking glasses and many other gimcracks—and he said to his friend, “how many things are there in this world, of which Diogenes is not in need.”
Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man’s life.

First Quarter the 4th, 3h. 23m. morning.—Full Moon the 10th, 6h. 2m. evening.—Last Quarter the 17th, 7h. 21m. evening.—New Moon the 25th, 11h. 34m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S'
1	Wednesday		4	14	8
2	Thursday	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> Riots in London,)	4	13	8
3	Friday	[1780. First church in Canada built)	4	13	8
4	Saturday	[where General Hospital stands, 1620.)	4	12	8
5	Sunday	1st Sun. aft. Trin. Boniface. D. of Cum. b.	4	12	8
6	Monday	B. of Bur.heights, 1813. [Snow falls, 1816.	4	10	8
7	Tuesday	Cholera first appears at Quebec, 1832,	4	10	8
8	Wednesday	[deaths, 2218.	4	10	8
9	Thursday		4	10	8
10	Friday		4	9	8
11	Saturday	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>	4	9	8
12	Sunday	2d Sunday after Trinity.	4	8	8
13	Monday		4	8	8
14	Tuesday	Battles of Marengo, 1800, Friedland, 1807.	4	8	8
15	Wednesday		4	7	8
16	Thursday		4	7	8
17	Friday	<i>St. Alban.</i> [decl. war, 1812.	4	7	8
18	Saturday	Hampden k. 1643. Waterloo, 1815. [U. S.	4	6	8
19	Sunday	3d Sun aft. Trinity. Magna Charta, 1215.	4	6	8
20	Monday	Peace b. England and France, 1814.	4	6	8
21	Tuesday	Longest day. Quebec Gazette published,	4	5	8
22	Wednesday	[1764.	4	5	8
23	Thursday		4	5	8
24	Friday	<i>Nat. of St. John Baptist.</i> Midsummer	4	5	8
25	Saturday	[Newfoundland disc. 1497.	4	6	8
26	Sunday	4th Sunday after Trinity. King William	4	6	8
27	Monday	[IV. accession, 1830.	4	7	8
28	Tuesday	Proclamation.	4	7	8
29	Wednesday	<i>St. Peter.</i>	4	7	8
30	Thursday		4	7	8



He who lies under the dominion of any one vice, must expect the common effects of it; if lazy, to be poor; if intemperate, to be diseased. The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude. Let a man be sure to drive his business, rather than let it drive him.

First Quarter the 3rd, 9h. 53m. morning.—Full Moon the 10th, 1h. 47m. morning.—Last Quarter the 17th, 10h. 53m. morning.—New Moon the 25th, 0h. 23m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Friday	Bat. of the Boyne, 1690. [1608.	4	8	8
2	Saturday	Visit. of B. V. Mary. Quebec founded,	4	8	8
3	Sunday	5th Sun. aft. Trinity. United States In-	4	9	8
4	Monday	Trans. of St. Martin. [dependence, 1776.	4	9	8
5	Tuesday	Sir T. More, <i>behd.</i> 1535.	4	10	8
6	Wednesday	Burgoyne takes Ticonderoga, 1777.	4	10	8
7	Thursday	Cholera re-appears at Quebec, in 1834.	4	11	8
8	Friday	[Deaths, 1506.	4	11	8
9	Saturday		4	12	8
10	Sunday	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4	13	8
11	Monday		4	13	8
12	Tuesday	French Revolution, 1789.	4	14	8
13	Wednesday		4	14	8
14	Thursday	Bastile destroyed, 1789.	4	15	8
15	Friday	Swithin. Michilimackinac taken, 1812.	4	16	8
16	Saturday		4	17	8
17	Sunday	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4	18	8
18	Monday	Battle of Lundy's lane, 1813.	4	19	8
19	Tuesday	Admiral Kirk takes Quebec, 1629.	4	20	8
20	Wednesday	Margaret.	4	21	8
21	Thursday	Rob. Burns <i>d.</i> 1796.	4	22	8
22	Friday	Magdalen. Union of England and Scot-	4	23	8
23	Saturday	Gibraltar taken, 1704. [land, 1706.	4	24	8
24	Sunday	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4	25	8
25	Monday	St. James.	4	26	8
26	Tuesday	St. Anne.	4	27	8
27	Wednesday		4	28	8
28	Thursday		4	29	8
29	Friday	French Revolution, 1830.	4	31	8
30	Saturday	Wolfe defeated at Montmorency, 1759.	4	32	8
31	Sunday	9th Sun. aft. Trin. Loyola, Jesuit, <i>d.</i> 1556.	4	33	8



“ To wilful men, He is my friend that succoureth
 “ The injuries that they themselves procure me ; not he that pitieth me.
 “ Must be their schoolmasters.”

