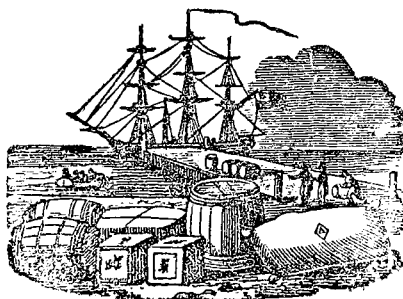


THE
CANADIAN MERCANTILE
ALMANACK
FOR
1848,

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR,
AND THE ELEVENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER
MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA.



NIAGARA:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN SIMPSON.

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ECLIPSES.

There will this year be six Eclipses, four of the sun and two of the moon.

1. A small eclipse on the Sun's northern limb in the morning of the 5th March, visible here at 7h. 8 min., and lasting about 37 minutes.

2. An eclipse of the Moon in the evening of the 19th March, partially visible in some parts of the United States.

3. An eclipse of the Sun in the evening of the 3rd April, invisible here.

4. An eclipse of the Sun in the afternoon of the 28th August, also invisible here.

5. A total eclipse of the Moon on the 12th and 13th September, visible here. It will begin at 16 minutes past 11 o'clock in the night of the 12th; the planet will be totally eclipsed about an hour after that time; the total darkness will cease at 53 minutes past 1 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, and the eclipse will end at 52 minutes past 2.

6. An eclipse of the Sun in the morning of the 27th September, invisible here.



TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

Mercury will pass across the Sun's northern limb in the morning of Thursday, November 9th, and the transit will be partially visible here, at the rising of the Sun, and from that time to the last contact of the limbs of the two luminaries, a few minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M. On this occasion the apparent diameter of Mercury to that of the Sun will be as 1 to 202.



EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox,	- .	March 20th, 6h. 31m. morning.
Summer Solstice,	- .	June 21st, 3h. 27m. morning.
Autumnal Equinox,	- .	Sept. 22nd, 5h. 31m. evening.
Winter Solstice,	- .	Dec'r 21st, 11h. 12m. morning.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	B & A	Solar Cycle,	-	-	9
Golden Number,	- 6	Roman Indiction,	-	-	5
Epact,	- . - 25	Julian Period,	-	-	6561
—o—o—					

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	- April 23	Whit Sunday,	- June 11
Rogation Sunday,	May 28	Trinity Sunday,	- June 18
Ascension Day,	- June 1	Advent Sunday,	- Dec. 3

LAW TERMS, UPPER CANADA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Hilary Term begins on the 7th and ends on the 19th Feb'y.
Easter Term begins on the 12th and ends on the 24th June.
Trinity Term begins on the 31st July and ends 12th Aug't.
Michaelmas Term begins on the 6th and ends the 18th Nov.

—o—o—

DISTRICT COURT TERMS.

- 1st. From the 6th to the 11th March.
- 2nd. From the 5th to the 10th June.
- 3rd. From the 23rd to the 28th October.
- 4th. From the 4th to the 9th December.

—o—o—

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

The sittings of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the District Courts, in the several Districts of Upper Canada, commence uniformly on the 4th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 21st November.

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DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The ordinary meetings of these bodies are held twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesdays in the months of February and October; the duration of each Meeting is restricted to a period not exceeding nine successive days (Sundays excepted).

1848.

JANUARY.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 6th, 6h 47m mor | F Moon 20th, 6h 45m mo
 First Qr 13th, 6h 26m mo | Last Qr 28th, 6h 39m mo

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	MOON	SUN		
			RISES.	RISES	SETS	
1	sat	Circumcision.	2 39	7 34	4 26	
2	A	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	3 37	7 33	4 27	
3	mon	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	4 34	7 33	4 27	
4	tues	Quarter Sessions. <i>Windy</i>	5 29	7 32	4 28	
5	wed	<i>with drifting Snow.</i>	6 23	7 32	4 28	
6	thur	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.	SETS	7 31	4 29	
7	frid	Common Prayer estab. 1549.	6 21	7 30	4 30	
8	sat	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	7 27	7 30	4 30	
9	A	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 35	7 29	4 31	
10	mon	Plough Monday. <i>Fair and</i>	9 44	7 29	4 31	
11	tues	<i>cold.</i>	10 53	7 28	4 32	
12	wed	Sir C. Bagot Gov. Gen. 1842.	<i>morn.</i>	7 27	4 33	
13	thur	[14 Halley died, 1742.	0 2	7 26	4 34	
14	frid	Battle of Rivoli, 1797.	1 11	7 25	4 35	
15	sat	Code Napoleon, 1804.	2 20	7 25	4 35	
16	A	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	3 26	7 24	4 37	
17	mon	[16 Sir J. Moore k'd, 1809.	4 29	7 23	4 38	
18	tues	Ciudad Rodrigo stormed 1812.	5 27	7 22	4 39	
19	wed	James Watt b. 1736. <i>Stormy</i>	6 19	7 21	4 40	
20	thur	U. S. Independence ack. 1783.	RISES	7 20	4 41	
21	frid	Agnes. Louis XVI ex. 1793.	6 37	7 19	4 42	
22	sat	Vincent. Bat. Riv. Raisin 1813	7 37	7 18	4 43	
23	A	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 37	7 17	4 44	
24	mon	<i>Symptoms of a thaw.</i>	9 36	7 16	4 45	
25	tues	Conversion of St. Paul. Sir F	10 33	7 15	4 46	
26	wed	[B. Head Lieut. Gov. 1836	11 30	7 13	4 47	
27	thur	Mozart born 1756. <i>Moderate</i>	<i>morn</i>	7 12	4 48	
28	frid	Gibbon died 1794. <i>weather</i>	0 27	7 11	4 49	
29	sat	George III died 1820.	1 23	7 10	4 50	
30	A	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	2 20	7 9	4 52	
31	mon	G. Fawkes ex. 1606. <i>Thaw.</i>	3 16	7 8	4 53	

1848.

FEBRUARY.

29 Days.

N Moon 4th, 8h 22m eve | F Moon 18th, 10h 37m eve
 First Qr 11th, 2h 36m eve | Last Qr 27th, 3h 2m morn

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
			RISES.	RISES.	SETS	SETS
1	tues	<i>Clear but changing colder.</i>	4 10	7 6	4 54	
2	wed	Purification B. V. Mary.	5 2	7 5	4 55	
3	thur	War declared by France 1793	5 50	7 4	4 57	
4	frid	George Lillo born 1693	SETS. 7	3 5	5 58	
5	sat	Sir Robert Peel born 1788	6 19	7 1	4 59	
6	A	5th Sunday after Epiphany	7 30	7 0	5 1	
7	mon	Hilary Term begins. <i>Snow</i>	8 41	6 59	5 2	
8	tues	Battle of Eylau 1807	9 52	6 57	5 3	
9	wed	[10 Queen Vic mar 1839	11 2	6 56	5 5	
10	thur	Lord Sydenham Gov G. 1840	<i>morn.</i> 6	5 55	5 6	
11	frid	Battle Montmirail 1814	0 12	6 53	5 7	
12	sat	[13 B Cellino died 1570	1 18	6 52	5 8	
13	A	6th Sunday after Epiphany	2 22	5 50	5 10	
14	mon	St Valentine <i>Changeable</i>	3 20	6 49	5 12	
15	tues		4 13	6 48	5 13	
16	wed	<i>Inclined to a thaw.</i>	5 0	6 46	5 14	
17	thur		5 42	6 45	5 16	
18	frid	Luther died 1545	6 19	6 43	5 17	
19	sat	Hilary Term ends.	RISES. 6	42	5 19	
20	A	Septuagesima	7 24	6 41	5 20	
21	mon	<i>Occasional falls of Snow</i>	8 22	6 39	5 22	
22	tues	Washington born 1732	9 19	6 38	5 23	
23	wed	Sir J Reynolds died 1792	10 16	6 36	5 25	
24	thur	St. Matthias. <i>Cold and</i>	11 12	6 35	5 26	
25	frid	Dr Buchan d 1805 <i>Stormy</i>	<i>morn.</i> 6	33	5 27	
26	sat	Bonaparte left Elba 1815	0 8	6 32	5 29	
27	A	Sexagesima Bat Orthes 1814	1 4	6 30	5 30	
28	mon	<i>High winds and</i>	1 57	6 28	5 32	
29	tues	<i>changeable</i>	2 49	6 27	5 33	

Venus is Morning Star until July 22nd, and Evening Star for the remainder of the year.

1848.

MARCH.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 5th, 7h 57m mo | F Moon 19th, 3h 50m eve
 First Qr 11th, 11h 21m eve | Last Qr 27th, 7h 59m eve

PM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &C.	MOON	SUN	
			RISES.	RISES	SETS
1	wed	St David	3 39	6 26	5 35
2	thur	St. Chad <i>Cold</i>	4 24	6 24	5 36
3	frid	Battle Point-au-Pelee 1838	5 7	6 23	5 38
4	sat	First American Congress 1789	5 47	6 21	5 40
5	A	Quinquagesima. <i>Variable</i>	SETS.	6 20	5 41
6	mon	District Court Term begins	7 32	6 18	5 42
7	tues	Shrove Tuesday <i>Wind and</i>	8 46	6 17	5 44
8	wed	Ash Wednesday <i>cold rains:</i>	9 58	6 15	5 45
9	thur	Battle of Laon 1814	11 8	6 14	5 47
10	frid	Botany Bay discovered 1787	morn.	6 12	5 48
11	sat	District Court Term ends	0 14	6 11	5 50
12	A	1st Sunday in Lent. Gregory	1 15	6 9	5 51
13	mon	Priestly born 1733. <i>Cloudy</i>	2 10	6 8	5 53
14	tues		2 59	6 6	5 54
15	wed	[16 Boileau born 1635	3 41	6 5	5 56
16	thur	Gustavus of Sweden assassin'd	4 19	6 4	5 56
17	frid	St. Patrick. <i>Changeable with</i>	4 53	6 3	5 57
18	sat	Sterne died 1768 <i>heavy winds</i>	5 24	6 2	5 58
19	A	2nd Sunday in Lent <i>and</i>	RISES.	6 1	5 59
20	mon	Newton died 1727.	7 11	6 0	6 0
21	tues		8 8	5 58	6 2
22	wed	Goethe died 1832 <i>Showery</i>	9 4	5 56	6 4
23	thur	Sir Geo Arthur Lt Gov 1838	10 0	5 54	6 6
24	frid	[23 Martinique taken 1794	10 55	5 52	6 9
25	sat	Annunciation B V Mary	11 49	5 50	6 11
26	A	3rd Sunday in Lent <i>Milder</i>	morn.	5 48	6 13
27	mon	Peace of Amiens 1803	0 41	5 47	6 14
28	tues		1 30	5 45	6 15
29	wed	Sir R Abercrombie died 1801	2 16	5 44	6 17
30	thur	<i>Fine weather commencing</i>	2 59	5 42	6 18
31	frid	Lord Metcalfe Gov G 1843	3 39	5 41	6 19

1848.

APRIL.

30 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 3rd, 5h 41m eve | F Moon 18th, 9h 11m mor
 First Qr 10th, 9h 29m mo | Last Qr 26th, 9h 0m morn

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &C.	MOON		SUN	
			RISES	SETS	SETS	
1	sat		4 17	5 39	6 21	
2	A	4th Sunday in Lent.	4 54	5 38	6 23	
3	mon	Bonaparte dethroned 1814	SETS.	5 36	6 24	
4	tues	Quarter Sessions.	7 34	5 35	6 26	
5	wed	General Sale's Victory 1842	8 48	5 33	6 27	
6	thur	<i>Cloudy with light showers</i>	9 59	5 32	6 29	
7	frid	Francis Xavier born 1506	11 55	5 31	6 30	
8	sat	Lord Bacon died 1626	morn.	5 29	6 32	
9	A	5th Sunday in Lent.	0 45	5 28	6 33	
10	mon	[9 Badajoz stormed 1812	0 56	5 26	6 35	
11	tues	Nia. and Mid Assizes begin	1 41	5 25	6 36	
12	wed	<i>Mild and Pleasant.</i>	2 21	5 23	6 37	
13	thur	Handel died 1759	2 56	5 22	6 39	
14	frid	Catholic Emancipation 1829	3 27	5 20	6 40	
15	sat	[16 Buffon died 1788	3 57	5 19	6 41	
16	A	Palm Sunday	4 25	5 18	6 43	
17	mon	Franklin died 1790	4 54	5 16	6 45	
18	tues		RISES.	5 15	6 46	
19	wed	Lord Byron died 1824	7 54	5 13	6 47	
20	thur	Johnstown Assizes begin	8 50	5 12	6 49	
21	frid	Good Friday. Span armada	9 44	5 11	6 50	
22	sat	[destroyed 1657	10 37	5 9	6 52	
23	A	Easter Sunday. St George's	11 26	5 8	6 53	
24	mon	Shakspeare b 1754 d 1616	morn.	5 7	6 54	
25	tues	St. Mark. Prin Alice b 1843	0 12	5 5	6 56	
26	wed	Gore & Eastern Assizes begin	0 55	5 4	6 57	
27	thur	Bruce the traveller died 1794	1 35	5 3	6 58	
28	frid	<i>Fine warm showers.</i>	2 12	5 1	7 0	
29	sat	Bishop Cooper died 1594	2 48	5 0	7 1	
30	A	Low Sunday	3 24	4 59	7 2	

1848.

MAY.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 3rd, 1h 55m mor | F Moon 18th, 1h 22m mor
 First Qr 9th, 9h 37m eve | Last Qr 25th, 6h 27m eve

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON	SUN		
			RISES.	RISES	SETS	
1	mon	Phil & Jas. Wellington b 1769	4 1	4 57	7 4	
2	tues	Western Assizes begin	4 39	4 56	7 5	
3	wed	Dalhousie Assizes begin	SETS 8 45	4 55	7 6	
4	thur	[3 Bat Fuentes d'Onoro 1811	8 45	4 54	7 7	
5	frid	Bonaparte died 1821	9 50	4 52	7 8	
6	sat	<i>Warm and pleasant</i>	10 48	4 51	7 9	
7	A	2nd Sunday after Easter	11 37	4 50	7 11	
8	mon	Brock Assizes begin	morn. 4	4 49	7 12	
9	tues	Bathurst & Home Assizes beg	0 20	4 48	7 13	
10	wed		0 57	4 47	7 14	
11	thur	London Assizes begin	1 30	4 45	7 15	
12	frid	Talbot Assizes begin	2 0	4 44	7 16	
13	sat	[12 Strafford beheaded 1641	2 29	4 43	7 17	
14	A	3rd Sunday after Easter	2 57	4 42	7 19	
15	mon	<i>Good growing weather</i>	3 26	4 41	7 20	
16	tues	Battle of Albuera 1811	3 56	4 40	7 21	
17	wed	<i>With sesonable showers</i>	RISES. 4	39	7 22	
18	thur	Bonaparte Emperor 1804	7 40	4 38	7 23	
19	frid	Huron Assizes begin	8 33	4 37	7 24	
20	sat	Columbus died 1506	9 24	4 36	7 24	
21	A	4th Sunday after Easter	10 12	4 35	7 25	
22	mon	Battle of Aspern 1809	10 56	4 34	7 26	
23	tues	[24 Queen Victoria b 1819	11 36	4 33	7 27	
24	wed	Wellington Assizes begin	morn 4	32	7 28	
25	thur	Irish Rebellion 1798 <i>Fair</i>	0 13	4 32	7 29	
26	frid	John Calvin died 1564	0 48	4 31	7 30	
27	sat	Fort George taken 1814	1 23	4 30	7 30	
28	A	Rogation S. Quebec Fire 1845	1 57	4 29	7 31	
29	mon	[William Pitt born 1759	2 33	4 29	7 32	
30	tues	Alex. Pope died 1744	3 12	4 28	7 33	
31	wed	Victoria Assizes begin	3 56	4 27	7 33	

1848.

JUNE.

30 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

N Moon 1st, 9h 20m morn | F Moon 16th, 3h 38m eve
 First Qr 8th, 11h 56m mo | Last Qr 24th, 1h 7m mor
 N Moon 30th, 4h 59m eve.

