ALMANAC — SOUTAR — 1881

KENT COUNTY

Annual & Almanac

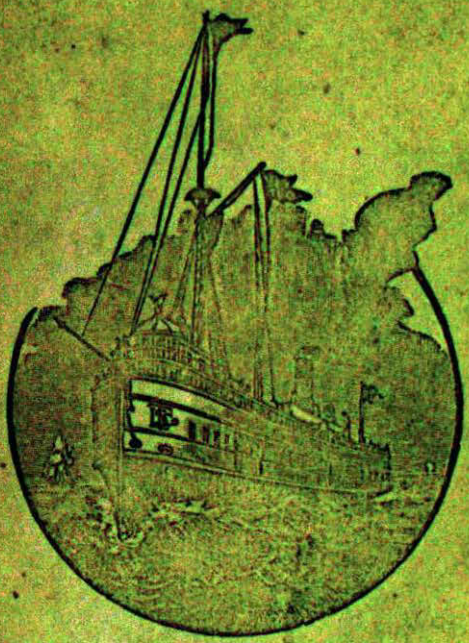
FOR 1881.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

Toll, gently, toll, the passing bell
  For the year that dies to-day;
Ring softly out a last farewell
  As it ebbs its life away.
Slowly and sadly it leaves alone,
Joining the years that are past and gone,
Sighing for work that it might have done,
And for joys that might have been.
And now the New Year ring in,
  Quickly and merrily,
  Lightly and cheerily;
  Ere quite the dirge is done
  Be the new peal begun,
  Lest the New Year should know
  Ought of the dead one's woe.
Wreath its young brow with Hope's garland green;
But, alas, for the joys that might have been.

O, brightly glistens the trackless snow
  In the rays of the wintry sun,
And joyous hearts in their youthful glow
  Greet the year that is just begun.
But slowly the snow-wreaths melt away,
The ice-drops fall from the leafless spray,
And the winter's white glory is gone,
And the bleak winds whistle and moan
  Coldly and drearily,
  Sadly and wearily,
  The shivering year looks on
  The work that the old has done,
  And a chill strikes to its breast,
  With a strange, new fear oppressed.
Alas! for the snow so quick'y seen,
And alas! for the joys that might have been.

Vain fears, vain sorrows; for quickly see
  Here cometh the gentle Spring,
And clothes with new verdure each leafless tree,
  And around her sweet flowers doth fling.
Kindly she waketh the earth again,
And the earth is glad of her joyous reign;
Then the rosy summer comes in her train,
And the autumn brings its store,
And the blest year sighs no more.
  Joyfully, hopefully,
  Gladly and thankfully,
  Bearing the harvest home,
  See the tired reapers come;
  And the winter time brings rest,
  Cold and dark, yet not unblest.
Yet the year, as it dies, sighs the new one in
With alas! for the joys that might have been.



ALMANAC FOR 1881.

THE SEASONS.

Vernal Equinox (Spring begins)	(Chatham time)	March 20,	4 h. 53 m. M.
Summer Solstice (Summer begins)	"	June 21,	1 h. 8 m. M.
Autumnal Equinox (Autumn begins)	"	Sept. 22,	3 h. 30 m. M.
Winter Solstice (Winter begins)	"	Dec. 21,	9 h. 40 m. M.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B	Golden Number	1	Roman Indiction	6
Epact	30	Solar Cycle	14	Julian Period	6594

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany	Jan'y 6	Good Friday	April 15	Corpus Christi	June 16
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb'y 13	Easter Sunday	April 17	St. John, Baptist	June 24
Quinquagesima—		Low Sunday	April 24	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Shrove Sunday	Feb'y 27	Rogation Sunday	May 22	First Sunday in	
Ash Wednesday	March 2	Ascension Day	May 26	Advent	Nov. 27
First Sunday in Lent	March 6	Pentecost—		St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Whit-Sunday	June 5	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Palm Sunday	April 10	Trinity Sunday	June 12	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

EMBER DAYS.

March 9, 11, 12; June 8, 10, 11; Sept. 21, 23, 24; Dec. 14, 16, 17.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY will be evening star about February 23, June 19, and October 15; and morning star about April 7, August 6, and November 24.

VENUS will be evening star till May 3; then morning star for the rest of the year.

JUPITER will be evening star till April 22; then morning star till November 13; and evening star again for the rest of the year.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1881 there will be FOUR ECLIPSES; two of the Sun, and two of the Moon; and a TRANSIT OF MERCURY across the Sun's disc.

I. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, May 27. Visible to the northern part of North America and to Northern Asia. To the more Northern and Western of the Central States it will appear as a slight Eclipse, beginning ordinarily a little before sunset. It will begin as follows: Cleveland, 7 h. 20 m. A.; Detroit, 7 h. 16 m. A.; Indianapolis, 7 h. 11 m. A.; Chicago, 7 h. 0 m. A.; St. Louis, 6 h. 58 m. A.; St. Paul, 6 h. 33 m. A.; and will continue beyond sunset.

II. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, June 11-12. Visible to North and South America, and to portions of Africa and Australia; occurring in Washington t me as follows:

Moon enters Penumbra	11 d. 11 h. 7 m. P. M.	Total Eclipse ends	12 d. 2 h. 27 m. A. M.
Moon enters Shadow	12 d. 0 h. 3 m. A. M.	Moon leaves Shadow	12 d. 3 h. 28 m. A. M.
Total Eclipse	12 d. 1 h. 5 m. A. M.	Moon leaves Penumbra	12 d. 4. h. 24 m. A. M.
Middle of Eclipse	12 d. 1 h. 46 m. A. M.	Magnitude of Eclipse = 1.365. (Moon's Diam. = 1).	

III. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, Nov. 21. Invisible. Visible to southern extremity of South America and to the Antartic Ocean.

IV. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, Dec'r 5. Invisible. Visible more or less to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and northwestern portion of North America.

V. A TRANSIT OF MERCURY over the sun's disc, Nov. 7. Invisible east of a line drawn through Cleveland, Ohio, and Charleston, S. C. To the west of that line it will be partly visible. Ingress occurring, in Washington time, at 5 h. 8 m. P. M.

CHATHAM.

CONDENSED FROM "COUNTY LANDMARKS."

THE Town of Chatham has a much earlier existence than is generally supposed. It was, in the early history of the Western District, a place of some notice ; and, at the time when Governor Simcoe contemplated the removal of the Capitol from Newark, and was looking for a new location, even received his favorable consideration. For military reasons, and as the result of a compromise with the Commander of the Forces, who preferred Kingston, the site was, however, abandoned, as was that of London, the Governor's after choice, for that of Little York, now Toronto. But, as a position of some military importance, it received his earnest attention, and, had he not been recalled to England, would probably have erected fortifications on the Military reserve now known as the "Tecumseh Park." Indeed, as early as the fall of 1794 he had already established there a shipyard for the construction of Gun Boats, two or three of which, of a 6 lb. calibre capacity, were built the following year. The selection of Chatham for this purpose was probably made with the double object in view—proximity to timber, secrecy and freedom from interruptions from an enemy in case of war, which was not beyond a near possibility, for it must be remembered that at this period the English Government entertained serious intentions of ignoring the American Treaty of 1783, which had been openly and systematically broken by the United States, and as a consequence, Detroit, which was ceded thereby, yet remained, and did remain, until the fall of 1796, in possession of the British. Be this as it may, the Government, at the time stated, erected the necessary buildings for a shipyard and commenced operations under the superintendence of William Baker, of the Government shipyard at Detroit, and the grandfather of William Eberts. The position chosen for the ship yard was the river flat on the Military reserve, at a point nearly opposite what is now the foot of Victoria avenue, and between the two old trees still standing. The buildings stood on the high bank immediately above or between the river and the site of the old barracks, and consisted of a Block House built of logs, used as storeroom, sleeping apartments and fort, if occasion required it ; one or two guns being mounted thereon, and with which, on one occasion, Governor Simcoe was saluted as he sailed into view by way of the river. It is said a stockade surrounded the block house, and included also a low log house used by the workmen, which stood between the former and the creek ; but, on referring to Iredell's map of Chatham of 1795, the block house alone is shown. The saw-pits were also erected on the flats, doubtless with the object of facilitating the skidding of the timber from the level. In 1795, 23 workmen were employed in the yard, the original pay rolls being yet in existence, a copy of one of which we here produce, and possibly there may be some of those

who peruse it will trace in the list of signatures the name of his or her forefather.

At this time the establishment of a Dry Dock was also under consideration of the Governor; and, more surprising still, the navigation scheme of Messrs. Carling, Stephenson and others, was anticipated 85 years ago, Surveyor McNiff having already made the survey of the river and reported (20 May, 1793) that the navigation to the Upper Forks (London) "was quite "practical with the erection of one or two locks." And probably in anticipation of the future importance of the place there was run by Surveyor Iredell, in 1797, a line of military road (Communication Road) "as straight as "possible between Chatham and the Pointe Aux Pins on Lake Erie (Rond "Eau Point)to be hereafter called the Land Guard, where a situation for a "town is to be reserved."

In 1795 there was set aside by the Governor in Council as a Town Plot and Military Reserve 600 acres of land, comprising Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Harwich and Lot No. 24 in Raleigh, a portion of which was surveyed and mapped out by Ab. Iredell, Deputy Surveyor, the same year, to the number of 113 lots of one acre, or 13 chains and 13 links square, each. The ground which this survey covers is the double tier of lots commencing at the present eastern boundary and comprised between Gaol and Water streets to William street; thence the double tier between Colborne and Murray streets to the eastern boundary; thence crossing the Creek, the double tier between Wellington and King streets to the present western boundary. The map covering this survey, and bearing date 1st Nov., 1795, shows the Gaol and Market blocks, reserved as such; as also, the block comprised within King, Third and Forsyth streets for Church purposes. It shows also Baker's Block House on the Reserve, and a small hut on Lot 50, at the eastern boundary, built by Meldrum & Park, merchants of Sandwich, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, then resorting on the branches of the Creek near the burying ground. No other houses are shown. There is, however, shown at the upper end of King street, and just outside the eastern boundary, either a bridge or mill dam. probably Clarke's first mill dam with temporary bridge over it, as crossing the creek. The width of the river was then from 2½ to 3 chains, and the creek rather more than half a chain. The depth of the river was from 2½ to 3 fathoms; at the forks 3½ fathoms; and the depth of the creek 2½ fathoms at its mouth, and 1 fathom at the mill dam

Shortly after the survey grants were made of the lots to the number of 30 or more. the patents all bearing date, 1802, with the exception of Lot 17, granted in 1798, and Lots 87 and 88 granted in 1801, and Lot 106, in 1806. The numbers of the lots and the names of the patentees are:—

5. John Martin,	24. Wm. Forsyth,	75. Antoine Pelletier,
6. Gregor McGregor,	25. Alex'r Duff,	81. Jacques Pelletier,
7. Jas. McGregor.	28. Matt. Donovan,	84. "
10. John Laughton,	29. John Donovan,	87. Alex'r Askin,
1.. "	23. J Wilson & J. Fraser,	88. Chas. Askin,
13. Alex'r Harrow,	36. Rich. Donovan,	89. John Askin,
14. Alex'r M. Murray,	40. Wm. Fleming,	99. Matt. Dolsen,
17. Ab. Iredell,	41. Jas. Fleet,	106. John Sharp,
19. John Sparkman,	66. Wm. Harper,	109. Wm. Shepard,
23. John Little,	67. Geo. Ward,	110. Geo. Leith.

With the exception of a few lots granted to M. Burwell, Surveyor. in 1824, probably in payment of services, no further grants seem to have been made

until about 1830, when Lot A (Merchants Bank) was granted to Stephen Brock; Lot B (Eberts' building) to P. P Lacroix in 1831; and in 1834, when lots began to be taken up rapidly, No 92 to Thos. McCrae; No. 98 to H'y Chrysler; and in 1835, lot 95 to Daniel Forsyth

Notwithstanding that grants of lots had been so early made, no real settlement of Chatham commenced until about 1826, nor was there anything approaching the character of a village for a few years after. William Baker, the ship-builder, removed back to Detroit after the completion of the gun boats. To Wm. Chrysler, who settled here in 1820, belongs the honor of being the first permanent settler. True, Abram Iredell, the Surveyor, settled upon Lot 17 and erected the first house ever built in Chatham sometime prior to 1800. He was moreover, the first real estate holder, but he also moved away. His place, however, deserves particular mention. Those who do not know it by the number, will recognize it as the lot at the corner of William and Water streets, and once used as a part of Hyslop & Ronald's ship yard. On this lot, sometime about 1800, Ab. Iredell planted out the pioneer orchard of Chatham, the remains of which is still represented by two or three hoary old veteran apple trees, some ten feet in circumference, which still may be seen in all their aged grandeur, silent witnesses of many stirring events. Here lived its shadowy existence the first Chatham ghost —by the way, a colored one—the ghost of a colored boy who was supposed to have been foully murdered and secreted in a root-house or cellar built into the slope of the upper bank of the river near by, and which appeared at times at some particular spot, then made its way to the root-house, there to vanish probably off to a warmer climate. Moon-struck lovers when visiting this particular part of the river bank, are requested to tread lightly.

Under the shadow of the same old apple trees and old walnuts and elms near by, and on the Military Reserve beyond, lay the Indian army under Tecumseh, on the night of the 3rd of October; whilst on the north bank of the river opposite, lay the British, their vanguard at the Eberts farm, and their rear guard at Cosgrave's. And past these same old trees, for the road then followed the high river bank from the mouth of the creek, which was then there bridged, did Gen. Harrison's Kentuckians pursue them next day. Indeed, this spot and the Military Reserve should be sacred to Chathamites. It was at the point of the latter that the first blood was shed in the struggle of the Thames. It was there that Gen. Proctor had promised the Indians that he should make a stand and fight for their homes and villages, and from which it was with difficulty the English officers could induce them to retire farther up the river. And it was there that their rearguard, on the morning of the 4th, remained to destroy the bridge and burn Baker's block house with its stores, and check the advance of the Americans, upon whom they opened fire, killing three or four and wounding several others, somewhere about the corner of King and Fifth streets and on the site of the Merchants Bank; and where at same time they left on the "point" opposite two of their number—one a chief—to receive temporary burial at the hands of sympathizing settlers afterwards, a subsequent and more permanent one by the Indians themselves at a spot near D. R. VanAllen's residence, and where, some years after, a now old and respected townsman and other boys surreptiously robbed the grave of the chief of its silver-mounted flint lock. Here, also, about the year 1820 were buried some of the early settlers of the neighborhood, amongst others, one Sarah Quant; another, a son of Stroback, the Dutchman, who was drowned in the creek; as, also, a daughter of the said

ADAM AND EVE AND THAT APPLE.

THE STORY COMPLETELY TOLD: . . BUT WHO CAN READ IT?

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only.—Now we figure the thing differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also—total 16.

We think the above figures entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this; Eve 81 and Adam 82—total, 163.

Wrong again; what could be clearer than, if Adam 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893?

If Eve 811st and Adam 812, would not the total be 1623?

I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve—total, 8,938.

Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve—total 82,056. We think this, however, not a sufficient quantity. For though we admit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam 0281242 keep Eve company—total, 282,056.

All wrong. Eve, when she 81812 many, and probably felt sorry for it, but her companion, in order to relieve her grief, 812. Therefore Adam if he 81814240ty Eve's depressed spirits. Hence both are 81,896,864 apples.

Carol for the New Year.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true,

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly-dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of Life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the wants, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of God.

Ring out the shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Homeless.

Dead—for the want of a crust!
Dead—in the cold night-air!
Dead—and under the dust,
Without ever a word of prayer;
In the heart of the wealthiest city
In this most Christian land,
Without ever a word of pity,
Or the touch of a kindly hand!

Religion we Want.

We want a religion that softens the step, tunes the voice to melody, fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke. A religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes him mindful of the scraper and door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and amuses the children as well as instructs them, cares for the servants besides paying them promptly; projects the honeymoon into the harvest noon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern fig-tree, bearing in its beauty at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts, and the gullies, and rocks of the highways of life, and the sensitive souls that are travelling over them. In short, a religion that will stimulate people to pay their just debts between man and man, and less preaching about one and then practicing another. This is the kind of religion honest, well-meaning people want.

Stroback and her two children—a maid who had loved well but unwisely, and who lost her life in giving birth to her two pledges of misplaced affection ; and there is little doubt but that the bones of the children and the woman lately found by the men engaged in sloping away the bank at the "point," which years ago was less inland, are those of this woman and her children, and the skull now in possession of the Town Clerk, not that of an Indian, but of Miss Stroback. That there may have been Indians buried in that particular locality. is more than likely. There are few spots of a similar position on the river where there are not, but there is no authentic record of Indian burials there. Had there been, would the remains have been coffined as those referred to ?

No further settlement took place in Chatham, it has been said, until 1830. A settlement, however, had been effected on the adjoining lot No. 3, Harwich, just outside the town plot. There, as early as 1792, one Thos. Clarke had located himself and had already prepared the wooden material for the erection of a grist mill on McGregor's Creek, then called after himself, "Clarke's Creek." When the mill first began operations, is not exactly known. It was running, so says Christopher Arnold, before his father's mill, which was in operation in 1800, and he thinks in 1797, but the frame must have been erected not later than 1795, as Gov. Simcoe refers to it in some of his letters as a most peculiar and unique affair, and truly it was. Square in form, it was built of hewn logs, which had been previously prepared, but left, as worked, in their original lengths. At the erection, which was effected by the usual "bee" and whiskey, the settlers—amongst whom was Stouffal Arnold — commenced to trim off the ends in proper lengths, which Clarke observing, said, "Never mind, boys ; let them hang over at the rear corner," which mode was followed for several courses, when mischief getting into their heads, no doubt superinduced by copious drinks of whiskey, made them hang the tail butts on all sides, easy-going "Tom" laughingly joining in the freak.

Tom Clarke was a character, and for many years was, with his No. 12, 12 lb. iron nobbed shoes and 5 foot cane, a better known person than any one in the County, particularly to the women, whose meager and hard-earned tea caddies were sadly broken upon by the five or six cups of that beverage which he indulged in (when he could get it) at a sitting, when on his frequent visiting tours, Tom having a peculiar weakness for tea and small-talk.

Clarke ran the mill but a short time, and either he or John McGregor built another (the first was built at Little creek mouth) a little higher up the main creek, about 1808. At all events, through financial difficulties, the property fell into the hands of John McGregor, of Sandwich, grandfather of A. R. McGregor, of H. M. C., Chatham, who ran the mill until it was burned by the Indians (in 1813) to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans. Here, in attempting the passage of the mill dam, several Americans and some horses were killed on the same eventful 4th of October. the body of one of the fallen men being found a year afterwards by Col. Toll, of Raleigh, and another boy, much to their horror, as they were hunting squirrels in the bush near by, the body having been laid along side of a log and covered with brush. John McGregor rebuilt the mill in 1818, this time lower down and on the east bank of the mouth of Little creek, the contractor being one Scott, who was also some years miller, and in connection with a store, which was shortly after established, controlled considerable trade, the place becoming quite a business centre, and assuming and monopolizing the trade that

should properly have fallen to Chatham. Here on the river flat, opposite the Eberts farm, were built several of the first sailing vessels and steamboats, as also the first steam saw mill ever built in the County. Here, also, in 1824, Israel Evans, sr., and family, including Israel, jr., who is now the oldest living settler, first cast his tent. "McGregor's Mills" held full sway until 1830; and later, when Chatham began to put in appearance, and asser. her rights.

Meantime, in 1820, Wm. Chrysler had pitched his camp on the river flat, Block C, on the spot now occupied as Dr. Holmes' residence, and commenced clearing the land above and below him. He erected a log house on a spot some where between the Doctor's new house and the river bank; and a few years afterwards, his son Henry (the late Collector) built another log shanty some where between the first-named log house and Boyd's warehouse; as, also, a blacksmith shop between the second log house and the street—the shop showing in M. Burwell's map of 1823, as standing partly on the lot and partly on the street.

Here, in 1822, Chrysler, it is said, raised from an acre of land upwards of 2,000 lbs. of tobacco. A few years after the lot fell into the hands of one Harvey, a colored man, who built thereon one of the first frame houses ever erected in Chatham, and which still remains as the kitchen portion in the rear of Dr. H.'s old house.

About 1824 and 1825 several other settlers had made their appearance. One Sharp built a small log house or shop near the top of the river bank, on the lot now occupied by the Eberts building. P. P. Lacroix, who succeeded him, built another log building shortly after, but nearer to King street. A log shanty was also erected on the bank of the river near what is now the upper end of the Rankin warehouse. A new bridge had also been erected in 1816 across the creek at William street, M. Burwell's map showing it as crossing in a diagonal line, S. E. to N. W. The English Church, burned some years ago, was built in 1820.