First Quarter the 1st, 2h. 59m. evening.—Full Moon the 8th,
 10h. 49m. morning.—Last Quarter the 16th, 4h. 26m. morning.—
 New Moon the 23rd, 11h. 34m. evening.—First Quarter the 30th,
 8h. 7m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Monday	Lammas day. Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4	35	8
2	Tuesday		4	36	8
3	Wednesday		4	37	8
4	Thursday		4	38	8
5	Friday		4	40	8
6	Saturday	Transfiguration of our Lord.	4	41	8
7	Sunday	10th Sun. aft. Trinity. Name of Jesus.	4	42	8
8	Monday	[St. Lawrence	4	43	8
9	Tuesday	Duke of Orleans, King of France, 1830.	4	45	8
10	Wednesday	Prince Edward arrives at Quebec.	4	46	8
11	Thursday		4	47	8
12	Friday		4	49	8
13	Saturday	Queen Adelaide born, 1792.	4	50	8
14	Sunday	11th Sunday after Trinity.	4	52	8
15	Monday	Battle of Detroit, 1812.	4	53	8
16	Tuesday		4	54	8
17	Wednesday	Duchess of Kent born, 1786.	4	56	8
18	Thursday		4	58	8
19	Friday		5	0	7
20	Saturday		5	1	7
21	Sunday	12th Sun. aft. Trin. K. Wm. IV. b. 1765.	5	2	7
22	Monday	[Walker's fleet lost near Anticosti, 1711.	5	4	7
23	Tuesday		5	5	7
24	Wednesday	St. Bartholomew. W. Wallace bhd. 1305.	5	6	7
25	Thursday		5	8	7
26	Friday		5	10	7
27	Saturday	[tine. Robespierre guil. 1794.	5	12	7
28	Sunday	13th Sunday after Trinity. St. Augus-	5	13	7
29	Monday	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5	14	7
30	Tuesday		5	16	7
31	Wednesday		5	18	7



The friends thou hast and their adop-
tion tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks
of steel ;
But do not dull thy palm with enter-
tainment

Of each new hatched, unfledged
comrade.

Thrice is he armed that hath his
quarrel just.

Full Moon the 6th, 10h. 7½m. evening.—Last Quarter the 15th,
1h. 4m. morning.—New Moon the 22nd, 9h. 48m. morning.—
First Quarter the 29th, 2h. 32m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Thursday	Giles.	5	20	7
2	Friday	London burnt, 1666, (O. S.)	5	22	7
3	Saturday	Cromwell d. 1658.	5	24	7
4	Sunday	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5	26	7
5	Monday	1st Congress at Philadelphia, 1774.	5	28	7
6	Tuesday		5	29	7
7	Wednesday	Montreal capitulates to the English, 1760.	5	31	7
8	Thursday	Nat. of B. V. Mary. Coronation of Will.	5	32	7
9	Friday	Bat. of Flodden, 1513. [IV., 1830.	5	34	7
10	Saturday		5	35½	7
11	Sunday	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5	37	7
12	Monday		5	39	7
13	Tuesday	Battle of Quebec, Wolf killed, 1759.	5	40	7
14	Wednesday	Cartier arrived at Quebec, 1534. Mont-	5	42	7
15	Thursday	[calm d. 1759. Moscow burnt, 1812.	5	44	7
16	Friday		5	46	7
17	Saturday	Lambert. [tulates to the English, 1759.	5	47	7
18	Sunday	16th Sunday after Trinity. Quebec capi-	5	48	7
19	Monday	Bat. of Poitiers, 1356.	5	50	7
20	Tuesday		5	52	7
21	Wednesday	St. Matthew.	5	54	7
22	Thursday		5	55	7
23	Friday		5	57	7
24	Saturday		5	58	7
25	Sunday	17th Sunday after Trinity.	6	0	6
26	Monday	St. Cyprian.	6	1	6
27	Tuesday	French Ministry impeached, 1830.	6	3	6
28	Wednesday		6	5	6
29	Thursday	St. Michael.	6	7	6
30	Friday	St. Jerome. G. Whitfield d. 1770.	6	8	6



It is shameful for a man to live in his own country and to be uninformed of its affairs and interests.

Industry is fortune's right hand; frugality her left.

An uncultivated mind, like unmanured ground, will soon be overrun with weeds.

Full Moon the 6th, 0h. 27m. evening.—Last Quarter the 14th, 5h. 21½m. evening.—New Moon the 21st, 7h. 47m. evening.—First Quarter the 28th, 11h. 17m. morning.

Ds	Wee ks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Saturday	Remigius. 1st steamer on Hudson, 1807.	6	10	6
2	Sunday	18th <i>S. aft. Trin.</i> [Cartier ar. at Mon. 1534	6	12	6
3	Monday		6	13	6
4	Tuesday	Belgian ind. 1830.	6	15	6
5	Wednesday	Faith.	6	17	6
6	Thursday	Peace proclaimed with America, 1783.	6	18	6
7	Friday		6	20	6
8	Saturday		6	21	6
9	Sunday	19th Sunday after Trinity. St. Denys.	6	23	6
10	Monday		6	25	6
11	Tuesday	America disc. 1492.	6	27	6
12	Wednesday	Battle of Queenston, 1812. Brock killed.	6	28	6
13	Thursday	Murat shot, 1812.	6	30	6
14	Friday		6	32	6
15	Saturday	[Dark Sunday at Quebec, 1795.	6	33	6
16	Sunday	20th Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke.	6	34	6
17	Monday	Dark day at do. 1834. Burgoyne taken,	6	36	6
18	Tuesday	[1777.	6	37	6
19	Wednesday		6	39	6
20	Thursday	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	6	40	6
21	Friday		6	42	6
22	Saturday		6	44	6
23	Sunday	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6	45	6
24	Monday	Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6	47	6
25	Tuesday	Crispin. Bat. of Agincourt, 1415. Bat.	6	49	6
26	Wednesday	[of Chateauguay, 1814.	6	50	6
27	Thursday		6	52	6
28	Friday	St. Simon and St. Jude.	6	54	6
29	Saturday	Raleigh behd. 1618.	6	55	6
30	Sunday	22d Sunday after Trinity.	6	57	6
31	Monday		6	58	6





With a wise and honest man a business is soon ended; but with a fool and knave there is no conclusion, and seldom a beginning. Life and time are worth improving, Seize the moments while they stay, And lament the wasted day.