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON	SUN	
			SETS.	RISES	SETS
1	thur	Assension Day.	SETS.	4 26	7 34
2	frid	[1. Lord Howe's vict 1794	8 32	4 26	7 34
3	sat	Dr. Hutton born 1726	9 27	4 25	7 35
4	A	Sunday after Ascension	10 15	4 25	7 36
5	mon	District Court Term begins	10 55	4 24	7 36
6	tues	Newcastle Assizes begin	11 31	4 24	7 36
7	wed	<i>Warm with night dews</i>	morn.	4 23	7 37
8	thur	The Black Prince died 1376	0 3	4 23	7 37
9	frid	St. Anthony	0 32	4 22	7 38
10	sat	District Court Term ends	1 1	4 22	7 38
11	A	Whitsunday.	1 29	4 22	7 38
12	mon	Easter Term begins	1 59	4 21	7 39
13	tues	Lord Bridport's victory 1795	2 30	4 21	7 39
14	wed	<i>Refreshing showers</i>	3 4	4 21	7 39
15	thur	Wat Tyler killed 1381	3 42	4 21	7 39
16	frid	Battle of Ligny 1815	RISES.	4 21	7 40
17	sat	Battle Bunker Hill 1775	8 10	4 20	7 40
18	A	Trinity S. B Waterloo 1815	8 56	4 20	7 40
19	mon	B de Rottenburgh Pres't 1813	9 37	4 20	7 40
20	tues	Q Victoria's Accession 1837	10 16	4 20	7 40
21	wed	Bat's Vittoria 1813 and Vine.	10 52	4 20	7 40
22	thur	gar Hill 1798	Ho: 11 25	4 20	7 40
23	frid	[24 St John Baptist.	11 59	4 20	7 40
24	sat	Easter Term ends.	morn.	4 20	7 40
25	A	1st Sunday after Trinity	0 33	4 20	7 39
26	mon	George IV died 1830	1 10	4 21	7 39
27	tues	<i>Look for rain</i>	1 49	4 21	7 39
28	wed	2nd Great Fire Quebec 1845	2 35	4 21	7 39
29	thur	St. Peter	3 25	4 21	7 38
30	frid	Sir P Maitland Lt Gov 1820	SETS.	4 21	7 38

1848.

JULY.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 8th, 4h 10m morn | Last Qr 23rd, 6h 8m mor
 F Moon 16th, 4h 1m morn | N Moon 30th, 2h 5m mor

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS &c.,	MOON		SUNTS		
			SETS.		RISES	S W	
1	sat	Sir F P Robinson Lt G 1815	8	5	4	22	7 38
2	A	2nd Sunday after Trinity	8	50	3	22	7 37
3	mon	Quebec founded 1608	9	29	4	23	7 37
4	tues	Quar Sessions. U S Independ	10	2	4	23	7 37
5	wed	<i>Warm and Sultry followed</i>	10	34	4	24	7 36
6	thur	Battle of Maida 1806	11	3	4	24	7 35
7	frid	Col Simcoe Lt Gov 1792	11	32	4	25	7 35
8	sat	[9 Edmund Burke died 1797	morn.	4	25	7	34
9	A	3rd Sunday after Trinity	0	1	4	26	7 34
10	mon	Columbus born 1447	0	31	4	27	7 34
11	tues	<i>by thunder showers</i>	1	4	4	27	7 33
12	wed		1	40	4	28	7 32
13	thur	Bonaparte surrendered 1815	2	21	4	29	7 31
14	frid	Mrs. Siddons born 1755 +	3	7	4	29	7 30
15	sat	St Swithin [ken 1812	3	59	4	30	7 29
16	A	4th S after Trinity. Detroit ta-	RISES.	4	31	7	29
17	mon	Michilimacinaack taken 1812	8	17	4	31	7 28
18	tues	<i>Very hot and sultry</i>	8	54	4	32	7 27
19	wed	Great Fire in New York 1845	9	29	4	33	7 26
20	thur	[21 Robert Burns died 1796	10	3	4	34	7 25
21	frid	Hon P Russell Pres't 1796	10	37	4	35	7 24
22	sat	Battle of Salamanca 1812	11	12	4	36	7 23
23	A	5th Sunday after Trinity	11	50	4	37	7 22
24	mon	Duchess of Cambridge b 1797	morn.	4	38	7	21
25	tues	St James	0	31	4	39	7 20
26	wed	St Anne	1	18	4	40	7 19
27	thur	French Revolution 1830	2	11	4	41	7 18
28	frid	Talav 1809 ; Sauroren 1813	3	9	4	42	7 17
29	sat	Robespierre executed 1794	4	10	4	43	7 16
30	A	6th Sunday after Trinity	SETS	4	44	7	15
31	mon	Trinity Term begins	8	0	4	45	7 14

1848.

AUGUST.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 6th, 9h 37m eve | Last Qr 21st, 10h 48m mo
 F Moon 14th, 2h 56m eve | N Moon 28th, 1h 41m eve

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
			SETS	RISES	SETS	RISES
1	tues	Bat of the Nile 1798 <i>Cloudy</i>	8 33	4 46	7 13	10 13
2	wed	Bonaparte First Consul 1802	9 4	4 48	7 12	11 12
3	thur	First Voy of Columbus 1540	9 33	4 49	7 10	12 10
4	frid	Shelley born 1792 <i>Dry & dusty</i>	10 2	4 50	7 9	1 9
5	sat	Battle of Brownstown 1812	10 32	4 51	7 7	2 7
6	A	7th Sunday after Trinity	11 4	4 52	7 7	3 7
7	mon	[6 Transfiguration	11 38	4 53	7 6	4 6
8	tues	Louis Phil K of the F 1830	<i>morn.</i>	4 55	7 4	5 4
9	wed	[8 Canning died 1827	0 17	4 56	7 4	6 4
10	thur	St Lawrence	1 0	4 57	7 2	7 2
11	frid	Battle Lake Champlain 1814	1 49	4 59	7 1	8 1
12	sat	Trinity Term ends <i>Rain</i>	2 43	5 0	6 59	9 59
13	A	8th Sunday after Trinity	3 43	5 1	6 58	10 58
14	mon	[13 Sir P Maitland Lt G 1818	<i>RISES.</i>	5 2	6 57	11 57
15	tues	Bonaparte born 1769	7 29	5 4	6 56	12 56
16	wed	Andrew Marvell died 1778	8 4	5 5	6 54	1 54
17	thur	Gen. Hunter Lt Gov 1799	8 39	5 6	6 53	2 53
18	frid	[17 Fred the Great d 1786	9 14	5 8	6 52	3 52
19	sat	Royal George sunk 1782	9 51	5 9	6 50	4 50
20	A	9th Sunday after Trinity	10 32	5 10	6 49	5 49
21	mon	Battle of Vmiero 1808	11 17	5 12	6 47	6 47
22	tues	<i>Fair and Pleasant</i>	<i>morn.</i>	5 13	6 46	7 46
23	wed	[24 B of Bladensburgh 1814	0 6	5 15	6 45	8 45
24	thur	St Bartholemew	1 1	5 16	6 43	9 43
25	frid	F Gore Esq Lt Gov. 1806	2 0	5 17	6 42	10 42
26	sat	Prince Albert born 1819	3 2	5 19	6 40	11 40
27	A	10th Sunday after Trinity	4 5	5 20	6 39	12 39
28	mon	St. Augustine	<i>SETS.</i>	5 21	6 38	1 38
29	tues	St John Baptist beheaded	7 4	5 23	6 36	2 36
30	wed	Paley born 1743 <i>Changeable</i>	7 33	5 24	6 35	3 35
31	thur	John Bunyan died 1688	8 3	5 26	6 33	4 33

1848.

SEPTEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 5th, 3h 23m eve | Last Qr 19th, 4h 38m eve
 F Moon 13th, 0h 58m mo | N Moon, 27th, 4h 15m mo

DM	D. W.	MARKBALE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
			SETS.	RISES	SETS	
1	frid	[2 Fire of London 1666	8 32 5	27 6 32		
2	sat	Danish fleet surrendered 1807	9 3 5	29 6 31		
3	A	11th Sunday after Trinity	9 36 5	30 6 29		
4	mon	[3 Sir E Coke died 1634	10 13 5	31 6 28		
5	tues	The Boxer captured 1814	10 54 5	33 6 26		
6	wed	Transfiguration	11 39 5	34 6 25		
7	thur	Battle of Borodino 1812	morn.	5 36 5	23	
8	frid	Nativity B V Mary <i>Showers</i>	0 31 5	37 6 22		
9	sat	Battle of Flodden 1513	1 27 5	39 6 20		
10	A	12th Saff T. Bat L Erie 1813	2 28 5	40 6 19		
11	mon	Nia. & Western Assizes beg	3 33 5	42 6 18		
12	tues	[11 Hon A Grant Prest 1805	4 42 5	43 6 16		
13	wed	Charles Jas Fox died 1806	riser.	5 45 6	15	
14	thur		7 12 5	46 6 13		
15	frid	Malta taken 1800	7 50 5	48 6 12		
16	sat	<i>Fair and Cool.</i>	8 30 5	49 6 10		
17	A	13th Sunday after Trinity	9 15 5	51 6 9		
18	mon	Moscow burnt 1812	10 3 5	52 4 8		
19	tues	London Assizes begin	10 57 5	54 6 6		
20	wed	[19 Lord Sydenham d 1841	11 55 5	55 6 4		
21	thur	St Matthew. <i>Changeable</i>	morn.	5 57 6	3	
22	frid	Midland Assizes begin	0 55 5	58 6 1		
23	sat	Autumnal Equinox	1 57 6	0 6 0		
24	A	14th Sunday after Trinity	2 59 6	1 5 58		
25	mon	<i>High winds and</i>	4 0 6	3 5 57		
26	tues	Gore Assizes begin	5 1 6	4 5 55		
27	wed	B Busaco 1810. Nelson b 1758	sets.	6 5 54		
28	thur	<i>unsettled weather</i>	6 33 6	7 5 52		
29	frid	St. Michael	7 4 6	8 5 51		
30	sat	Brock Prest 1808. St Jerome	7 36 6	10 5 49		

1848.

OCTOBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 5th, 8h 41m mor | Last Qr 19th, 1h 8m mor
 F Moon 12th, 10h 36m mo | N Moon 26th, 9h 26m eve

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON		SUN	
			SETS.	RISES	SETS	
1	A	15th S aft T. Chusan cap 1841	8 11	6 11	5 48	
2	mon	Johnstown Assizes begin	8 50	6 13	5 46	
3	tues	[2 Major Andre ex 1780	9 33	6 14	4 45	
4	wed	Prince Edward Assizes begin	10 21	6 16	5 43	
5	thur	Home Assizes begin	11 13	6 17	5 42	
6	frid	[5 Bat of the Thames 1813	morn.	6 19	5 40	
7	sat	<i>Cold and frosty nights</i>	0 11	6 20	5 39	
8	A	16th Sunday after Trinity	1 13	6 22	5 37	
9	mon	Vict & East Assizes begin	2 19	6 23	5 36	
10	tues		3 27	6 25	5 35	
11	wed	Bahamas discovered 1492	4 39	6 26	5 33	
12	thur	<i>Fair and Moderate</i>	RISES.	6 28	5 32	
13	frid	General Brock killed 1812	6 23	6 29	5 30	
14	sat	Battle of Jena 1806	7 7	6 31	5 28	
15	A	17th Sunday after Trinity	7 56	6 32	5 27	
16	mon	Newcastle & Ottawa Ass beg	8 50	6 34	5 26	
17	tues	[16 M. Antoinette ex 1793	9 48	6 35	5 24	
18	wed	Battle of Leipsic 1813	10 48	6 37	5 23	
19	thur	Simcoe Assizes begin	11 51	6 38	5 21	
20	frid	Dalhousie Assizes begin	morn.	6 39	5 20	
21	sat	Lord Nelson killed 1805	0 52	6 41	5 18	
22	A	18th Sunday after Trinity	1 54	6 42	5 17	
23	mon	Colborne Assizes begin	2 54	6 44	5 16	
24	tues	[23 District Court Term b	3 53	6 45	5 14	
25	wed	<i>for the</i>	4 51	6 47	5 13	
26	thur	Bathurst Assizes begin	SETS.	6 48	5 11	
27	frid	<i>Season</i>	5 36	6 49	5 10	
28	sat	District Court Term ends	6 10	6 51	5 9	
29	A	19th Sunday after Trinity	6 42	6 52	5 7	
30	mon	[29 Battle of Fort Erie 1812	7 29	6 53	5 6	
31	tues		8 15	6 55	5 5	

1848.

NOVEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 4th, 0h 43m mor | Last Qr 17th, 1h 27m eve
 F Moon 10th, 8h 15m eve | N Moon 25th, 4h 10m eve

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON	SUN	
			SETS.	RISES	SETS
1	wed	All Saints <i>Getting cold</i>	9 56	56 5	4
2	thur	All Souls. Insur L C 1838	10 06	57 5	2
3	frid	St. Winifred	10 58	59 5	1
4	sat	[5 Sir J Colborne Lt G 1828	12 07	0 4	59
5	A	20th Saff T. Gunp'der P 1605	<i>morn.</i> 7	1 4	58
6	mon	Michaelmas Term begins	1 67	3 4	57
7	tues	Battle Tippecanoe 1811	2 147	4 4	56
8	wed	Milton died 1674 <i>Look for</i>	3 247	5 4	54
9	thur	Battle of the Nivelle 1813	4 377	6 4	53
10	frid	[9 Prince of Wales b 1841	<i>RISES.</i> 7	8 4	52
11	sat	Battle of Williamsburg 1813	5 427	9 4	51
12	A	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 347	10 4	50
13	mon	[12 Leibnitz d 1716 <i>snow</i>	7 337	11 4	48
14	tues	<i>High winds</i>	8 357	12 4	47
15	wed	Battle of Arcole 1796	9 397	14 4	46
16	thur	<i>and cold</i>	10 437	15 4	45
17	frid	Battle of Crysler's Farm 1813	11 467	16 4	44
18	sat	Michaelmas Term ends	<i>morn.</i> 7	17 4	43
19	A	22d Saff T. Jay's Treat 1794	0 477	18 4	42
20	mon	[21 Princess Royal b 1840	1 477	19 4	41
21	tues	Quarter Sessions	2 457	20 4	40
22	wed	St Cecilia <i>Cloudy</i>	3 437	21 4	39
23	thur	Lieut Weir murdered 1837	4 407	22 4	38
24	frid	John Knox died 1572	5 377	23 4	37
25	sat	Battle of St Charles 1837	<i>SETS.</i> 7	24 4	36
26	A	23rd Sunday after Trinity	5 277	25 4	35
27	mon	Lord Littleton died 1779	6 117	25 4	34
28	tues	<i>Rain or snow</i>	7 07	26 4	34
29	wed	Goldsmith born 1731	7 537	27 4	33
30	thur	St. Andrew	8 507	28 4	32

1847.

DECEMBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Qr 3rd, 2h 46m eve | Last Qr 17th, 5h 53m mo
 F Moon 10th, 6h 24m morn | N Moon 25th, 11h 2m mo

DM	D. W.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MOON	SUN	
			SETS.	RISES	SETS
1	frid	Battle of Austerlitz 1805	9 50	7 29	4 31
2	sat	Bonaparte crowned 1804	10 52	7 29	4 31
3	A	Advent Sunday	11 57	7 30	4 30
4	mon	District Court Term begins	morn.	7 31	4 29
5	tues	Ney shot 1815	1 47	7 31	4 29
6	wed	<i>Clear and frosty</i>	2 13	7 32	4 28
7	thur	Gallows Hill Races 1837	3 24	7 32	4 28
8	frid	[9 Battle of the Nive 1813	4 38	7 33	4 27
9	sat	District Court Term ends	5 51	7 33	4 27
10	A	2nd Sunday in Advent	RISES	7 34	4 26
11	mon	[10 Louis XVI tried 1792	6 13	7 34	4 26
12	tues	Niagara burnt 1813	7 19	7 34	4 26
13	wed		8 26	7 35	4 25
14	thur	Washington died 1799	9 31	7 35	4 25
15	frid	St Eustache destroyed 1837	10 35	7 35	4 25
16	sat	Great Fire in N York 1835	11 37	7 35	4 25
17	A	3rd Sunday in Advent	morn.	7 35	4 24
18	mon	Fort Niagara taken 1813	0 37	7 36	4 24
19	tues	[18 Sir H Davy born 1778	1 35	7 36	4 24
20	wed	Gray born 1716	2 23	7 36	4 24
21	thur	St Thomas	3 30	7 36	4 24
22	frid	<i>With changeable winds</i>	4 26	7 36	4 24
23	sat	Newton born 1642.	5 21	7 36	4 24
24	A	4th S in Advent. Tr't Ghent	6 14	7 36	4 24
25	mon	Christmas Day	SETS.	7 35	4 25
26	tues	St Stephen	5 48	7 35	4 25
27	wed	St John	6 44	7 35	4 25
28	thur	Innocents. Buffalo burnt 1813	7 44	7 35	4 25
29	frid	Steamer Caroline burnt 1837	8 45	7 34	4 26
30	sat	<i>Cold and Stormy</i>	9 48	7 34	4 26
31	A	Sunday after Christmas.	10 53	7 34	4 26

LEGISLATION OF LAST SESSION.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

AN ACT to amend the Law of imprisonment for Debt.

WHEREAS the law affecting Upper Canada, relating to imprisonment for debt, requires amendment, and it is desirable to afford additional means for the discovery and application of the property and effects of judgment debtors in certain cases: *Be it therefore enacted, &c. And it is hereby enacted* by the authority of the same, That the Jail limits to the respective Jails in each District of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, shall henceforth be and consist of the whole of each District for the Jail thereof: *Provided always*, That no person or persons on the limits of any Jail at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be entitled to the extended limits provided by this Act, unless such person or persons shall enter into a recognizance in accordance with the 5th Section of this Act.