The next two or three years saw the erection of a few more log shanties, particularly two or three on the creek near where Hyslop & Ronald's machine shops and Aldis mill stand. Then arrived the family of Mr. Merriam, including the sons, now the oldest settlers, next to Israel Evans. And in 1830 was erected the pioneer store of Chatham, the first frame store at that, and a building of considerable pretensions, considering the time and place. It was built by Stephen Brock, a grain-buyer, who had previously been engaged in business in the lower river settlement, as it was then called, who purchased the lot upon which it was erected—the lot where the Merchants Bank now stands. The building was long occupied by William Eberts as part dwelling-house, part storehouse, and but a few years ago removed to make way for the Merchants' Bank, and may yet be observed in the more pretenious form of shops belonging to Rich Miller, on 5th street nearly opposite the Post Office, and until lately occupied by Robert Soutar as an Implement & Seed store.

About the same time the father of the late Capt. Smith opened out a store in a small log shanty on the Market reserve just about where the Town Hall now stands, in which he sold liquors. Claude Cartier started probably the first tavern in Chatham, in a log house just in rear of the building now occupied by the American Express, at the corner of King and Fourth streets; and here 3-cent swipes of corn whiskey was dispensed to Chatham bumpers, and their down the river, buckskin-breeched cousins.

On the corner of King and Third streets, where Payne's brick house now stands, stood Henry Chrysler's new blacksmith shop. A blacksmith shop had also been erected on or near the Reserve, at Colborne street, the owner, a colored man, dying afterwards, in 1832, of cholera. Dr. McMillan had erected a log building on the site of the Garner House, which he afterwards sold to Israel Evans, senr., and where, in after years, was erected the well-known "Farmers' Exchange," so long under the management of the popular "Billy Dolson," now of the River View farm, Raleigh; and last, not least, immediately opposite, on the spot now occupied by Ball's Stove shop, was erected, by the father of Israel Evans, the first Carding and Grain mill—and a horse-power mill at that—ever erected in Chatham, virtually the pioneer industry of the town.

The first Public School was erected on the site of the present Central School, in 1831, the window frames of which were made by that veteran servant of the Town, the present Collector, and was opened the same fall under the able mastership of Norman L. Freeman, the father of Mrs. John E. Brooke. It was a frame structure, and to make room for the present brick building in 1854, was removed to Slagg's old brewery, where, in later years, it served as a stable for Leith & Walker, Tanners. There had been several private schools, however, prior to its erection. One had been kept in Iredell's old house, and another in Chrysler's old house early in 1826, where James Chrysler taught the young idea of the backwoods their A B C's, and where, no doubt, Israel Evans, who is said to have been a lively boy, played leap-frog and planned mischief.

The village now grew apace, and the next few years saw the arrival of many of our oldest and most respected townsmen—David Pratt, in 1831; Thos McCrae and Daniel Forsyth, 1832; Joseph Northwood, in 1833; and Henry VanAllen, James Reed, Wm. Eberts, Henry Verrall, Jas. and Wm. Baxter, and others, in that and the following years. Wm. Eberts may, indeed, be said to have been a resident many years before, as he was brought up on the farm where his father, Joseph Eberts, carried on a very extensive trade in storekeeping, tavern-keeping, boating and ferrying. The population had now reached about 300, a census being then taken by H'y Verrall, at the desire of the principal men of the village, who, by a hat subscription, provided the necessary funds for the purpose.

The appearance of the village at this time was not very prepossessing. The street forming part of the London or Tecumseh Road was little better than a decent trail, full of holes and stumps, twisting along the bends of the river, and barely passable for the stage and wheeled vehicles. Within the town plot there was little clearing. Along the river bank as far east as 4th street the land was under cultivation Between 4th and 3rd streets, on the river side, there was a sugar bush, with less or more clearing; and the square on the north side comprised within King, Wellington, 3rd and 4th streets—a common. The Barrack ground was under crop, having been cleared since 1812-13; but, with the exception of a few other spots near the market, there was little or none other. Beyond 6th street, between which and 5th street it had formerly crossed the creek, the road now trailed along the creek as far as William street, where it crossed; thence following the same to McGregor's Mills, crossing there Little Creek, and then making through the bush to a point on the river near Delmage's old farm. The school lands were a dense bush, even up to 1840, and a large swamp lay along Wellington street in the neighborhood of the churches, where, in wet times, the school children had

to disport themselves along logs and rails to reach the school dry shod. Towards the station and eastward to the boundary, the land was a black ash swale. The banks of the Creek, from 6th street and the River to 4th street, was a sugar maple bush. Where the Merchants Bank now stands there was a beautiful grove of maples, which was the resort on all occasions of a po itical or festive character. H re the young played, whilst the elder cooed and courted and their mammas darned stockings and leather-faced breeches. Here, under their grateful shade. Indians resorted to trade, and the brave made love to his dusky forest belle, or, what is more likely, brawled in hideous howls over interdicted corn whiskey, which was sold to him under the Justice's nose. And here, too, at a particular spot near a thorn tree, took place the polling at the earlier political elections, then a six-days matter—in particular, the one when McGregor was elected, and when a bower was erected for his comfort and convenience by the late Wm Toll, the father of Col. Toll; and where the "free and independent," then fearless of disqualifications and election trials, recorded their votes by open word of mouth and sucked to their heart's content the whiskey supplied by their favorite candidates. Indeed he was no candidate who could or would not provide a free lunch or a barrel of the ever-present liquor on the ground; and at the election of 1824, Jos Eberts, the father of Wm. Eberts, spread out on behalf of Birsey, his favorite (and the successful) candidate, a free entertainment. Another candidate, grateful for the liberal support he had received, promised the settlers that he would send them a supply of salt and harrow teeth then sadly wanted in the settlement at the time; and he kept his word, but charged $20 per barrel for the salt, and $1 each for the harrow teeth. Another candidate, hilarious with the copious swigs at his own whiskey barrel, in a tussel with a brawny and afterwards prominent yeoman of down-the-river-settlement, rolled down the steep bank in loving (?) embrace, and only saved a sound sousing by coming in contact with an old stump at the bottom.

In the school house in 1832, sat the first Commissioners' Court ever held in Chatham; and in the same place, in the year 1841, sat in the Division Court the first Judge that ever honored the County with his presence In 1839-40, the Royal Exchange was erected, as was the Methodist Church in 1840, and the Scotch Kirk in 1841-42, which were most patronized—the Tavern or the Churches—history does not inform us. In or about 1833-34, was erected the first bridge at Eberts farm, the second at William street, in 1838-9, and the third at 5th street, in 1848-50 In 1838 the Barracks were built; in July, 1841, the Chatham Journal published; in 1851, the village incorporated, and in 1855 made a town. The Court House was built in 1850—the first Quarter Sessions held the same year, on the first day of April; and on the 29th day of May the Assizes, when the magnates of the town marched in procession, preceded by Judge Sullivan, to the Court House, which was then formally opened In 1835, the population was 300; in 1840, 759; in 1841, 812; and in 1843, 1082, 75 of which lived in North Chatham; and contained 9 merchant shops, 8 grocers, 5 butchers shops, 2 flour mills, 1 saw mill, 1 potash factory 1 tannery, 2 breweries, 2 bakeries, 4 blacksmith shops, 2 engine makers, 1 boiler maker, 1 tinsmith, 2 wagon makers, 2 coopers 1 cabinet maker, 3 fanning mill makers, 1 gunsmith, 3 painters, 2 saddlers, 18 carpenters 6 tailors, 7 shoemakers, 1 weaver, 1 watch maker, 1 tallow chandler, 1 broker, 1 sawyer, 3 doctors, 4 churches (two building), 4 schools, 1 printing office, and 10 taverns.

FIRST MONTH

JANUARY

31 DAYS.

How dazzling white the snowy scene! deep, deep
The stillness of the winter Sabbath day—
Not e'en a footfall heard. Smooth are the fields,
Each hollow pathway level with the plain.
—GRAHAME.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter,.	7 d.	2 h. 53 m. M.
Full Moon....	15 d.	6 h. 18 m. M.
Last Quarter..	23 d.	3 h. 32 m. M.
New Moon....	29 d.	7 h. 32 m. M.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun slow	Latitude of Ontario: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1	Sa	CIRCUMCISION. Union Gt. Brit. & Irel'd, 1801	4	7 30	4 39	6 19
2	2	S	Capture of Granada, ...1492	5	7 30	4 40	7 38
3	3	Mo	Gretna Green marriages abolished.....1857	5	7 30	4 41	8 53
4	4	Tu	ST. TITUS. Earthquake in Canada.....1663	5	7 30	4 42	10 5
5	5	W	Treaty signed betw. Gt. Britain & U. S. 1784	6	7 30	4 43	11 14
6	6	Th	EPIPHANY. Old Christmas Day-Yule.	6	7 30	4 44	Morn
7	7	Fr	ST. DISTIFF'S. Battle of New Orleans...1815	7	7 29	4 45	0 22
8	8	Sa	ST. LUCIAN. Albert Victor of Wales b..1864	7	7 29	4 46	1 27
9	9	S	1ST AFTER EPIPHANY. Napoleon 3d died 1873	8	7 29	4 47	2 30
10	10	Mo	Penny Postage com. in Great Britain,...1840	8	7 29	4 49	3 31
11	11	Tu	Fenians sentenced at Toronto,.....1867	8	7 28	4 50	4 29
12	12	W	Cape of Good Hope taken,.....1806	9	7 28	4 51	5 21
13	13	Th	The London "Times" newspaper estab., 1785	9	7 28	4 53	6 6
14	14	Fr	Great fire at St. John, N. B.,..... 1837	10	7 27	4 54	6 45
15	15	Sa	A.D. McLean, 1st Mayor Chatham, elect 1855	10	7 27	4 55	Rises
16	16	S	2D AFTER EPIPHANY. Bat. of Corunna,.. 1809	10	7 26	4 56	6 23
17	17	Mo	ST. ANTHONY. Benjamin Franklin brn, 1706	11	7 26	4 57	7 23
18	18	Tu	ST. PRISCA. P.O. money orders introd. 1855	11	7 25	4 58	8 24
19	19	W	Jas. Watt, invent. steam engine, born, 1736	11	7 24	4 59	9 26
20	20	Th	ST. FABIAN. Com'ns 1st rep. in Eng. P 1265	11	7 24	5 0	10 29
21	21	Fr	ST. AGNES. Vaccination introduced,....1799	12	7 23	5 1	11 35
22	22	Sa	ST. VINCENT. Princess Christian born..1831	12	7 22	5 2	Morn
23	23	S	3D AFT. EPIPH. St. Louis Castle, Que., b.,..1834	12	7 22	5 4	0 43
24	24	Mo	ST. TIMOTHY. Fred'k the Great born....1712	12	7 21	5 5	1 52
25	25	Tu	CON. OF ST. PAUL. Princess Royal mar..1858	13	7 21	5 6	3 1
26	26	W	Sunday Schools first established.....1784	13	7 20	5 7	4 8
27	27	Th	ST. CHRYSOSTOM. Co Coun 1 sit. Ct house 1851	13	7 18	5 9	5 9
28	28	Fr	First train over Panama Railroad,.....1855	13	7 17	5 10	5 59
29	29	Sa	Capitulation of Paris,.... 1871	13	7 16	5 11	Sets.
30	30	S	4TH AFTER EPIPHANY. Execution Chas. I 1649	14	7 15	5 13	6 25
31	31	Mo	Guy Fawkes ex 1606	14	7 14	5 14	7 41

SECOND MONTH

FEBRUARY

28 DAYS.

And see where surly winter passes off
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts:—
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shattered forest, and the ravished vale.
—THOMSON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..	5 d.	7 h.	26 m. A.
Full Moon....	14 d.	0 h.	56 m. M.
Last Quarter..	21 d.	2 h.	02 m. A.
New Moon.....	28 d.	6 h.	04 m. M.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun slow	Latitude of Ontario: Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	Tu	Parliament House, Quebec, burned,....1854	14	7 13	5 15	8 54
33	2	W	PURIFICATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY	14	7 12	5 17	10 4
34	3	Th	ST. BLASIUS. Spanish Inquisition abol. 1813	14	7 11	5 18	11 12
35	4	Fr	The Order of St. Patrick instituted.... 1783	14	7 10	5 19	Morn
36	5	Sa	ST. AGATHA. Gt. Earthquake in Canada 1663	14	7 9	5 20	0 19
37	6	S	5TH AFTER EPIP. Bat. Elizabethtown,..1813	14	7 8	5 22	1 22
38	7	Mo	Pope Pius the Ninth died,.....1878	14	7 7	5 23	2 21
39	8	Tu	1st train over N. S. R.R., Mon. to Que..1879	14	7 5	5 24	3 15
40	9	W	Union of Upper and Lower Canada,....1841	14	7 4	5 26	4 3
41	10	Th	Victoria, Queen of Gt. Britain, married, 1840	14	7 3	5 27	4 45
42	11	Fr	Revolution of St. Domingo,.. 1807	14	7 1	5 28	5 21
43	12	Sa	Lady Jane Grey beheaded,.. 1554	14	7 0	5 30	5 52
44	13	S	The Spanish Republic proclaimed,.. .. 1873	14	6 58	5 31	6 20
45	14	Mo	ST. VALENTINE. Old Candlemas Day.	14	6 57	5 32	Rises
46	15	Tu	National Debt of England commenced..1500	14	6 56	5 33	7 19
47	16	W	Dr. Kane, arctic explorer, died, ...1857	14	6 55	5 35	8 23
48	17	Th	Partition of Poland 1772	14	6 53	5 36	9 27
49	18	Fr	Canada Settled by the French,.....1534	14	6 52	5 37	10 33
50	19	Sa	Bread Riots, Liverpool, England.....1855	14	6 50	5 38	11 40
51	20	S	SEXAGESIMA. Tythes in U. C. abolished 1823	14	6 49	5 40	Morn
52	21	Mo	92 Resolutions passed Can. Par.....1834	14	6 47	5 41	0 48
53	22	Tu	George Washington born..... 1731	14	6 46	5 42	1 55
54	23	W	Sources of the Nile discovered 1863	13	6 44	5 43	2 56
55	24	Th	ST. MATHIAS. Revolution in Paris ... .1848	13	6 43	5 45	3 50
56	25	Fr	Peace Congress met at Paris, ...1856	13	6 41	5 46	4 35
57	26	Sa	Treaty of Peace sgd at Versailles 1871	13	6 40	5 47	5 13
58	27	S	Colonial Marriage Act passed Gt Britain 1878	13	6 38	5 48	5 46
59	28	Mo	Indian mutiny commenced 1857	13	6 36	5 50	Sets.

J. MARQUAND,

ESTABLISHED 1852.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

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AND JEWELRY.

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202½ KING ST.

The Winter Snows.

Over the mountains the snow-wreaths are drifting,
Hanging their garlands on laurel and pine,
Robing the fields with an exquisite beauty,
Bending the feathery sprays of the vine,
Falling like down on the breast of the river,
Crowning the maple trees over the way,
Drifting along on the winds to the southward,
Hiding the vessels far out in the bay.

In the red sunset the snow-flakes are shining,
Snow-drift on snow-drift, and curl upon curl,
Flashing back colors of exquisite brightness,
Diamonds and rose leaves and mother-of-pearl.
Softly, ye snow-wreaths, drop over the hill-side
Where in still slumber the weary ones rest,
Where by the pine-tree my mother is sleeping,
Tenderly lay your white folds on her breast.

Soon shall the spring-time break over the mountains,
Over its beauty no cold wind shall blow;
Frost shall not breathe there to wither the flowers,
Never again shall they hide in the snow;
Eye hath not looked on that spring in its beauty;
Songs of the seraphs shall welcome its birth;
Come in the beauty and glow of the morning,
Spring-time eternal, dawn over the earth.

Snow Bird.

Then, 'mid snow-drifts white,
Though the trees are bare,
Comes the snow-bird, bold,
In the winter's cold;
Quick, and round, and bright,
Light he steps across the snow,
Cares he not for winds that blow,
Though the sifting snow be drifting
Through the air.

Cold Weather Gospel.

There is perhaps no greater fallacy than the opinion of many, particularly the young and vigorous, that winter—especially a sharp, frosty one, with plenty of snow—is the most healthy season of the year. Very few persons seem to realize the fact that cold is the condition of death, and that in both warm and cold climates it is our unconscious effort to maintain our bodily heat at a temperature of 98 degrees that wears us out. To this temperature, called "blood heat," every cubic inch of oxygen that serves to vitalize our blood must be raised by our own bodily heat, or life ceases. Since in cold weather the maintenance of a sufficiently elevated bodily temperature becomes very often a difficulty too great for our strength, the advent of a severe winter is really more to be dreaded than the visitation of a pestilence. The saying, "Heat is life—cold is death," has a striking illustration and confirmation in the reports submitted to sanitary committees. The death-rate rises and falls with the regularity of the thermometer. So many degrees less heat, so many more deaths, and vice versa. Whatever weak place we have, whatever constitutional disorder we be subject to, cold will surely discover. We take colds because our vitality is too low to ward off the effects of the reduced temperature around us. As a matter of first importance, then, to resist colds and the various derangements of the system consequent, it is necessary by proper nutrition to maintain our natural animal heat; second, to to retain this heat by a sufficient quantity of clothing; third, to regulate with care the temperature of the air we breathe. Contrary to the opinion current among lovers of cold weather, a fire in a bedroom in winter is cheaper and better than a doctor's bill; for, owing to our inactive condition during sleep, the circulation of the vitalizing blood is both slow and imperfect, and hence the danger of taking cold by breathing cold air is greatly increased.

WILLIAM BAKER'S PAY ROLL.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do hereby acknowledge to have received of RICHARD BARN TICKELL, Esquire, Dep'ty Paymaster Gen'l, the sum of money opposite our names, being in full for our services, having been employed the number of days opposite our names in sundry works carried on at Chatham, on the River Thames, between the 25th December, 1794, and 24th March, 1795, inclusive; signing two Receipts of this tenor and date.

Trades.	Names.	No. of days.	Pay ⅌ day, Curr'cy 5s.	Amount of pay Curr'cy 5s.	Signatures.
Builder—	William Baker,	90	5s 6½d.	£24 18 9	William Baker.
Foreman-	John Goudie,	77	4s.	15 8 0	John Goudie.
Carpenters.	Paul Bellair,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Paul Bellair.
	Pierre Valle,	77	5s.	19 5 0	P. Valle.
	Joseph Cooper,	67	5s.	16 15 0	Joseph Cooper.
	Joseph Besso,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Joseph × Besso.
	John Paddock,	77	5s.	19 5 0	John Paddock.
	Benj'n Atkins,	57	5s.	14 5 0	Benjamin Atkins.
	Adam Harley,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Adam Harley.
	Eli Edmonson,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Eli × Edmonson.
	Michael McDade,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Michael × McDade.
	Louis Visina,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Louis Vigina
	John la Prairie,	16½	5s.	4 2 6	John × Laprairie.
	Valentine Ilar,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Walladin Ciliar.
Black-smiths.	Aug't Beausoleil,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Aug. × Beausoleil.
	Pierre Morran,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Pierre × Morran.
Sawyers.	Dennis Drouillard,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Denis Drouillard.
	Lawrence Moore,	45	5s.	11 5 0	Lawrence × Moore.
	John Juland,	77	5s.	19 5 0	John × Juland.
	Jacob Ilar,	77	5s.	19 5 0	Jacob × Ilar.
	Pierre Bonhomme,	32	5s.	8 0 0	Pierre × Bonhomme
La-bourers	Robert Glass,	77	2/6d.	9 12 6	Robt. × Glass.
	Joseph Besso, jr.	44	2/6d.	5 10 0	Joseph × Besso, jr.
				£379 6s. 9d.	

Amounting to Three Hundred Seventy-Nine Pounds Six Shillings and Nine Pence, Currency Dollars at Five Shillings.

I do certify that the men whose names are written in the foregoing pay list, have been employed in carrying on the works ordered by His Excellency Lieut.-Governor & Colonel Simcoe, to be performed on the site for a Town to be called Chatham, on the River Thames. and that they have performed the number of days as specified therein between the 24th December, 1794. and 24th March, 1795. under my direction and inspection, in conformity to His Excellency's orders to me directed to execute the same.

WILLIAM BAKER, Builder.

Approved—R'D ENGLAND, Col. Commanding.

Witness to the payment—JOHN GOUDIE.

Subscription List--Erection of First Church in Chatham.

(From County Landmarks.)

We, the undersigned subscribers, promise to deliver Flour, Wheat and Corn to the amount of the sums affixed to our names, at the current price of this River, on or before the First day of June next, to be delivered at Messrs. Arnold's mill, John Dolsen, Esq., or Chatham Mills, which sums of money and produce are to be applied towards erecting an Episcopal Church in the Town of Chatham.

River Thames, 7th January, 1819.