Full Moon the 5th, 5h. 57m. morning.—Last Quarter the 13th, 9h. 59m. morning.—New Moon the 20th, 5h. 59m. morning.—First Quarter the 26th, 11h. 13m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S
1	Tuesday	<i>All Saints.</i> Lisbon Earthquake, 1755.	6	59	6
2	Wednesday	All Souls.	7	1	5
3	Thursday	<i>Princess Sophia</i> born.	7	3	5
4	Friday	King William landed, 1688.	7	4	6
5	Saturday	Powder Plot, 1605. Jemappe, 1792.	7	5	5
6	Sunday	23d Sun. aft. <i>Trinity.</i> Leonard. Prin.	7	7	5
7	Monday	Prin. <i>Augusta Sop.</i> born. [Char. d. 1817.	7	8	5
8	Tuesday		7	9	5
9	Wednesday	Montreal taken, 1775.	7	11	5
10	Thursday	St. Martin. Battle of Chrysler's Farm,	7	12	5
11	Friday	[1813.	7	13	5
12	Saturday		7	15	5
13	Sunday	24th Sunday after <i>Trinity.</i> Britius.	7	16	5
14	Monday		7	17	5
15	Tuesday	<i>Machutus.</i> Lord Chatham born, 1708.	7	19	5
16	Wednesday		7	21	5
17	Thursday	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. Erskine d. 1823	7	22	5
18	Friday	United States treaty of Commerce, 1794.	7	23	5
19	Saturday	[Martyr. Cardinal Woolsey d. 1530.	7	24	5
20	Sunday	25th Sun. after <i>Trin.</i> Edmund King and	7	26	5
21	Monday	First Steamer at Quebec, 1811.	7	27	5
22	Tuesday	Cecilia.	7	28	5
23	Wednesday	St. Clement.	7	29	5
24	Thursday	Peace with United States, 1814.	7	30	5
25	Friday	Catherine.	7	31	5
26	Saturday	[at Quebec, 1698.	7	32	5
27	Sunday	<i>Advent Sunday.</i> Count de Frontenac d.	7	33	5
28	Monday		7	34	5
29	Tuesday	Revolution in Poland, 1830.	7	35	5
30	Wednesday	ST. ANDREW. Great Eclipse of the Sun.	7	36	5



Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil.

As length of life is denied to us we should at least do something to shew that we have lived.

Full Moon the 5th, 1h. 0m. morning.—Last Quarter the 13th, 0h. 7m. evening.—New Moon the 19th, 4h. 32m. evening.—First Quarter the 26th, 2h. 48m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S
1	Thursday		7	37	5
2	Friday	Austerlitz, 1805.	7	37	5
3	Saturday		7	38	5
4	Sunday	2nd Sunday in Advent.	7	39	5
5	Monday	Walker assassinated at Montreal, 1764.	7	40	5
6	Tuesday	Nicholas.	7	41	5
7	Wednesday	Ney shot, 1815.	7	42	5
8	Thursday	Conception of B. V. M.	7	42	5
9	Friday	Washington d. 1799.	7	42	5
10	Saturday		7	43	5
11	Sunday	3rd Sun. in Advent. Char. XII. k. 1718.	7	43	5
12	Monday	[Quebec, 1775.	7	43	5
13	Tuesday	Lucy. Besieging army first seen from	7	44	5
14	Wednesday	The Quebec Packet sails for London, 1826.	7	44	5
15	Thursday	O Sapientia. Cromwell, protector, 1653.	7	44	5
16	Friday	Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.	7	44	5
17	Saturday		7	44	5
18	Sunday	4th Sunday in Advent.	7	44	5
19	Monday	Battle of Niagara, 1813.	7	45	5
20	Tuesday		7	45	5
21	Wednesday	St. Thomas (Shortest day.)	7	45½	5
22	Thursday		7	45½	5
23	Friday		7	45½	5
24	Saturday		7	45½	5
25	Sunday	5th Sunday in Advent. Christmas Day.	7	45	5
26	Monday	St. Stephen. New Const. of Canadas, 1791	7	45	5
27	Tuesday	St. John. [Bat. of N. Orleans, 1814.	7	45	5
28	Wednesday	Innocents.	7	44	5
29	Thursday	[1772.	7	45	5
30	Friday	Vessel sails from Quebec for New Orleans,	7	44	5
31	Saturday	Silvest. Americans deftd. at Quebec, 1775	7	44	5

1830 DECEMBER XXVI Day
17

GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT, REVENUE AND LAWS OF LOWER CANADA.

Lower Canada is bounded to the North by the territory leased to the Hudson's Bay Company; to the Eastward by the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far as Blanc Sablon, on the Straits of Belle île, and the New Brunswick line near Chaleur's Bay; to the South by the United States, the disputed boundary, and the 45th degree of North latitude striking the St. Lawrence at St. Regis; to the West by Upper Canada. Its whole extent, on the river and gulf, East from Blanc Sablon to St. Regis West, is about 1300 miles. Of this, about 350 miles on both sides of the St. Lawrence, upon an average not exceeding three to four miles in depth, is settled by a population numbering about 550,000 souls. Five-sixths of the inhabitants speak the French language and are Catholics.

The subdivision of the Province into Counties may be known by reference to the List of Members of the Assembly, page following.

The Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly meet in Session at Quebec, once a year at least. The Members (88) of the Assembly are elected once every four years, if not sooner dissolved by the Governor. In towns, £10 leaseholders and £5 freeholders have votes; in the country, all freeholders. The Legislative Councillors are named by the King for life, on the recommendation of the Governor. The Governors are appointed by the King, and on an average since the conquest in 1759, have not remained in the colony more than three to four years each.