II. *And be it enacted*, That all persons now or hereafter under arrest or on bail, upon attachment or other process from any of the Courts of Law or Equity in Upper Canada, for the non-payment of costs or non-payment of money, pursuant to award, or for the non-payment of any claim in the nature of a demand due, and being a sum certain or capable of computation, and not in the nature of a penalty to enforce the doing of some act other than in

effect the payment of a claim partaking the nature of a debt or money claim due, shall be entitled to the benefit of Jail limits, weekly allowance, and discharge for non-payment thereof, and shall also be subject to interrogatories, committal to close custody and recommitment, with all other privileges and liabilities in like manner, and by the same mode of proceeding in all respects, as if in custody in execution for debt as a defendant; and for the purposes of this Act. such persons are hereby declared to be in custody in execution for debt, as defendants.

III. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person either in close or other custody, in execution for debt, to give to the party, or the Attorney of the party, at whose suit or instance such person is in custody, fifteen days notice in writing of his application to be altogether discharged from custody, and upon the affidavit of the prisoner that he or she is not worth the sum of five pounds, exclusive of the necessary wearing apparel of such prisoner, and that of his family, and their necessary beds and bedding and implements of housekeeping for ordinary use, not exceeding in value ten pounds, it shall be lawful for the Court of Law or Chancery from which the process of imprisonment issued, or in vacation for any Judge of such Court, upon the return of a rule or summons to show cause, for that purpose to be granted, to order the said prisoner to be discharged from custody, provided the prisoner shall have satisfactorily answered, upon oath, interrogatories which the creditor may cause to be filed and served before the expiration of the said notice, in the same manner and to the same purport as prisoners in execution for debt before the passing of this Act were required to do.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where interrogatories are satisfactorily answered by such prisoner, and a conveyance by him of any means or valuable interest of any kind he may have or be supposed to have, excepting his said necessary beds, bedding, and implements of house-

keeping not exceeding in value ten pounds, made towards paying the claim against him, and to the satisfaction of the said Court or Judge, such prisoner shall, upon application to the said Court or Judge, be entitled to his discharge, from custody, but such discharge shall not operate as a discharge of said prisoner's liability to pay the claims for which he was so in custody.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever after the passing of this Act, any person or persons having previously been, or who shall thereafter be arrested upon any writ, or process, or rendered in discharge of bail and who shall be by law entitled to the benefit of the Gaol limits, and shall be desirous of obtaining the same, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to enter into a recognizance of bail, or bailpiece with two sufficient sureties, under a condition that such person or persons so arrested, or being under arrest, or rendered in discharge of bail, shall remain and abide within the limits of the Gaol of the District where such person or persons shall or may have been arrested, and not depart therefrom unless released therefrom by due course of law, and also shall and will well and truly obey all notices, orders and rules of Court, touching or concerning such person or persons remaining or continuing upon such limits, or being remanded or ordered to close custody therefrom; and such sureties shall immediately upon entering into such recognizance, justify upon affidavit in double the amount for which such person or persons were or shall have been arrested, and such recognizance shall then be filed in the office of the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Crown or Clerk of the District Court as the case may be, of the District in which such arrest was or may be made, and notice of such recognizance, and of the sureties therein, shall be forthwith given to the plaintiff or party at whose instance such arrest took place, in the same manner as in the case of bail to the action, and upon the production to the Sheriff by whom the said arrest was made, of a certificate from the Clerk, or Deputy Clerk of the Crown, or Clerk of the District Court of such District,

that such recognizance of bail and affidavit of the justification have been filed in his office, it shall and may be lawful for the said Sheriff to admit such person or persons so arrested to the limits, and the said Sheriff shall be discharged from all responsibility respecting such person or persons after such admission to the limits, unless again committed to the close custody of such Sheriff in due form of law, subject to an exception to be entered to such bail as is now provided in cases of special bail, or by such rules as the Court of Queen's Bench may direct and appoint.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Queen's Bench to make such rules for the issuing of any warrant or writ in such form as to such Court shall seem meet for the levying and enforcing payment of any sum of money for which such attachment or other process as in the second section of this Act is mentioned, may have issued, as to the said Court shall appear expedient and necessary, when, and so often as any person or persons shall or may be discharged from custody or bail on any such attachment or other process in that section mentioned.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That the said bail to the limits shall be bound to produce the body of any prisoner on the limits within such time as the Court or Judge may direct, provided always, further time and relief may be granted to such bail as the said Court or Judge may deem equitable.

COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

—

***AN ACT to amend the Common School Act of Upper
Canada.***

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in the Cities and Incorporated Towns, and in the several Municipal Districts of Upper Canada; *Be it therefore enacted, &c. And it is hereby enacted* by the authority of the same, That each incorporated City and Town in Upper Canada shall be a Corporation for all Common School purposes, and the Council of each City and the Board of Police of each incorporated Town shall be invested with all the authority and subject to all the obligations, in respect to all matters relating to the interests of Common Schools in such City or Town, as is now, or may be hereafter conferred by law upon the Municipal Council of each District in Upper Canada; subject to such modifications as are hereinafter provided by this Act.

II. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Council of each City and the Board of Police of each Town aforesaid to appoint at its next, or any ensuing meeting, after the passing of this Act, by a by-law or vote of a majority of its Members present at such meeting, a Board of Trustees, not exceeding six in number, three of whom shall form a *quorum* for the transaction of business: *Provided always*, That one-third of the Members of such Board thus appointed shall retire from office at the end of each year; the order of their retiring to be determined by lot, and their places filled by such Council or Board of Police; so that all the Members of such Board shall be changed once in three years; *Provided also*, That any Member of such Board, on the expiration of his period of office, shall be eligible to be re-elected; *Provided also*, that, in addition to the number thus appointed, the Mayor

of such City, or the President or Chairman of such Board of Police, shall be, *ex officio*, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and shall have a vote in all the proceedings of such Board, and, in case of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote; *Provided likewise*, That in the absence of such Mayor or President or Chairman, the Board, at any lawful meeting, shall have authority to select from its own Members a Chairman *pro tempore*: *And provided further*, That the Chairman and Members of such Boards of Trustees shall perform their duties as such gratuitously.

III. *And be it enacted*, That all the moneys which may be raised in such City or Town by assessment or rate bill, or which may be granted to such City or Town for Common School purposes, shall be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the Corporation or Board of Police of such City or Town, and shall be expended under the direction of the Board appointed as aforesaid, by cheque or orders signed by the Chairman of the said Board, on such Chamberlain or Treasurer: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to moneys so raised or granted for Common School purposes during the current year.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That all the lands, houses, tenements and property of every description, which have heretofore been acquired or rented for Common School purposes, and which have been invested in the hands of Trustees in any City or Town aforesaid, shall, after the passing of this Act, be vested in the Corporation of such City or Board of Police of such Town, to be employed or disposed of as such Board of Trustees, appointed as aforesaid, shall judge expedient for the interests of Common Schools in the said City or Town: *Provided always*, That no lands, house, houses, or other Common School property, shall be sold by said Board without the express sanction of the said Corporation or Board of Police; *Provided also*,

That the proceeds of the sales of such lands, house, houses, or other Common School property, shall be applied to Common School purposes in the City or Town in which such property is situated; *And provided also*, That all lands, houses, tenements and property of every description now vested in the District Council of any District for the purposes of a Model School within any such City or incorporated Town, shall remain vested in such District Council.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees for such City or Town, appointed as aforesaid:

First,—To take possession of all Common School property which may have been acquired or given for Common School purposes in such City or Town, by any title whatsoever, and which may be vested in the Corporation of such City, or in the Board of Police of such Town, under the provisions of this Act; and to manage for the Corporation or Board of Police all property, moneys or income acquired for Common School purposes, until the power hereby given shall be taken away or modified by law, and to apply the same according to the terms of acquiring or receiving them.

Secondly,—To do whatever may be expedient with regard to building, repairing, renting, renewing or keeping in order the school-house or school-houses, and its or their appendages, lands, fences and moveable property, which shall be held in trust by the said Board out of whatever funds may be provided for such purpose by the Corporation or Board of Police of such City or Town.

Thirdly,—To determine the number, sites, and description of Schools which shall be established and maintained in such City and Town aforesaid, and whether such School or Schools shall be denominational or mixed, and

the teacher or teachers who shall be employed, the terms of employing them, the amount of their remuneration and the duties which they have to perform ; to prepare, from time to time, and lay before the Corporation of said City or Town, an estimate of the said sum or sums which they may deem expedient for paying the salaries of School teachers, for furnishing the School or Schools under their charge with suitable apparatus and books, and for repairing and warming and keeping in order the School-house or School-houses in their possession.

Fourthly.—To appoint and remove at pleasure, prescribe the duties, and fix the compensation of a Superintendent of Common Schools in each City or Town aforesaid ; which Superintendent shall be subject to the obligations which are imposed by law on District Superintendents of Common Schools, as far as is consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Fifthly.—To appoint, from time to time, for the special management of the affairs of each School for such City or Town, and under such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary, a committee of not more than three persons for each School, who shall hold office for one year at a time, but may be re-appointed at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees ; and which Board of Trustees shall also have authority to fill up any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in such committee or committees, from death, removal or otherwise : *Provided always*, That in denominational Schools, the persons composing such committee shall be of the religious persuasion to which such Schools belong.

Sixthly.—To exercise in general all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations with which Trustees of Common Schools, generally, are invested, and to which they are subjected according to law, as far as is consistent with this Act : *Provided also*, that their Annual School Re-

ports shall be made to the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada ; and they shall likewise account each year, and oftener if required, to the Council or Board of Police of each incorporated City or Town appointing them, for the expenditure of all monies placed at their disposal.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the teachers employed by any such Board shall be subject to the obligations which are imposed by law upon Common School teachers generally.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the Members of the Council of each City, and of the Board of Police of each Incorporated Town in Upper Canada, and all Clergymen or Ministers recognized by law, of whatever denomination, who shall reside or have pastoral charge in each City or incorporated Town, and no others, shall be Visitors of Common Schools in such City or Town, and shall have authority to perform all the duties imposed by law upon Visitors of Common Schools in Upper Canada, except in the case of denominational Schools, which shall be visited by no other Clergymen or Ministers than such Clergymen or Ministers as are of the religious denomination to which such Schools belong, unless by the consent of such last mentioned Clergymen or Ministers.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That it may and shall be lawful for the Council of any City, and the Board of Police of any incorporated Town, and the Municipal Council of any District in Upper Canada, to impose from time to time, such assessment upon the inhabitants, of all or any School Districts, sections or divisions within their respective jurisdictions, over and above the assessment which they are now authorized by law to impose, as such Council, Board of Police, or Municipal Council shall judge expedient, for the purchasing or procuring School sites, the erecting, repairing, renting or furnishing of School-houses, the payment of teachers, and for Common School purposes, generally ;

anything contained in any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in case of any violation or neglect of duty on the part of any District Superintendent of Common Schools, the Governor in Council shall have authority to remove him from office and appoint another person in his place, until the next meeting of the Municipal Council by which such District Superintendent may have been appointed ; and a copy of the order making such removal, and specifying the causes of it, shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Municipal Council by whom such Superintendent had been appointed, to be laid before such Council.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the Mayor for the City of Toronto shall be, *ex officio*, Member of the Board of Education for Upper Canada ; anything contained in the Act, passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, "*An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada*," to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the words "Upper Canada," wherever they occur in this Act, shall mean all that part of this Province called Upper Canada.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.—CANADA.

ARTICLES.	DUTY, CURRENCY.
<i>Animals, viz :</i>	£ s. d.
Cows and Heifers, each : - - -	1 2 6
Calves, each - - - - -	5 0
Goats, each, - - - - -	2 6
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Fillies, Foals, -	1 15 0
Kids, each - - - - -	2 6
Lambs, each - - - - -	1 0
Oxen, Bulls, Steers, each - - - - -	1 15 0
Pigs, sucking, each - - - - -	6
Swine and Hogs, each - - - - -	5 0
Sheep, each - - - - -	2 0
<i>Candles ;</i> Wax, the lb. - - - - -	3
Sperm, the lb. - - - - -	3
Tallow, the lb. - - - - -	1
All other kinds, - - - - -	2
<i>Chocolate,</i> the lb. - - - - -	2
<i>Cocoa,</i> the lb. - - - - -	0½
<i>Coffee,</i> Green, the lb. - - - - -	1½
Roasted, the lb. - - - - -	2½
Ground, the lb. - - - - -	4
<i>Corn Brooms,</i> the dozen, - - - - -	1 3
<i>Fish,</i> Salted or Dried, per 112 lbs. - - - - -	2 6
Pickled, the barrel - - - - -	5 0
<i>Flour,</i> the barrel of 196 lbs - - - - -	3 0
<i>Fruit, viz :</i> Almonds, the lb - - - - -	1½
Apples, the bushel, - - - - -	6
Apples, Dried, the bushel, - - - - -	1 0
Currants, the lb. - - - - -	1
Figs, the lb - - - - -	1
Nuts, of all kinds, the lb - - - - -	1
Peaches, the bushel - - - - -	1 0
Pears, the bushel - - - - -	1 0
Prunes, the lb - - - - -	1½
Quinces, the bushel - - - - -	1 0

<i>Raisins</i> , Muscatel, Bloom and Bunch, in boxes,	£	s.	d.
per lb.	-	-	1
Ditto, otherwise, the lb	-	-	1
<i>Glass</i> , Window and common German sheet,			
per box of 50 feet	-	-	1 3
<i>Grain</i> , viz: Wheat, the quarter,	-	-	3 0
Barley, the quarter,	-	-	3 0
Buckwheat, Bere and Bigg, the quarter,	-	-	3 0
Maize, or Indian Corn, the quarter of 480 lbs.	-	-	3 0
Oats, the quarter.	-	-	2 0
Rye, Beans and Peas,	-	-	3 0
Meal of the above Grains and Wheat not bolted, the 196 lbs.	-	-	2 0
Bran or Shorts, the 112 lbs.	-	-	3
<i>Hops</i> , the lb.	-	-	3
<i>Honey</i> , the lb.	-	-	1
<i>India Rubber</i> Boots and Shoes, per pair,	-	-	7½
<i>Leather</i> , viz: Goat Shins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, the dozen,	-	-	5 0
Lamb or Sheep Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, the dozen,	-	-	2 6
Calf Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, the lb.	-	-	4
Kip Skins, the lb.	-	-	2
Harness Leather, the lb.	-	-	1½
Upper Leather, the lb.	-	-	1½
Sole Leather, the lb.	-	-	2
Leather, cut into shapes, the lb.	-	-	4
Patent or Glazed Leather, the lb.	-	-	4
All Leather not above described,	-	-	1½
<i>Leather Manufactures</i> , viz: Women's Boots and Shoes, the dozen,	-	-	6 6
Girls' Boots and Shoes, under seven inches in length, the dozen, including all kinds,	-	-	2 6
Children's Boots and Shoes, over three inches in length, the dozen,	-	-	2 6
Infant's Shoes, under three inches in length, the dozen,	-	-	1 6

<i>Leather Manufactures, viz :</i>		£	s.	d.
Men's Boots, the pair,	- - - -	2	0	
Men's Shoes, the pair,	- - - -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Boys' Boots, under eight inches in length,	- - - -			
the pair,	- - - -	1	0	
Boys' Shoes, under eight inches in length,	- - - -			
the pair,	- - - -		4	
<i>Liquids, not Spirituous, viz :</i> Ale and Beer, in				
casks, per gallon,	- - - -		4	
Ale and Beer, in bottles, per dozen,	- - - -	1	3	
Cider and Perry, the gallon,	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vinegar, the gallon,	- - - -		3	
<i>Maccaroni and Vermicelli</i> , the lb.	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Molasses and Treacle</i> , the cwt.	- - - -	4	0	
<i>Oils</i> , Olive, in casks, the gallon,	- - - -		5	
Olive, in jars or bottles, the gallon,	- - - -	1	3	
Lard, the gallon,	- - - -		5	
Linseed, the gallon,	- - - -		2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sperm Oil,	- - - -		6	
Other Oil, from creatures living in the sea,	- - - -		1	
<i>Paper, &c.</i> Coarse or wrapping, the cwt.	- - - -	2	9	
Printing, the cwt.	- - - -	5	0	
Writing, the cwt.	- - - -	10	0	
Tissue, the lb.	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Music, the lb.	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Marble or Glazed, the lb.	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Drawing, the lb.	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pasteboard and Cards, the cwt.	- - - -	4	0	
Bristol, or Drawing Cards, the lb.	- - - -		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milled or Trunk-maker's Boards, the cwt.	- - - -	3	0	
<i>Playing Cards</i> , the pack,	- - - -		3	
<i>Potatoes</i> , the bushel,	- - - -		3	
<i>Provisions, viz :</i> Butter, the cwt.				
Cheese, the cwt.	- - - -	5	0	
Bacon and Hams, the cwt.	- - - -	6	0	
Salted Meats, the cwt.	- - - -	6	0	
Pickled, do. the cwt.	- - - -	6	0	
Fresh, do. the cwt.	- - - -	4	0	