Subscribers.	$	Bus. Wheat.	Flour.	Bus. Corn.
Wm. McCrae.....Sixty $	60	Pd.	Wm. McC.	
Louis A. Macon, ...Five Dollars	5	Paid.	Wm. McC.	
Jacob Dolsen,.....Ten Bus. Wheat		10		
Hezekiah Wilcox	5			
Elizabeth McCrae	5	Pd.	Wm. McC.	
Ann Smith,.....	10	Pd.	Wm. McC.	
Jno. Laird, ...				
Isaac I. Dolsen, ...	5			
John Peck, ...Five....	5	Paid.	Wm. McC.	
Francis Drake,.....	10			
Geo. Jacob, jr., ...	5			
Jno. Goose	2			
Andrew Hamilton, ...	5			
James Forsyth, ...	5			
Jno Laird, ...	5			
John Williams,..... ...	5			

Alexander MacIntosh, five dollars.
Mrs. Margarite McDonnell, Twenty-five Dollars, pd. to Jno. Dolsen.
Thos. Crow, Ten Dollars, pd. Jno. Dolsen.

Account--Hezekiah Wilcox Dr. to Nathan Field.

January, 1795	To jumping two axes.....	£1	4	0
	To shoeing one horse.....	1	0	0
	To m nding Clevis and making Pin,.....	0	6	0
	To mending Log Chain, ...	0	2	0
1796	To twelve Harness Buckles, ...	0	12	0
	To Sharpening Plow Irons,.....	0	5	0
Dec. 1	To making set of Scythe Shacklin,.....	0	8	0
	To Shoeing two horses, ...	1	4	0
Feb.	To mending Clevis,.....	0	2	0
	To setting one horse shoe,.....	0	3	0
March	To mending Carry All,.....	0	4	6
	To making two Staples, ...	0	2	0
	New York Currency,	£5	12	6

SIR,—Please pay the bearer, Harris Angell, Fifteen Shillings and Eight Pence, indefene of this account, and in so doing you will much oblige,

Your humble servant,

NATHAN FIELD,
H. ANGELL.

Mr. HEZ. WILCOX.
March 17, 1797.

GOVERNORS.

UPPER CANADA.

Lieut.Col. John G. Simcoe,	Lieut. Gov.	1792-1796
Hon. Peter Russell,	President.	1796-1799
Gen. Peter Hunter,	Lieut. Gov.	1799-1800
Hon. Alex. Grant,	President.	1805-1806
Hon. Francis Gore,	Lieut. Gov.	1806-1811
Sir Isaac Brock,	President.	1811-1812
Sir R. H. Sheaffe,	"	1812-1813
Baron F. D. Rottenburg,	"	1813-
Sir Gordon Drummond,	Lieut. Gov.	1813-1815
Sir George Murray,	"	1815
Sir F. P. Robinson,	"	1815
Hon. Francis Gore,	"	1815-1817
Hon. Samuel Smith,	Administ'r	1817-1818
Sir Peregrine Maitland,	Lieut. Gov.	1818-1828
Sir John Colborne,	"	1828-1836
Sir Francis Bond Head,	"	1836-1838
Sir George Arthur,	"	1838-1839
C. Poulet Thompson,	"	1839-1840

CANADA.

Lord Sydenham,	Gov. Gen.	Feb. 1841
Gen. J. Clitherow,	Dep. Gov.	Sept. 1841
Sir R. D. Jackson,	Administ'r	Sept. 1841
Sir Charles Bagot,	Gov. Gen.	Jan. 1842-1843
Lord Metcalfe,	"	Mar. 1843-1845
Lord Cathcart,	"	Nov. 1845-1847
Lord Elgin,	"	Jan. 1847-1849
Maj.Gen. W. Rowan,	Dep. Gov.	May 1849
Lord Elgin,	Gov. Gen.	May 1849-1853
Maj.Gen. W. Rowan,	Administ'r	Aug. 1853-1854
Sir E. W. Head,	Gov. Gen.	Dec. 1854-1857
Sir Wm. Eyre,	Administ'r	June 1857
Sir E. W. Head,	Gov. Gen.	Nov. 1857
Lieut. Gen. Williams,	Administ'r	Oct. 1860-1861
Sir E. W. Head,	Gov. Gen.	Oct. 1861
Lord Monck,	"	Nov. 1861-1865
Lieut. Gen. Michel,	Administ'r	Sept. 1865-1866
Lord Monck,	Gov. Gen.	Feb. 1866-1867

DOMINION—£10,000 Stg.

Lord Monck,	Governor	General	July, 1867.
Sir John Young	"	"	Nov'r, 1868.
Lord Dufferin	"	"	May, 1872.
Marquis of Lorne	"	"	Nov'r, 1878.

ONTARIO—$10,000.

Gen. H. W. Stisted,	Lieut. Gov.	July, 1867
Hon. W. P. Howland,	"	July, 1868
" John Crawford,	"	Nov., 1873
" D. A. Macdonald,	"	May, 1878
" John B. Robinson	"	Sept. 1880

QUEBEC—$10,000.

Hon. N. F. Belleau,	Lieut. Gov.	July, 1867
" Rene E. Caron,	"	Feb., 1873
" L. Letellier de St. Just,	"	Dec., 1876
" Theodore Robitaille,	"	July, 1879

NEW BRUNSWICK—$9,000.

Gen. Sir C. H. Doyle,	Lieut. Gov.	July, 1867
Col. F. Pyn Harding, C.B.	"	Oct., 1867
Hon. Lemuel A. Wilmot,	"	July, 1868
" S. L. Tilley,	"	Nov., 1873
" Ed. B. Chandler,	"	July, 1878
" John W. Wilmot,	"	Feb., 1880

NOVA SCOTIA—$9,000.

Gen. Sir Chas. H. Doyle,	Lieut. Gov.	July, 1867
Hon. Joseph Howe,	"	April 1873
" A. G. Archibald,	"	July, 1873

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY—$7,000.

Hon. David Laird,	Lieut. Gov.	Fall, 1876

MANITOBA—$9,000.

Hon. A. G. Archibald,	Lieut. Gov.	May, 1870
" Alex. Morris,	"	Dec., 1872
" J. E. Cauchon,	"	Oct., 1877

BRITISH COLUMBIA—$9,000.

Hon. J. W. Trutch,	Lieut. Gov.	July, 1871
" A. N. Richards,	"	July, 1875

PRINCE EDW. ISLAND—$5,000.

Sir Robert Hodgson,	Lieut. Gov.	July, 1873
Hon. T. H. Haviland,	"	July, 1879

ROYALTY. &c.

Queen Victoria, Born 24th May, 1819. - Crowned, 28th June, 1838.
Married 10th February, 1840

Prince of Wales. Born 9th Nov., 1841. Princess of Wales, Born 1st Dec., '44.
Married 10th March, 1863.

Marquis of Lorne, Born Aug. 6, 1845. Princess Louise, Born Mch. 18, '48
Married 21st March, 1871.

W. E. Gladstone, Born Dec. 29, 1809. Ben. Disraeli, Born Dec. 21, 1805.

IMPERIAL TITLES--Held by Canadians.

Allan, Sir Hugh	Kt.		Jones, Sir David	Kt.	1835
Belleau, Sir Narcisse F.	Kt.	1867	Kinney, Sir Edward	Kt.	1867
Black, Hon. Henry	C.B.		Lafontane, Sir L. H.	Bart.	1854
Campbell, Sir William	Kt.		Logan, Sir William	Kt.	1856
Campbell, Hon. T. E.	C.B.	1829	Langevin, Hon. Hec. L.	C.B.	1868
Cunard, Sir Samuel	Kt.		McDonnell, Sir R. G.	Kt.	
Cartier, Sir Geo. E.	Bart.	1867	McNabb, Sir Allan	Bart.	1856
Campbell, Sir Alexander	Kt.	1879	Macaulay, Sir J. B.	Kt.	1859
Cartwright, Sir Richard	Kt.	1879	McDougall, Hon. Wm.	C.B.	1867
Darling, Sir Chs.	Kt.		Macdonald, Sir John A.	Bart.	1867
Draper, Hon. W. H.	C.B.		Robinson, Sir J. B.	Bart.	
Daly, Sir Dominick	Kt.		Robinson, Sir Jas. L.	Bart.	
Dorion, Sir A. A.	Kt.		Rose, Sir John	Bart.	1867
DeSalaberry, Hon. C. M.	C.B.	1813	Richards, Sir W. B.	Kt.	
Sir James Douglas	Kt.	1863	Smith, Sir D. W.	Bart.	1821
England, Sir R.	Kt.	1836	Stewart, Sir Jas.	Bart.	1840
Gibb, Sir Geo. D. M.D.	Kt.		Smith, Sir Henry	Kt.	1860
Galt, Sir A. T.	Bart.	1867	Smith, Sir Albert J.	Kt.	1878
Howland, Sir W. P.	Kt.		Tache, Sir E. P.	Kt.	1858
Heriot, Maj. Gen. F.	C.B.	1813	Tupper, Sir Charles	Kt.	1879
Hincks, Sir Francis	Kt.	1869	Tilley, Sir S. Leonard	Kt.	1878
Haliburton, Sir Brenton	Kt.		Williams, Sir Fenwick	Kt.	1855
Johnston, Lieut.-Col.	C.B.	1813	Young, Sir William	Kt.	

DOMINION OF CANADA,

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier, Minister of Interior, ...Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald
Minister of Finance, ...Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley
Postmaster General, ... " Sir A. Campbell
Minister of Public Works, ... " H. L. Langevin
Secretary of State, ... " John O'Connor
Minister of Railways and Canals..... " Sir C. Tupper
Minister of Agriculture ..... " J. H. Pope
President of the Privy Council..... " J. A. Mousseau
Minister of Justice..... " James Macdonald
Minister of Militia and Defence..... " A. P. Caron
Minister of Marine and Fisheries ..... " James C. Pope
Minister of Customs ..... " M. Bowell
Minister of Inland Revenue ..... " J. C. Aikens

Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate.
Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons.

THIRD MONTH

MARCH

31 DAYS.

As yet the trembling year is unconfirmed,
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day delightless.
—THOMSON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter,.	7 d.	2 h.	26 m. A.
Full Moon....	15 d.	4 h.	56 m. A.
Last Quarter..	22 d.	10 h.	02 m. A.
New Moon....	29 d.	5 h.	04 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun slow	Latitude of Ontario: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
60	1	Tu	SHROVE TY. ST. DAVID. Ger. ent. Paris, 1871	12	6 35	5 51	7 40
61	2	W	ASH WEDNESDAY. John Wesley died....1791	12	6 33	5 52	8 51
62	3	Th	Battle of Point au Pelee..... ... 1838	12	6 32	5 53	10 0
63	4	Fr	Thos. Scott murdered at Ft. Garry.....1870	12	6 30	5 54	11 6
64	5	Sa	Thames Tunnel opened 1843	12	6 28	5 56	Morn
65	6	S	1ST IN LENT. York changed to Toronto.1834	11	6 27	5 57	0 9
66	7	Mo	ST. PERPETUA. B'k of Eng. stopped pay't, 1797	11	6 25	5 58	1 6
67	8	Tu	King William III. of England died.....1702	11	6 23	5 59	1 56
68	9	W	Queen titled Empress of India 1876	11	6 21	6 0	2 40
69	10	Th	Prince of Wales married..... 1863	10	6 20	6 1	3 19
70	11	Fr	First London daily paper 1709	10	6 18	6 3	3 53
71	12	Sa	ST. GREGORY. Desjardins Canal accident 1857	10	6 16	6 4	4 22
72	13	S	2D IN LENT. Loss of the s.s. President..1841	9	6 15	6 5	4 49
73	14	Mo	York (Toronto) made a market town.....1814	9	6 13	6 6	5 14
74	15	Tu	First Manitoban Parliament met 1871	9	6 11	6 7	Rises
75	16	W	Reciprocity treaty ratified b. G.B. & U.S. 1853	9	6 9	6 8	7 17
76	17	Th	ST. PATRICK. Battle of Linden. 1793	8	6 8	6 10	8 24
77	18	Fr	Completion of the Suez Canal 1869	8	6 6	6 11	9 32
78	19	Sa	Opening 1st Ottoman Par't at Constant. 1877	8	6 4	6 12	10 41
79	20	S	3D IN LENT. Napoleon 3d arr. at Dover, 1871	7	6 3	6 13	11 48
80	21	Mo	ST. BENEDICT. Mar. Prin. Louise & Lorne, 1871	7	6 1	6 14	Morn
81	22	Tu	William I., Emperor Germany, born ...1797	7	5 59	6 15	0 49
82	23	W	Engl'd laid under interdict by Papal bull, 1208	7	5 57	6 16	1 43
83	24	Th	Loss of Eurydice training ship 1878	6	5 56	6 17	2 30
84	25	Fr	ANNUNCIATION of the Virgin Mary.....	6	5 54	6 18	3 10
85	26	Sa	Bank of England incorporated..... 1694	6	5 52	6 20	3 44
86	27	S	4TH IN LENT. American war commenced, 1861	5	5 50	6 21	4 15
87	28	Mo	War declared with Russia 1854	5	5 49	6 22	4 44
88	29	Tu	Russian war ended 1856	5	5 47	6 23	Sets.
89	30	W	Allied Sovereigns enter Paris.....1814	4	5 45	6 24	7 39
90	31	Th	Slave trade abolished by Gt. Britain... 1807	4	5 43	6 25	8 47

Mammoth Butcher Shop

CHATHAM  NORTH.

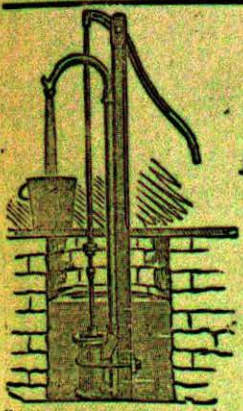
FRED. GOODLAND, PROP.

The best qualities of FRESH and SALT MEATS for sale at all times—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sausages, Corn Beef---Specialties.

MOTTO---" CHOICE MEATS and BOUND to PLEASE."

The Highest Price Paid for Good Fat Beeves, Sheep and Hogs.



HOPKINS'

DOUBLE-ACTING

Anti-Freezing Force Pump!

Simple in Construction, Durable, not Liable to get out of order, and will not freeze All these requirements are fully met in this Pump

No Trouble or Annoyance, Winter or Summer!

GEO. MINDERLINE, ESQ.,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chatham, Ont., July 27, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—Having had one of Hopkins' Anti-Freezing Force Pumps in use for the past six months, I have much pleasure in certifying to you as to its efficiency. It is easy to work, does not get out of order, and for lawn or garden sprinkling it is invaluable. As a protection against fire, with 50 to 100 feet of hose it would be of great use, as water can be thrown 40 to 50 feet with ease.—I remain, yours,

WM. NORTHWOOD, Mayor.

Thousands of these Pumps are already in general use in different parts of the United States and Canada, and they give unequalled satisfaction.

Made only by the undersigned in the County of Kent.

SHOP—Corner King & William Sts., next to Holmes' Mill.

G. A. MANDERLINE, Box 1138, CHATHAM.

March.

The stormy March is come at last,
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies;
I hear the rushing of the blast,
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah, passing few are they who speak—
Wild, stormy month, in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou to northern lands again
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou hast join'd the gentle train,
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing along the gushing rills,
And the full springs, from frost set free,
That, brightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides,
Of wintry storms the sullen threat;
But in thy sternest frown abides
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bringest the hope of those calm skies,
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

A Forecast.

Bland as the morning breath of June
The southwest breezes play;
And, through its haze, the winter noon
Seems warm as summer's day.
The snow-plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The Parlor.

Into the shaded parlor the ceremonious visitor is ushered with due solemnity. We immediately picture in our imagination the terrible oppressiveness of that best room, where the sun is never allowed to shine for fear of fading carpet and furniture, where the chairs have all a stately, polished and stiff look about them, where the children are never allowed to enter, where what little air there is may never be allowed to change, and where the smell is something akin to that of a family tomb. This is the best room, and is altogether too sacred for the use of the family, and is only kept for purposes of ceremony and for the convenience of those people for whom we do not care a rush. Friends come into the pleasant sitting-room, where we have a chat in genial fashion; but strangers are doomed to twenty minutes torture in the grander, unaired apartment which we proudly call our parlor. Now the principle upon which this room is founded is all wrong. Let us have no such room in our house. Open the shutters and windows. Admit the sunlight and air. If the carpets and furniture fade, let us enjoy their use in that condition. Let us not have any tomb in our home, where all should be cheerfulness and brightness. Abolish the "parlor" and enjoy the home. That's what it is intended for.

Ill-Speaking.

If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora-box, which, when opened, fills every house and every neighborhood with pain and sorrow. How many enmities and heart-burnings flow from this source! How much happiness is interrupted and destroyed! Envy, jealousy, and the malignant spirit of evil, when they find vent by the lips, go forth on their mission like foul fiends to blast the reputation and peace of others.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ONTARIO MEMBERS.

Returns of the General Election held 17th Sept., 1878.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.		Defeated Candidates.	Votes
Addington	J. McRory	1,656	C	S. Shibley	1,244
Algoma	S. J. Dawson	885	C	A. Rankin	480
Bothwell	Hon. D. Mills	1,852	R	J. J. Hawkins	1,567
Brant, North	G. Fleming	931	R	J. S Crawford	734
Brant, South	Wm. Paterson	1,496	R	Alfred Watts	1,298
Brockville	W. Fitzsimmons	1,033	C	J. D. Buell	906
Bruce, North	John Gillies	1,705	R	Alex. Sproat	1,549
Bruce, South	Alex. Shaw	2,673	C	Hon. E Blake	2,598
Cardwell	Thos. White	1,218	C	Jos. Pattullo	961
Carleton	John Rochester	1,282	C	Rev. J. May	1,196
"				John A. Grant	86
"				Nicholas Sparks	14
Cornwall	Darby Bergin	575	C	D. B. McLennan	537
Dundas	J. S. Ross	1,727	C	A. J. Laflamme	1,548
Durham, East	A. T H. Williams	1,717	C	Lewis Ross	1,317
*Durham, West	H W. Burk	1,214	R	F. Cubitt	1,172
Elgin, East	Thos. Arkell	2.168	C	Colin McDougall	2,128
Elgin, West	Geo E. Casey	1,319	R	J.H. Monroe	1,207
Essex	J. C. Patterson	2,596	C	Wm McGregor	2,318
"				J.H. Morgan	27
Frontenac	G.A. Kirkpatrick	958	C	J. K. Ferris	145
Glengarry	John McLennan	1,330	C	A. McNabb	1,269
Grenville, South	J. P. Wiser	1,152	R	John Dumbrille	1,128
Grey, East	T.S. Sproule	1,664	C	A. Gifford	1,133
Grey, North	S. J. Lane	1,607	C	Geo Snyder	1,394
Grey, South	Geo. Jackson	1,163	C	G. Landerkin	1,082
Haldimand	D. Thompson	1,566	R	N. F. David	1,400
"				Thos. Lester	21
Halton	Hon. W. McDougall	1,708	C	Wm McCraney	1,690
Hamilton	F. E. Kilvert	2,252	C	Æ. Irving	2.005
"	Thos. Robertson	2,214	C	A.T. Wood	1,981
Hastings, East	John White	1,373	C	Mr. Farley	1.299
Hastings, North	Hon. McK. Bowell	1,249	C	E. D. O'Flynn	1.008
Hastings, West	Jas. Brown	1,306	C	Hon. L. Walbridge	1,055
†Huron Cen	Hon. R J. Cartwright	2,002	R	S. Platt	1,601
Huron, North	Thos. Farrow	1,933	C	Wm. Sloan	1,849
Huron, South	M.C. Cameron	1,874	R	Robt. Porter	1,709
Kent,	R. Stephenson	2,502	C	H. McMahon	1,969
Kingston	Alex. Gunn	991	R	Sir J. A Macdonald	847
Lambton	Hon A. Mackenzie	2,707	R	J. A. Mackenzie	2,561
‡Lanark, North	D. Galbraith	992	R	Jos. Jamieson	949
Lanark, South	J. G. Haggart	1,585	C	F.T. Frost	1,261
Leeds, North	C. F. Ferguson	859	C	F. Jones	823
Leeds, South	D. F. Jones	1,904	C	W. H. Fredenburg	1,783
Lennox	E Hooper	1,358	C	Hn. R. J. Cartwright	1,299
Lincoln	J. C. Rykert	1,893	C	Jas. Norris	1,799