The Revenue may be said to be wholly levied by the Customs on imported goods, chiefly on linen, cotton and woollen merchandize, sugars, teas and liquors. One-third of it is paid to Upper Canada. In 1833 the revenue amounted to £240,000; subtracting the third, left £180,000 to Lower Canada. The public Officers cost about £70,000 a year; the rest of the revenue is laid out on education, roads and other public improvements.

Courts of Justice are established in each of the five Districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé. As regards real property and civil rights, the Laws of France before 1774 are in force; as regards criminal offences and evidence in mercantile concerns, the English Laws, prior to the same date, are in force. Both these systems have been much altered by acts of the Provincial Legislature.

At Quebec and Montreal, a Chief Justice and three Judges sit at each place, in criminal, superior and inferior terms; at Three Rivers one resident Judge, and two of the Montreal or Quebec Judges sit in superior and criminal, and the resident Judge in inferior terms; at Sherbrooke and Gaspé (alternately Carille, Carleton and Percé) the single Judges have also an inferior jurisdiction. In superior terms all sums above £10 sterling are recovered. The Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, in each of the five Districts, have the jurisdiction of the English Justices of the Peace. Jails can now also be erected in the counties, and the Magistrates have the jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions. In the country parishes, into which the counties severally mentioned in the list of the Members of the Assembly are all subdivided, the Justice of the Peace and the Officer of Militia are Magistrates for keeping the peace. Corporations in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal elected by freeholders, control the expenditure of the City taxes but have no police jurisdiction, except as regards the Night Watch. A late Act permits the establishment of Weekly Courts in the towns, for the recovery of small debts. None are yet formed. In the country similar Courts are forming.

GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, His Excellency

EARL OF GOSFORD AND BARON WORLINGHAM—Arrived 1825.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint **THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF GOSFORD, the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR CHARLES EDWARD GREY,** and **SIR GEORGE GIPPS,** to be Commissioners for the Investigation of all Grievances affecting His Subjects in the Province of Lower Canada, in what relates to the Government of the said Province.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JONATHAN SEWELL, Chief Justice, Speaker.

Hon. and Right Rev. C. J. STEWART, Lord Bishop of Quebec.—Absent.

Sir G Pownall, Knight—abs	Louis Guy
John Hale	George Moffat
Sir John Caldwell, Bart	Roch de St Ours
H W Ryland	Peter McGill
James Cuthbert	John Molson
Charles Wm Grant	M P de Sales Laterrière
Pierre Dominique Debartzch	François X Malhiot
Thomas Coffin	Jean Dessaulles
Roderick Mackenzie	Barthélemi Joliette
Lewis Gagy	Pierre de Rocheblave
W B Felton	Robert U Harwood
Matthew Bell	Antoine G Couillard
John Forsyth	Robert Jones
John Stewart	James Baxter
Toussaint Pothier	Frs Quirouet
Samuel Hatt	Joseph Masson
Denis B Viger	

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, The Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau.

Gaspé—W Power & Jean. Le Bou-	L'Acadie—C A O Coté * & M
tellier	Hotchkiss *
Bonaventure—E Thibadeau & J F	Beauharnois—C Archambeault & J
Deblois	Dewitt
Rimouski—J Bte. Taché * & Louis	Montreal—L J Papineau & C S
Bertrand	Cherrier *
Kamouraska—Amable Dionne & P	East Ward—J Leslie & J Roy *
Canac dit Marquis *	West Ward—L J Papineau & Robt.
L'Islet—J B Fortin & J C Létour-	Nelson *
neau	Vaudreuil—O Perrault * & C Rochon
Bellechasse—N Boissonnault & A N	dit Larocque *
Morin	Ottawa—B Bowman * & J Black-
Dorchester—J Bouffard & J Bte.	burn *
Beaudouin *	Two Mountains—J J Girouard & W
Beauce—A C Taschereau & P E	H Scott
Taschereau	Terrebonne—L H Lafontaine & S
Megantic—John G Clapham *	Bouc *
Lotbinière—L Méhot & I B J Noël	Lachenaie—C Courteau & J M Ro-
Nicolet—L Bourdages & J B Proulx	chon
Drummond—Edward Toomy	L'Assomption—E E Rodier & J B
Sherbrooke—B C A Gagy * & John	Meilleur *
Moore *	Berthier—J Déhigny & A Mousseau
Stanstead—Marcus Child & John	Saint-Maurice—V Guillet & Pierre
Grannis *	Bureau
Yamaska—L G de Tonnancour &	Town of Three Rivers—R J Kimber
E B O'Callaghan *	& E Barnard *
St. Hyacinthe—T Bouthillier * & L	Champlain—O Trudel & P A Dorion
R Blanchard	Portneuf—F X Larue & H S Huot
Sorel (Borough)—John Pickel *	Quebec—L T Besserer & J Blan-
Richelieu—J Dorion & C C S de	chet *
Bleury	

The Members marked thus (*) were not of the last Parliament.

Rouville—P Carreau & P M Bardy *	Upper Town, do—R E Caron * & A Berthelot *
Shefford—S Wood & A Wells *	
Missiskoui—E Knight* & W Baker*	Lower Town, do—G Vanfelson & H Dubord *
Verchères—P Amiot & J T Drolet	
Chambly—L M Viger & L Lacoste *	Orléans—A. Godbout & J B Casault
La Prairie—J M Raymond & J N Cardinal *	Montmorenci—Elzéar Bedard
	Saguenay—A Simon & F X Tessier
	Total, 88 Members.

PUBLIC AND OTHER OFFICES AT QUEBEC.

Civil Secretary, (Salary £500 Stg. and fees) Col. Craig, who transacts the civil business of the Governor, keeps his office in the public offices.