			£	s.	d.
Rum , for every gallon (of old wine measure)					
proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, all spirits above that strength to be reduced to equivalent of proof.				1	3
Sweetened or mixed, per gallon,				3	0
Salt , from mines, known as rock salt, and salt made from sea water, per ton,				1	6
Coarse, made from salt springs, per bushel,					2
Fine or basket and stoved, 2d per bushel, and five per cent..					
Spices , viz: Allspice, the lb.					1
Cassia, the lb.					2½
Cinnamon, the lb.					2½
Cloves, the lb.					2½
Ginger, the lb.					1
Nutmegs, the lb.					5
Pimento, the lb.					1
Pepper, the lb.					1
Mace,					4
Spirits , except rum, as of proof, the old wine gallon,				2	0
Sweetened or mixed, including bitters, per gal.				3	0
Sugar , refined or candy, per cwt.			1	7	6
Muscovado, per cwt.				15	3
Clayed, (10 pr cent <i>ad valorem</i> ,) and pr cwt.				15	3
Bastard, per cwt, (and £10 for every £100 value,)				12	0
In which are Preserves, per cwt.			1	6	6
Succades , including confectionary, 2d per cent.—and on the lb.					2
Syrups , except spirits, the gallon,				1	0
Tea , the lb.					2½
Tobacco , viz: Unmanufactured, the lb.					1½
Manufactured, the lb.					2
Snuff, the lb.					6
Segars, the lb.				3	0
Wine , (in addition to 10 per cent. on value, including cask,) the old wine gallon,				1	0

Wood, Staves, standard or measurement, per mille,	£ s. d.
Puncheon or West India, viz : White Oak,	1 5 0
per standard mille, - - -	10 0
Red Oak, per standard mille, - - -	7 6
Ash, per standard mille, - - -	4 0
Barrel, per standard mille, - - -	4 0
Deals, Pine, per Quebec standard hundred,	15 0
Spruce, per Quebec standard hundred, -	7 6
Handspikes, per dozen, - - -	3
Oars, per pair, - - -	3
Planks, Boards, and all kinds of sawed Lumber not herein charged with duty, per thousand superficial feet, inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness,	7 6
Pine, White, and in proportion for any smaller quantity thereof, per 1000 cubic feet,	1 5 0
Red, per 1000 cubic feet, - - -	1 15 0
Oak, per 1000 cubic feet, - - -	2 15 0
Birch, per 1000 cubic feet, - - -	2 10 0
Ash, Elm, Tamarac, or Hacmatac, and other woods not herein charged with duty, per 1000 cubic feet, - - -	1 5 0

The following Articles shall be liable to a Duty of £1 on every £100 of the value thereof:

Ashes ; Bark ; Burr Stones, unwrought ; Berries, nuts, vegetables and woods, used in dyeing ; Coals, Coke, and Cinders ; Cotton Wool and Cotton Yarn ; Drugs solely used in dyeing ; Flower Roots ; Grease and Scraps ; Hides ; Hardwood for Furniture, unmanufactured ; Hay ; Hemp, Flax and Tow, undressed ; Indigo ; Iron, Bar, Rod and Nail, Boiler Plates, Pig, Rail-road Bars, Scraps and Old for re-melting ; Junk or Oakum ; Lard ; Lead in Pig ; Ores of all Metals ; Palm Oil ; Resin ; Saw Logs ; Straw ; Steel in Bar ; Tallow ; Teasles ; Tin, Sheet, and Block ; Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots ; Type Metal, in

Blocks or Pigs; Wool; Anchors and Chain Cables; Copper in Sheet and Bar; Copper, Pig and Sheathing; Yellow Metal; Tar and Pitch; Soda Ash; Woollen Yarn; Fire Wood; Cocoa Nut Oil; Sheet and Hoop Iron; Marble in Block, unpolished; Stone for Building.

The following Articles shall be liable to a Duty of £5 on every £100 of the value thereof:

Books, printed, unbound or in sheets; Drugs, being in a crude or unprepared state, except Dye-Stuffs; Furs, Skins and Peltries, dressed or undressed; Gums; Rice; Shingles; Tortoise Shell; Wire, Iron.

The following Articles shall be liable to a Duty of £7 10s. on every £100 of the value thereof:

Blank Books, bound, unbound or in sheets; Burr Stones, wrought; Chicory; Chains; Cotton, manufactures of; Cordage; Canvass; Camblets and Cambletines; Cain Work; Casks, empty; Casts in Plaster of Paris or Composition unless their material is otherwise charged with a higher duty; Drawings, Engravings, Maps and Globes; Extracts and Essences used as Medicines; Earthen and Stoneware; Furs and Skins, Manufactures of; Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; Feathers; Flowers, Artificial, not Silk; Goods whose foundation is Wool; Glass Manufactures, not otherwise described; Gunpowder; Guns and Fire Arms; Gold and Silver Leaf; Hair, manufactures of; Horns, Horn Tips and Pieces; Hardware, Shelf Goods and Cutlery; Hats; Hemp, Flax or Tow in any way dressed; Juice of Limes, Lemons or Oranges, not mixed with Spirits or sweetened, so as to be Syrup; Ink, Printers; Ivory, Bone and Horn, manufactures of; Lead, manufactures of; Lead, for Paint not ground with Oil, and Ground in Oil for Paint; Linen and Linen Manufactures; Mules and Asses; Mustard; Medicines; Musical Instruments of Wood; Mercury; Marble, polished or cut; Oil or Spirits of Turpentine; Oil, Castor; Oil, 34

not otherwise enumerated ; Oil Cloth ; Oysters, Lobsters, Turtles, and all other Shell Fish—fresh ; Paints, unground ; Paints, water colours ; Paint Brushes ; Quills ; Spermaceti, except Candles ; Sponge ; Starch ; Straw Boards for Book-binders ; Sulphur ; Tiles and Roofing ; Toys ; Turpentine ; Thread, Linen ; Vetches ; Varnish ; Whalebone ; Worsted, manufactures of ; Woollen, manufactures of ; Wax ; Manufactures of Wax, except Candles ; Silk, raw ; Silk, manufactures of, not Millinery made up ; Silk, all Goods being in whole or part Silk not otherwise specified ; Silks, Sewing, Cord and Tassels ; Wood, all manufactured articles of, having no part metal ; and all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty.

The following Articles shall be liable to a Duty of £10 on every £100 of the value thereof :

Biscuits and Crackers ; Bastard Sugar, together with 12s. per cwt. ; Clayed Sugar, together with 15s. 3d. per cwt. ; Cork and Cork Manufactures ; Eggs ; Fruit, unenumerated ; Leather manufactures not described ; Machines for agricultural purposes, except Threshing Machines and Fanning Mills ; Meats prepared otherwise than by salt or pickle ; Musical Instruments of Metal ; Oil, animal, except Lard ; Oil, Vegetable, not otherwise enumerated ; Oil, essential ; Oil, Chemical and Volatile ; Oil, perfumed ; Paper Manufactures not otherwise charged with duty ; Plate and Plated Ware ; Poultry, alive or dead ; Sausages and Puddings ; Seeds, Garden, Flower and Vegetable ; Soaps of all kinds ; Vegetables, fresh ; Wine, in addition to 1s. a gallon, old Wine measure.

The following Articles shall be liable to a Duty of £12 10s. for every £100 of the value thereof :

Axes and Scythes ; Billiard and Bagatelle Balls of Wood and Ivory ; Balls used at Bowls or Nine Pins ; Billiard Tables ; Bagatelle Tables ; Camphine Oil ; Caf-

riages and Vehicles ; Parts of Carriages and Vehicles ; Castings ; Clocks and Watches ; Parts of Clocks and Watches ; Dice ; Flowers, artificial, in part or whole ; Silk ; Fanning or Bark Mills ; Jewelry, set or unset ; Machinery of all kinds and parts thereof ; Silk Millinery made up ; Silk Velvet ; Threshing Machines and Fanning and Bark Mills.

The following Articles shall be subject to a Duty of £15 on every £100 of the value thereof :

Extracts, Essences and Perfumery, not otherwise provided for ; Fish, preserved in Oil ; Fruit preserved ; Ginger preserved ; Pickles and Sauces.

The following Articles shall be liable to a Duty of £20 on every £100 of the value thereof :

Roulette Tables ; Succades and Confectionary made of Sugar, either in whole or in part, in addition to 2d. per lb.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anatomical Preparations, when imported expressly for the use of any College or School of Anatomy or Surgery, Incorporated by Royal Charter or Act of Parliament, and not imported for sale.

Copies of the Holy Scriptures, printed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not imported for sale.

Books and Maps and Illustrative Drawings, imported for the use of any Library to which the public may have free admission, as also for the Libraries of either Branch of the Legislature.

Coin and Bullion.

Donations of Books or Clothing, specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any Charitable Society in this Province.

Fish, fresh, not described.

Horses and Carriages of Travellers, and Horses, Cattle and Carriages and other Vehicles, when employed in carrying Merchandise, together with the necessary Harness and Tackle, so long as the same are *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, and Vehicles and Harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandizes through the Province for the purpose of retail, and the Horses, Carriages and Harness of any Circus or Equestrian Troop for exhibition. The Horses, Carriages, Caravans and Harness of any Menagerie to be free; and Horses and Cattle belonging to persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein.

Hides, Offal and Tallow, of Cattle and Swine slaughtered in bond.

Manures of all kinds.

Models of Machinery, and of other Inventions and Improvements in the Arts.

Packages containing Dutiable Articles.

Philosophical Apparatus, Instruments, Books, Maps, Stationery, Busts, and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Etchings, Specimens of Sculptures, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and all other collections of Antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any Society incorporated or established for Philosophical or Literary pursuits, or for the encouragement of Fine Arts, or for the use or by the order of any University, College, Academy, School, or Seminary of Learning within this Province.

Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c., imported for use by any Public Lecturer for the purpose of gain, and to be

re-exported, shall be allowed to be entered under Bond of two good and sufficient persons for their exportation within the specified time.

Arms or Clothing, which any Contractor or Contractors, Commissary or Commissaries, shall import or bring into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; Provided the duty otherwise payable would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or of this Province.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany.

Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, and Animals for the Improvement of Stock, when specially imported in good faith by any Society incorporated or established for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other Personal Effects not Merchandize, Implements and Tools of Trade of handy-crafts-men, in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein.

[The Native Produce and Manufactures of all or any such of the other British American Colonies as shall admit the Native Produce or Manufactures of Canada free of duty, shall be entitled to exemption from duties under this Act, with the exception of Spirituous Liquors.]

ALSO,

Salt, salted or cured Meats, Flour, Biscuits, Molasses, Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Leather, Leather-ware, Fishermen's Clothing and Hosiery, Fishing Craft, Utensils and Instruments imported into the District of Gaspé from the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands or neighboring Colonies, for the use of the

Fisheries carried on therein, subject to such regulations as the Principal Officer of Customs at the Port of Quebec shall make, and which he is hereby empowered to establish for the purpose of ascertaining that such Articles are *bona fide* intended to be applied to the use of such Fisheries,

The following Articles are prohibited to be Imported, under a penalty of Fifty Pounds, together with the forfeiture of the Parcel or Package of Goods in which the same shall be found.

Books and Drawings, of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, Base or Counterfeit.

The "Act to repeal and consolidate the present Duties of Customs in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned" is to come into force on such day as shall be appointed for that purpose in a Proclamation to be issued by the Governor in Council, proclaiming Her Majesty's Assent to the Act, which day however, is not to be before the 5th day of January, 1848.

This Act repeals all previous Acts relating to Customs, and in lieu of all other duties, Imperial and Provincial, imposes those specified in the preceding table. The rates are in Halifax currency, and the duties are to be imposed according to British weights and measures in use on the 6th July, 1825. Annexed are some of the more important sections of the Act :—

VIII. That no goods shall be unladen from any vessel arriving from any place out of this Province, until due entry shall have been made of such goods, and warrant granted for the unlading of the same; and that no goods shall be so unladen, (unless for the purpose of lightening any ship or vessel in crossing over any shoal, or bar, or sand-bank,) except at some place at which an officer of

the Customs is appointed to attend the unloading of goods, or at some place for which a sufferance shall be granted by the Collector or other proper officer, for unloading of such goods ; Provided always, that all goods unladen, contrary to the regulations of this Act, shall be forfeited.

IX. That it shall not be lawful to bring or import any goods into this Province, whether by sea, land, coastwise or by inland navigation, and whether any duty be or be not payable on such goods, except into some port or place of entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established ; and if any goods shall be brought or imported into this Province at any other place, or being brought into such port or place of entry by land or inland navigation, shall be carried past such Custom House, or shall be removed from the station or place appointed for the examination of such goods by the Collector or other officer of the Customs at such port or place, before the same shall have been examined by the proper officer, and all duties thereon paid and a permit given accordingly, such goods shall be forfeited, together with the vessel in which the same shall be imported ; if of less value than two hundred pounds and if the same be worth more than that sum, it may be seized, and the master or person in charge thereof shall incur a penalty of two hundred pounds, and the vessel may be detained until such penalty be paid or security given for the payment thereof ; and unless payment be made or satisfactory security be given, within thirty days, such vessel may, at the expiration thereof, be sold for the said penalty ; and in any case of importation by land, such goods shall be forfeited, together with the carriage and all the harness and tackle thereof, in or by which such goods shall have been so imported or removed, and the horses or other cattle employed in drawing such carriage, or in importing or removing such goods : Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by regulation from time to time to appoint, alter, increase, or diminish the number, position or limits of the ports and places of entry for the purposes of this Act.

X. That the master of every vessel arriving from sea or coastwise in any port in this Province, whether laden or in ballast, shall come directly, and before bulk be broken, to the Custom House for the port or place of entry where he arrives, and there make a report in writing to the Collector or other proper officer, of the arrival and voyage of such vessel, stating her name, country, and tonnage, and if British, the port of registry, the name and country of the master, the country of the owners, the number of the crew, and how many are of the country of such vessel, and whether she be laden or in ballast, and if laden, the marks and numbers of every package and parcel of goods on board, and where the same was laden, and where and to whom consigned, and where any, and what goods, if any, have been unladen during the voyage, as far as any of such particulars can be known to him ; and the Master shall further answer all such questions concerning the vessel and cargo, and the crew, and the voyage, as shall be demanded of him by such officer ; and if any goods be unladen from any vessel before such report be made, or if the master fail to make such report, or make an untrue report, or do not truly answer the questions demanded of him, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds ; and if any goods be not reported, such goods shall be forfeited, unless it shall appear that there was no fraudulent intention, in which case the Master shall be allowed to amend his report : Provided always, that the Governor in Council may by regulation declare any trade or voyage on the rivers, lakes or waters, within or adjacent to this Province, whether to or from any place within or without this Province, to be a coasting trade or a coasting voyage within the meaning of this Act, whether such rivers, lakes or waters, be or be not, geographically or for the purposes of other Acts or laws, inland waters ; and all carrying by water which shall not be a carrying by sea, or coastwise, shall be deemed to be a carrying by inland navigation ; and the Governor in Council may also from time to time, with regard to any such coasting trade, dispense with such of the requirements of

this section as he may deem it expedient or unnecessary to enforce: Provided always, that the necessary discharging of any goods for the purpose of lightening the vessel in order to pass any shoal, or otherwise for the safety of such vessel, shall not be deemed an unlawful landing or breaking of bulk, under this section.

XI. That the master or person in charge of every vessel or carriage arriving by land or inland navigation, in any port or place of entry in this Province, from any place beyond the limits of this Province, and having any goods therein, (whether any duty be payable on such goods or not) or if the carriage or its tackle or the horses or cattle drawing the same or any of them be liable to duty, and any person whatsoever so arriving and having with him or in his charge or custody any goods,—shall come directly and before any such goods shall be unladen or put out of his custody, to the Custom House for such port or place of entry, and make a report in writing (in such form as may be appointed by competent authority) to the Collector or other proper officer, of the arrival of such vessel, carriage, or goods, stating in such report the marks, and numbers of every package and parcel of goods in such vessel or carriage, or in the charge and custody of such person, from what place the same are respectively brought, and to what place and to whom consigned or belonging, as far as such particulars shall be known to him, and shall then and there produce such goods to the Collector or other proper officer, and shall declare that no goods have been unladen from such vessel or carriage or have been put out of his possession, between the time of his coming within the limits of this Province and of his making such report and declaration, and shall further answer all such questions concerning such vessel, carriage, or goods, as shall be demanded of him by such Collector or officer; and if any goods be unladen from such vessel or carriage, or put out of the custody of such master or person, before such report shall be made, or if such master or person fail to make such report or to

produce such goods, or shall make an untrue report, or shall not truly answer the questions demanded of him, he shall for each or any such offence forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and if any such goods be not so reported and produced, or if the marks and numbers of any package do not agree with the report made, such goods or package shall be forfeited.