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.		Defeated Candidate.	Votes
London	John Carling	1,407	C	John Walker	1,343
Middlesex, E.	D. Mac Millan	2,428	C	D. Glass	2,332
Middlesex, N.	T. Coughlin	1,629	C	R.C Scatcherd	1,621
Middlesex, W.	G. W Ross	1,635	R	N Currie	1,587
Monck	L. McCallum	1,459	C	J. D. Edgar	1,431
Muskoka	A P Cockburn	1,259	R	W E. O'Brien	1,196
§Niagara	P. Hughes	312	R	J. B Plumb	310
Norfolk, North	J. Charlton	1,492	R	Aquila Walsh	1 348
Norfolk, South.	Wm. Wallace	1,327	C	H.W Allen	1,310
Northumb'd E.	J. Keeler	1,799	C	J L. Bigger	1,736
Northumb'd W.	Hon. J. Cockburn	1,315	C	Wm Kerr	1,227
Ontario North	G. Wheeler	2,271	R	W. H. Gibbs	2,113
Ontario, South.	F W Glenn	1,867	R	Hon T. N. Gibbs	1,661
Ottawa City	J. M. Currier	1,854	C	P. St. Jean	1,353
"	J. Tasse	1,748	C	C. W. Bangs	1,239
Oxford, North	T. Oliver	1,706	R	J. H Wood	803
Oxford, South	J. A. Skinner	1,915	R	Jos Gibson	1,554
Peel	Wm. Elliott	1,414	C	Robt Smith	1,325
Perth, North	S. R. Hesson	2,533	C	Jas Fisher	2,450
Perth, South	Jas. Trow	1,796	R	E. Hornibrook	1,719
Peterboro East.	J. Burnham	1,262	C	Thos. Buck	1,236
Peterboro W.	Geo. Hilliard	1,071	C	J. Bertram,	874
Prescott,	F. Routhier,	875	C	A Hagar Lt. Col Urquhart	870 661
"					
Prince Edward.	J. S. McCuaig	1.991	C	J. M. Platt	1,701
Renfrew North	P. White, jr	1,273	C	J Findlay	920
Renfrew South.	W. Bannerman	962	C	R. Campbell	738
Russell	Hon J. O'Connor	1,612	C	Ira Morgan	1,097
Simcoe, North	D McCarthy	2,943	C	H. H. Cook	2,893
Simcoe, South	W. C. Little	1,137	C	Geo Fletcher	694
Stormont	Oscar Fulton	1,082	C	C. Archibald	885
Toronto Cen.	Robt. Hay	1,631	C	J. Macdonald	1,141
Toronto East	S. Platt	1,743	C	E. Galley	1,052
Toronto West	James Beatty, jr.,	2,098	C	Peter Ryan	1,836
Victoria North	Hector Cameron	917	C	Jas. Maclennan	741
Victoria South	A. McQuade	1,705	C	John Connolly	1,281
Waterloo, N.	Hugo Kranz	1,412	C	I. E. Bowman	1,279
Waterloo South	S. Merner	1,468	C	Jas. Young	1,424
Welland	Chris. Bunting	1,926	C	E. Hershey	1,810
Wellington Cen.	G. T. Orton	1,683	C	Mr Robinson	1,677
Wellington Nor.	G. A. Drew	1,713	C	N. Higginbotham	1,605
Wellington Sou.	D. Guthrie	1,832	R	Jas. Goldie	1,529
Wentworth Nor.	Thos. Bain	1,343	R	Thos. Stock	1,237
" South	Joseph Rymal	1,169	R	F. M. Carpenter	1,095
York East	A. Boultbee	1,526	C	Jas. Metcalf	1,460
York North	F. W. Strange	1,792	C	A. H. Dymond	1,778
York West	N. C. Wallace	1,326	C	David Blain	1,124

* Hon. E. Blake elected in 1880, Mr. Burke having resigned.
† Elected under new election upon Mr. Horton's retirement.
‡ D. G. Macdonell elected in 1879, after Mr. Galbraith's death.
§ Mr. Hughes elected, but disqualified; seat given to Mr. Plumb.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Toronto.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General	Hon. Oliver Mowat
Minister of Education	" Adam Crooks
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" T. B. Pardee
Commissioner of Public Works	" C. F. Fraser
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture	" S. C. Wood
Secretary and Registrar	" A. S. Hardy

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. C. Clarke, Speaker.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD 9TH JUNE, 1879.

Constituency.	Member elect.	Votes.		Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Addington.	H. M. Deroche	1,503	R	—— Denison	1,459
Algoma	R. A Lyon	1,081	R	Mr. Macdonald	926
Brant, N	James Young	990	R	A. H Baird	650
Brant, S	A. S. Hardy	1,622	R	H. McK Wilson	1,230
Brockville	Hon. C F. Fraser	1,379	R	Mr. D. Mansell	1,266
Bruce, N	D Sinclair	1,686	R	John Bigger	1,284
Bruce, S	Hon. R. M. Wells	2,865	R	Robert Baird	2,796
Cardwell	Chas. Robinson	1,216	R	John Flesher	1,231
Carleton	G. W. Monk	2,074	C	M. Christian	527
Cornwall	Wm. Mack		R	Acclamation.	
*Dufferin	Wm. Jelly	1,207	C	Thos Jull	770
"				R McGhee	457
Dundas	Andrew Broder	1,674	C	Dr. Chamberlain	1,593
Durham, E	John Rosevear	1,292	C	W. H. Sowden	1,092
"				C. Quinlan	85
Durham, W	J. W. McLaughlin	1,467	R	Robert Colville	1,319
Elgin, E	T. M. Nairn	2,275	R	S. Day	2,143
Elgin, W	John Cascaden	1,257	R	T. Crothers	1,246
Essex, N	S. White	1,062	C	Eli Gigniac	833
Essex, S	Lewis Wigle	1,418	C	W. D Balfour	1,261
Frontenac	D D. Calvin	710	C	Thos. Dawson	506
"				Mr. Strachan	149
"				Mr. Vanluvan	193
Glengarry	D. McMaster	1,331	C	Mr. Rayside	1,290
Grenville, S	F. J. French	1,205	C	Hon. C. F. Fraser	1,068
Grey, N	D. Creighton	1,660	C	R. J. Doyle	1,642
Grey, E	A. W. Lauder	1,294	C	Mr. Myles	728
"				Jos. Rorke	301
Grey, S	J. H. Hunter	1,694	R	Jas. Fahey	1,061
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	1,612	R	A. W. Thompson	1,548
Halton	David Robertson	1,765	R	W. C. Beaty	1,733
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	2,240	R	Hugh Murray	2,178
†Hastings, W	Alex. Robertson	1,402	C	Thos. Holden	1,075
Hastings, E	N. S. Appleby	1,204	I	Robert Gordon	1,133
Hastings, N	G. H. Boulter	1,081	C	Peter Vankleek	1,024

Constituency	Member Elect	Votes		Defeated Candidate.	Votes
Huron, E	T. Gibson	1,924	R	W. J. R Holmes	1,868
Huron, S	Arch Bishop	1,893	R	G. H. Jackson	1,733
Huron, W	A McL Ross	2,064	R	P Kelly	1,650
Kent, E	D McCraney	1,774	R	Mr. Trerice	1,457
Kent, W	Ed Robinson	1,343	R	Alex Coutts	1,206
Kingston	J. H. Metcalfe	955	C	W. Robinson	756
Lambton E	Peter Graham	1,840	R	Geo. Shirley	1,776
Lambton, W	Hon. T. B. Pardee	1,759	R	W. H. McGarvey	1,531
Lanark, N	Wm. C. Caldwell	1,3[illegible]9	R	Dr. Mostyn	1,027
Lanark, S	Wm. Lees	907	I	Mr. Elliott	854
"				Mr. Brooke	56
"				A. Code	10
Leeds, N	H. Merrick	1,084	C	John Meikle	737
Leeds, S	Wm. Richardson	1,362	C	Henry Green	1,031
Lennox	Geo. D. Hawley	1,231	R	H. Roe	1,221
Lincoln	Syl. Neelon	2,222	R	P. McCarthy	2,153
London	W. R. Meredith	1,578	C	Jas Magee	1,131
Middlesex, E	R. Tooley	2,546	C	D. Mackenzie	2,363
Middlesex, N	John Waters	1,917	R	John McDougall	1,685
Middlesex, W	J. Watterworth	1,575	R	L. R. Richardson	1,524
Monck	Richard Harcourt	1,486	R	E. King Dodds	1,337
Muskoka	John C. Miller	1,704	R	W. Boys	1,235
Norfolk, S	Wm. Morgan	1,386	C	Oliver Austen	1,366
Norfolk, N	John B. Freeman	1,490	R	Wm. Wilson	1,369
Northumb'd, E	Jas. M. Ferris	1,887	R	Ed. Cochrane	1,839
Northumb'd, W	John C. Field	1,333	R	Geo Guillett	1,312
Ontario, N	Thos. Paxton	2,244	R	Dr Gillespie	2,054
Ontario, S	John Dryden	1,721	R	N.W. Brown	1,339
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville	1,064	C	J. May	1,000
"				D. J. O'Donohue	606
"				Ald O'Keefe	4
"				Dr. St. Jean	5
Oxford, N	Hon. O. Mowat	1,731	R	J. H. Curry	574
Oxford, S	Hon. A. Crooks	1,775	R	J. H. Brown	835
"				John Markham	50
Peel	K. Chisholm	1,519	R	W. A. McCulla	1,364
Perth, N	D. D. [illegible]ay	2,396	R	John McDermott	2 379
Perth, S	Thos. Ballantyne	1,759	R	Jacob Brunner	1,439
Peterboro, E	Thos. Blezard	1,078	R	Henry Calcutt	948
Peterboro, W	W. H. Scott	1,130	C	Jas. Elliott	878
"				Jas. Hogan	187
Prescott	Wm. Harkin	900	C	John Ryan	622
"				Mr. Johnson	232
"				Mr. Vanbridger	136
Prince Edward	G. Striker	1,894	R	R. Clapp	1,859
Renfrew, S	Jas Bonfield	837	R	E Harrington	705
Renfrew, N	Thos. Murray	1,066	R	Thos Deacon	962
*Russell	Ira Morgan	696	R	A. J. Baker	669
"				Neil McCaul	279
"				Mr. Tytler	222
Simcoe, E	Herman H. Cook	1,324	R	Mr. Steele	1,006
Simcoe, W	Thos Long	1,483	C	O. S. Phelps	1,419

FOURTH MONTH

APRIL

30 DAYS.

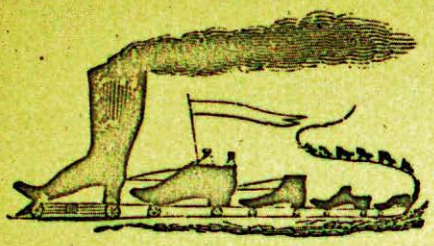
Capricious month of smiles and tears,
There's beauty in thy varied reign!
Emblem of being's hope and fears,
Its hours of joy and days of pain.
—ANON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..	6 d.	10 h.	26 m. M
Full Moon....	14 d.	6 h.	22 m. M
Last Quarter..	21 d.	4 h.	10 m. M.
New Moon.....	28 d.	4 h.	56 m. M

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun slow	Latitude of Ontario: Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1	Fr	First Sittings, Qr. Sessions, Co., ...1851	4	5 42	6 26	9 52
92	2	Sa	Battle of Copenhagen,..... 1801	3	5 40	6 28	10 52
93	3	S	5TH IN LENT. Richm'nd taken by Grant 1865	3	5 38	6 29	11 47
94	4	Mo	ST. AMBROSE. Br. fleet sail for Baltic....1855	3	5 36	6 30	Morn
95	5	Tu	Canada discovered,..... .. 1499	3	5 35	6 31	0 35
96	6	W	Napoleon sent to Elba..... 1814	2	5 33	6 32	1 16
97	7	Th	Great fire in Toronto,.....1849	2	5 31	6 33	1 51
98	8	Fr	Hudson Bay Co. established... 1692	2	5 30	6 34	2 22
99	9	Sa	Freshet on Thames, Chat'm, Tham'svlle 1873	1	5 28	6 35	2 50
100	10	S	PALM SUNDAY. Clergy Res'rve Bill pas'd 1853	1	5 26	6 36	3 15
101	11	Mo	Barbadoes destroyed by a hurricane,...1831	1	5 25	6 38	3 39
102	12	Tu	Gold discovered in Australia,..... 1851	1	5 23	6 39	4 4
103	13	W	The storming of Magdala, by Napier .. 1868	0	5 21	6 40	4 31
104	14	Th	Abr. Lincoln, Pres't U.S., assassinated, 1865	Fast	5 20	6 41	Rises
105	15	Fr	GOOD FRIDAY. Battle of Culloden,..... .1746		5 18	6 42	8 28
106	16	Sa	Lord Byron died..... 1824	0	5 17	6 43	9 37
107	17	S	EASTER SUNDAY. Brock's monum't dest, 1840	1	5 15	6 44	10 42
108	18	Mo	1st newspaper published in America, . 1704	1	5 14	6 45	11 40
109	19	Tu	ST. ALPHEGE. Jno Dolsen, 1st wardn, dd 1847	1	5 12	6 46	Morn
110	20	W	1st Constitution of New York State, .. 1777	1	5 10	6 48	0 29
111	21	Th	Guadaloupe surrendered to British,.... 1794	1	5 9	6 49	1 10
112	22	Fr	Bombardment of Odessa adopted, . .1854	2	5 7	6 50	1 45
113	23	Sa	ST. GEORGE. Order of Garter instituted, 1349	2	5 6	6 51	2 16
114	24	S	LOW SUN. Strike cotton op. Lancashire, 1878	2	5 4	6 52	2 45
115	25	Mo	ST. MARK. Par.Build'gs, Montreal, brnt, 1849	2	5 3	6 53	3 13
116	26	Tu	Princess Alice, of Hesse, born, ... 1843	2	5 1	6 54	3 42
117	27	W	Orders of St.Michael & St George inst, 1848	3	5 0	6 55	4 12
118	28	Th	Erie & Huron Ry vote--maj. for, 368 .. 1874	3	4 59	6 56	Sets
119	29	Fr	War with France declared, ... 1803	3	4 57	6 58	8 38
120	30	Sa	City of Moscow founded,..... 1156	3	4 56	6 59	9 35

ALEXANDER HALL,



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Spring's Changes.

Again the floweret on the bank
Its white stars shews; in foremost rank
Again the crocussed April comes
Ere cold winds cease, or wild-bee hums.
The first link of the emerald year
With subtle change doth now appear;
Earth turns on her brown coverlet
A few green folds; begins to net
Her belt of flowers; the thrushes call
To ope the sun's high turquoise hall;
The running sparkling rivers shew
At morn and eve a rosier glow;
The day a longer pleasure takes,
E'en in the forest's leafless brakes;
The Spring's light fingers sweetly play
In the boy's heart her music gay.
The revel comes of joyous life,
Like the first waves in limpid strife
Playfully racing to the sand,
At some soft summer wind's command.
The old world once again returns,
Renews the fire that ever burns
On Heaven's cerulean hearth above;
And golden light is warm as love;
The old is new, the new is old;
The chestnut leaves again unrolled;
The squirrels in the beech-woods dark,
The lambs about the swarded park,
The echoing calls of the new-come birds,
The Easter feast, the Easter words;
The same again, yet long desired;
The world of them is never tired.

Selfishness.

Selfishness is poverty: it is the most utter destitution of a human being It can bring nothing to his relief, it adds soreness to his sorrows, it sharpens his pains. it aggravates all the losses he is liable to endure, and when goaded to extremes. often turns destroyer and strikes its last blows on himself It gives us nothing to rest in, or fly to, in trouble, it turns our affections on ourselves, self on self, as the sap of a tree descending out of season from its heavenward branches. and making not only its life useless, but its growth downward.

Taste and Economy in Dress

So great is the mania for expensive attire that hard-working girls, who ought to lay by a little for the inevitable "rainy day," spend all their hard earnings not needed for board upon their dress. Expensive silks, showy jewelry, high-priced gloves and boots, and every novelty and change in fashion, sweep away their hard earnings, and leave them, when broken down in health. dependent on charity for shelter and care. This is true of the class, although of course there are many noble exceptions, such as girls who are denying themselves every useless luxury that they may aid in the support of aged relatives or young brothers and sisters. But I wish *all* our girls would practice more economy in this respect. Why will they not dress in simple materials prettily made? Why wear such elaborate toilets, and have so many different ones every season? If they only knew it there is a knack in making up a dress; in giving it a tasteful look; in selecting trimmings to match or contrast well. and in inventing something pretty that is more effective than more costly adornment. In these days all can learn to make their own dresses, by the aid of books. patterns and sewing-machines and this alone will save more than the cost of the material. The present style of dress admits of endless combinations and varieties. Let us call in our taste. then, and make our selections truly artistic and effective. One can always then look pretty and "stylish," which is really more desirable than just to represent an enormous sum of money.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.		Defeated Candidates.	Votes.
Simcoe, S	W. J. Parkhill		C	Acclamation	
§Stormont	Joseph Kerr	950	C	C. Farran	939
Toronto, E	Hon A. Morris	2,132	C	Hon. O. Mowat	2,075
Toronto, W	Robt Bell	2,324	C	Dr. W. W. Ogden	2,256
Victoria, N	Samuel S Peck	1,217	R	John Fell	943
Victoria, S	Hon. S. C. Wood	1,644	R	W L. Russell	1,529
Waterloo, N	M. Springer	1,351	R	F. Walter	1,184
Waterloo, S	Jas. Livingston	1,699	R	John Phin	1,262
Welland	Daniel Near	1,966	C	Hon. J. G. Currie	1,891
Wellington, W	Robt. McKim	2,026	R	John McGowan	1,592
Wellington, C	C. Clarke	1,405	R	Hugh Roberts	745
Wellington. S	J. Laidlaw	1,430	R	— Sweetman	1,312
Wentworth, N	J. MacMahon	1,223	R	Jas. McMonies, jr.	209
‖Wentworth, S	F. M. Carpenter	1,231	C	N. J Awrey	1,230
York, E	G. W. Badgerow	1,825	R	J. Robinson	1,581
York, W	Peter Patterson	1,268	R	Mr. Tyrrell	1,208
York, N	J. H. Widdifield	2,200	R	Edward Murphy	1,691

* Elected under the new election, 9th Jan'y, 1880.
† Mr. Robertson elected, but unseated 29th Dec., 1879.
‡ Mr. Morgan elected, but Election Court returned Mr. Baker.
§ Mr. Kerr elected, but unseated by Court, 2nd Dec., 1879.
‖ Mr. Carpenter first elected, but a scrutiny of votes gave the seat to Mr. Awrey.

UNION MINISTRIES — 1841-1867.

Date Formation.	U. C. Leader.	L. C. Leader.	Speaker.	Election Speaker.
13th Feb'y, 1841	J. H. Dunn,	R. B. Sullivan,	A. Cuvillier,	14th June, 1841
16th Sept., 1842	Robt. Baldwin,	L. H. Lafontane,	"	
12th Dec'r, 1843	W. H. Draper,	Dominick Daly,	"	
2nd Sept'r, 1844	"	D. B. Viger,	Sir Allan M'Nab,	28th Nov'r, 1844
10th Mar., 1848	Robt. Baldwin,	L. H. Lafontane,	A. N. Morin,	25th Feb'y, 1848
20th Oct'r, 1851	Francis Hincks,	A. N. Morin,	J. S. Macdonald,	19th Aug., 1852
11th Sept., 1854	Sir Allan MacNab,	"	L. V. Sicotte,	5th Sept'r, 1854
24th May, 1856	J. A. Macdonald,	E. P. Tache,	"	
26th Nov., 1857	"	Geo. E. Cartier,	Henry Smith,	25th Feb'y, 1858
2nd Aug't, 1858	George Brown,	A. A. Dorion,	"	
6th Aug't, 1858	J. A. Macdonald,	Geo. E. Cartier,	"	
24th May, 1862	J. S. Macdonald,	L. V. Sicotte,	J. E. Turcotte,	30th March, 1862
16th May, 1863	J. S. Macdonald,	A. A. Dorion,	L. Wallbridge,	31st Aug't, 1863
30th May, 1864	J. A. Macdonald,	E. P. Tache,	"	
7th Aug't, 1865	Sir N. F. Belleau		"	

The Members composing the 1841, or first Ministry under Responsible Government, were :— on. R. B Sullivan, Crown Lands; Hon J. H Dunn, Receiver General; Hon Dominick Daly, Provincial Sec'y, L C ; Hon S. B. Harrison. Provincial Sec'y, U C ; Hon C R Ogden, Attorney-Gen'l L.C.; Hon W. H. Draper, Attorney-Gen'l U.C.; Hon Rob't Baldwin, Solicitor-Gen'l, U.C.; Hon C. D. Day, Solicitor-Gen'l, L C. President of the Council—Hon. R. B. Sullivan.

DOMINION MINISTRIES — 1867-1880.

Year	Date of Elect'n.	Premiers.	Opposition Leaders.	Speakers.
1867	5th & 6th Sept.	John A. Macdonald—July	Alex. Mackenzie,	Jas. Cockburn, 6th Nov.
1868		"	"	"
1869		"	"	"
1870		"	"	"
1871	August	"	"	"
1872		"	"	"
1873		Alex. Mackenzie—7th Nov.	John A. Macdonald,	"
1874	20th January	"	"	T.W. Anglin, 26th March
1875		"	"	"
1876		"	"	"
1877		"	"	"
1878	17th Sept'r	John A. Macdonald—17th Oct.	Alex. Mackenzie,	"
1879		"	"	J.G. Blanchet, 13th Feb.
1880		"	Edward Blake—May	"

The members comprising the first Dominion Ministry were:—Premier, J. A. Macdonald; Militia. G. E. Cartier; Customs Sam'l L Tilley; Finance, John Rose; Public Works Wm. McDougall; Inland Revenue, W. P. Howland; Secretary of State, Provinces, A.G Archibald; President Privy Council, A. G. F. Blair; Marine & Fisheries Peter Mitchell; Agriculture, J.C. Chapais; Secretary of State, Canada, H. L Langevin; Receiver-General, Ed. Kenney.