Provincial Secretary, (fees) Dominick Daly, Esquire, where commissions, land patents, &c. are obtained, old Bishop's Palace, near Lower Town Gate, basement story.

Receiver General. (£1000) Honorable J. Hale, office in the old Chateau, facing the Castle Guard.

Inspector of Accounts, Joseph Cary, Esquire, (£300) office in the Public Offices Building.

Surveyor General, (£450) J. Bouchette. Esq. office in the public offices.

Clerk of the Executive Council, (£500 and fees) Honble. H. W. Ryland, office in the public offices.

Attorney General, (£300 and fees) C. R. Ogden, Esquire, ditto.

Custom House, Henry Jessop, Esq. Collector, (£1000) near the King's wharf, Lower Town.

Trinity House, Errol Boyd Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk, (£65 and fees) corner of St. Paul and St. Peter Streets.

Post Office, Deputy Post Master General, (£500 and perquisites) T. A. Stayner—Post Office, head of Stairs, Lower Town Gate.

Criminal, Superior and Inferior Courts, Chief Justice Sewell, (£1500 stg.) and Justices Kerr, Bowen and Panet, (each £900) hall in the second story of the Court House.

Prothonotaries of the Courts, (fees) Messrs Perrault & Burroughs, to the left. *Sheriff*, (£100 and fees) Wm. Smith Sewell, Esquire, office, upper story of the Court House to the right.

Quarter and Weekly Sessions, hall in the lower story of the Court House. *Clerks of the Peace*, Messrs. Perrault and Scott, lower story of the Court House to the right.

Vice Admiralty Court, (£200) Hon. F. W. Primrose, (acting Judge) second story, right hand—Court House.

Clerk of the King's Domain, (£90 and fees) Hon. F. W. Primrose, office in the public offices.

Coroner of Quebec, (£100 and fees) B. A. Panet, Esq. office, Esplanade. *Corporation of the City of Quebec*, J. Langevin, Secretary, (£300) office, No. 12, Palace-street, rear of Hotel Dieu.

Military Offices, Quarter Master and Adjutant General's departments and Military Secretary opposite Officers Barracks, St. Lewis-street.

Royal Engineers, Lt. Col. Nichol, last house on the left, St. Lewis Gate.

Ordnance Office, W. Penn, Esquire, Artillery Barracks, Palace Gate.

Commissariat Office, Commissary General R. I. Routh, large building opposite Court House.

Quebec Bank, Noah Freer, Esquire, Cashier, Fire Office buildings, St. Peter-street. Days of discount, Monday and Thursday.

Montreal Bank, Alexander Simpson, Esquire, Cashier, No. 42, St. Peter-street. Days of discount, Tuesday and Friday.

Quebec Fire Insurance Office, W. Henderson, Esquire, Secretary, Fire Office buildings, St. Peter-street.

Steamboat Offices, Mr. R. Shaw, St. Peter-street. for the St. Lawrence Company. Mr. J. Dyde, McCallum's wharf, for Tow Boat Company. Other boats—Capt. Robert Maxwell, Queen's Wharf. Mr. James Henry, Queen's Wharf.

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as four single letters. If a single sheet exceed one ounce, it is charged according to its weight.

Packets or covers, containing patterns or samples only, not exceeding one ounce, are charged double postage.

Mails for Montreal and the United States start every day from Quebec, excepting Fridays and Sundays, at four in winter and six in summer. Letters for England, on paying 1s. 10^d. advance, are sent by the American packets, which is the quickest conveyance. In summer, on paying 1d., if left at the Quebec Exchange, they are sent by the first ship sailing nearest the place.

English stamped newspapers and colonial papers, if open, are conveyed free to and from England by the Halifax packets.

STEAM AND PASSAGE BOATS FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL AND PLACES ADJACENT TO QUEBEC, &c.

Steamboats depart every day at low water. For times, see boards in the different parts of the town. Fare, cabin 5 dollars: steerage, without food, 10s. (See preceding page for steamboat offices.) The fares are sometimes lower when opposition boats run; ascertain this.

Horse Boats cross to Pointe-Lévi every hour, at the Lower Town Market Place. To St. Nicholas and the South Townships, at commencement of flood water. Schooners and sail boats, for different places on the river below, are found at the above place, at the New Market, St. Paul-street, and the Cul-de-Sac.

Sail boats or row boats to board vessels may always be obtained about the Lower Town Market Place.

STAGES AND CARRIAGES AT QUEBEC.

Winter or Summer Carriages, for conveyance to the town or country, may always be had at the stands, foot of Lower Town Hill, or Cul-de-Sac. Carriages for the transport of goods, &c. can be had at the same stands. The fixed fares are not followed, but the actual are generally lower. Make the best bargain by speaking to several.

In the winter, stage coaches for passengers, parcels and luggage start alternately every morning from Mr. Hough's, St. Anne-street, and Mr. Gauvin's, Couillard-street, off St. John-street. Ordinary fare for a passenger to Montreal, 10 dollars; for extra luggage, 20s. the cwt. Parcels, according to size.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Lower Town, Upper Town and St. Paul-street open every day till noon; on Sundays till nine, a. m., under regulations, with respect to weighing, order of carriages, fish, pork and hucksters stands, &c. It is there chiefly that the different kinds of meat, fish, and vegetables can be procured.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two different kinds are used; the old English (not imperial) and French. In the shops the old English weights and measures are in general use. On the markets they are very generally in use, but sometimes the French is also used. The old English lb. is as 108 to 100 for the French, or 8 ⁷/₁₀₀ cent less; the old English gallon is as 116 to 96 for the French, or about 15 ⁷/₁₀₀ cent less. Much inconvenience and some cheating results from this state of things, which the Legislature ought to remedy.