XII. That every importer of any goods by sea or from any place without this Province shall, within five days after the arrival of the importing vessel make due entry inwards of such goods, and land the same; and every importer of any goods imported by inland navigation in a decked vessel of one hundred tons burthen or more shall within two days of the arrival of the importing vessel make due entry inwards of such goods, and land the same, and every importer of any goods imported by inland navigation in any undecked vessel or in any vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, or by land, shall within twenty-four hours after the importation of such goods, make due entry inwards of such goods, and produce the same to the proper officer: And the person entering any goods, whether inwards or outwards, shall deliver to the Collector or other proper officer, a Bill of the entry thereof, in such form as shall be appointed by competent authority, fairly written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, and in duplicate, containing the name of the importer or exporter, and if imported or exported by water, the name of the vessel, and of the master, and of the place to or from which bound, and of the place within the port where the goods are to be unladen or laden, and the description of the goods, and the marks and numbers and contents of the packages, and the place from or to which the goods are imported or exported or carried, and stating whether such place be within or without the limits of this Province; And, unless the goods are to be warehoused in the manner by this Act provided, such person shall at the same time pay down all duties due upon all goods entered inwards: and the Collector, or other proper

officer, shall immediately thereupon grant his warrant for the unloading or lading of such goods, and grant a permit for the conveyance of the same further into the Province, if so required by the importer : And in default of such entry and landing, or production of such goods, or payment of duty, it shall be lawful for the Officers of Customs to convey such goods to the Customs' Warehouse ; and if such goods be not duly entered and the duties due thereon paid within three months from the date of such warehousing, together with all charges of removal and warehouse rent, the same shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied first to the payment of duties and charges, and the overplus, if any, after discharging the vessel's lien, shall be paid to the owner of the goods or to his lawful agent ; Provided always, that if any goods be brought in any decked vessel, from any place out of this Province to any port of entry therein, and not landed, but it be intended to convey such goods to some other port in this Province in the same vessel, there to be landed, then the duty shall not be paid nor the entry completed at the first port, but at the port where the goods shall be landed, and to which they shall be conveyed accordingly, under such regulations and with such security or precautions for compliance with the requirements of this Act, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint.

XIII. That if the importer of any goods whereon a duty *ad valorem* is imposed, or the person authorized to make the declaration required with regard to such goods, shall make and subscribe a declaration before the Collector or other proper officer, that he cannot, for want of full information, make perfect entry thereof, it shall be lawful for such Collector or officer to cause such goods to be landed on a Bill of Sight for the packages and parcels thereof, by the best description that can be given, and to be seen and examined by such person, and at his expense, in the presence of the Collector or principal officer, or of such other

officer of the Customs as shall be appointed by the said Collector or other proper officer, and to be delivered to such person on his depositing in the hands of the Collector or officer, such sum of money as shall, in the judgment of the Collector or officer, be fully sufficient to pay the duties thereon, and engaging to make perfect entry thereof, within a time to be appointed by such Collector or officer; and in the event of any such importer not completing a perfect entry within the time so appointed, the money so deposited shall be taken and held to be the duty accruing on such goods, and shall be dealt with and accounted for accordingly.

XIV. That whenever any person shall make any application to any officer of the Customs to transact any business on behalf of any other person, it shall be lawful for such officer to require of the person so applying to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such application shall be made, and in default of the production of such authority, to refuse to transact such business; and any act or thing done or performed by such agent, shall be binding upon the person by or on behalf of whom the same shall be done or performed, to all intents and purposes, as fully as if such act or thing had been done or performed by such principal.

XV. That in all cases where the duties imposed upon goods imported into this Province are charged not according to the weight, tale, guage, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be the invoice value of the goods at the place whence the same were imported with the addition of ten pounds per centum thereon; and the importer or his known agent or clerk shall in the bill of entry thereof state the value for duty of such goods respectively calculated as aforesaid, and shall immediately produce to the Collector or other proper officer of the Customs the original invoice (if any there be) of such goods,

in order to prove the value of such goods ; and shall make and subscribe a declaration in the following form :

"I, A. B., of _____ do declare that the invoice (or invoices) now produced by me is (or are) just and true, and that it contains (or they contain) the exact particulars and true prices of the articles subject to *ad valorem* duty and mentioned in the annexed Bill of Entry, and that I am the importer (or the agent or clerk of C. D. the importer) thereof.

"Witness my hand the day of
"A. B.

"The above declaration signed at this
day of in my presence.

E. F. Collector,
(or other proper officer.)

Which declaration shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on the Bill of Entry of such articles, and shall be subscribed with the hand of the importer thereof or his known agent or clerk in the presence of the Collector or other proper officer of the Customs at the port or place of entry, and the cost so declared shall, if not disputed by him with the addition of ten per centum as aforesaid, be the value for duty ; Provided always, that if it shall appear to the Collector or other proper officer, that such articles have been invoiced below the real and true value thereof, at the place whence the same were imported, or if there be no invoice, the articles may in such case be examined by two competent persons, to be nominated and appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, to act whenever need shall be, as such examiners at the port or place ; and such persons shall declare on oath before the Collector or other proper officer, what is the true and real value of such articles at the place whence the same were imported, and the value so declared on the oath of such persons with the addition of ten per centum thereon.

shall be deemed to be the true and real value of such articles for duty and according to which the duties imposed thereon, shall be charged and paid.

XVI. That it shall be lawful for the Collector or proper officer of Customs to require from the importer (or from his agent) of any goods charged with duty, or conditionally exempted from duty, or exempt therefrom under this Act, before admitting the said goods to entry, such further proof as he may deem necessary, by oath or declaration, production of invoice or invoices, or bills of lading or otherwise, that such goods are properly described and rated for duty or come properly within the meaning of such exemptions.

XVII. That any package of which the importer or his agent shall declare the contents to be unknown to him, may be opened by the Collector or other proper Officer in the presence of such importer or agent and at the expense of the importer, who shall also bear the expense of re-packing.

XVIII. That no entry nor any warrant for the landing of any goods or for the taking of any goods out of any warehouse (as hereinafter provided,) shall be deemed valid, unless the particulars of the goods and packages in such entry or warrant shall correspond with the particulars of the goods and packages purporting to be the same in the report of the vessel, or other report, (where any is required,) by which the importation or entry thereof is authorised, nor unless the goods shall have been properly described in such entry by the denominations, and with the characters and circumstances according to which such goods are charged with duty, or may be imported; and any goods taken or delivered out of any vessel, or out of any warehouse, or conveyed into the Province beyond the port or place of entry, by virtue of any entry or warrant not corresponding in all such respects, or not properly descri-

being the same, shall be deemed to be goods landed or taken without due entry thereof, and shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the Collector or proper officer, after the entry of any goods, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine any package of such goods, in presence of two or more creditable witnesses, and if upon examination the same should be found to agree with the entries, they shall be repacked by such Collector or proper officer, at the public cost, but otherwise they shall be forfeited.

XXIII. That the following Ports shall be Warehousing Ports for the purposes of this Act, viz :—Amherstburgh, Belleville, Brockville, Chippewa, Cobourg, Colborne, Cornwall, Dalhousie, Dover, Goderich, Hamilton, Hope, Kingston, Maitland (on Grand River,) Montreal, Niagara, Prescott, Quebec, Stanley, St. John's and Toronto, as shall also such other Ports and places of Entry as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint to be Warehousing Ports.

XXIV. That it shall be lawful for the importer of any goods into this Province to enter the same for exportation, on giving security by his own hand with one sufficient surety for the exportation of the same goods, or to warehouse the same on giving such security by his own bond for the payment of the amount of all duties to which such goods shall be liable, and the performance of all the requirements of this Act with regard to the same, the penalty of such bond being double the amount of the duty to which such goods are subject, without payment of any duties in either case on the first entry thereof, at such Ports or places as aforesaid, and in such warehouses, and subject to such rules and regulations as shall be from time to time appointed by the Governor in Council in that behalf, not being repugnant to this Act, and during the regular warehouse hours, and subject to such regulations as the Collector or proper officer of Customs at the warehousing ports shall see fit to adopt, (as well for the carrying and taking of such goods to

the warehouse as for other purposes,) to sort, pack, re-pack, or make such lawful arrangements respecting the same, in order to the preservation or legal disposal thereof, and to take therefrom moderate samples without present payment of duty or entry, and to remove the same under the authority of the said officer, from such warehousing port to any other warehousing port in this Province, under good and sufficient bonds to the satisfaction of such officer, or upon entry at any frontier port or Custom House, under the authority and with the sanction of the Collector or chief officer of customs at such port or Custom House; and under bonds to his satisfaction, and subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf by the Governor in Council, to pass such goods on to any warehousing port in any other part of this Province: Provided always, that all such goods shall be finally cleared, either for exportation or home consumption, within two years from the date of the first entry and warehousing thereof (unless such Collector or proper officer shall see fit to extend the time,) and in default thereof it shall be lawful for such officer to sell such goods for the payment first of the duties and secondly of the warehouse rent and other charges, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner or his lawful agent, and the Collector or proper officer shall have full power to charge or to authorize the occupier of the warehouse to charge a fair warehouse rent, subject to any regulation made by the Governor in Council in that behalf: Provided also, that the importer may abandon any whole packages for duties, without being liable to pay any duty on the same.

XXV. That if any goods entered to be warehoused shall not be duly carried into and deposited in the warehouse, or shall afterwards be taken out of the warehouse without due entry and clearance, or having been entered and cleared for exportation from the warehouse, shall not be duly carried and shipped, or otherwise conveyed out of this Province, or shall be afterwards relanded, sold, used:

or brought into this Province, without the permission of the proper officer of the Customs, such goods shall be forfeited.

XXVI. That all goods which shall have been warehoused before this Act shall come into force and effect, and shall remain so warehoused after that time, shall, if taken out of the warehouse for consumption in this Province, be subject to the duties to which such goods would be subject if they were then imported into the Province, and not to any other: and all appointments of warehouses for the warehousing of goods made under the authority of any other Act in force before the commencement of this Act, shall continue in force as if the same had been made under the authority of this Act; and all bonds given in respect of any goods warehoused or entered to be warehoused under any Act in force at the time of the commencement of this Act shall continue in force for the purposes of this Act: and that all Goods taken out of warehouse at any time hereafter shall be subject to the duties to which they would be liable if then imported into this Province, and not to any other.

XXVII. That it shall be lawful for the importer of any cattle or swine to slaughter and cure and pack the same (or if such cattle or swine should be imported in the carcass, to cure and pack the same) in bond; and for the importer of any wheat, maize or other grain, to grind and pack the same in bond; provided such slaughtering, curing, grinding and packing be done and conducted under such regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council shall from time to time make for this purpose; and the said regulations may extend to the substitution of beef and pork, flour or meal, in quantities equivalent to the produce of such cattle and swine, wheat, maize or other grain.

XXVIII. That the property of any one or more parcel or parcels of any goods so warehoused shall be transferable from party to party on a *bona fide* bill of sale, on

which there shall be a written agreement signed by the parties, or a written contract of sale made, executed and delivered by a broker or other person legally authorized for or in behalf of the parties respectively, and the amount of the price stipulated in the said agreement or contract shall have been actually paid or secured to be paid by the purchaser; and any such sale shall be valid, although such goods shall remain in such warehouse, provided that a transfer of such goods, according to such sale shall have been entered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Collector or other proper officer of the Customs, who is hereby required to keep such book and to enter such transfers, with the dates thereof, upon application of the owners of the goods, and to produce such book upon demand made; and upon such sale it shall be lawful for the proper officer to admit fresh security to be given by the bond of the new proprietor of such goods or person having the control over the same, (with his sufficient surety, in cases where the former bond was given with surety), and to cancel the bond given by the original bond of such goods, or to exonerate him (and his surety if any he had,) to the extent of the security so given: Provided that such sale shall be of whole packages only; and the party being the proprietor of any such goods for the time being shall then be deemed to be the importer thereof for the purposes of this Act.

XXIX. That the Governor in Council may by regulation authorize such allowance to be made for leakage, natural and unavoidable waste or deficiency on goods warehoused, as he may deem expedient, but, subject to such regulations, the duties shall be payable on the quantity originally warehoused.

XXX. That the unshipping, carrying and landing of all goods, and bringing of the same to the warehouse or the proper place after landing, and the opening, unpacking, and repacking the same for examination or for weighing

or gauging, as the case may be, and the putting of the same into the scales, and the letting out of and from the scales after weighing, warehouse rent and expenses of safe keeping in warehouse, and all other expenses attending any thing to be done with such goods in order to carry this Act into effect, shall be performed by or at the expense of the importer of such goods.

XXXII. That if after any goods shall have been duly entered, or landed to be warehoused, or entered and examined to be rewarehoused, and before the same shall have been actually deposited in the warehouse, the importer shall further enter the same, or any part for home use, or for exportation as from the warehouse, the goods so entered shall be considered as virtually and constructively warehoused or re-warehoused, as the case may be, although not actually deposited in the warehouse, and shall and may be delivered and taken for home use or exportation, as the case may be.

XXXIII. That upon the entry outwards of any goods to be exported from the Customs' warehouse, either by sea or by land or inland navigation, as the case may be, the person entering the same shall give security by bond, in double the duties of importation on such goods, and with a sufficient surety, to be approved by the Collector or proper officer, that the same shall, when the entry aforesaid shall be by sea, be actually exported, and when the entry aforesaid shall be by land or inland navigation, be landed or delivered at the place for which they shall be entered outwards, or in either case be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector or proper officer, and that such proof or certificate that such goods have been so exported, landed, or delivered, or otherwise legally disposed of, as the case may be, as shall be required by any regulation of the Governor in Council, shall be produced to the Collector or proper officer within a period to be appointed in such bond.

XXXIV. And whereas it is expedient that certain goods when imported into this Province should be marked or branded, with such mark or brand as may hereafter be deemed necessary, in order to denote the payment of the duty to which such goods are liable: Be it therefore enacted, That the Governor in Council may, by regulation, direct that after any goods have been entered at the Custom House, and before the same shall be discharged by the officers and delivered into the custody of the importer or his agent, such goods shall be marked or stamped in such manner or form as may be directed by such regulations for the security of the Revenue, and by such officer as may be directed or appointed for that purpose.

XXXV. That if any person or persons shall at any time forge or counterfeit any mark or brand to resemble any mark or brand which shall be provided and used for the purposes of this Act, or shall forge or counterfeit the impression of any such mark or brand, or shall sell or expose to sale, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any goods with a counterfeit mark or brand, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or shall use and affix any such mark or brand to any other goods required to be stamped as aforesaid, other than those to which the same was originally affixed, such goods so falsely marked or branded shall be forfeited, and all and every such offender or offenders, and his, her, or their aiders, abettors, or assistants, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, which penalty shall be recoverable in a summary way, on legal proof before any two Justices of the Peace in this Province, and in default of payment the party so offending shall be committed to any of Her Majesty's Jails in this Province, for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months; and if any wilfully false oath be made in any case where by this Act an oath is required or authorized, the party wilfully making the same shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and liable to the punishment provided for that offence.

XXXVI. That if any person shall counterfeit or falsify, or use when so counterfeited or falsified, any paper or document required under this Act or for any purpose therein mentioned, whether written, printed, or otherwise, or shall by any false statement procure such document,—or shall forge or counterfeit any certificate relating to any oath, affirmation, or declaration, hereby required or authorized, knowing the same to be so forged or counterfeited, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted, shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

XXXVII. That if any person or persons shall offer for sale any goods under pretence that the same are prohibited, or have been unshipped and run on shore, or brought in, by land or otherwise without payment of duties, then and in such case all such goods (although not liable to any duties nor prohibited) shall be forfeited, and the person or persons, and every of them, offering the same for sale shall forfeit the treble value of such goods, or the penalty of fifty pounds, at the election of the prosecutor, which penalty shall be recoverable in a summary way, upon legal proof thereof, before any one or more Justices of the Peace, and in default of payment on conviction, the party so offending shall be committed to any of Her Majesty's Jails for a period not exceeding sixty days.

XXXVIII. That all officers and persons employed by virtue and under the authority of an Act, intituled, *An Act to provide for the management of the Customs and of matters relative to the collection of the Provincial Revenue*, passed in the eighth-year of Her Majesty's Reign, or under the direction of any officer or officers in the Customs department, or being an officer of the said department, shall be deemed and taken to be duly employed for the prevention of smuggling; and in any suit or information, the averment that such party was so duly employed shall be sufficient proof thereof, unless the Defendant in such suit or information shall prove to the contrary; and every

such officer or person shall have full power and competent authority, upon information or upon reasonable grounds of suspicion, to detain, open and examine any package suspected to contain prohibited property or smuggled goods, and to go on board of and enter into any vessel, boat, canoe, carriage, waggon, cart, sleigh, or other vehicle or means of conveyance of any description whatsoever, and to stop and detain the same, whether arriving from places beyond or within the limits of this Province, and to rummage and search all parts thereof, for prohibited, forfeited or smuggled goods; and if any such prohibited, forfeited or smuggled goods shall be found in any such vessel or vehicle, it shall be lawful for such officer or person so employed to seize and secure such vessel or vehicle, together with all such sails, rigging, tackle, apparel, horses, harness, and all other appurtenances as shall at the time of such seizure belong to or be attached to such vessel or vehicle, with all goods and other things which shall be laden therein or thereon, and the same shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for such officer in the discharge of the said duty, to call in such lawful aid and assistance in the Queen's name, as may be necessary for securing and protecting such seized vessels, vehicles, or property; and if no such prohibited, forfeited or smuggled goods shall be found, such officer or person employed, having had reasonable cause to suspect that prohibited, forfeited or smuggled goods would be found therein, shall not be liable to any prosecution or action at law for any such search, detention or stoppage; and all masters or persons in charge of any such vessels, and all drivers or persons conducting or having charge of such vehicles or conveyances, refusing to stop when required to do so by such officer or person in the Queen's name, or any person being present at any such seizure or stoppage, and being called upon in the Queen's name by such officer or person to aid and assist him in a lawful way, and refusing so to do, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, which penalty shall be summarily recovered, on legal proof before any two Justices of the Peace in this Pro-

vince, and in default of payment the offender shall be committed to any of Her Majesty's Jails in this Province for a period not exceeding six months.