ONTARIO MINISTRIES--1867 TO 1880.

Year	Lieut.-Governor.	Premier.	Speaker.	Opp. Leader.	Elect'n
1867	H'y W. Stisted(1)	J. S. Macdonald,	John Stevenson, 27th Dec.	Arch. McKellar,—Sept'.	
1868	H. P. Howland(2)	"	"	"	
1869	"	"	"	Ed. Blake,	
1870	"	"	"	"	
1871	"	Ed. Blake, Dec'r	R.W. Scott, 7th Dec'r	M.C. Cameron, March	
1872	"	O. Mowat, 25 Oct	J. G. Currier, 21st Dec	"	
1873	John Crawford(3)	"	R. M. Wells, 7th Jan'y	"	
1874	"	"	"	"	
1875	D. A. Macdonald(4)	"	"	"	18th Jan'y
1876	"	"	"	"	
1877	"	"	"	"	
1878	"	"	"	W. R. Meredith	
1879	"	"	"	"	5th Jan'y
1880	John B. Robinson(5)	"	Hon. C. Clarke, 6th Jan.	"	

(1) From 1st July, 1867. (2) From 14th July, 1868. (3) From 5th Nov. 1873. (4) From 18th May, 1875. (5) From Sept., 1880.

Ontario Cabinets, &c, 1867 to 1880.

First Ministry—Premier, John Sandfield Macdonald; Com. Crown Lands, Stephen Richards; Secretary and Registrar, M. C. Cameron; Treasurer E. B. Wood; Agriculture & Public Works, John Carling.

Western Members of the Legislative Council and Senate.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hon. Alex. Grant, appointed.....1792
Hon. James Baby. " 1792
Hon. James Gordon " 1824

WESTERN DIVISION.	ST. CLAIR DIVISION.
Hon. John Prince, elected....1856	Hon. M. Cameron, elected....1860
*Hon. Sir A'n MacNab, " Nov 24.'60	‖ Hon. J. Wilson, " May 16,'63
†Hon Walter McCrae, " Sep 18.'62	§Hon. Alex. Vidal, " Sep.19,'63
‡¶Hon. F'k Smith, app'd Feb. 1871	
‡¶Hon.Jos. Northwood " May 22,'80	¶ Hon. A. Vidal, app'd Jan. 15, '73

* In room of Col Prince. appointed Judge of Algoma in October, 1860.
† In room of Sir Allan MacNab, who died in August. 1862.
‡ In room of Hon. W McCrea, appointed Judge of Algoma, Dec'r, 1865.
‖ In room of Hon. M Cameron, appointed Queen's Printer, 17th Sept.,'63.
§ In place of Hon. J. Wilson, app'd Judge of Com. Pleas, 22d July, 1863.
¶ Senators—others Legislative Councillors.

Members of the Union Parliament (Upper and Lower Canada) for the Counties known as the Western District—Essex, Kent & Lambton—from 1841 to 1867.

YEAR.	ESSEX.	*KENT.	LAMBTON.	COM. OF PARL'T.
1841	Col. John Prince.	Joseph Woods.		8th April
1842	"	"		
1843	"	"		
1844	Col. John Prince.	S. B. Harrison.		12th Nov.
1845	"	Joseph Woods.†		
1846	"	"		
1847	"	"		
1848	Col. John Prince.	Malcolm Cameron.		24th Jan.
1849	"	"		
1850	"	"		
1851	Col. John Prince.	George Brown.		24th Dec.
1852	"	"		
1853	"	"		
1854	Arthur Rankin.	Edwin Larwill.	George Brown.	10th Aug.
1855	"	"	"	
1856	"	"	"	
1857	"	"	"	
1858	John McLeod.	Arch McKellar.	Mal'm Cameron.	13th Jan.
1859	"	"	"	
1860	"	"	H. F. Mackenzie.‡	
1861	Arthur Rankin.	Arch. McKellar.	Alex. Mackenzie.	15th July
1862	"	"	"	

Year.	Essex	*Kent.	Lambton.	Com. of Parl't
1863	John O'Connor.§ Arthur Rankin ‖	Arch. McKellar.	Alex Mackenzie.	3rd July
1864	"	"	"	
1865	"	"	"	
1866	"	"	"	

* Up to 1854 Kent and Lambton returned but one member.
† In place of S. B. Harrison, appointed Judge. Election 7th Feb'y, 1845
‡ In room of M. Cameron, resigned. " 19th Nov., 1860
§ In place of A. Rankin, election declared void. " 7th April, 1853
‖ By order of the House declared Member elect 17th May, 1864.

Western Members of Dominion Parliament—1837 to 1880.

Year	Kent.	Bothwell.*	Lambton.	Essex.	Elections.
1837	Rufus Stephenson,	David Mills,	Alex'r Mackenzie,	John O'Connor—	5th & 8th Sept.
1838	"	"	"	"	
1869	"	"	"	"	
1870	"	"	"	"	
1871	"	"	"	"	Aug. & Sept'r
1872	"	"	"	"	
1873	"	"	"	Wm. McGregor	29th Jan'y
1874	"	"	"	"	
1875	"	"	"	"	
1876	"	"	"	"	
1877	"	"	"	J. C. Patterson	17th Sept'r
1878	"	"	"	"	
1879	"	"	"	"	
1880	"	"	"	"	

*Bothwell comprises Harwich, Howard, Orford, Camden, Zone, in Kent, and Euphemia, Dawn and Sombra in Lambton. Kent—balance of Kent County and Chatham Town.

Western Members of Ontario Parliament—1867 to 1880.

Year	Kent.	Kent.	Lambton.	Essex.	Elections.
1867	John Smith,	Arch. McKellar,	T. B. Pardee,	Solomon Wigle—	5th & 6th Sept'
1868	"	"	"	"	
1869	"	"	"	"	
1870	"	"	"	"	
1871	Jas. Dawson	"	"	Albert Prince—	March
1872	"	"	"	"	
1873	"	"	"	"	
1874	"	"	"	"	

	W. Riding.	E. Riding.*	E. Riding.	W. Riding.†	N. Riding.	S. Riding.‡	
1875	A. Coutts,	D. McCraney, (16th Sept'r)	P. Graham,	T. B. Pardee,	J. C. Patterson,	L. Wigle, (16th Sept.)	18th Jan
1876	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1877	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1879	Ed. Robinson	"	"	"	Sol. White,	"	5th June
1880	"	"	"	"	"	"	

* Includes Harwich, Howard, Orford, Zone, Camden, and Towns therein. West Riding—Balance of County, and Town of Chatham.

† Includes Sarnia, Moore, Sombra, Enniskillen, Dawn, and Towns therein. East Riding—Balance of County and Towns therein.

‡ Includes Mersea, Gosfield, Colchester, Malden, Anderdon, Pelee and Towns therein. North Riding—Balance of County and Towns therein.

ELECTION RETURNS--1841 to 1880.

KENT.

COMMONS.

Elect'n.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated candidate.	Votes.	T'l Vote.	Major'y
1841	Joseph Woods,.....		S. B. Harrison,			41
1844	S. B. Harrison,.....	589	Joseph Woods,..	454	1043	135
1845	Joseph Woods.....	517	H J. Boulton..	422	939	95
1848	Malcolm Cameron ..	1077	J. H. Cameron..	540	1617	537
1851	George Brown.....	836	Edwin Larwill..	739		
			Arthur Rankin..	486	2061	97
1854	Edwin Larwill.....					
1857	Arch. McKellar.....	1850	Edwin Larwill..	1050	2900	800
1861	"	1885	Albert Prince...	1624	3509	261
1863	"	1936	Jos. Northwood.	1641	3577	295
1867	Rufus Stephenson ..	1524	Arch. McKellar.	1427	2951	97
1872	" ..	1874	W. S. Stripp....	1730	3604	144
1874	" ..	1895	"	1823	3718	72
1878	" ..	2502	H. Macmahon..	1969	4471	533

ASSEMBLY.

1867	John Smith.....	1473	John McMichael.	1429	2902	44
1871	James Dawson.....	1388	John Smith	1211	2599	177
1875	Alex. Coutts.....	1440	Stephen White..	1294	2734	146
1879	Ed. Robinson.....	1343	Alex. Coutts....	1206	2549	137

BOTHWELL COUNTY.

COMMONS.

1867	David Mills	1333	David Glass	1224	2557	109
1872	"	1727	C. R. Atkinson..	1135	2862	592
1874	"	1600	John Dobbyn ..	1137	2737	463
1876	"	1650	Jas. Dawson....	1142	2792	508
1878	"	1852	J. J. Hawkins..	1567	3419	285

ASSEMBLY.

1867	Arch. McKellar	1239	E. D. Kerby ..	1164	2403	75
1871	"	1304	" ..	1066	2370	238
1875	"	1425	James Laird....	1328	2753	97
1875	D. McCraney	1509	"	1345	2854	164
1879	"	1774	Alex. Trerice ..	1457	3231	317

Until 1867 Kent Co. returned but one member. From 1867 a new Electoral division was formed, viz: Bothwell, which comprises Harwich, Howard, Orford, Camden and Zone in Kent Co.; and Euphemia, Dawn and Sombra, in Lambton Co. Kent electoral County now comprises the balance of the Municipal County not included in Bothwell. Since 1874 the County has been divided into Ridings—East and West—returning a member for each. West comprises Romney, Tilbury, Raleigh, Chatham Town, Dover & Chatham. East—the remainder of the County.

A Barometrical Discovery.

In this age of scientific progress, when every week heralds the finding of a new planet, or the invention of a machine, it is extremely gratifying to learn of the discovery of a new scientific principle of practical importance, such as was brought to the world's notice by a college student while spending his last vacation in Colorado. The discovery was of a cheap, convenient, and comparatively accurate means of ascertaining the altitude of mountains, or any elevated portion of land.

It is well known that the ordinary method of obtaining such information, when it is impossible or inadvisable to use the engineer's level, is by means of a mercurial or aneroid barometer. Now, no two barometers ever agree—a defect produced, no doubt, by their close family connection with scientfic experts—and the unpleasantnesses arising from this cause between gentlemen of science are innumerable.

Like the majority of great discoveries this was the result of pure accident. When visiting Manitou one afternoon with some friends, the young student and a lady companion separated from the others and strolled slowly up the mountain. After ascending a few hundred feet, the student noticed that his companion's pressure on his arm visibly increased, and when nearly to the snow-line became so great that it was necessary for him to encircle her waist with his arm to support her.

Bringing all his collegiate knowledge to bear upon this slight hint, and experimenting with a great variety of girls under every possible condition of climate and temperature, he established the fact that the girl-pressure increased at the rate of one pound to every 100 feet of altitude, and that above 2 500 feet the arm-encircling method commenced. While here his deductions were based and his elevations calculated from the hotel porch at Manitou, where the pressure was zero but on returning east he found that the same relative rule held good. That is to say, starting from any given base or zero point, as Newport, Long Branch, or Saratoga, the pressure increased in the same ratio as at Manitou. An exhaustive series of experiments also showed him that only girls between the ages of 16 and 26 are reliable for this purpose; those below that limit being, except in a few rare instances entirely non-sensitive; and those above, so erratic in their register as to be useless—sometimes showing an elevation of 1,000 feet when just out of sight of the base and before any altitude was attained, and others, especially if of an esthetic nature, showing no pressuro whatever. He also found that the presence of a third party entirely neutralized the girl-barometer, but that upon its removal the correct pressure corresponding to the altitude returned immediately.

The great value of this discovery the scientific world will not be slow to recognize and avail itself of. Choice lots of assorted girls can be easily placed at available points, ready at any time for investigators, and professors can no longer plead the inaccuracy of their barometors as an excuse for errors in regard to the heights of our mountain peaks. It will also recommend itself to the favor of the political economist, opening up, as it does, a new field of industry for women.

FIFTH MONTH

MAY

31 DAYS.

Hail, beauteous May, that doth inspire
Mirth and youth with warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
—MILTON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter,.	6 d.	5 h.	16 m. M.
Full Moon....	13 d.	4 h.	56 m. A.
Last Quarter..	20 d.	9 h.	39 m. M.
New Moon....	27 d.	6 h.	08 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Fast	Latitude of Ontario: Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon sets.	
				M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
121	1	S	Battle Ft. Meigs, Kent Militia engaged, 1813	3	4	54	7	0	10	26
122	2	Mo	English Slave trade abolished 1807	3	4	53	7	1	11	10
123	3	Tu	Invent. of the Cross. Jamaica discov'd 1494	3	4	52	7	3	11	48
124	4	W	Dr. David Livingstone died 1873	3	4	50	7	4	Morn	
125	5	Th	Old William St. River Bridge fell 1847	3	4	49	7	5	0	21
126	6	Fr	Oswego taken by the British 1814	4	4	48	7	6	0	50
127	7	Sa	Reciprocal Intercolonial trade estab'd . 1850	4	4	47	7	7	1	16
128	8	S	High Joint Com. Treaty of Washington 1871	4	4	46	7	8	1	40
129	9	Mo	Gen. Stonewall Jackson died.....1863	4	4	44	7	9	2	4
130	10	Tu	Treaty of Peace, Germany and France..1871	4	4	43	7	10	2	30
131	11	W	Massacre at Delhi.... 1857	4	4	42	7	11	2	58
132	12	Th	McDowell's Foundry estab'd in Chatham 1845	4	4	41	7	12	3	30
133	13	Fr	Port Dover burnt by Americans .... .1814	4	4	40	7	13	4	9
134	14	Sa	Vaccination first tried 1796	4	4	39	7	14	Rises	
135	15	S	Daniel O'Connell died 1847	4	4	38	7	15	9	30
136	16	Mo	Easter Term commences	4	4	37	7	16	10	24
137	17	Tu	Chatham Race Course established 1845	4	4	36	7	17	11	10
138	18	W	Disruption of Scottish Church.... 1843	4	4	35	7	18	11	47
139	19	Th	ST. DUNSTAN. Legion of Honor instit'd 1802	4	4	34	7	19	Morn	
140	20	Fr	Sir George Etienne Cartier died 1873	4	4	33	7	20	0	19
141	21	Sa	B. N. A. Confederation Act passed 1867	4	4	32	7	21	1	48
142	22	S	ROGATION. Ord. of Baronets int. by Jas. I. 1611	4	4	32	7	22	1	16
143	23	Mo	Sir John Franklin sailed to North-west 1845	3	4	31	7	23	1	44
144	24	Tu	Queen Victoria born 1814	3	4	30	7	24	2	13
145	25	W	Princess Helena born 1846	3	4	29	7	25	2	44
146	26	Th	ST. AUGUSTINE. Venerable Bede died.... 735	3	4	28	7	26	3	19
147	27	Fr	ST. BEDE. Battle of Fort George 1813	3	4	28	7	26	4	9
148	28	Sa	Great fire at Quebec; 1500 houses burnt 1845	3	4	27	7	27	Sets.	
149	29	S	Constantinople taken by the Turks .. 1453	3	4	27	7	28	9	5
150	30	Mo	Foundation R. C. Church, Chatham, laid 1847	3	4	26	7	29	9	46
151	31	Tu	Punishment wheel abolished in France..1791	3	4	26	7	30	10	21

MAY.

SPRING.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous Sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. Then no more
Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold;
But, full of life and vivifying soul,
Lifts the light clouds sublime and spreads them thin,
Fleecy and white, o'er all-surrounding heaven.
Forth flies the tepid airs; and unconfined,
Unbinding earth, the moving softness strays.

Violet-Time.

Violet time is come again;
Once more laughing through the rain,
Spring with sunny crown advances,
Sunshine glittering on his lances.

Long live Spring!—the rainbow arch
Greets his coronation march;
Green his banners, free and brave,
From each tree-top rustling wave.

Birds before him fly in clouds;
Fast above him float the clouds;
Swifter run rejoicing rivers;
Sunbeam darts are in his quivers.

Where he treads, primroses rise,
And the daisies ope their eyes;
Blackbirds sing in every bush,
Answering the merry thrush.

Swallows are his heralds fleet,
Faster than the pulses beat;
Butterflies between the showers,
Tell the glad news to the flowers.

Our old monarch, Winter, 's dead;
His crown is on another head;
Sunbeams chase ahe envious rain;
Violet-time has come again.

Childish Sufferers.

If children really dislike doing some particular thing, in a particular way, it is foolish to force them to do it merely for the purpose of making them obey. Where any good end is to be answered, it is different. Little ones often object to what is best for them, and when firmness is necessary, people should of course be firm. But if a little powerless creature has a strong fancy or a great repugnance, a parent or guardian abuses his power by ignoring it. Why should your little boy be made to eat the fat of his meat if he loathes it, or anything, no matter what, that is repulsive to him.? Or why make a child miserable by forcing it to wear articles of clothing which its taste does not approve, or at which other children laugh? I think little girls suffer more from this than from any other one thing. Almost all of us have some such memory. I know a lady whose childish life was made wretched for a year by an obsolete old bag in which she was forced to carry her books to school; and another whose mother forced her to wear some old lace, which, though costly was laughed at by the ignorant children who made her world, who declares that she actually wished herself dead until that lace was banished from her wardrobe. If you can manage it, be wise, and consult your children's tastes.

Lying supplies those who are addicted to it with a plausible apology for every crime, and with a supreme shelter from punishment. It tempts them to rush into dangers from the mere expectation of impunity; and when practiced with frequent success it teaches them to confound the gradations of guilt, from the effects of which there is, in their imagination at least, a sure and common protection—It corrupts the early simplicity of youth; it blasts the fairest blossoms of genius; and will, most assuredly, counteract every effort by which we may hope to improve the talents and mature tho virtues of those whom it effects.

Facts About the Weather.

From the Advertiser Annual.

There is probably no subject about which people have so much to say as the weather. "Will it rain to morrow?" is the question often and anxiously asked; but how many are there who can give a reply of any practical value, that is, one founded on an intelligent understanding of the laws of storms, and therefore likely to prove correct? The almost universal lack of information on so important a matter will not appear so strange when it is considered that it is only within the last ten or fifteen years that Meteorolgy has advanced to the position of a scientific system. Up to a recent period, the weather had received comparatively little scientific study, and such theories as were held were for the most part mere guess work. For example: much has been written about the influence of the moon on the weather; but it is now positively demonstrated that the moon has no appreciable influence on our atmosphere, and consequently all the ancient dogmas concerning what will happen "when the moon changes" are utterly baseless. It is hardly necessary to say that the old-fashioned almanac which predicts the weather for the entire year is a pure humbug; in fact, any prediction which extends more than a few days ahead is simply charlatanry, and such will probably always be the case.

Great attention is at present being devoted to this subject. Nearly every civilized government has its staff of meteorologists, working night and day in the compilation of statistics and issuing of weather predictions, based on their own observations in conjunction with those received in exchange from neighboring countries; and it is confidently believed that before many years have elapsed it will be possible to predict almost with certainty the weather to be expected for days, or even a week, ahead. Already our Canadian Meteorological Office at Toronto, through the interchange of reports and observations with the United States office at Washington, is able to issue at 120 points daily predictions, of which nearly 90 per cent. are verified, The benefit conferred on commerce by the warnings of approching storms thus given is incalculable. The time is perhaps not far distant when the farmer will everywhere regulate his farming operations by the weather bulletin, sent by telegraph and posted up every morning in every post office in Canada.

As that day, however, has not yet arrived, we purpose giving an outline of the laws of storms, and some of the signs of the weather which experience has proved to be trustworthy.

STORMS.

A storm is a disturbance of the atmosphere, usually attended with a fall of rain or snow. The storms of the Northern States and Canada generally first make their appearance on the Pacific coast, or near the Rocky Mountains, travelling usually in an easterly direction, at an average speed of 25 miles an hour. Their average form is elliptical, the long axis of the ellipse running from southwest to northeast Occasionally the form is almost circular, while sometimes the length is three or four times the breadth. Frequently the entire rain area is an oval figure, whose length exceeds 1,000 miles, and whose breadth exceeds 500 miles, the amount of rainfall increasing towards the centre. Although so widely extended, storms seldom reach to a height of more than one or two miles above the earth's surface.

The United States Government has signal stations established in every part of the country, which report the state of the weather by telegraph to Washington simultaneously three times every twenty-four hours. The re-

ports thus received being brought together and inscribed on specially prepared maps, the progress of a storm from ocean to ocean is as easily kept in view as that of a railroad train on its journey across the continent, and the officials are enabled to give timely warning of approaching storms. In Canada, reports are now being telegraphed to Toronto from points as far apart as Battleford, in the Northwest Territories, and Sydney, Cape Breton.