BANK NOTES AND COINS CURRENT.

The Bank paper and the rates of Exchange have driven much specie from our circulation. The Bank notes current form nine-tenths of the circulating medium. They are severally ones, twos, fours, fives, tens, twenties, fifties, hundreds and four hundreds of the Banks of Quebec, Montreal Bank and Montreal City Bank.

SILVER COINS.—Dollars, Spanish and American, equal 5s. 0d. Hal. cy.

Half ditto - - - - - 2 6

Quarter ditto - - - - - 1 3

There are severally Silver coins of 3¹/₂d.; 5d.; 6d.; 6¹/₂d.; 7¹/₂d. and 10d.

Crowns, French or English, equal - 5 6

Half Crowns - - - - - 2 9

GOLD COINS.—English Sovereign varying from 23s. 6d. to 24s.

American Eagle, (old) 27s. 6d.; ditto (new coinage of 1834,) 25s.

USEFUL DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.

The North Easterly winds of MARCH, APRIL, MAY, OCTOBER and NOVEMBER dry the surface of the body, check perspiration, and cause pleurisy and complaints of the lungs, chop the skin of children, and are extremely prejudicial to young infants, who should not be exposed to them. It has been remarked, that children reared without head caps are very seldom liable to colds. Colds, rheumatisms and all inflammatory diseases are prevalent. Nothing is so likely to produce them, and this is applicable to all our winter months, as exposure to warm rooms after being a long time in the cold air. The effect of the warmth is a quickened action of the blood vessels, which always disposes to inflammation. Running quick after being exposed to cold produces the same effects. The general damp state of the atmosphere requires the wearing of flannels next the skin, regulating the bowels and avoiding all sudden alternations of heat and cold. Croup is not an unfrequent consequence of these damp winds. It often requires the most experienced physician to arrest its sudden fatal course. When medical aid cannot be readily obtained, an emetic of common salt in warm water or a teaspoonful of mustard in the same, may be given, leeches applied to the throat, and doses of calomel exhibited till the mouth is affected; but professional advice is always safest. In April and May the old custom is to take physic. For those who are in health our grandmother's spring physic is the best, viz.; sulphur and cream of tartar. Bleeding is bad; it tends to induce plethora, and if resorted to, ought always to be followed by doses of active purgative medicine. Warm days intervene in May; young people often imprudently throw off their flannels and winter clothing. Consumptive patients ought to be particularly guarded against exposure to the evening air in the spring and fall months. Marshy grounds in May and June and the following summer months often produce ague; such situations are constant causes of illness. Chilblains appear in these and the winter months. They are caused by a deficient action of heat in the extreme vessels, which become obstructed, and a kind of incipient mortification takes place. Whatever promotes circulation in the fingers and feet by friction, &c. will tend to remove them; but the general habit of the body must be attended to also. It sometimes happens that in spring attacks of apoplexy are met with. The earliest possible professional advice is absolutely requisite; this failing, benefit may be derived by dividing with a penknife the arterial branches of the temple arteries, administering a glist of castor oil, salts and warm water, or placing on the tongue a drop of croton oil. In severe rheumatic affections, a calomel pill at night, followed by a brisk purgative in the morning, will afford relief, but it is only a close attention to regimen, avoiding excesses, and a general strengthening of habit of body, that can lead to an exemption from this torturing malady. In these months the damp fogs of the night are particularly dangerous. A piece of gum or a lozenge in the mouth on these occasions is very serviceable. Chewing tobacco, although it serves the same end, is particularly hurtful to the constitution.

The winter months of DECEMBER, JANUARY and FEBRUARY, are among the healthiest of the year, if proper precautions are used. There is, however, constant danger of exposure to sudden and great alternations of heat and cold, which are sure of affecting the system, and gradually making it very tender to such impressions. The general temperature of our rooms is much too high, and it is universally unequal. To remain exposed to cold after leaving them, without moderate exercise to excite the circulation or complete protection by warm clothing, is always very dangerous. Hence the fatal colds caught after leaving dancing parties, the danger of high winds which penetrate through the clothes, &c. In the mild rainy days which sometimes occur at this season, a few persons go out without their usual heavy clothing; an hour or two are sufficient to make a change in the temperature of 50 to even 60 degrees, and a short continued exposure to this change is then nearly fatal. Every chink in the rooms, and particularly every one that is near the floor, forms a strong current of air, to which, or to the cold tem-

perature of passages in the light clothes usually worn in our rooms, we ought never to remain long exposed. To get up from warm beds in a very cold room is equally dangerous. To those of a delicate habit, chamois drawers and waistcoats or gowns, or any of the other descriptions of leathers used, besides flannel, will be found agreeable and healthy, but they are better worn only when in the open air. The use of spirituous liquors and then continuing exposed to cold, is one of the most certain methods of weakening the power withstanding fatigue as well as of catching cold; for the temporary excitement is immediately followed by exhaustion of strength, which is the most favorable condition of the body for receiving the greater number of diseases.