XXXIX. That if any person or persons whatsoever shall, under any pretence, either by actual assault, force or violence, or by threats of such assault, force or violence, in any way resist, oppose, molest or obstruct any officer of Customs, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, in the discharge of his or their duty under the authority of this Act, or any other Act of this Province relating to Customs, trade or navigation,—or shall wilfully or maliciously shoot at or attempt to destroy or damage any vessel, or boat belonging to Her Majesty, or in the service of the Province, or maim or wound any officer of the Army, Navy, Marine or Customs, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, while duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and in execution of his or their duty,—or if any person or persons shall be found with any goods liable to seizure or forfeiture, under this or any other Act relating to Customs, trade, or navigation, and carrying offensive arms or weapons, or in any way disguised,—or shall stave, break, or in any way destroy any such goods, before or after the actual seizure thereof,—or shall scuttle, sink, or cut adrift any vessel, or destroy or injure any vehicle, before or after such seizure,—or shall wilfully or maliciously destroy or injure by fire or otherwise any Custom-house, or any building whatsoever in which seized or forfeited goods are deposited or kept,—such person or persons being convicted thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be punishable accordingly.

XL. That if any five or more persons in company be found together and they or any of them shall have any goods liable to forfeiture under this Act, every such person shall be guilty of misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

XLII. That any person or persons who shall by any means procure or hire any person or persons, or who shall depute, authorize or direct any person or persons to assemble for the purpose of being concerned in the landing or unshipping or carrying or conveying any goods which are prohibited to be imported, or the duties for which have not been paid or secured, shall for every person so procured or hired forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds.

XLII. That if any vessel shall be found hovering (in British waters) within one league of the coasts or shores of this Province, it shall be lawful for any officer of Customs to go on board and enter into such vessel, and freely to stay on board such vessel, while she shall remain within the limits of this Province; and if any such vessel shall be bound elsewhere, and shall so continue hovering for the space of twenty-four hours after the master shall be required to depart by such Officer of Customs, it shall be lawful for such Officer to bring the vessel into port, and to examine her cargo, and if any goods prohibited to be imported into this Province be found on board, such ship or vessel, with her apparel, rigging, tackle, furniture, stores and cargo, shall be forfeited; and if the master or person in charge shall refuse to comply with the legal directions of such officer, or shall not truly answer such questions as shall be put to him, respecting such ship or vessel or her cargo, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

XLIII. That if any person or persons shall knowingly harbour, keep, conceal, purchase, sell or exchange any goods illegally imported into this Province, (whether such goods be dutiable or not) or whereon the duties lawfully payable shall not have been paid, such person shall for such offence forfeit treble the value of the said goods, as well as the goods themselves.

XLIV. That all vessels and boats, with the guns, tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, carriages, harness

tackle, horses, and cattle made use of in the removal of any goods liable to forfeiture under this Act, shall be forfeited; and every person who shall assist or be otherwise concerned in the unshipping, landing, or removal, or in the harbouring of such goods, or into whose hands or possession the same shall knowingly come, shall besides the goods themselves, forfeit treble the value thereof, or the penalty of fifty pounds at the election of the officers of Customs or the party who shall sue for the same; and the averment in any information or libel to be exhibited for the recovery of such penalty, that such officer or party has elected to sue for the sum mentioned in the information or libel, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such election, without any other evidence of such fact.

XLV. That if any person whatever, whether pretending to be the owner or not, shall either secretly or openly, and whether with or without force or violence, take or carry away any goods, vessel, carriage or other thing which shall have been seized or detained on suspicion, as forfeited under this Act, before the same shall have been declared by competent authority to have been seized without due cause, and without the permission of the officer or person having seized the same, or of some competent authority, such person shall be deemed to have stolen such goods, being the property of Her Majesty, and to be guilty of felony, and liable to punishment accordingly.

XLVI. That if any goods, vessel, boat, or carriage, subject or liable to forfeiture, under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be stopped or taken by any Police Officer, or any person duly authorized, such goods shall be carried to the Custom House next to the place where the goods were stopped or taken, or to the place which shall have been appointed for that purpose by the Governor in Council, and there delivered to the proper officer appointed to receive the same within forty-eight hours after the said goods were stopped and taken.

XLVII. That if any such goods shall be stopped or taken by such Police Officer, on suspicion that the same have been feloniously stolen, such Officer shall carry the same to the Police Office to which the offender is taken, there to remain until, and in order to be produced at the trial of the said offender; and in such case, the Officer shall give notice in writing to the Collector, or principal officer of Her Majesty's Customs, at the port nearest to the place where such goods may have been detained, of his having so detained the said goods, with the particulars of the same; and immediately after the trial, all such goods shall be conveyed to and deposited in the Custom House, or other place appointed as aforesaid, and proceedings relative to the same shall be had according to Law; and in case any Police Officer making detention of such goods, shall neglect to convey the same to such warehouse, or to give such notice of having stopped the same as before described, such officer shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds; and such penalty shall be recoverable in a summary way before any one or more Justices of the Peace, and in default of payment the party so offending shall be committed to any of Her Majesty's Jails, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

XLVIII. That all vessels, vehicles, goods, and other things, which have been or may be seized as forfeited under this or any other Act relating to Customs, or to trade, or navigation, shall be deemed and taken to be condemned, and may be dealt with accordingly, unless the persons from whom they were seized, or the owners thereof, shall, within one calendar month from the day of seizure, give notice in writing to the seizing officer, or other chief officer of Customs at the nearest port, that they claim or intend to claim the same: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Judge, having competent jurisdiction to try and determine such seizure, with the consent of the Collector, at the place where such seized articles as aforesaid may be secured, to order the delivery thereof to the owner, on re-

ceiving security, by bond with two sufficient sureties, to be first approved by such Collector, to pay double the value, in case of condemnation,—which bonds shall be taken to Her Majesty's use in the Collector's name, and shall be delivered to and kept by such Collector; and in case such seized articles shall be condemned, the value thereof shall be forthwith paid to the Collector, and the bond cancelled—otherwise the penalty of such bond shall be enforced and recovered.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

AN ACT to regulate the duties between Master and Servant, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS no Statute is in force to regulate the duties between Masters and Servants or Laborers in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada; AND WHEREAS it would tend to promote the general interests of society if such duties were better defined and understood: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;" *And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passing of this Act, all agreements and bargains between Masters and Servants or Laborers, for the performance of any duties or service of whatsoever nature, whether such agreement be verbal or written, shall upon due

proof, be binding upon each party for the due fulfilment thereof; *Provided always*, That such verbal agreement shall not exceed the term of one year.

II. *And be it enacted*, That after any such engagement as contemplated by this Act shall have been entered into, any person having thereby engaged to perform any service or work, and who shall, during the period of such engagement, and after the commencement of such employment, refuse to go to work, or who shall (without permission or discharge) leave the employ of the party whom he was engaged to serve, or who shall refuse to obey the lawful commands of the person under whose direction such services are to be performed, or who shall neglect the service or injure the property of such employer, shall (upon the complaint of such employer, or any person in charge under him) be liable to punishment for every such offence in the manner hereinafter provided.

III. *And be it enacted*, That if any tavern keeper, boarding-house keeper or other person, shall induce or persuade any servants or laborers to confederate for demanding extravagant or high wages, and prevent their hiring, then, upon due proof of the offence, such tavern keeper shall forfeit his licence, in addition to any fine, and such boarding house-keeper or other person shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, as hereinafter provided.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the wearing apparel of any servant or labourer shall not be kept by any tavern keeper or boarding-house keeper in pledge for any expenses incurred to any greater amount than one pound ten shillings currency, on the payment or tender of which sum, or of any lesser sum due, such wearing apparel shall be immediately given up, whatever be the amount due by such laborer: *Provided always*, That this shall not apply to other property of such servant or labourer.

V. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Canada to receive the complaints upon oath of parties complaining of any contravention of the preceding provisions of this Act, and to cause all parties concerned to appear before him or them; and to hear and determine the same in a summary and expeditious manner, and to punish parties found guilty of the offence alledged by fine and imprisonment, allowing such costs as may be legal and just, and all fines imposed under this Act shall be paid to the treasurer of the District, Town, or City in which such conviction may be had, to be applied to the general uses of such District, Town or City respectively: *Provided always*, that no Justice or Justices shall impose any fine exceeding five pounds, and no imprisonment shall exceed one month, nor be less than one day.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That in every case of a summary conviction under this Act where the sum which shall be forfeited, or which shall be imposed as a penalty by the Justice, shall not be paid either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the Justice shall at the time of conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting Justice to commit the offender to the Common Jail of the District where such conviction shall have been had, there to be imprisoned for the time limited by such conviction.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That any person offending against the preceding provisions of this Act may be prosecuted, convicted or punished in any District in which he shall be found, and the offence shall be deemed to be committed in such District, whether such District be or be not that in which his employer resides, or in which the contract of service was entered into.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any one or more such Justices, upon oath of any

such servant or labourer against his master or employer concerning any misuseage, refusal of necessary provisions, cruelty, ill-treatment or non-payment of wages, to summon such master or employer to appear before him or them at a reasonable time to be stated in such summons, and he or they or some other Justice or Justices shall, upon proof on oath, of the personal service of such summons, examine into the matter of such complaint, whether such master or employer shall appear or not, and upon due proof of the cause of such complaint, he or they may discharge such servant or labourer from his service or employment, and direct the payment to him of any wages found to be due, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, and the said Justice or Justices shall and may make such order for payment of the said wages as to him or them may seem just and reasonable with costs, and in case of non-payment of the same, together with the costs, for the space of twenty-one days after such order shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to issue his or their warrant of distress together with the cost of conviction and of such distress.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall think themselves aggrieved by any such conviction or order for the dismissal from service or employment, may appeal to the next Court of general Quarter Sessions, which shall be holden not less than twelve days after the day of such conviction or order for the District wherein the conviction or order shall be had ; *Provided* that such person shall give to the complainant a notice in writing of such appeal, and of the cause and matter thereof within three days after such conviction, and seven clear days at the least before such Sessions, and shall also, in the case of such conviction, either remain in custody until the Sessions, or enter into a recognizance, with two sufficient sureties before a Justice of the Peace, and in the case of such order shall enter into a like recognizance conditioned personally to appear at the said Sessions, and to try such appeal and to abide the judgment of the Court thereupon, and to pay such

costs as shall be by the Court awarded ; and upon such notice being given, and such recognizance being entered into, shall liberate such person if in custody ; and the Court at such Sessions shall hear and determine the matter of the appeal, and shall make such order therein with or without costs to either party, as to the Court shall seem meet ; and in case of the dismissal of the appeal or the affirmance of the conviction or order, shall order and adjudge the offender to be punished according to the conviction ; or enforce the order for payment of wages or of dismissal from service, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded, and shall, if necessary, issue process for carrying such judgment into effect.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the word "party" whenever it occurs in this Act, shall include any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, and that all words importing the singular number or the masculine gender only, shall include several persons, matters or things of the same kind as well as one person, matter and thing, and females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent with such interpretation.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall apply to that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada.

LOCK-UP HOUSES.

AN ACT to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West.

WHEREAS it is requisite for the safe-keeping of Prisoners under examination before Magistrates, and for the more effectual punishment of disorderly persons, and other offenders, that there should be places other than the District Jails in which such persons may be confined, in Upper Canada: *Be it therefore enacted, &c.,* That it shall be lawful for the District Council of each District in that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, to acquire and hold land by grant or purchase, for the purpose of establishing Lock-up Houses in any of the unincorporated Towns or Villages in such District.

II. That it shall be lawful for each of the said District Councils, in their discretion, whenever requested so to do by the Petition of two thirds of the inhabitant householders of any such Town or Village, to authorize a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, to be expended in the purchase of Land, and the immediate erection of a Lock-up House in any such Town or Village, under the direction of two Justices of the Peace residing in, or within three miles of such Town or Village.

III. That it shall be lawful for each such District Council to establish a Lock-up House in any such Town or Village containing not less than one hundred adult inhabitants, and not being distant less than ten miles from the District Town: And that the said Lock-up Houses shall be severally placed in the charge and keeping of a Constable, to be specially appointed for that purpose by the Magistrates of the District in which such Town or Village

may be situated, at any General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said District; and such Constable shall be resident in such Town or Village, and be one of the Constables of the Township in which such Town or Village may be situated, and the said Justices in Quarter Sessions may allow such salary or fees as they may think proper to such Constable.

IV. That it shall and may be lawful for the District Councils aforesaid, to cause an additional assessment in their discretion, to be levied on the inhabitants of such Town or Village, for the purpose of defraying the cost of any Lock-up House and the site thereof, and the expense of maintaining the same, after it shall have been so erected, shall be provided for by the District Funds, and shall be included in the sum charged thereon as an expense incurred in the administration of Justice; And any such District Council shall and may, by any By-Law, direct and appoint how the expenditure of the said monies shall be accounted for, and the said additional Assessment, on such Town or Village shall be imposed, levied, and collected in the same manner and under the same provisions as the other taxes or assessments for the District or Local purposes, are imposed, levied, and collected under any By-Law of any such District Council as aforesaid.

V. That it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, residing at or near any Town or Village, where a Lock-up House may have been established, or nearer to the same than to the District Town, to authorize by written order to confinement or detention therein of any person or persons who may be charged on oath with having committed any criminal offence, and whom it may be lawful and necessary to detain until such person may be examined and fully committed for trial to the Common Jail, or dismissed as the case may be, so as such confinement or detention shall not exceed the period of two days: And also, all persons found in a state of intoxication, and all persons

who may have been convicted of unlawfully desecrating the Sabbath, and generally all persons convicted, on view of such Justice of the Peace, or on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, of any offence cognizable by the law of that part of this Province, formerly Upper Canada, so as such detention or confinement in any of the last mentioned cases shall not exceed the period of twenty-four hours : And to authorize the detention therein of any person committed to the Common Jail, until such person can be conveyed to such Jail.

VI. That the expense of conveying any prisoner to, and detaining and keeping him or her in any such Lock-up House, shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expense of conveying such prisoner to and keeping him or her in the Common Jail of the District would by law be.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ACT.

AN ACT to confer limited Corporate Powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially Incorporated.

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the good order and safety of all Towns and Villages in that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, that limited corporate powers should be conferred on the inhabitants thereof; *Be it therefore enacted, &c.,* That from and after the passing of this Act the inhabitant householders of every such Town and Village not otherwise incorporated, in that part of this Province mentioned in the preamble to this Act, wherein there may be thirty inhabited houses, shall if they think fit on the first Monday in October next after the passing of this Act and in every year thereafter, at the hour of ten in the morning, meet at

such place as may be fixed upon and determined by the Senior (or in his default by any other) Justice of the Peace residing in (or in default the Justice of the Peace residing nearest to, or in his default by any Justice of the Peace within five miles of) such Town or Village, by a public notice to be posted up in not less than three of the most frequented places in such Town or Village, not less than eight nor more than twelve days previous to the said day of meeting, and having elected as Chairman such person among them as the majority of persons present shall decide upon to preside at the said meeting, the said householders shall, after this Act shall have been read by the said Chairman, proceed if they think fit to the election by a majority of votes, of three such inhabitant householders, if such Town or Village shall contain thirty inhabited houses and less than fifty and if such Town or Village shall contain fifty or more inhabited houses, then of five such inhabitant householders, to be Trustees of such Town or Village, and who shall be invested with the powers hereinafter specified: Provided always, that if separate notices be given under this section by more than one Justice of the Peace within the time appointed for that purpose, then the notice given by the Justice first entitled to give the same under this section shall be the valid notice, and all others shall be null.

II That the said Trustees shall choose one from among themselves to be an Inspector in and for the Town or Village; which said Inspector shall cause to be executed the Rules and Regulations hereinafter established and provided.

III. That the Trustees chosen as aforesaid, shall remain in office one year from the day of their election or nomination as aforesaid, or until others shall be elected or appointed in their stead, and shall then be replaced by an equal number of householders who shall be invested with the same powers; Provided always, that nothing herein.

contained shall prevent the re-election or re-appointment of any of the said Trustees.

IV. That the following articles shall be taken and considered, and the same are hereby declared to be Rules and Regulations of Police, for the said Towns or Villages, that is to say :

Article First. All and every the proprietors of a house or houses of more than one story in height in any of the said Towns or Villages, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, place or cause to be placed a ladder or ladders on the roof of their respective houses, near to or adjoining the chimney or chimneys, and another ladder reaching from the ground to the roof of each and every of their respective houses as aforesaid, under the penalty of five shillings for every neglect so to do, and of ten shillings currency, for each and every week during which they shall neglect to provide themselves with such ladder or ladders as aforesaid.

Second. All and every householder or householders in the said Towns or Villages shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be held to furnish and provide himself or themselves with two buckets fit and proper for carrying water in case of accidents by fire, under the penalty of five shillings for each bucket which may be deficient.