CLOUDS.

There are eight distinct kind of clouds. The loftiest is the

CIRRUS, OR CURL CLOUD.—Usually looks like hair, feathers or tufts. It is often as much as ten miles high, and generally indicates coming changes.

CUMULUS.—Convex or conical heaps. Includes all those of a rounded form. Caused by currents of moist air rising from the heated ground becoming chilled on reaching a colder stratum. A fair weather cloud.

STRATUS.—A horizontal sheet of uniform appearance, The cloud which brings rain.

CIRRO-CUMULUS.—Small, well-defined, roundish masses, flying high. Attendant on dry weather.

CIRRO-STRATUS.—Horizontal or slightly inclined masses. Formed by the settling down of the Cirrus. Sometimes forms what is called a "mackerel sky."

CUMULO-STRATUS.—The Cirro-Stratus blended with the Cumulus. Often precedes rain or thunder storms.

NIMBUS.—The rain-cloud. A cloud or system of clouds from which rain is falling. Sometimes called the Cirro-Cumulo-Stratus.

SCUD.—Loos ly-formed, detached clouds, drifting rapidly before the wind. Usually attendant on storms.

WINDS.

All surface winds of any importance are under the influence of a storm-centre. A great storm will sometimes cause winds over an area more than 2,000 miles in diameter. The average tendency of storm winds is to circulate around the storm's centre from right to left, or in the opposite direction to the hands of a watch, and at the same time to move spirally towards the centre. The volume of air thus concentrated at the centre rises up laden with the vapor of the surface, whch condenses as it rises into the colder upper regions, and is precipitated in the form of rain or snow.

An established maxim is: Turn your back to the wind, and the storm's centre will be on your left front. For example: Suppose the wind is from the southwest; turn your back to it, and the storm-centre will be on your left front, that is, to the northward.

By keeping this rule clearly in mind, an observer is greatly assisted in judging of the weather. For as as nearly all storms come from some quarter of the west—that is, from some point between southwest and northwest he can generally tell by the direction of the surface wind whether the storm, of which he sees other signs in the air, is still approaching him, whether he is in its direct track, or to the north or south of it, or whether it has passed by. It must be remembered that the movement of the storm from west to east is quite independent of the direction of the surface winds, which blow in every direction beneath it. The storm itself sweeps grandly on above them all, the only office of the lower winds being to keep it supplied with vapor, mainly gathered from the cloudless area outside and all around the storm, where the sun's heat fills the air with the moisture of evaporation.

At the height of one mile above the earth's surface the velocity of the

wind is about five times that of the surface wind. The upper current in this latitude, high above all storms, blows almost continuously from a westerly direction. This is the reason that the Cirrus clouds, projected to a great height from the vortex of storms, fly so far in advance and give warning of their approach.

WEATHER SIGNS.

After fine, clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps or mottled patches of white distant cloud, which increase and are followed by an overcasting of murky vapor that grows into cloudliness. This appearance, more or less oily, or watery, as rain or wind will prevail, is an infallible sign.

If, during fair weather, Cirrus clouds appear and increase rapidly, they will be followed by Stratus and rain, probably within twelve hours.

A sudden lull in the wind, or a sudden change in its direction, indicates a change of weather.

If the wind change from north or northwest to southwest, south or southeast, a storm is approaching. Should the southerly wind die down at nightfall, it will probably not rain that night. Sometimes this will be repeated for several days in summer, before the storm arrives. If the southerly wind freshens after sunset, and the sky is cloudy, expect rain before morning.

Whenever there is a change of wind from a northerly to a southerly direction, watch for the cloud signs, which may be expected to appear: First, the Cirrus or Cirro-Stratus; then the Stratus or Cumulo-Stratus, with perhaps patches of Scud flying across its front; and then the Nimbus and rain.

With approaching Stratus, if the Scud fly low and increase rapidly, expect rain very soon.

More than usual twinkling or apparent size of stars indicates bad weather.

Haloes round the moon are a sign of rain, and the more distinct and perfect the halo, the more important the storm will be.

Remarkable clearness of the atmosphere, especially near the horizon, is a sign of wet weather.

Thunder-storms almost always occur when the temperature is unusually high for the season of the year

A rainbow in the morning is the sailor's warning;
A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight.

A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind, perhaps also rain; a grey sky in the morning, fine weather.

Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset pressages fine weather; a bright yellow, wind; a pale yellow, wet; dark (or Indian) red, rain; a tawny, orange, or copper-colored, or a sickly greenish hue, wind and rain.

Small, inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light Scud clouds driving rapidly across heavy masses, wind and rain.

Two currents of clouds moving rapidly in different directions, usually portend rain.

If at sunrise there be many dark clouds in the west and they remain, there will be rain that day.

If at sunset there is a very red sky in the east, there will be high wind; if in the southeast, rain.

If the sun shines during rain, it will be showery.

If the rain ceases and the wind continues southerly, do not expect settled fair weather till the wind changes to northwest or north, with a clearing sky.

If rain fall with a settled east wind, it will probably rain for 24 hours.

If cattle leave off feeding, and chase each other, or congregate in the corners of the field ; if cats lick their bodies ; if horses stretch out their necks, and act strangely in their pastures ; if swine be restless and grunt loudly ; if dogs eat grass, or howl more than usual; if sheep spring about in the meadows ; if peacocks scream, owls screech, and turkeys gobble; if swallows fly lower than usual; if crows make a great deal of noise, expect foul weather.

If it be hotter after a shower in spring or summer, it will continue showery.

Generally the softer clouds look the less wind, but perhaps more rain may be expected ; and the harder, more greasy, tufted, rolled, or ragged, the stronger will be the wind.

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes ; but hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, high wind.

When the first signs of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds, wind ; when the day breaks near the horizon, fair weather.

Evening red and morning grey will send the traveller on his way;
But evening grey and morning red, will bring down rain upon his head.

If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fine day, there will be another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow

When it rains with the thermometer about 32 degrees, if the wind is easterly and moves towards the northeast, it will grow colder and the rain will turn to snow ; if it is snowing with the thermometer about 32 degrees, and the wind moves southerly, it will turn to rain.

Rain-clouds may be distinguished from snow-clouds by their darker appearance.

There will never be much rain when the weather is unusually cool for the time of year.

Rain or snow rarely occur without being preceded by a decided rise in temperature After a storm passes it will be cooler, unless there is another storm following the first closely.

During rain, if the wind is southerly, and begins to change to westerly, this indicates that the storm centre is passing to the northward ; but it will not probably clear up until the wind comes out of the northwest Even then it may continue to shower, particularly in spring and fall, as long as the wind continues strong But after the northwest wind falls to a gentle breeze, with the sky clearing, settled fair weather may then be relied on.

During summer rains the northwest wind is the clearing off wind ; but in in winter very heavy snow-falls frequently occur during a northwest wind. Precipitation must be expected to continue in winter as long as the wind continues fresh, no matter what quarter it blows from. But after a snow-fall occurring during a northwest wind, a period of clear, very cold weather may be looked for

During rain in summer, if the wind is easterly and moves towards the north the rain will soon end and be succeeded by fair cool weather.

When smoke rises it will be fair ; when it falls or flies low, foul.

When snow falls in flakes, which increase very much in size expect a thaw.

All signs seem sometimes to fail, particularly in midsummer. It appears to rain "easier" in the cool seasons

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These rules having been culled from the most reliable authorities, and being the result of the experience of many observers, cannot fail to be of great service if carefully studied and intelligently applied.

SIXTH MONTH

JUNE

30 DAYS.

'Tis June, 'tis merry smiling June!
'Tis blushing summer now;
The rose is red, the bloom is dead,
The fruit is on the bough.
—ELIZA COOK.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..	4 d.	9 h. 51 m. A.
Full Moon....	12 d.	1 h. 29 m. M.
Last Quarter..	18 d.	3 h. 51 m. A.
New Moon.....	26 d.	8 h. 35 m. M.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Fast	Latitude of Ontario: Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	W	ST. NICOMEDE. Parl'n't first met at Toron. 1797	2	4 25	7 30	10 51
153	2	Th	Fenian skirmish at Limebridge.....1866	2	4 25	7 31	11 18
154	3	Fr	R. R. accident at Copetown—25 injured. 1873	2	4 24	7 32	11 42
155	4	Sa	EASTER TERM ENDS. In. P. T. sig'd Paris. 1878	2	4 24	7 32	Morn
156	5	S	WHIT SUNDAY. Reciprocity Treaty sig'd. 1854	2	4 24	7 33	0 6
157	6	Mo	Gavazzi riots at Quebec 1853	2	4 23	7 34	0 30
158	7	Tu	First Reform bill passed 1832	1	4 23	7 34	0 56
159	8	W	First meeting Parliament at Ottawa....1866	1	4 23	7 35	1 26
160	9	Th	St. John, Newfoundland, burnt 1846	1	4 23	7 36	2 1
161	10	Fr	Bonaparte excommunicated by Pope....1809	1	4 22	7 36	2 44
162	11	Sa	ST. BARNABUS. King Geo. I. of Eng. died. 1727	1	4 22	7 37	3 44
163	12	S	TRINITY SUNDAY. New York incorpora..1665	0	4 22	7 37	Rises
164	13	Mo	Pope Pius 9th born..... 1792	slow	4 22	7 38	9 3
165	14	Tu	Quebec Theatre burned—47 lives lost...1847		4 22	7 38	9 44
166	15	W	Magna Charta signed 1215	0	4 22	7 38	10 20
167	16	Th	G. T. R. R. opened Toronto to Guelph..1856	0	4 22	7 39	10 51
168	17	Fr	ST. ALBAN. John Wesley born 1703	1	4 22	7 39	11 20
169	18	Sa	Battle of Waterloo 1815	1	4 23	7 39	11 48
170	19	S	Battle of Blenheim.....1800	1	4 23	7 40	Morn
171	20	M	Accession of Queen Victoria 1837	1	4 23	7 40	0 17
172	21	Tu	1st newspaper pub. in Canada, Que. Gaz. 1764	2	4 23	7 40	0 48
173	22	W	Civil war, Paris, Cavagnac, Dictator ...1848	2	4 23	7 40	1 21
174	23	Th	H. Bay Co. ter. transferred to Dominion. 1870	2	4 24	7 40	1 59
175	24	Fr	NAT. JOHN BAPTIST. French Rev. com..1848	2	4 24	7 40	2 45
176	25	Sa	Battle of Bannockburn 1314	2	4 24	7 40	3 33
177	26	S	Steamer Montreal burnt—263 lives lost..1857	3	4 25	7 40	Sets.
178	27	Mo	1st Can. Bp., Abbe Montigny, ar. at Que. 1659	3	4 25	7 40	8 22
179	28	Tu	Queen Victoria crowned 1838	3	4 25	7 40	8 53
180	29	W	ST. PETER. Henry Clay died.....1852	3	4 26	7 40	9 20
181	30	Th	Grenadiers introduced in England.....1678	3	4 26	7 40	9 46

JUNE.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through nature's depth;
He comes attended by the sultry hours,
And ever-fanning breezes on his way;
While from his ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face; and earth and skies,
All smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

Summer.

I'm coming along with a bounding pace,
To finish the work that spring begun;
I've left them all with a brighter face,
The flowers in the vales through which I've run.

I have hung festoons from laburnum trees,
And clothed the lilac, the birch, and broom;
I've waken'd the sound of humming bees,
And deck'd all nature in brighter bloom.

I've roused the laugh of the playful child,
And tired it out in the sunny noon;
All nature at my approach hath smiled,
And I've made fond lovers seek the moon.

For this is my life, my glorious reign,
And I'll queen it well in my leafy bower;
All shall be bright in my rich domain;
I'm queen of the leaf, the bud, and the flower.

And I'll reign in triumph till autumn time
Shall conquer my green and verdant pride
When I'll hie me to another clime,
Till I'm called again as a sunny bride.

What Shall we Drink.

All sensible persons know that hot weather is no time to be guzzling fiery liquors, no matter how craftily and temptingly they may be disguised as cooling beverages. But intemperance is also to be avoided in the use of milder potations. The less lager, the less claret, the better; the less lemonade, soda water, or ice water, the better. Death lurks in the Good Templar's cooler as well as in the drunkard's demijohn. The ingestion of clear water appears to answer very imperfectly the wants of the system. It seems to pass through the circulation to the skin, percolates as through a sieve, and flows over the surface of the body in streams. A large drink of cold water on an empty stomach, when the system is exhausted by heat, is very dangerous, and liable to produce death. Great practical advantage has been obtained by mixing farinaceous substances, particularly oatmeal with water. The oatmeal is mixed in proportions of three or four ounces to a gallon of water. It might be difficult to determine why oatmeal for this purpose should be better than cornmeal, or buckwheat, or rye, wheat, millet, etc., but those who are accustomed to the oatmeal beverage seem to think it has the effect of making them as strong as horses. The peculiar aroma of the oats is probably associated with the pleasant degree of stimulation of the alimentary mucous surface in such a way as to promote its complete digestion. It seems to fill the blood vessels without increasing the amount of cutaneous exhalations. The drinkers occasionally try acid, saccharine, or alcoholic drinks as substitutes for the oats, but only to find that sweetened water is better than clear water, and that additional profuseness of perspiration and exhaustion follow the use of intoxicants.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend that loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity.

OFFICIALS OF THE TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Mayor.....Wm. Northwood
Clerk.....John Tissiman
Treasurer.....Malcolm Weir
Collector.....Richard Monck
Auditors..... John Luscomb, H. J. Eberts
Assessors..... Dan'l Forsyth, W. H. Gonne, G K. Atkinson
School Supt,.....Rev. A. McColl
Sec'y Sch. B'd.....David Smith
Chair. " ....Wm. McKeough

Police Magistrate.....Thos. McCrae
Chief of Police.....A. B. Baxter
Market Clerks.... .. Wm. Wemp, Neil McCoig
Street Surveyor.....Pat. Delahanty
Chief Engineer F. D.....Jos. Dolsen
Fire Engineer No. 1.....Ed. Jones
" 2....Robt Watts
Cemetery Caretaker....T. Sansbury
Town Physician.....Dr. Richardson
Park Caretaker.....Mat. Liddy
Street Operator.....Peter Woods

MAYORS OF CHATHAM.

1855—A. D. McLean,
1856— "
1857—Chas. G. Charteris,
1858—Chas. J. S. Askin,
1859—Walter McCrea,
1860—Chas. J. S. Askin,
1861—John L. Dolsen,
1862—John Smith,
1863—Thos. Cross,
1864—John Smith,
1865—Rufus Stephenson,
1866— "
1867— "
1868—Israel Evans,
1869—Henry Smyth,
1870— "
1871—Wm. McKeough,
1872—R O. Smith,
1873— Robert Lowe, Thos. Holmes,
1874—D. R. VanAllen,
1875—Thos Holmes,
1876—Henry Smyth,
1877—Rich. Monck,
1878—Wm. Gray,
1879—Wm. Northwood,
1880— "

TOWN STATISTICS.

Assessment, $2,798,999; Rate, 15 mills; Rate-payers, 1,725; Population, 7,572; Market fees, $3,025; Bridge fees, $1510.

SCHOOL STATISTICS—1880.

Central—6 Teachers; enrolled..365
Queen St.—5 " " ..317
N. Chatham—4 " " ..257
Payne's—2 Teachers; enrolled..106
Prin. St.—3 " " ..116
High Sch.—5 " " ..120

COUNTY OFFICIALS, &c., 1880.

Judge,.....Archibald Bell
Sheriff,.....John Mercer
Clerk of Peace,. ...William Douglas
C'k of Co. Court...Wm. A. Campbell
Master in Chancery,.....R. O'Hara
Registrar,.....P. D. McKellar
Warden of Co.,.....Jacob Smith
Co. Treasurer, ...Chas. G. Charteris
Co. Clerk,.....Daniel Kerr
Auditors { .....John Duck
.....Geo. Coutts
School Sup., East,....E. B. Harrison
" West,....W. M. Nicolls
Gaoler,.....Robert Mercer
Gaol Surgeon.....Dr. Jno. L. Bray
High Constable,.....Wm. Wemp

Coll. Customs, Chatham, J. G. Pen-[nefather
" Wallaceburg, Chas. Fraser
Customs Officer R. O., ..John Duck
" Romney, C. Coatsworth
Coll. Inland Rev.....Chas. Dunlop
Insp. W. & Meas....W. J. Heyward
Hide Inspector.,.....John Carpenter
Insp. Lic., Kent,.....Israel Evans
" Bothwell, ...Thos. Boon
C'k Div. Court-1st Div. W. B. Wells
" 2d Div., ...John Duck
" 3d " ..S. W. Wallace
" 4th " ....Geo. Young
" 5th " ....Jno. Lillie
" 6th " ....John Taylor
" 7th " D. R. Farquharson

MEMBERS COUNTY COUNCIL, 1880.

TOWNSHIP.	REEVE.	FIRST-DEPUTY.	2D DEP.	NO. OF REP
Harwich,.....	David Caughill,	David Wilson,	Wm. Cameron,	3
Howard,.....	John Ferguson,	Ben. W. Wilson,	A. McDiarmid,	3
Raleigh,.....	Stephen White,	R. J. Morrison,	Wm. Irwin,	3
Chatham,.....	Wm. H. Stephens	A. W. Crowe,	Ab. Blackburn	3
Dover,.....	Jas. McFarlane,	Cor. Purser,		2
Camden, ...	John Dobbyn,	Nathan C. Kerby,		2
Orford,.....	John Mason,	A. J. McDonald,		2
Tilbury, ...	Andrew Wilson,	Wm. Hickey.		2
Romney,.....	T. M. Fox,			1
Zone, ...	L. E. Vogler,			1
Bothwell,.....	Thos. Dillon,			1
Dresden,.....	Jas. Stephens,			1
Thamesville, ...	L. Sherman,			1
Wallaceburg, ...	G. Mitchell, M.D.			1
Blenheim, ...	Geo. Morgan,			1
Ridgetown,.....	J. Smith, M. D.,			1
			Total members,.....	28

PORT OF CHATHAM.

Exports and Imports year ending 30th June, 1880.

Imports,.....$114,976 | Exports,.....$414,899
Duties,.....$22,776 89.

WARDENS OF THE COUNTY.

CHAIRMAN OR PROVISIONAL WARDEN.

1847—George Duck,
1848— "
1849—L. H. Johnson,

WARDENS.

1850—George Duck,
1851— "
1852—James Smith,
1853— "
1854— "
1855— "
1856— "
1857— "
1858— "
1859— "
1860— "
1861— "
1862— "

WARDENS.

1863—L. H. Johnson,
1864—George Young,
1865— "
1866—John McMichael,
1867—Caleb Coatsworth,
1868—John Duck,
1869—G. W. Foott,
1870—Stephen White,
1871—Israel Evans,
1872—D. J. VanVelsor,
1873—Joseph Roberts,
1874—Arthur Anderson,
1975—John Lee.
1876—John A. Langford,
1877—Robert Ferguson,
1878—Alex. Trerice,
1879—T. R. Jackson,
1880—Jacob Smith,

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, COUNTY OF KENT.

Municipality.	Incor,	Clerks.	Treasurer.
Township of Harwich	1850	W. R Fellows	Thos S. Bell,
" Howard	1850	Chas. Grant	E. B. Harrison,
" Raleigh	1850	John G. Stewart	Silas J Harvey,
" Chatham	1850	J. B. French	J. B. Grover,
" Dover	1850	James Walker	J. Bechard,
" Camden	1850	James Houston	James Blackburn,
" Orford	1850	Henry Watson	John D Gillies,
" Tilbury	1850	D R. Farquharson	John Coutts,
" Romney	1853	Alfred Coatsworth	T. C. Renwick,
" Zone	1857	Samuel Harris	John Lidster,
Town of Bothwell	1867	H. F. Smith	Wm. M. Glover,
Village of Dresden	1872	John Chapple	C. P. Watson,
" Thamesville	1874	G. R. Gordon	D. McFarlane,
" Blenheim	1875	W. R. Fellows	N. H. Stevens,
" Wallaceburg	1875	D. B. McDonald	J. Scott,
" Ridgetown	1877	Chas. Grant	John A. Moody.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

CHATHAM TOWN.

John Adam,
Judge Bell,
Wm. Craddock,
Israel Evans,
A. S. Holmes,
Thos. Holmes,
Syl. Hadley,
J. M. Jones,
Rich. Monck,
Thos. McCrae, P.M.,
John McKeough,
John Northwood,
R. O'Hara,
James Park,
Fred. Robinson,
R. O. Smith,
Chas. H. Woods.

HARWICH.

Wm. Forbes,
Wm. R. Fellows,
Duncan Houston,
Jas. Leslie,
John A. Langford,
Thos. McIntyre,
John McMichael,
Isaac H. Swarthout,
N. H. Stevens,
R. A. Tompkins,
Robt. Wilkie,
George Young.