The summer months of JUNE, JULY, AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, expose the constitution to the extremes of heat, while those of winter daily expose it to the extremes of cold. In winter, the thermometer is frequently as low as 15 below zero; in summer, frequently as high as 85 to 90 of Fahrenheit. It is in this season also that the use of raw vegetables, fresh fish and salted meat is substituted to the wholesome food which the frost so conveniently preserves. Bilious disorders, bowel complaints, eruptions of the skin, and general weakness of health is the consequence. The almost universal consumption of fat pork and fat soups, green vegetables and fruit, are powerful aids to this general exhaustion of the animal frame, which forms a marked characteristic between the Northern inhabitants of Europe and America. Where such diet is used, it is absolutely necessary that farinaceous food should be liberally intermixed, particularly wheaten or oaten flour and the potatoe. The Scotch labourer, living almost wholly on oaten meal, is a picture of health and strength. Cholera, diarrhoeas and cholick, are the common result of these changes of diet and season. Where there are no symptoms of inflammation these complaints can very often be readily removed by administering half a glass of spirituous liquor, in which a small teaspoonful of paregoric is put. Cholick ceases instantaneously on the application of this simple remedy, which may always be conveniently had. A miliary eruption of the skin proves often very annoying to corpulent or plethoric habits of body in these months; its itching is incessant. Wear calico next to the skin, which will absorb the acrid matter. Wines or spirits are sure to increase the tendency. An occasional warm bath or spunging of the body with tepid water, and a frequent change of linen are sure preventives. In the warm days, those who suffer from spittings of blood, are very liable to an attack. The patient ought to remain in a sitting posture, take small doses of ice or iced water, keep the extremities warm and the trunk as cool as possible. Sweet and ascendent articles of diet ought to be avoided; very few of the stone fruits are wholesome except they are very ripe, and the skins of plums, cherries, &c. are acrid and insoluble in the bowels. They are a frequent source of cholick, &c. A table spoonful of castor oil and a tea spoonful of paregoric will give relief, without danger, should there be a tendency to inflammation. In the extreme heat of the day, avoid long exposure to the sun; and never slake your thirst with cold water; both are often fatal. The advance of frost cannot better be met than by frequent cold baths of the body. At the close of October, should flannels have been left off, they are to be resumed. It may be remarked that flannels, by increasing perspiration, weaken to a certain extent. In these months and in all the others, the principal source of health will be found in the temperate use of food and liquors, regularity in labour, in meals, in rising, in temper of mind, and in the judicious application of every one's experience, which few persons are without possessing, to the variation of diet, and the avoiding excesses.

SOME SHORT NOTES ON AGRICULTURE, &c.

It is a great object, that the roots of all vegetables in the spring and fall should be preserved, as much as possible, from wet, for frost then destroys every thing within its influence; it is advisable to plant on beds raised above the level of the ground, or on the top of ridges, particularly in wet and clay soils. When the garden is not already drained, lose no time in making little hollow drains, about nine inches below the soil.



Water in which quick-lime is slaked kills worms effectually, and quick lime strewed over the plants destroys slugs.

Pruning is best done in the spring before the sap rises in the tree, as then you see what has been damaged by the season. Cut close and clean, but cut as little as may be; half the trees are spoiled by pruning. By cutting away the branches, the trees are excited to reproduce them instead of fruit. But it is a main object to thin out the tree in the middle, so that the light and air may be admitted. All dead or cankered wood should, of course, be cut away.

There are several methods of sowing clover, but the surest is to broad cast and harrow in at the time the grain is sown. Ten or twelve pounds is the usual quantity of seed, but fifteen are better.

Sands are the favourite soils of sainfoin; also loams and clays in a shallow stratum on limestone. No crop is so profitable. Four bushels an acre broad-cast; some sow six or seven bushels.

Orchard trees may be defended from insects by sprinkling them frequently with soap-suds, salt and water, lime-water, or water impregnated with sulphur, and by dusting them with hot lime.

Lucern being a perennial, when well cultivated, it gives an immense profit; the land should be rich and fine, and free from weeds.

The farmer will generally find it profitable at the close of May to leave off dry meat for horses, and soil them in the stable; food given in the stable goes much farther than in the field, and raises more manure. The best management of horses in Europe is in Flanders; they are all the year in stables.

In mowing cut as close as possible; grass never thrives well that is not cut close, and one inch at bottom weighs more than several at top.

Haymaking, in many seasons, is ticklish work. It is a material point to have plenty of hands. If good use be not made of favourable days, the work will be unprofitable.

In August and September be very attentive to the wheat crops; they are very liable to the mildew, which admits but of one cure, reaping it as soon as it is struck.

Defend ripe or ripening fruits from birds and insects; gather them with care, as it adds to their value whether for sale or keeping.

Of all grain oats take the least damage in bad weather. A shower or two is rather beneficial to them.

Steeping the seed of wheat in a solution of arsenic is certain to give clean crops from smutty seed.

Dairy cows must have plenty of grass. Lucern mown and given them in the yard is excellent.

If horses are worked constantly, they should be allowed two bushels of oats per week. The Flemish give no water to their horses, without making it a white soup by the addition of meal of corn of low price.

There is no doubt that salt may be used in such a manner as to preserve the health of sound sheep, as well as to cure such as are rotten; it may be given in their chaff of cut hay and straw, or other meat, in a trough; or you may drench the meat with brine of a proper strength. Most persons prefer the former mode.

The black scour, or other diarrhoea in sheep, may be cured by giving salt.

Cattle may be fed with straw chaff. Use the worst straw first; every change of straw should be for the better. Wheat straw makes the worst fodder; oat comes next; barley the best.

Pigs should be well littered; they make the best manure on the farm. In the management of store swine, oats are preferable to barley. Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow.

Horses fed on turnips will eat barn chaff and other dry food, have a good appetite, and will work without oats. Pumpkins form a fattening food for horses. With a little salt at first on them, they will soon eat them without, and get very fond of them.

Potatoes, to continue good, ought to be renewed now and then from the seeds or apples. Take some of these in October, hang them up in a dr

closet where they will not freeze. In April, mash them, wash out the seeds, which put to dry in a sunny window. Sow in May, and when the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them to the open ground. Keep the kinds apart, and selecting the best from the great variety produced, form a new stock. It will only be in the following year that the small potatoes of the first year will come to maturity; it is then you will select by proper boiling, &c.