Thurd. Any person or persons who shall enter into any mill, barn, out-house or stable within the limits of the said Towns or Villages with a candle or lamp, without having the same well inclosed in a lantern, shall for every such offence, incur a fine and penalty of five shillings current money aforesaid, and any person or persons who shall enter into any mill, barn, stable or out-house within the limits of any of the said Towns or Villages with a lighted pipe or cigar, or carry any fire not properly secured into such barn, stable or out-house, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of five shillings currency.

Fourth. No person or persons shall be allowed to light a fire in any wooden house or out-house of any description within the limits of any of the said Towns or Villages, unless the same be in a brick or stone chimney or in a stove of iron or metal, under a penalty of five shillings currency for each offence.

Fifth. All and every person or persons who shall carry or convey fire into or through any street, lane, place, yard or garden in any of the said Towns or Villages, or cause fire to be carried or conveyed, without having the same confined in some copper, iron or tin vessel, shall, for every such offence, incur a forfeiture and penalty of two shillings and six pence currency, and for every subsequent offence of a like nature, a further forfeiture and penalty of five shillings currency.

Sixth. Any person or persons who shall put or cause to be put or placed any hay, straw or fodder, in any dwelling house, within the limits of any of the said Towns or Villages shall incur a penalty of five shillings currency for the first offence, and a penalty of ten shillings currency, for every week during which he or she shall neglect to remove the said hay or straw from the said dwelling house.

Seventh. It shall not be lawful for any baker, potter, brewer, manufacturer of pot and pearl ashes, or any other person, to build, make or cause to be built and constructed, any oven or furnace within the limits of the aforesaid Towns or Villages, unless the same adjoin and be properly connected with a chimney of stone or brick, which chimney shall rise at least three feet higher than the house or building in which the said oven or furnace may be, and three feet higher than any building within one chain of the said oven or furnace, under a penalty which shall not exceed ten shillings currency, and for non-compliance with this Regulation the offender shall incur a penalty of fifteen shillings currency, for each week during which he shall neglect to comply therewith.

Eighth. All and every person or persons who shall keep or have gunpowder for sale in any of the said Towns or Villages shall keep the same in boxes of copper, tin, or lead ; and for every omission or neglect so to do such person or persons shall incur a penalty of twenty shillings for the first offence, and forty shillings for every subsequent offence.

Ninth. Any person or persons in any of the said Towns or Villages who shall sell or permit gunpowder to be sold, at night, in his or their houses, store-houses or shops, out-house or other building, shall, on being thereof convicted, incur a forfeiture and penalty of forty shillings currency, for the first offence, and of sixty shillings currency, for every subsequent offence.

Tenth. All and every person or persons who shall throw or cause to be thrown any filth, rubbish or ordure into any of the streets, lanes or public places within the limits of any of the said Towns or Villages, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of two shillings and six pence currency, and of five shillings currency, for every week during which they shall neglect to remove the same, after notification to that effect by the Inspector, or by some other person authorized by him for that purpose.

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Eleventhly. It shall not be lawful for any person in any of the said Towns or Villages to conduct any stove-pipe through any wooden or lathed partition or through any floor, unless there be a space of six inches between the pipe and the partition or floor or the nearest wood-work ; the pipe of every stove shall be inserted into a chimney, and there shall be left at least ten inches in the clear between any stove and any wooden or lathed partition or other wood work ; and each and every person offending against this Regulation shall incur a penalty of ten shillings currency.

Twelfth. No person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected, any furnace for making charcoal of wood within the limits of any of the said Towns or Villages, under a penalty of twenty shillings.

Thirteenth. Any person who shall light a fire in any of the streets, lanes, or public places of any of the said Towns or Villages by this Act intended, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of five shillings currency.

Fourteenth. Any person or persons who shall in any of the said Towns or Villages keep or deposit any ashes or cinders of any kind (ashes in the possession of manufacturers of pot and pearl ashes excepted) in any wooden vessel, box or other thing not lined or doubled with sheet iron, tin or copper, so as to prevent all danger of fire or combustion from such ashes or cinders, shall, for every such offence, incur a fine and penalty of five shillings currency.

Fifteenth. Any person or persons who shall in any of the said Towns or Villages place or deposit any quick or unslacked lime in any house, out-house or building, so that such lime may be in contact with or touch any wood thereof, whereby there may be any danger of fire or combustion, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of five shillings currency, and a further penalty of ten shillings currency for each day until such lime shall be removed or secured to the satisfaction of such Inspector, and in such manner as not to cause any danger of accident by fire.

VI. That the penalties and forfeitures appointed by this Act shall be sued for within ten days after the offence for which they shall have been incurred shall have ceased, and not afterwards.

VII. That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by any person or persons resident or living in the aforesaid Towns or Villages shall be sued for and recovered by the Inspector

in and for such Town and Village, before any one Justice of the Peace of the District, residing in or within five miles of such Town or Village, if any there be, or else before any other Justice of the Peace within the District, (provided the distance from any of the said Towns or Villages do not exceed ten miles,) who shall hear and determine such information in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness, and shall cause such penalty or forfeiture to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the offender, and the whole of such penalty or forfeiture shall go to and be applied to the repairs and improvement of the streets, avenues and lanes of the said Towns or Villages by the said Inspector and Trustees, and the same shall be paid to the Pathmaster or Pathmasters respectively of the Division or Divisions as the case may be.

VIII. That any Inspector or Trustee of any of the said Towns or Villages, who shall wilfully neglect or omit to fulfil any of the duties imposed upon the said Inspector and Trustees, or to prosecute any offender against the Regulations of Police aforesaid at the request of any inhabitant householder offering to adduce proof of the offence, shall, on being thereof convicted in manner aforesaid, incur a penalty of five shillings current money of this Province.

GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell.
 Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham.
 President of the Council—The Marquis of Lansdowne.
 Secretary of State for the Colonies—The Earl Grey.
 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Viscount Palmerston.
 Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir George Grey, Bart.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Charles Wood.
 First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Auckland.
 President of the Board of Control—Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
 President of the Board of Trade—The Earl of Clarendon.
 Lord Privy Seal—The Earl of Minto.
 Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord Morpeth.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell.
 Postmaster General—The Marquis of Clanricarde.
 Master General of the Ordnance—The Marquis of Anglesey.
 Secretary of War—Right Honorable Fox Maule.
 Paymaster-General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy—Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay.
 Vice President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.
 Master of the Mint—Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.
 Attorney General—John Jervis, Esq.
 Solicitor General—David Dundas, Esq.
 Judge Advocate-General—Charles Buller, Esq., who, it is understood, also performs the duties of an Under-Secretary of the Colonies.
 Surveyor-General of the Ordnance—Colonel Charles Richard Fox.

- Clerk of the Ordnance—Lieut. Colonel the Hon. George Anson.
- Under-Secretary for the Colonies—Benjamin Hawes, Esq.
- Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Right Hon. Edward John Stanley.
- Lord Chamberlain of the Household—The Earl Spencer.
- Lord Steward of the Household—The Earl Fortesque.
- Master of the Horse—The Duke of Norfolk.
- Controller of the Household—Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill.
- Vice Chamberlain of the Household—Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard.
- Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry—Lord Alfred Paget.
- Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Sutherland.
- Lord Advocate of Scotland—The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford.
- Solicitor-General of Scotland—Thomas Maitland, Esq.
- Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Besborough.
- Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
- Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. Mazierre Brady.
- Attorney-General for Ireland—Right Hon. R. Moore.
- Solicitor-General for Ireland—James H. Monaghan, Esq.
- Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant—Thomas Nicholas Reddington, Esq.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward.

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Hon. Dominick Daly	<i>Provincial Secretary</i>
" Henry Sherwood	<i>Attorney General, C. W.</i>
" William Badgeley	<i>Attorney General, C. E.</i>
" John H. Cameron	<i>Solicitor General, C. W.</i>
" William Morris	<i>President of the Council</i>
" D. B. Papineau	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands</i>
" William Cayley	<i>Inspector General.</i>
" John A. Macdonald	<i>Receiver General</i>
" Peter McGill	<i>Speaker Legislative Council</i>

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William B. Robinson, Esq.	<i>Chief Com. Public Works.</i>
Thomas A. Begly, Esq.	<i>Secretary Do.</i>
Lt. Col. McDonell,	<i>Deputy Adj't General, C. W.</i>
Lt. Col. Tache,	<i>Deputy Adj't General, C. E.</i>
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Meredith, Esq.	<i>Assistant Secretary, C. W.</i>
Joseph Carey, Esq.	<i>Deputy Inspector General.</i>
T. A. Stayner, Esq.	<i>Deputy Postmaster General.</i>
Rev. E. Ryerson,	<i>Super'd'nt C. Schools, C. W.</i>

LAW COURTS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Hon. J. B. Robinson,	<i>Chief Justice.</i>
" J. B. Macaulay,	} <i>Juſtice Judges.</i>
" Jonas Jones,	
" Archibald McLean,	
" Wm. H. Draper,	

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The Governor General,	<i>Chancellor.</i>
Hon. R. S. Jameson,	<i>Vice Chancellor.</i>
J. G. Spragge, Esq.	<i>Master and Registrar.</i>

COURT OF PROBATE.

Robert E. Burns, Esq.	<i>Official Principal.</i>
Charles Fitzgibbon,	<i>Registrar.</i>

PRACTICE COURT.

William Heward, Esq.	<i>Clerk to Judge in Chambers.</i>
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QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Sir A. N. Macnab, Knt. and	Robert Baldwin,
Henry John Boulton,	Henry Sherwood,
James E. Small,	John Prince,
G. M. Boswell,	S. B. Harrison, and
John H. Cameron, Esquires,	

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Leinster	J De Witt	Simcoe	W B Robinson
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Norfolk	I W Powell	York 3rd R	G Munro
North'mber- land S R	H Meyers	York 4th R	Robt Baldwin
Do. N R	B Hall		

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James K. Polk,
George M. Dallas,
James Buchanan,
Robert J. Walker,
William L. Marcy,
John Y. Mason,
Nathan Clifford,
Cave Johnson,

President.
Vice President.
Secretary of State.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of the Navy.
Attorney General.
Postmaster General.

RATES OF POSTAGE—UNITED STATES.

ON LETTERS not exceeding half an ounce, under 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents; and the same rate for each additional half ounce, or any part thereof. *Drop Letters*, for delivery at the same office, 2 cents. *Letters advertised*, 2 cents extra, or 4 cents if the advertising cost so much. *Ship Letters*, delivered where received, 6 cents. If conveyed by mail, 2 cents are added to the inland postage. *Letters addressed to different persons* can not be inclosed in the same envelope or package, under a penalty of \$10, unless addressed to foreign countries.

ON NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, containing intelligence of passing events, and not exceeding 1,900 square inches, whether in one or two pieces of paper, under 30 miles, if sent by the Publishers, free; over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100 miles, or within the state where printed, 1 cent; over 100 miles, and out of the state, 1½ cents. If they contain over 1,900 square inches, the postage is the same as on pamphlets.

ON PAMPHLETS, whether periodical or not, for any distance, weighing one ounce or less, each copy 2½ cents;

each additional ounce, 1 cent. Fractional excess less than half an ounce, not counted.

ON CIRCULARS, printed or lithographed on letter or foolscap paper, folded, directed and unsealed, for each sheet, any distance, 2 cents. *Circulars larger than a single cap*, the same as pamphlets.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS, or those not sent from the office of Publication to subscribers, *Handbills* or *Circular Letters*, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, for any distance, 3 cents, payable upon delivery at the office, and before they are put in the mails, otherwise they will not be sent away.

* * * *Newspapers* and *Pamphlets* must be folded, with one end of the wrapper open.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Hot-beds should now be made in the Middle and Western Districts by those desirous of having very early vegetables, such as lettuces, endive, dwarf cabbages, cauliflower, brocoli, parsley, asparagus, radishes, &c. By some attention, a great many little comforts may be procured in this way, and, if you live near a market, enough may be sold from your early vegetables to produce a profitable return.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Examine your orchards, and cut off all dead limbs close to the trunks or branches; scrape off the moss, and destroy all the chrysalides or cocoons of insects you can find. General pruning should be left until summer. Root-grafting may be performed this month as well as the next.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Should the ground continue open, hardy bulbs may be planted; if frozen, large trees may be transplanted, with a mass of earth adhering to the roots. Perform any work that may tend to forward the business of spring.

FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow early cucumbers in hot-beds, which, if well managed, will produce in April. Celery may be sown in a warm border, and will be ready to vegetate the first warm weather. The directions for last month, will apply equally well to this.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Fruit trees that grow too luxuriantly, and do not bear well, may now be pruned at the roots. Cut away the wood in grape vines which has borne fruit the preceding year, and leave the young wood to bear the ensuing season. If the pruning of vines be left until the sap begins to rise, they will bleed profusely, and, if weak and sickly, they will suffer much injury. Procure grafts and cuttings, and cover them with earth until required for use.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Finish pruning hardy early-flowering shrubs, by cutting off all the dead wood and straggling or interfering branches close to the stem or limbs. Keep the gravel walks neat and clean, and roll them after the winter frost.

MARCH.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue the directions given in January and February, according to the climate and latitude of your place. Transplant in new hot-beds the cucumbers, cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, &c., sown last month. Seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, radishes, &c., may be sown in a warm border, on the south side of a wall or close fence, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. At the same time sow a full crop of peas, kidney

beans, spinach, parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, turnips, parsley, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—As soon as the ground is open and sufficiently dried, all kinds of fruit trees may be planted; also cuttings of grape vines, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, &c. If not done before, strawberry-beds should now be uncovered, hoed, and closed. Fork up the earth around grape vines and fruit trees, and apply lime, leaf-mould, ash, manure, &c.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—As soon as the bulbs begin to break the ground, take off the litter; also uncover tender shrubs and flower borders. Plant ornamental trees &c.

APRIL.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Early cucumbers, melons, cabbages, cauliflower, lettuce, radishes, &c. which have been brought forward in hot-beds, should be transplanted this month into open ground. Let the asparagus beds be attended to. Sow the various kinds of table vegetables and early root crops for open culture. Tomatoes, egg-plants, and peppers that have been forwarded in pots, can be planted out the latter part of the month.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—All kinds of northern fruit-trees should be transplanted this month, before the leaf-buds come out. Grafting and spring inoculation must also be performed. Strawberry-beds must be dressed and cleaned. Currants, raspberries, and gooseberries, that have not received attention before, can now be pruned.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—The ground about bulbs that have not yet started in may now be forked or hoed. Herbaceous perennials may be transplanted into flower borders. Hedges and shrubs may be trimmed and box edging set out. Top-dress lawns.

MAY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—In the fore part of this month all the early cucumbers, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, radishes, &c., which have not been taken out of the hot-beds, should be removed and planted in open ground. The seeds of all kinds of table vegetables, such as peas, beans, beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, and excellent herbs, should be sown early. Tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, &c., can also be planted out.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD—All kinds of northern fruit trees that have not leaved out may be transplanted, and spring inoculation may still be performed in the early part of this month. Strawberry beds may be planted, and last month's suggestions for pruning observed.

FLOWER GARDEN AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.—The borders of the flower garden should now be finished, and herbaceous perennials transplanted. Plant annual, biennial and perennial flower seeds; also, bulbs and tubers. Transplant ornamental trees and shrubs and box-edging early this month. Trim hedges and shrubs. Top-dress lawns. Put in order gravel walks.

JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The main point in this month is to preserve the garden free from weeds, which may be done by keeping the surface of the ground clean and loose. Potatoes (sweet and early) may now be hoed; cabbages for autumn and winter use may be planted out, and celery transferred into trenches. This should be done in time of rain, or if in dry weather, late in the afternoon, accompanied with a plentiful watering before and after the plants are removed. Lima and kidney beans may now be sown for a late supply.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD—During this month and other times destroy all noxious insects in your power.

Prune grape vines, apple and pear trees, but not cherries and other stone fruits. If your peach and apricot trees bear in too great a profusion, thin out the fruit, and give what remains a better chance to grow.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS—Plant out in the borders perennial and herbaceous plants from the seed beds. Box edgings and ornamental trees may now be trimmed.

JULY.

KITCHEN GARDEN—Cabbages may now be transplanted for late crops. Melons, squashes, and pumpkins should be carefully hoed, and kept free from weeds. Egg plants, peppers and tomatoes should be planted out, if not done before. Transplant celery in trenches. Sow cucumbers for pickles; also lima and kidney beans, small salad, carrots, turnips, and spinach for fall and winter use. Collect such seed vegetables as have come to maturity.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Budding may be performed on all northern fruit trees the latter part of this month. Give to cattle or swine all fruit that is decayed or punctured by insects, to prevent future broods. Keep the ground loose around grape vines and trees.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Bulbous and tuberous roots, such as tulips, hyacinths &c., can now be taken up, and carefully put away for planting in the fall. Herbaceous flowering plants can be transplanted from the seed-bed to the border. Hedges may still be clipped. Keep walks and borders clear of weeds.