HOWARD.

Jonathan Brown,
John Duck,
Peter Campbell,
Luther Carpenter,
Wm. Coll,
H. D. Cunningham,
W. J. Cunningham,
John Crawford, jr.
Chas. Grant,
Wm. Latimer,
John P. McKinlay,
John Patterson,
Chas. Richardson,
G. O. Rushton,
Jas. Rushton,
James Serson,
Jacob Smith,
Chas. Shaw,
Hy. Westland,
Geo. A. Watson.

RALEIGH.

John Cameron,
Wm. Carter,
Geo. Coutts,
Tim. Dillon,
Gilbert H. Dolsen,
John Edwards,
Pat. Forhan,
Alex. Goulet,
Jno. W. Kersey,
Robt. J. Morrison,
Edwin McCollom,
A. R. Peck,
David Smith,
Wm. H. Taylor,
Stephen White,
Robt. Williams.

CAMDEN.

Jno. Bedford,
Jno. B. Bobier.
Jas. Blackburn,
John Chapple,
Robt. Ferguson,
C. P. Forshee,
Ottis Ingalls,
Aaron Highgate,
Jas. H. Johnston,
John McDonald,
Geo. Phillips,
A. J. C. Shaw,
Alex. Trerice,
Alex. Watson,

CHATHAM.

C. G. Charteris,
W. A. Everitt,
L. H. Johnson,
Sol. M. Knapp.
Henry Martin,
Alex. McDougall,
Dun. McNaughton,
And. McKinlay,
Duncan McVicar,
Jas. L. Ramsay,
Wm. H. Stephens,
Jas. Simpson.

DOVER.

Thos. Dickenson,
Robt. Dunlop.
Wm. Grant,
Jas. McFarlane,
Timothy McQueen,
Thos. Smythe,
Hy. Thibadeau,
Sol. Winter.

TILBURY EAST.

Alex'r Coutts,
Wm. Russell,
John Richardson,
Jas. Stewart,
R. H. Waddell,

ORFORD.

John Lee,
David Watts.
J. C. McDonald,

ZONE.

Thomas Boon,
Thos. Dillon,
John Taylor,
Lawrence Vogler.
Jas. B. Wood,

ROMNEY.

Randolph Dawson,
T. C. Renwick.
George Robinson,
John Smith.

COUNTY STATISTICS FOR 1880.

Township or Municipality.	No. of Ratepayers.	No. of Non-Residents.	No. persons in family of persons rated as residents.	No. persons from 21 to 60 years of age.	No. of Acres assessed.	Total value of Real Property.	Total value of Personal Property.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horses.	No. of Hogs.
Town of Bothwell....	230	10	1029	432	.....	150,653	30,690	161	84	115	55
Village of Blenheim..	412	..	959	419	.....	169,124	15,825	85	4	88	50
" Dresden...	547	116	1592	821	.....	337,290	55,650	41	..	73	2
" Ridgetown.	419	29	1312	472	.....	224,790	25,475	..	..	..	..
" Thamesville	178	6	753	145	.....	64,660	10,550	82	43	62	43
" Wallaceburg	328	27	1209	....	.....	173,602	2,965	118	30	119	44
Township Camden.....	809	5	2579	....	43,555	518,060	32,435	1529	1606	628	827
" Chatham ..	1407	..	5048	2104	93,711	1,080,750	57,815	6356	6356	2752	3021
" Dover. ...	1000	13	....	1367	67,956	811,871	40,075	3941	1605	1687	2339
" Harwich ..	1372	..	5017	2005	86,726	2,189,407	103,975	1616	2961	2093	2449
" Howard....	1052	26	3708	3708	58,789	1,448,705	76,108	3712	3647	1768	1850
" Orford	834	14	1926	619	49,874	976,421	42,490	3912	2668	1262	1996
" Raleigh....	1251	79	4313	973	71,083	1,626,096	66,760	3110	1714	1853	2529
" Romney....	245	5	892	244	26,452	351,275	19,348	1449	639	471	1074
" Tilbury East	578	..	2477	....	53,230	635,591	34,575	2181	1357	928	2279
" Zone.....	412	59	1378	562	24,948	285,804	15,789	1294	1127	485	485
	11,074	389	34,192	13,871	576,324	$11,044,099	$630,525	29,587	23,841	14,384	19,043
Town of Chatham...	1,725	....	7,572	.....	.....	2,512,264	249,200	222	15	247	2
	12,799	389	41,764	13,871	576,324	13,556,363	879,725	29,809	23,856	14,631	19,045

LIST OF POST OFFICES in the COUNTY OF KENT.

Yr Es.	Name of P.O.	Township.	First P. Master.	Present Post Master.
1875	Appledore	Chatham	A. Lane	John E. Shaw
1875	Baldoon	Dover	Ed. Adams	Alfred Bishop
1865	Botany	Howard	Arch. McBrayne	C McBrayne
1856	Bothwell	Zone	H. D. Munro	John Taylor
1850	Buckhorn	Harwich	H. McPherson	E. I. Benedict
1851	Buxton	Raleigh	A. McLachlan	D C. Echlin
1861	Charing Cross	Raleigh	Wm. Mounteer	John Hunter
1828	Chatham	Chatham Town	Dun. McGregor	Sam'l Barfoot
1831	Clearville	Orford	D.S. Baldwin	H'y Watson
1863	Darrell	Chatham	Ed. Hall	Ed Hall
1834	Dawn Mills	Camden	Wm. Taylor	W. A. Ward
1831	Dealtown(Erius)	Raleigh	J.A. Little	Isaac Lambert
1860	Dover South	Dover	Chas. Barrillier	Alex. Robert
1854	Dresden	Camden	John Blackwood	C. P. Watson
1857	Duart	Orford	James Tait	James Tait
1855	Edgeworth	Tilbury East	James Ainslie	James Waddell
1863	Fairfield(Troy)	Harwich	Mrs S.A. Burt	Isaac Swarthout
1875	Fletcher	Tilbury East	P.T.Barry	P. T. Barry
1867	Guild's	Harwich	S Bentley	Julius Guild
1851	Harwich	Harwich	Alex. McKay	D. J. Hutchison
1878	Harwich Cen	Harwich	S. W. White	S.W. White
1865	Highgate	Orford	A Atkinson	Henry Bell
1830	*Kent Bridge	Chatham	John White	J. A. Langford
1842	Louisville	Chatham	John Crowe	James Decow
1868	Merlin	Raleigh	E. S. Benedict	Pat. Sullivan
1873	Mitchells Bay	Dover	Seth Turner	C.W. Raymond
1877	Muirkirk	Orford	A. McDonald	A. McDonald
1831	Morpeth	Howard	Capt. Wheatley	J. C. Nation
1879	N. Buxton	Raleigh	E. S. Dyke	D. H. Taylor
1879	Northwood	Harwich	A. G. Gordon	Chris. Arnold
1865	Old Montrose	Romney	Horatio Mills	
1876	Oldfield	Chatham	— Campbell	Miss Kennedy
1876	Ouvry	Raleigh	W. DeClute	Wm. Little
1857	Oungah	Chatham	Stephen Kinney	E. B. Kinney
1875	Palmyra	Orford	John Mills	John Mills
184–	Ridgetown	Howard		L.S. Hancock
1831	Romney	Romney	Thos Renwick	Caleb Coatsworth
1849	Rond Eau	Harwich	O. Gee	J. K. Morris
1867	R E Harbor	Harwich	E L. Stoddard	R Brigham
1860	Selton	Howard		James Robinson
1851	Tilbury East	Tilbury East	James Smith	Robt. Smith
1834	Thamesville	Camden	N. Cornwall	John Duncan
1877	Turin	Orford	R.F.Dickson	R. F. Dickson
1864	Valetta	Tilbury East	John Richardson	John Richardson
1834	Wallaceburg	Chatham	H. McCollum	D.B. McDonald
1879	Weldon	Harwich	J. C. Weldon	J. E. Weldon
1865	Wheatley	Romney & Mersea	W. Buchanan	Thos. M Fox
1834	Florence	Euphemia	G. P. Kerby	John A. Young

The first P.O. established in the County of Kent was "Raleigh," at McCrae's farm, on the River, sometime about 1820. It was subsequently removed to Chatham about 1828-29, under the same name, and kept at McGregor's Mills. *Whitehall (Kent Bridge) is supposed to have been established in 1830.

SEVENTH MONTH

JULY

31 DAYS.

'Tis raging noon; and vertical, the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays;
O'er heaven and earth, far as the ranging eye
Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns; and all
From pole to pole, is undistinguishable blaze.
—THOMSON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter,. 4 d. 11 h. 48 m. M.
Full Moon.... 11 d. 8 h. 45 m. M.
Last Quarter.. 18 d. 0 h. 6 m. M.
New Moon.... 25 d. 11 h. 51 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Slow	Latitude of Ontario: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	1	Fr	DOMINION DAY. Princess Alice married 1862	4	4 27	7 40	10 11
183	2	Sa	VISIT OF MARY. Great fire StJohn,N.F. 1854	4	4 27	7 40	10 35
184	3	S	Quebec founded by Champlain.....1608	4	4 28	7 40	10 59
185	4	Mo	American Independence declared 1776	4	4 29	7 39	11 25
186	5	Tu	Battle of Chippewa. Gold sov. first cir'd, 1814	4	4 29	7 39	11 57
187	6	W	Postage reduced to 5c. through't B.N.A. 1851	5	4 29	7 39	Morn
188	7	Th	Col. Simcoe, first Lieut. Gov. of U.C....1792	5	4 30	7 38	0 35
189	8	Fr	G't fire in Montreal, 1500 houses burnt, 1852	5	4 31	7 38	1 20
190	9	Sa	Importation of slaves into Can. prohib'd 1793	5	4 32	7 38	2 15
191	10	S	Fortress of Gibraltar taken by British..1704	5	4 33	7 37	3 20
192	11	Mo	Canada invaded. Battle Black Rock ...1813	5	4 33	7 37	Rises
193	12	Tu	Battle of the Boyne. Orangemen's day..1690	5	4 34	7 36	8 17
194	13	W	Chatham Building Society formed.....1847	6	4 35	7 36	8 51
195	14	Th	Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders.....1099	6	4 36	7 35	9 22
196	15	Fr	ST. SWITHIN. Manitoba entered Confed. 1870	6	4 37	7 34	9 51
197	16	Sa	Massacre of Cawnpore 1857	6	4 38	7 34	10 20
198	17	S	R. C, Church spire struck by lightning, 1846	6	4 38	7 33	10 50
199	18	Mo	French invasion of England repelled....1545	6	4 39	7 32	11 23
200	19	Tu	Chatham & Kent sent $047 for Irish relief 1847	6	4 40	7 32	Morn
201	20	W	British Columbia entered Confederation 1871	6	4 41	7 31	0 0
202	21	Th	Burns died, 1796. 103° in shade in Chat. 1845	6	4 42	7 30	0 42
203	22	Fr	MARY MAGDALEN. Cyprus scc. by British 1879	6	4 43	7 29	1 29
204	23	Sa	Union Upper & Lower Can, assented to, 1840	6	4 44	7 28	2 21
205	24	S	Canada discovered by Cartier.....1534	6	4 45	7 27	3 17
206	25	Mo	ST. JAMES. Battle of Lundy's Lane.....1814	6	4 46	7 26	4 14
207	26	Tu	Jews first admitted to Eng. House Com. 1872	6	4 47	7 25	Sets.
208	27	W	Bat. of Talavera, 1809. Atlantic Tel. laid 1866	6	4 48	7 24	7 52
209	28	Th	Blockade of Dahomey ports.....1876	6	4 49	7 23	8 15
210	29	Fr	Quebec captured by Kertk,.....1618	6	4 50	7 22	8 39
211	30	Sa	First English newspaper published,....1588	6	4 51	7 21	9 3
212	31	S	Great diamond, Kohinoor, bro't to Eng. 1850	6	4 52	7 20	9 29

JULY.

Loud is the Summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects of each tiny size
Grow teasing with their melodies,
Till noon burns with its blistering breath
Around, and day dies still as death.
The busy noise of man and brute
Is on a sudden lost and mute;
Even the brook that leaps along
Seems weary of its bubbling song,
And so soft its waters creep,
Tired silence sinks in sounder sleep;
The cricket on its bank is dumb,
The very flies forget to hum;
And, save the wagon rocking round,
The landscape sleeps without a sound.
The breeze is stopp'd, the lazy bough
Hath not a leaf that dances now;
The taller grass upon the hill,
And spiders' threads are standing still;
The feathers dropp'd from moorhen's wing,
Which to the water's surface cling,
Are steadfast, and as heavy seem,
As stones beneath them in the stream;
Hawkweed and groundsels' fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And in the oven-heated air,
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that to the earnest eye,
The restless heat seems twittering by,
Noon swoons beneath the heat it made,
And flowers e'en within the shade,
Until the sun slopes in the west
Like weary traveller, glad to rest,
On pillow'd clouds of many hues;
Then Nature's voice its joy renews,
And chequered field and grassy plain
Hum with their summer songs again,
A requiem to the day's decline,
Whose setting sunbeams coolly shine,
As welcome to day's feeble powers,
As falling dews to thirsty flowers.

Flippant.

From the school-boy, whose proudest achievement is the knowledge of the latest slang, to the mature man of business, flippant conversation is the order of the day. How hard it is to engage anybody in a sober and earnest conversation People like to talk well enough, and will talk without ceasing on the most trifling subjects. They are ready to gossip, to entertain each other with the small talk of society, but it is rare in comparison that we sit down with one who seems to delight in conversation of a high kind. The mass of people do not even think seriously. It is too much trouble. The everyday occurrences of life are sufficient for them They do not want to be burdened with opinions which are only formed as the result of thought, and which may compel them to some positive actions or to sacrifice. They would get their views as they get their dinners, where they can be had the easiest, and take their creeds as they buy their clothes, "ready-made," and as easy put on. In politics, they go in for a party; in religion, with a sect; to which they give up their own independent thinking, content to have it done for them.

About Plants.

It is a good thing that plants are no longer considered unhealthy in sleeping or sitting-rooms. They have no hygienic benefit, but they certainly make a pleasant impression upon the mind. Flowers in the room, to all to whom they give pleasure, are one of the enjoyments of life, like condiments in food, and it is certainly one of the most harmless and refined. We cannot live on pleasure alone; but to those who have something to put up with in life, their beloved flowers perform good service.

It is far better to have the respect of the community, without its special favor, than to have all the world pleased with us to-day for some other reason than that we are worthy the confidence of all. Leave popularity to the politicians. Let us strive to deserve respect for our real characters, and we shall doubtless have all that we deserve.

RATES OF POSTAGE

In Canada, and also Between Canada and Great Britain, British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

	Canada and U.S.	Newfoundland
Letters, for every half ounce	3c.	6c.
Post Cards—(Postal Union, 2 cts. each)	1c.	1c.
Open Printed Circulars and Lithographs	1c.	2c.
Newspapers, Books and Miscellaneous matter, per 4 oz	1c.	1c.
Parcels, per 4 ounces	6c. (a)	
Patterns and Samples, per 4 ounces	1c (b)	1c.
Registration Fee, on Letters only	2c (c)	5c.

Drop letters, 1 cent each Registration fee on patterns, samples and parcels, 5 cents each packet Postage must, in every case, be prepaid, and is compulsory. The limit in weight for "Book Packets" is 5 lbs.; and the limit of size is 24x12 inches. The limit in weight for "Parcel Packets" is 5 lbs.; and the limit of size is 24x12 inches The limit in weight of "Miscellaneous matter" is 4 lbs ; for patterns and samples, 24 ounces.

(a) Parcels for Manitoba and British Columbia, via U. S , are limited in weight to 2 lbs. 3 ounces

(b) Patterns and samples for United States are limited to 8 ounces, and the charge on any and every packet up to that limit, 10 cents.

(c) Registration fee on letters to the United States, 5 cents.

MAIL ROUTES.

Mails for Great Britain and Europe leave either Quebec or Halifax every Saturday, and New York every Wednesday and Thursday.

Mails leave for Manitoba daily, and San Francisco for British Columbia every 1st, 10th and 20th of every month.

DIRECT ROUTES.

Letters for Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and Fiji Islands go by way of San Francisco. Letters for Mexico, Isthmus of Panama and South America, Bermuda and the West India Islands, go by way of New York twice a week on the principal sea routes and once on the less important ones. Letters for St. John, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West India Islands, leave once every two weeks for the first place, and once a month for the others. Letters for all other parts of the world are sent by Great Britain. Letters intended to go by way of N.Y. or San Francisco should be so addressed.

MONEY ORDERS.

CANADA—Money orders are issued for any sum not exceeding $100, at the following rates:—If the amount does not exceed $4, 2 cents; from $4 to $10, 5 cents; $10 to $20, 10 cents; $20 to $40, 20 cents; $40 to $60, 30 cents; $60 to $80, 40 cents; $80 to $100, 50 cents.

UNITED STATES—Money Orders are issued up to any amount not exceeding $40 at the following rates:—If not exceeding in amount $20—25 cents; exceeding $20 but not exceeding $40—50 cents.

GREAT BRITAIN—Money Orders are issued up to any amount not exceeding £10 at following rates:—

If not exceeding in amount	£2—25 cents
Exceeding £2 but not exceeding	5—50 cents
" 5 "	7—75 cents
" 7 "	10—$1

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	LETTERS. For each 15 grammes or ½ ounce.	CARDS. For Postal Union countries only.	FEE FOR REGISTRATION On Letters only	NEWSPAP'RS For each newspaper not exc'ding 4 ounces and for each add. 4 ozs.	PRINTED MATTER, SAMP. &c Postage rate for a single weight of 2 ounces or a fraction thereof.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Great Britain, Europe, Gibralter, Malta, Azores, Algeria & Northern Africa, Turkey, Egypt & Nubia	5	2	5	2	1
Aden & Persia	10	2	5	4	2
East Indies, Ceylon, Burmah, HONG KONG, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Singapore & Straits Settlements	10	2	5	4	2
Mauritius and Zannibar(c)	10	2	5	4	2
Africa—English, French, West & Gold Coast & Siberia	10	2	5	4	2
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE & NATAL	15		7	4	3
West Indies—Leeward Islands, Danish Colonies, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Cuba & Bermuda Isl'ds	5	2	5	2	1
W.I.—Netherlands, Trinidad and the French Islands	10	2	5	4	2
W.I.—BAHAMAS, HAYTI & SAN DOMINGO (ca)	7			4	*3
W.I.—OTHER PLACES (ca)	15		10	4	3
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, English, French & Dutch Guiana, Honduras, Mexico and PERU	10	2	5	4	2
Aspinwall (ca), Panama(ca), Costa Rica, West Coast (ca), New Granada(ca), West Nicaragua(ca)	10		*	4	*3
Australia—Tasmania (ca), South & West Australia (ca), and Fiji Islands (ca)	7			4	*3
Australia—New South Wales (c), Victoria(c), Queensland(c), & New Zealand(c)	15		†15	4	4
Sandwich Islands(c)	8			4	4

(c) Prepayment is compulsory. (a) Additional charge is made on delivery. *No Sample Post. SMALL CAPS—Not in Postal union. *Letters for Aspinwall and Panama are registered for 5c. each. † Letters via Southampton for 7c each. Under the Postal Union the limit in weight for Patterns and Samples is 8¾ ounces and the size of packet 8x4x2 inches. The limit in weight for Newspapers and printed matter is 4 lbs ; for Books 4 lbs. 6 ozs., (with England 5 lbs.), and the size of the packets 24x12 inches.

EIGHTH MONTH

AUGUST

31 DAYS.

Crowned with the sickle and the wheat sheaf;
While autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on; the Doric reed once more
Well pleased, I tune.