Pruning ought always to be done with a view of thinning the outside branches, so as to admit the light and air, without; however, a clear passage. Once the leaves are out on the tree, it is too late to prune. The wounds will always heal if the sap has yet sometime to rise. Always cut the branches close, but never any very close. Apple and other trees which bear heavy fruit, are apt to split, if allowed to divide into two single branches; always train them differently. The best time to prune is just before the buds begin to open in the spring.

The cutting of wheat at eight days before it is ripe, secures it from accidental loss by shaking; the grain is of a finer quality, but the quantity per acre, *by weight*, is less; and the quantity of flour is greater, for the deficiency is in the bran. Wheat so cut appears to be equally liable to attacks from the weevil as that which is cut ripe.

A FEW SERVICEABLE RECEIPTS.

A family yeast for baking may be made as follows:—Boil one hour 1 lb. wheaten flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Muscovado sugar in two gallons of water, with a handful of common salt in the water—when yet luke warm, bottle it close; in 24 hours after, one pint will make 18 lbs. of excellent light bread or cake.

To destroy weeds on footpaths or garden walks—100 lbs. of water, 20 lbs quick lime, 2 lbs flour of sulphur, or lesser proportions of the foregoing are boiled in an iron vessel; when settled, draw off, and taking a part of it, mixing or diluting it with water and watering the walks, will, during several years, effectually prevent the growth of any weeds.

Musquitoes in a room may always be destroyed for the night, by the simple expedient of burning sugar on a fire or a warm ironplate.

Oats or other corn used by horses will go twice as far if boiled; the water is to be drank by the horse; the grain opening, every part of it is consumed in the animal's stomach.

A most excellent preservative for barns, fences, gates, &c. is made by boiling 5 gallons of train oil, 12 oz rosin, and four rolls of brimstone. Two coats may be given, any colour may be given the liquor, by mixing any of the ochres. On brick walls it answers capitally, and will preserve wood for very many years.

A good shoe blacking may be made by the following mixture:—Ivory black and treacle, each 12 oz; spermaceti oil, 4 oz; white wine vinegar, 4 pints.

Mutton or other suet with bees' wax, in equal parts melted, and rubbed in warm into any leather, is the best thing for making it water tight.

Any of the drying oils, such as linseed, mixed with red lead, or drying substances, makes leather also water tight.

Black sealing wax, pounded fine, and then dissolved in spirits of wine, makes a very cheap and comely covering for straw hats.

Gum copal dissolved in ether, heals a cut very surely; close the wound, pour a little liquid, tying it with linen; never remove the linen, but merely pour a little of the liquid every day.

Linen, silk, sail or other cloths may be made into jackets, (taking care to make them very large, or put the linen in warm water before making it up,) and made perfectly water tight in this way:—Boil some linseed oil, good, (taking care that it does not catch on fire,) until a piece of feather is burnt black when dipped into it; then remove it, and before the oil cools, but is too warm, with a common paint brush, paint the jacket, trowsers, &c.; well a second coat may be given if desired. This dress is light for summer in; no cold weather it stiffens and is liable to crack. A cheap hat cover

TERMS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
QUEBEC.												
Court of Appeals.....	10-20			20-30								
Criminal Court.....			22-31								10-20	
Superior Court.....		1-20		1-20		1-20	Circuit		21-30			
Small Court.....	21-31		11-19		21-31	24-30	Court	21-31		1-20		
Sessions of the Peace...	10-19			21-30			10-19			21-30		
MONTREAL.												
Criminal Court.....			1-10									
Superior Court.....		1-20		1-20		1-20	Circuit		1-10			
Small Court.....	21-31		11-19		21-31	24-30	Court		11-19	1-20		
Sessions of the Peace...	10-19			21-30			10-19			21-30		
THREE RIVERS.												
Criminal Court.....	10-30		13-31				Circuit		13-30			
Small Court.....		1-10		1-10		1-10	Court	1-10				
Sessions of the Peace...	10-19			21-30		Carlisle	Carlisle	Perce		1-10		1-10
GASPE.												
Superior Court.....	Carlisle		Carlisle		July	Sept.	Carl.	Perce	Doug.	21-3		
Small Court.....			11-20			21-30	1-10	1-10	16-25			
Sessions of the Peace...	11-16		1-10			11-30						
ST. FRANCIS at						21-26	11-16	11-16	26-31			
Shertbrooke.....	20-30		20-30			20-30			20-30		20-30	

The Superior Court, adjudges on all debts exceeding £11 2s. 2d. Currency, and all contestations of real property, damages before Jury, &c.
 The Small Court, takes cognizance of debts under £11 2s. 2d. Currency.
 The Court of Appeals, is for the trial over again, of causes from either of the above two Courts, and appeals lie from this Court also, to the Judicial Committee in London, formed under a late Act of the Imperial Parliament.

may be made with the same liquor. To people coming to market, 5s. to 7s. will defend them from rain, and a cloth to defend from damage the articles they carry, may be made for 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
 An excellent remedy for tooth ache is ground alum dissolved in spirits of wine; apply it to the hollow tooth with a feather, piece of soft paper, &c. It is seldom good to get a tooth pulled. When constantly painful, if it can be plugged by the dentist, the tooth may last and be serviceable 5 to 10 years. Besides, tooth ache proceeds often from rheumatism and disorders of the stomach, and extraction would not cure. Colds, excesses in drinking and smoking, disorder the stomach and bowels, and produce head aches, tooth aches, rheumatisms, &c.