AUGUST.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Finish planting lettuce Savoy and other cabbages for autumn or winter use. Sow turnips, spinach, and small salad early this month. Plant a crop of late celery, which continue to cultivate by draw-

ing up earth. Sow water-cresses in moist ground, which can afterward be overflowed with water. Hoe melons, cucumber, and Lima beans.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—This month is generally regarded as the proper time for budding apples, pears, plums, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, walnuts, &c. Keep the ground about your nurseries and grape vines loose and clean.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Transplant from seed-beds the various kinds of flowers that were omitted last month. Plant the bulbs that have begun to vegetate, such as amaryllises, lilies, &c. Keep the earth loose about dahlias. Take up, separately, and transplant the roots of peonies and other tuberos-rooted plants the leaves of which have decayed. Plant the seeds of polyanthes, cowslips, &c. Clip hedges; mow lawns; clean gravel walks.

SEPTEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Hoe and thin out the turnip crops. About the 15th sow cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and carrots, to remain protected in the seed beds during winter, for early transplanting in the spring. Gather garden and flower seeds as they ripen, if not done before, and carefully put them away in a cool, dry place, secure from the depredation of vermin.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Budding of peach-trees may be performed in the early part of the month; also that of other trees, so long as the bark will peel. Peach, plum, apricot, and all northern trees bearing stone fruits, may be pruned while the sap is in downward motion. Strawberries may now be planted in beds.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Toward the close of this month, beds may be prepared for planting tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and other flower roots and

shrubs that are to be removed next. Trees and shrubs may be propagated by cuttings and layers. Pines, maples, and nut trees may now be pruned.

OCTOBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Keep your crops of lettuce and spinach entirely clean; they may now be thinned out, leaving the plants 4 or 5 inches apart. Those intended for late fall or winter use should be transplanted into frames, and protected from frost at night. The same plan may be adopted for other vegetables intended for winter use. Toward the end of this month top asparagus, and give the beds a coat of well-rotted stable manure, two or three inches deep.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Continue propagating by cuttings and layers as long as the season will permit. Plant beds of strawberries that may have been omitted last month. Allow your Isabella and other grapes to be perfectly ripe before they are plucked.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Continue to sow the seeds of bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers. Transplant biennial and perennial roots of flowers. Lift the bulbs and tubers of gladioluses, tuberoses, dahlias, &c., as soon as the tops have been killed by frost. Ornamental trees and shrubs may now be propagated by suckers. Lay out new pleasure grounds.

NOVEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—In this month tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, cress, &c., may be sown in high beds for the ensuing spring, if you have hot beds for forcing. The asparagus bed should be supplied with a rich covering of well-rotted manure, if not done last month. Expose cabbages, lettuces, and cruciferous to the air during the day, but cover them with the sashes at night. Rhubarb seed can now be sown, as it will vegetate better than if kept out

of the ground until spring. Manure and trench your ground intended for early spring crops.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and all kinds of northern fruit-trees may now be transplanted. Raspberry and strawberry plants may be covered with straw or any kind of litter, to protect them from the effects of cold.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—The directions given for last month will also apply to this while the ground is free from frost. Plant all kinds of hardy bulbs, such as the hyacinth, tulip, narcissus, crocus, &c. Transplant ornamental trees and shrubs.

DECEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Finishing storing edible roots if neglected last month. Protect tender plants by covering them with straw. Every fine day uncover the frames containing cauliflowers, lettuces, &c. Hot-beds can now be made for forcing asparagus to be used next month. If the ground is open, continue trenching for spring crops. Prepare an manure over co-nests. Trench and drain vacant ground. Collect fallen leaves for manure.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—If the ground continues open, all kinds of northern fruit trees may be removed. Plant figs, and protect them from frost. Fork around fruit trees, and dress borders. Root grafting may be performed this month as well as the next two.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—Protect your bulbs; also flower beds and shrubs if neglected last month. Bulbs may still be planted if the weather is mild. Protect choice flowers in general from the frost. Plant hedges and ornamental trees or shrubs of all kinds. Stake newly-planted shrubs, and all others requiring support.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Of the twelve equal divisions of the Ecliptic, through which the Sun passes in his apparent annual revolution, and the days upon which he enters each

SPRING SIGNS.	AUTUMN SIGNS.
<i>Aries</i> , the head and face, 2 nd March.	<i>Libra</i> , the reins, 22 nd Sept
<i>Taurus</i> , the neck, 19 th Apr.	<i>Scorpio</i> , he secrets, 23 rd Oct
<i>Gemini</i> , the arms, 20 th May.	<i>Sagittarius</i> , the thighs, 21 st November.
SUMMER SIGNS.	WINTER SIGNS.
<i>Cancer</i> , the breasts, 21 st June	<i>Capricornus</i> , the knees, 21 st December.
<i>Leo</i> , the heart, 22 nd July.	<i>Aquarius</i> , the legs, 20 th Jan
<i>Virgo</i> , the bowels, 22 nd Aug.	<i>Pisces</i> , the feet, 19 th Feb.

Local Agents for the Disposal of Public Lands.

Western District,	-	-	-	Patrick McMullen,
Niagara "	-	-	-	James H. Cummings
Ottawa "	-	-	-	Henry W. McCann,
Colborne "	-	-	-	Frederick Ferguson,
Wellington "	-	-	-	Andrew Geddes,
Eastern "	-	-	-	Samuel Hart,
Home "	-	-	-	Thomas Baines,
Dalhousie "	-	-	-	John Durie,
Victoria "	-	-	-	F. MacAnnany,
Gore "	-	-	-	Peter Carroll,
London "	-	-	-	John B. Askin,
Midland "	-	-	-	Allan Macpherson,
Brock "	-	-	-	John Carroll,
Simcoe "	-	-	-	John Alexander.

INTEREST TABLE AT SIX PER CENT.

£	1 Mth.			2 Mths.			3 Mths.			6 Mths.			9 Mths.			12 Mths.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	1	2
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	1	9	0	2	5
3	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	9	0	2	8	0	3	7
4	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	2	5	0	3	7	0	4	9
5	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
6	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	5	5	0	7	2
7	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	1	0	4	2	0	6	3	0	8	5
8	0	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	4	0	4	9	0	7	2	0	9	7
9	0	10	0	0	1	9	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	8	0	0	10	9
10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
11	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	7	0	9	11	0	13	2
12	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	7	2	0	10	9	0	14	5
13	0	1	3	0	2	7	0	3	10	0	7	9	0	11	8	0	15	7
14	0	1	4	0	2	9	0	4	0	0	8	5	0	12	7	0	16	9
15	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	9	0	0	13	0	0	18	0
16	0	1	7	0	3	2	0	4	9	0	9	7	0	14	5	0	19	2
17	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	1	0	10	2	0	15	5	1	0	5
18	0	1	9	0	3	7	0	5	4	0	10	9	0	16	2	1	1	7
19	0	1	10	0	3	9	0	5	8	0	11	5	0	17	1	1	2	9
20	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
100	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0
500	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	5	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0

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

YORK AND HALIFAX CURRENCY.

York		Halifax		Y. k.		Halifax		Y. k.		Halifax	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	1		0½		2 9		1 8½		5 5		3 4½
	2		1½		2 10		1 9½		5 6		3 5½
	3		2		2 11		1 10		5 7		3 6
	4		2½		3 0		1 10½		5 8		3 6½
	5		3		3 1		1 11½		5 9		3 7½
	6		3½		3 2		1 11½		5 10		3 7½
	7		4½		3 3		2 0½		5 11		3 8½
	8		5		3 4		2 1		6 0		3 9
	9		5½		3 5		2 1½		6 1		3 9½
	10		6½		3 6		2 2½		6 2		3 10½
	11		7		3 7		2 3		6 3		3 11
1	0		7½		3 8		2 3½		6 4		3 11½
1	1		8½		3 9		2 4½		6 5		4 0
1	2		8½		3 10		2 4½		6 6		4 0½
1	3		9½		3 11		2 5½		6 7		4 1½
1	4		10		4 0		2 6		6 8		4 2
1	5		10½		4 1		2 6½		6 9		4 2½
1	6		11½		4 2		2 7½		6 10		4 3½
1	7	1	0		4 3		2 8		6 11		4 4
1	8	1	0½		4 4		2 8½		7 0		4 4½
1	9	1	1½		4 5		2 9		7 1		4 5½
1	10	1	1½		4 6		2 9½		7 2		4 5½
1	11	1	2½		4 7		2 10½		7 3		4 6½
2	0	1	3		4 8		2 11		7 4		4 7
2	1	1	3½		4 9		2 11½		7 5		4 7½
2	2	1	4½		4 10		3 0½		7 6		4 8½
2	3	1	5		4 11		3 1		7 7		4 9
2	4	1	5½		5 0		3 1½		7 8		4 9½
2	5	1	6		5 1		3 2½		7 9		4 10½
2	6	1	6½		5 2		3 2½		7 10		4 10½
2	7	1	7½		5 3		3 3½		7 11		4 11½
2	8	1	8		5 4		3 4		8 0		5 0

CANADA WEST.

RAIL TRAILS.	COUNTIES.	RESIDENCES.
G. D. Reed	Prescott & Russell	L'Original
Alexander Fraser	Alengarry	Cornwall
John McLean	Simcoe	Do
A. McDonnell	Dundas	Mariatown
A. McMillan	Canark	Perth
G. T. Burko	Carleton	Bytown
James Morris	Kennew	Macnab
John Patton	Grenville	Prescott
Dave Jones	Leeds	Rockville
John P. Robin	Prince Edward	Kingston
George Benjamin	Lasings	Bellville
Isaac Fraser	Lenox & Addington	Bracestow
C. Stuart	Frontenac	Kingston
G. S. Boulton	Northumberland	Cobourg
C. Rubidge	Peterborough	Peterborough
Thomas Ward	Durham	Port Hope
Samuel Ridout	York	Toronto
George Mount	Lincoln	Holland Landing
Thomas Grecey	Halton	Dundas
Alex. Stewart	Wentworth	Hamilton
H. W. Peterson	Waterloo	Berlin or Guelph
J. Power	Lincoln & Welland	Niagara
A. P. Farrell	Halton	Canaville
M. Burack	Middlesex	Port Hurwell
J. Ince soll	Oxford	Oxford
F. L. Walsh	Norfolk	Victoria
John Galt	Baron	Goderich
James Askins	Essex	Windsor
William Jones	Kent	Chatham

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES IN HORSES.

A Horse that has the Gripes—Will continually lie down and roll; when down, he will turn his head towards his side, and attempt to bite. A clyster may be applied first; if not relieved in the course of half an hour, you must take five or six quarts of blood from the neck. If the horse's legs be cold, you must have him well hand-rubbed, then bandage the legs with flannel as high as the knees and hocks, and give him a quart of meal and warm water. The clyster should be made of eight quarts of warm water, with one pound of salt dissolved in it. The horse must be well clothed and kept warm, have bran mashes in small quantities, and be kept on bran for two or three days. Afterwards, if the horse appears to be uneasy, drench him with one quart of whiskey, four quarts of warm water, half a pint of spirits of turpentine and plenty of ginger; this will open his bowels and cause the wind to pass from him, which will give him ease. Should the disease return, you may drench him as before, adding four drachms of laudanum, which will be found the best means of causing him to sleep and rest.

For Inflammation in the Chest.—The horse will lie down as when troubled with gripes; but will roll more, and look at his side. Put your hand to the horse's side, behind the arm, and if his heart beats very strong and quick, you may be assured there is inflammation. You must immediately take eight quarts of blood from him, and drench and clyster in the same manner as for gripes. If not easy in two hours, take six quarts more blood from the neck; and if not relieved in four hours, four quarts more must be taken. Give him warm drinks and bran mash, not much at a time. In three days after he has recovered a gentle dose of physic, say four drachms of aloe made into a ball, will be of great service. He must have only leading oxor

cise at a very slow walk, half an hour at a time, which may be increased by degrees as he becomes stronger; and particular care should be taken not to bring him too quickly on his regular food.

For a Blood Spavin—It will be large and soft. Prick it with your lance at the lower part of the vein, then take your blistering liquid, and rub it well with your hand, which will cause it to swell; the blood will stop of itself in the course of half an hour. The liquid is composed of half a pint of spirits of turpentine, half a pint of oil of spike, and one ounce of oilerized French flies. This composition should be well shaken, that the ingredients may be thoroughly mixed, and will be sufficient for a dozen horses. In forty-eight hours after the application of the blister the part should be well oiled, and this process repeated each day for four days; then blister again until you have done it three times—taking care that the horse be racked up, to prevent his biting himself. It will be well to give him a little rest, or put him to grass for a short time.

For a Bone Spavin.—Blister him with blistering ointment, which must be rubbed on very strong; in forty-eight hours after you must oil it; on the third day oil it again; on the fourth day wash it with soap and warm water; on the seventh day, blister again with your blistering liquid, and let him rest; in a few days he will be quite well, and the bone spavin killed.

For Poll Evil—This is a swelling that comes on the top of the head or neck, about the size of an egg. If it does not burst this first year, it should be attended to in time. Apply your blistering liquid three times; that is every fifth day; take some blood from the neck, according to the strength and condition of the horse; then give him a good purging ball, say eight drachms of calomel. If it has burst, and has been long open, you must probe it to find the bottom. Lance it from the bottom upwards, clean it out, and

put some of your blistering liquid into it; this will kill the disease. In about four days let an it again, and sprinkle some corrosive sublimate into it which will dry it up, and it will soon be well.

For a horse that is Broke Down, or Weak in the Fore Legs — Trim as close as you can from the knees down to the coronet; then apply your blistering ointment, rubbing it well in from the knees all round the legs. In forty-eight hours after, oil it; in twenty-four hours, oil it again; and in six days wash with warm water and soap; dry it gently and blister again. Wash and oil again as before mentioned—taking care that the horse be cradled up or have a cradle on, to prevent his marking himself with his teeth; you may then turn him out to grass for two months, when he will be as strong as ever. I approve of this method in preference to firing. It is not so much punishment, and does not mark them or spoil them for sale.

For the Horse Distemper — The first thing to be done is to take four or five quarts of blood from the neck. Steam him with bran mashes put into a bag, taking care that he does not scald himself or stiffen with the steam. The complaint comes with a swelling in the throat and jaws. A groom may find this out very soon, as the horse when first taken will desire to drink, and be unable to swallow. Put him on bran mashes during his sickness. You may rub him under the jaw and swallow with your blistering liquid, which, if it does not bring it to a head sooner, will at least ease him. If the enlargement gets soft, you must bleed and clean it every day; give him also a dose of physic. In some cases it nearly comes to lock-jaw. As this disease is very catching, the horse should be put in a stable by himself, get warm drinks of meat and water, and be kept very low until he gets the turn. Some horses take this complaint very severely.

For a Horse that has the Grease or Cracked Heels. — Put him on bran for three days, and then give him a purging

ball of eight drachms ; at the same time put bran poultices round his heels—cold water in the bran, and very wet ; wash the feet every day with soap and warm water. In one week this horse will be well.

For Hute-bound or Ill conditioned Horses—Put three quarts of oats into a bucket, and two or three handfuls of bran on the top of the oats ; then cover it with boiling water ; put a sack or cloth over it to keep in the steam ; when cold enough give it to the horse. If he has worms or botts, keep him on bran and give him a dose of physic. The day before physic give him a strong clyster, which will cause the worms or botts to come from him. If they be small ones, there will come from the horse as many as a pint and some times even more. If they be large long worms, you may give him cut carrots and raw potatoes, which will kill them ; but the long worms are not of much injury to the horse. Give a horse grass ; they are often turned out but I would recommend a dose of physic, as without that, a horse's coat is not so fine as it should be.

For Sore Backs, Shoulders, or Withers—Apply your blistering liquid to the sores, which will kill and harden them. The withers is a bad place ; being little if not taken in time, to get into a fistula, which will run down the back bone. When this happens, you must syringe with your liquid blister, and occasionally with blue-stone water, and it will soon get better. If there is an opening in the shoulder, you may put corrosive sublimate into it, which will dry it up soon ; but I do not approve of its being dried up too quickly.

For Ring Bones.—Cut the hair off the horse as high as the fetlock, and blister it strongly four times. If it be an old one, you may crack the bone with a small chisel in three places ; put two or three drops of aqua fortis into the holes ; then blister it as above mentioned, and it will get well.

If a Horse has a Cracked or Rotten Hoof, you may blister it from two inches above the coronet, which makes a new horn to grow. For a horse that is tender footed that is, foundered in the feet, blister him three times; pare the sole well out, and open the frogs and heels, so as to drive the inflammation out of the foot.

If a Horse is Chest-foundered by Water or Grain take immediately eight or ten quarts of blood from him. Lose no time. Give him bran mash, and afterwards a dose of physic, which will clean the horse out and cure him. It will be as well to give him ten or twelve days rest.

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 a wind; though if she appears with short and blunted horns, rain is rather to be expected.

TIME TABLE.

*Showing the number of Days from any Day in one Month,
to the same Day in any other Month*

From	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	155	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	131	15	23	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	302
March	110	37	365	3	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	75	106	334	335	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	45	176	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	21	215	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	335	31	62	92	123	153
August	15	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	9	122
September	12	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	9	133	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	6
November	61	9	120	151	181	21	242	273	30	33	365	3
December	31	6	90	121	151	18	212	243	27	304	335	365