—THOMSON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..	2 d. 11 h. 14 m. A.
Full Moon....	9 d. 3 h. 39 m. A.
Last Quarter..	16 d. 11 h. 30 m. M.
New Moon.....	24 d. 3 h. 17 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun slow	Latitude of Ontario: Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
213	1	Mo	LAMMAS. Eman. slaves in Brit. Doms..1834	6	4 53	7 19	9 58
214	2	Tu	Battle of Lower Sandusky, Kent militia.1813	6	4 54	7 18	10 32
215	3	W	First Kent newspaper, "Gleaner," estab. 1844	6	4 55	7 16	11 12
216	4	Th	St. Johns, N.F., taken possession by Eng. 1583	6	4 56	7 15	Morn
217	5	Fr	Atlantic Telegraph Cable laid.....1858	6	4 57	7 14	0 0
218	6	Sa	Prince Alfred Ernest born 1844	6	4 58	7 13	0 59
219	7	S	Spanish Armada destroyed 1588	5	4 59	7 11	2 8
220	8	Mo	H. M. Stanley arrived at Congo river....1877	5	5 0	7 10	2 23
221	9	Tu	Greenwich Observatory founded.....1675	5	5 1	7 9	Rises
222	10	W	Chatham Oddfellows first organized....1847	5	5 2	7 7	7 19
223	11	Th	Barbadoes destroyed by a hurricane....1831	5	5 3	7 6	7 50
224	12	Fr	First American railway completed.....1830	5	5 4	7 4	8 20
225	13	Sa	Registry Office moved to Chatham.....1846	5	5 5	7 3	8 51
226	14	S	Battle of Fort Erie 1814	4	5 6	7 2	9 24
227	15	Mo	Napoleon Bonaparte born 1769	4	5 7	7 0	10 0
228	16	Tu	Battle of Detroit and capitulation.....1812	4	5 8	6 59	10 40
229	17	W	Excavation for Court House commenced 1848	4	5 10	6 57	11 26
230	18	Th	First ocean vessel sailed from Quebec...1833	4	5 11	6 56	Morn
231	19	Fr	River St. Lawrence discovered 1535	3	5 12	6 64	0 17
232	20	Sa	Adrianople captured by Russians 1829	3	5 13	6 53	1 12
233	21	S	Prince of Wales arrived in Quebec.....1860	3	5 14	6 51	2 9
234	22	M	First Pullman Car G. T. R. 1870	3	5 15	6 50	3 7
235	23	Tu	First Steamer Buffalo to Detroit.....1818	2	5 16	6 48	4 6
236	24	W	Vic Bridge opened by Prince of Wales ..1860	2	5 17	6 46	Sets.
237	25	Th	First Balloon ascent W.C.....1859	2	5 18	6 45	6 44
238	26	Fr	Prince Albert born 1819	2	5 19	6 43	7 9
239	27	Sa	Julius Cæsar landed in England....B.C.—55	1	5 20	6 41	7 35
240	28	S	AUGUSTIN HIP-W. Lyon Mackenzie died 1861	1	5 21	6 40	8 2
241	29	Mo	St. John the Baptist beheaded.....30	1	5 22	6 38	8 33
242	30	Tu	Trial of Robt. Gourlay for libel-fam com 1818	0	5 23	6 37	9 11
243	31	W	First cut made Mt. Cenis Tunnel.....1857	0	5 24	6 35	9 56

Summer Storms.

The blue lightning flashes,
The rapid hail clashes,
The white waves are tumbling,
And in one baffled roar,
Like the toothless sea mumbling,
A rock-bristled shore,
The thunder is rumbling
And crashing and crumbling—
Will silence return evermore?

Hush! Still as death,
The tempest holds his breath
As from a sudden will;
The rain stops short, but from the eaves
You see it drop, and hear it from the leaves,
All is so bodingly still;
Again, now, now, again
Flashes the rain in heavy gouts,
The crinkled lightning
Seems ever brightening,
And loud and long
Again the thunder shouts
His battle-song,—
One quivering flash,
One wildering crash,
Followed by silence dead and dull,
As if the cloud let go
Leapt bodily below
To whelm the earth in one mad overthrow,
And then a total lull.

The Muster of the Weeds.

The farmer fights an annual pitched battle with his persevering enemies, the weeds. As the summer comes on, and the earth is warm and fruitful, the rank leaves of the dock will shoot up. It will take possession of the land along the pasture fences, and ere long the colts and cattle will bear witness to its presence in matted manes, tails, and foretops. In the same pasture always appears the gray flannel-coated mullein. It advances its long lances slowly, and unless vigorously attacked, the late autumn will see the pasture lot possessed by this rearguard of the great force, standing on its arms all winter thro' ice, and snow, and tempest, ready for the next campaign. With the growing grass of the meadow will grow the ox-eye daisy, unnoticed at first, then dotting the field with its pretty blossoms. It is a subtle, sentimental enemy, celebrated in story, but an enemy for all that; not seldom taking possession of wide acres, driving out clover and timothy, and only vanquished by an early burial beneath the plowshare. It is often reinforced by the wild parsnip and mustard. The white blossoms of the one and the yellow flowers of the other add variety to the landscape, but they bring despair to the farmer. And when they are beaten back, then advances the sorrel, loved by all children when it is young and tender, but when its shows its red flag above the green, the farmer knows the meadow is doomed. And thus the battle goes on, some cohort of the enemy constantly choosing its favorite point of attack and occupying every foot of undisputed territory. Among the wheat and oats lurks the wild buckwheat; the pigweed and the Canada thistle seek to strangle the stalks of young corn. Smartweed and chickweed, quitch grass and St. Johnswort, darnel and yarrow, chickory and live-forever, wild carrot and wild radish, elecampane and henbane, all rush to the fray. He must indeed be a vigilant farmer who gets the upper hand of the weeds.

Moderate activity is best for every healthy person in hot weather. The man who lounges about and thinks of nothing but the heat, suffers more than anybody else.

Canadian and United States Tariffs of Customs.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	CANADIAN DUTIES.	U. S. DUTIES.
Wheat	15 cents per bush.	20 cents per bush
Barley	15 " "	15 " "
Rye	10 " "	15 " "
Oats	10 " "	10 " "
Corn	7½ " "	10 " "
Flax Seed	10 " "	20 " "
Buckwheat	10 " "	10 per cent
Peas, (U. S. for seed 20c)	10 " "	10 " "
Beans (" ")	10 " "	10 " "
Agricultural Seeds, (in bulk)	15 per cent	20 " "
" " in packets	25 " "	20 " "
Hemp and Rape Seed	1 cent per lb.	1 cent per lb
Apples,	40 cents per bbl ,	10 per cent
Peaches,	40 cents per bush	10 " "
Potatoes,	10 " "	15 cents per bush
Tomatoes,	10 " "	10 per cent
Vegetables,	20 per cent.	10 " "
Hay,	20 " "	20 " "
Beef and Pork	1 cent per lb	1 cent per lb
Bacon, Hams, etc	2 cents per lb	2 cents per lb
Butter,	4 " "	4 " "
Cheese,	3 " "	4 " "
Lard	2 " "	2 " "
Tallow	1 cent per lb	1 cent per lb
Eggs,	Free	Free
Hides, uncured	Free	Free
Furs, undressed	Free	Free
Sheep Skins, in wool	Free	30 per cent
Poultry, undressed		10 " "
Wool Merino } Value of 32c.		
" Combing } and under	Free	10 cts. per lb. & 11 %
" " above 32c	Free	12 cts. per lb. & 12%
Animals, all kinds, alive	20 per cent	20 per cent
Salt in bulk	8c per 100 lbs	8 cts. per 100 lbs
Salt in barrels, etc	12c " "	12 " "
Trees and Plants	20 per cent.	20 per cent
Cordwood	Free	Free
Logs	Free	Free
Lumber,	20 per cent	$1 to $2 per M
Farm Implements	25 per cent	35 per cent
Manures,	Free	Free
Wearing Apparel	Free	Free
Settlers' Effects	Free	Free
Animals for the impr'mt of Stock	Free	Free

☞ Free Goods require to be entered at Customs as well as Dutiable Goods. Goods or Merchandise shipped to the United States, if of the value of $1.00 or more, require a certified Consular Invoice. Consular's Certificate is always required to pass Breeding Stock; owners oath only is required to pass emigrants household and personal effects free. Shipments via U. S. for Manitoba and British Columbia do not require certified Consular Invoice.

Stamp Duties.

On every promissory Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange, not less than $25, 1 cent; over $25, to $50, 2 cents; over $50 to $100, 3 cents: On every promissory Note, Draft or Bill, for the first $100, 3 cents; for every additional $100, or fraction of a $100, 3 cents.

The stamps, after being affixed, must be cancelled by the maker, writing his initials on the date at which the stamps are affixed, or both, upon the face of such stamps; and if the stamps do not bear the same date as the date of the note or bill, the stamps will be of no avail. Where no stamps have been affixed at the time of making the note or bill, double the value of the stamps originally required must be affixed by the maker or the party into whose possession the same shall first come.

Legal or Statutory Holidays.

New Years Day,	Good Friday,
Queen's Birthday,	Dominion Day,
Gov't Thanksgiving Day,	Christmas Day.

☞Notes or Bills falling due on the above days are not payable until the days following.

Goods or Chattels Exempt from Execution.

1st. The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family.

2d. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family.

3d. One stove and pipes, and one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six tea cups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one tea pot, six spoons, all spinning-wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, and 10 volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.

4th. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables actually provided for family use, and not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for thirty days, and not exceeding in value the sum of $40.

5th. One cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days.

6th. Tools and implements of, or chattels ordinarily used in the debtor's occupation, to the value of $60.

7th. Articles in secs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are not exempt from seizure in satisfaction of a debt contracted for such identical article.

The debtor may select out of any larger number the several articles exempt from seizure under the act.

Bees are also exempt, save in section 7. Absconders' goods (goods of absconders) are not exempt.

Business Law.

A receipt is not conclusive evidence of payment, but it throws the burden of proof upon him who attempts to impeach it.

The words "value received" are not legally necessary in a promissory note, but should be always inserted, so as to express a consideration for the promise.

A note drawn on Sunday is not void, but the law will not aid in its collection.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication with intent to defraud, cannot be collected.

A consideration must be given for a note to make it valid, as between maker and payee, but an innocent (one ignorant of the facts) purchaser may recover the amount from either of them.

A note falling due on a Sunday or a legal holiday, is not payable until the day following.

Notes bear interest only when so stated, and then only legal interest until paid. But any interest may be collected if so stated.

A note made by a minor is void.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with a notice of its dishonor.

Signatures made with a led pencil are good in law.

Trade orders (a form of draft used by tradesmen) should be presented by the payee within a reasonable time, otherwise the drawer will be relieved from liability if the order cannot be recovered of the drawee.

Each individual of a firm is liable for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

The acts of one partner binds all the others when done in pursuance of the business of the firm, but one partner cannot bind his co-partner by an instrument under seal, unless he is authorized by an instrument under seal to do so.

Any one who permits his name to be used in a firm, or who shares in the profits of the business, is liable to the public as a partner. Principals are responsible for their agents.

A minor, idiot or lunatic cannot convey lands unless with the sanction of the Court of Chancery; conveyances otherwise made are void.

An idiot or a person of unsound mind cannot make a will.

A will made under fear of bodily injury is void. A gift made by will to an attesting witness thereof, or to the husband or wife of the witness, is void. A will should be signed by the witnesses in the presence of each other, and the testator.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

An agreement without consideration is void.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

CLOSE SEASON—ONTARIO.

White-fish....,10th Nov. to 1 Dec'r
Salmon & lake trout "
Speckled & B. trout. 15 Sep. to 1 May
Bass..... 15 May to 15 June
Pick. & maskinonge. 15 Ap'l to 15 May
Fresh W. Herring. . 15 Oct. to 1 Dec.

Mink ..... 1 April to 1st Nov'r
Otter, beaver, rats. . 1 May to 1 Nov.
Coon, martin, sable. . "
Hare and rabbits . . 1 Mar. to 1 Sept.

CLOSE SEASON—ONTARIO.

Deer, Cariboo, moose, elk.....15 Dec. to 1 Oct.
Partridges, pheasants, and grouse.....1 Jan. to 1 Sept.
Prairie chickens.... "
Turkey and quail ...1 Jan. to 1 Oct.
Snipe..... " 15 Aug.
Woodcock..... " 1 Aug.
Mallard, grey duck.. " 15 Aug.
Black duck, wood do. " "
Other " swans, geese. 1 May to "

Eggs of the birds above mentioned shall not be taken or destroyed.

☞Fishing without licenses prohibited. Indians are subject to the game and fish laws. No person must buy, sell, or have in possession, fish or game in the prohibited time. Game cannot be sold beyond 20 days after prescribed time. Deer cannot be killed at any time for the purpose of exportation. Traps or snares shall not be employed in taking any birds at any time, nor shall batteries, swivel guns, sunken punts or night lights be used in taking game water-fowl at any time Breach of these laws, fines from $5 to $50 with costs—the full fines to be paid the informer.

It is not lawful to catch or kill any of the above-named fish by means of spears, grapple hook, negog or Nishigans at any time

No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess the young of any fish above-named.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus is prohibited without Gov't license.

BANKING AND EQUATION TABLE.

Showing the number of days from any date in one month to the same date in any other month. EXAMPLE: How many days from the 2nd day of February to the 2nd of August? Look for February at the left hand, and August at the top—in the angle is 181. In Leap year, add one day if February be included.

To	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Jan'y,	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb'y,	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March,	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	143	184	214	245	275
April,	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May,	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June,	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July,	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
Aug.,	153	184	212	243	274	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sept,	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oct.,	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.,	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.,	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

NINTH MONTH

SEPTEMBER

30 DAYS.

Hence from the busy, joy-resounding fields,
In cheerful error let us tread the maze
Of Autumn unconfined; and taste revived,
The breath of orchard big with bending fruit.
—THOMSON.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..	1 d.	8 h. 34 m. M.
Full Moon....	7 d.	11 h. 11 m. A.
Last Quarter..	15 d.	2 h 33 m. M.
New Moon.....	23 d.	6 h. 28 m. M.
First Quarter..	30 d.	4 h. 20 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Fast	Latitude of Ontario: Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	Th	ST. GILES. Cartier disc. the Saguenay, 1535	0	5 25	6 33	10 48
245	2	Fr	Great fire in London, England 1666	1	5 26	6 31	11 49
246	3	Sa	Great storm on coast of Nova Scotia... 1870	1	5 27	6 30	Morn
247	4	S	French Republic declared..... 1870	1	5 29	6 28	0 59
248	5	Mo	Cardinal Richelieu born..... 1585	2	5 30	6 26	2 14
249	6	Tu	Mayflower sailed from Eng'd for Amer. 1620	2	5 31	6 24	3 31
250	7	W	ST. ENGRCHUS. Montreal sur. to British 1760	2	5 32	6 23	4 48
251	8	Th	NAT. OF MARY. Garibaldi ent'd Naples. 1860	3	5 33	6 21	Rises
252	9	Fr	Geneva Award paid by Britain to U. S 1873	3	5 34	6 19	6 47
253	10	Sa	Canadian Militia Officers receive Com's. 1778	3	5 35	6 18	7 21
254	11	S	Mahomet born 569; Bat. of Plattsburg, 1814	4	5 36	6 16	7 57
255	12	Mo	Blucher. Waterloo hero, died.... 1819	4	5 37	6 14	8 37
256	13	Tu	Capture of Quebec, and death of Wolfe..1759	4	5 38	6 12	9 21
257	14	W	HOLY CROSS D. Jac. Cartier ar. Quebec 1535	5	5 39	6 11	10 11
258	15	Th	Village of Blenheim lots first off. for sale 1844	5	5 40	6 9	11 5
259	16	Fr	Atlantic Cable opened, message sent ..1858	5	5 41	6 7	Morn
260	17	Sa	First Parliament met at Niagara 1792	6	5 42	6 5	0 1
261	18	S	Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., N.Y... 1873	6	5 43	6 3	0 59
262	19	M	Paris invested by Germans 1870	6	5 44	6 2	1 58
263	20	Tu	Temporal power of the Pope ended.... 1870	7	5 46	6 0	2 57
264	21	W	ST. MATTHEW. Sir Walter Scott died ...1832	7	5 47	5 58	3 57
265	22	Th	Battle of Monterey, Mexico 1846	7	5 48	5 56	4 58
266	23	Fr	Irish rebellion and massacre..... 1841	8	5 49	5 55	Sets.
267	24	Sa	Bayonet introduced into British army ..1693	8	5 50	5 53	6 6
268	25	S	Columbus sailed on his second voyage..1492	9	5 51	5 51	6 38
269	26	Mo	ST. CYPRIAN. Philadelphia captured .. 1777	9	5 52	5 49	7 14
270	27	Tu	Steamer Arctic lost, 312 persons lost .. 1854	9	5 53	5 48	7 56
271	28	W	Lucknow taken, Gen. Neill killed 1857	10	5 54	5 46	8 46
272	29	Th	ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS. Nelson born 1758	10	5 55	5 44	9 43
273	30	Fr	ST. JEROME. Flight of Queen of Spain..1868	10	5 56	5 43	10 48

Dirge of Summer.

All in the arms of autumn lying,
Fading flowers round her sighing,
Summer sick and sad is dying.'

Now no more shall she be seen,
In the evening's deep serene,
Weaving garlands white and green!

Fold her in a winding-sheet,
Woven all of blossoms meet,
For the shroud of maiden sweet.

Crimson rose and lily white—
All she had of best and bright,
Long have vanished from the light!

Gather autumn's palest flowers,
Damp with Autumn's softest showers—
Bring them to her leafless bowers.

Then through Winter's icy gloom,
She shall rest as in a tomb—
Sheeted snow shall shroud her bloom—

Shroud her bloom, but not forever;
Mortals die, but seasons never.
When the chains of Winter sever,

Spring shall wake her up again,
Lead her forth to hill and plain,
Over willing hearts to reign.

Rules for the Preservation of Health.

Pure atmospheric air is composed of nitrogen, oxygen and a very small proportion of carbonic acid gas. Air once breathed has lost the chief part of its oxygen, and acquired a proportionate increase of carbonic acid gas. The solid parts of our bodies are continually wasting, and require to be repaired by fresh substance; therefore, food, which is to repair the loss, should be taken with due regard to the exercise and waste of the body. The fluid parts of our bodies also waste constantly; there is but one fluid in animals, which is water, and the fluid of our bodies is to the solid in proportion as nine to one. Light exercises an important influence upon the growth and vigor of animals and plants, consequently our dwellings should freely admit the solar rays. Decomposing animal and vegetable substances yield various noxious gases, which enter the lungs and corrupt the blood.

Warmth is essential to all the bodily functions; exercise warms, invigorates and purifies the body; clothing preserves the warmth the body generates; fire imparts warmth externally and consumes the oxygen of the air, but produces noxious gases. For that reason the air is less pure in the presence of candles, gas, or coal fire than otherwise, and the deterioration should be repaired by increased ventilation

The skin is a highly organized membrane, full of minute pores, cells, blood-vessels and nerves; it imbibes moisture or throws it off according to the state of the atmosphere and the temperature of the body It also breathes, as do the lungs, though less actively. All the internal organs sympathize with the skin, therefore it should be repeatedly cleansed. Late hours and anxious pursuits exhaust the nervous system and produce disease and premature death, while mental and bodily exercise are equally essential to the general health and happiness Man will live most healthily upon simple solids and fluids, of which a sufficient but moderate quantity should be taken Sudden alterations of heat and cold are dangerous—especially to the young and aged.

Moderation in eating and drinking, short hours of labor and study, regularity in exercise, recreation and rest, cleanliness, equanimity of temper and equality of temperature, these are the great essentials to that which surpasses all wealth—health of mind and body.

A Mormon Romance--Reginald Gloverson.

"ARTEMUS WARD."

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Salt Lake City with a mule train, dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young and handsome wives. His unions had never been blessed with children. As often as once a year he used to go to Omaha, in Nebraska, with a mule train for goods ; but, although he had performed the rather perilous journey many times with entire safety, his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy forebodings.

The time for his departure had arrived. The high-spirited mules were at the door, impatiently champing their bits The Mormon stood sadly among his weeping wives

"Dearest ones," he said, "I am singularly sad at heart this morning ; but do not let this depress you. The journey is a perilous one but—pshaw! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I fear? Besides, I know that every night, as I lay down on the broad starlit prairie, your bright faces will come to me in my dreams, and make my slumbers sweet and gentle. You, Emily, with your mild blue eyes ; and you, Henrietta, with your splendid black hair ; and you, Nelly, with your hair so brightly, beautifully golden ; and you, Molly, with your cheeks so downy; and you, Betsy, with your wine-red lips—far more delicious, than any wine I ever tasted—and you, Maria, with your winsome voice ; and you, Susan, with your—with your—that is to say, Susan, with your—and the other thirteen of you, each so good and beautiful, will come to me in sweet dreams, will you not, Dearestists?"

"Our own," they lovingly chimed, "we will!"

"And so farewell!" cried Reginald. "Come to my arms, my own!" he said ; "that is, as many of you as can do it conveniently at once, for I must away."

He folded several of them to his throbbing breast, and drove sadly away.

But he had not gone far when the trace of the off-hind mule became unhitched Dismounting, he essayed to adjust the trace; but ere he had fairly commenced the task, the mule, a singular refractory animal, snorted wildly, and kicked Reginald frightfully in the stomach. He arose with difficulty, and tottered feebly towards his mother's house, which was near by, falling dead in her yard with the remark, "Dear mother, I've come home to die!"

"So I see," she said; "where's the mules?"

Alas! Reginald Gloverson could give no answer.

In vain the heart-stricken mother threw herself upon his inanimate form crying, "Oh, my son—my son! only tell me where the mules are, and then you may die if you want to."

In vain—in vain—Reginald had passed on.

The mules were never found.

Reginald's heartbroken mother took the body home to her unfortunate son's widows. But before her arrival she indiscreetly sent a boy to bust the news gently to the afflicted wives, which he did by informing them, in a hoarse whisper, that their "old man had gone in."

The wives felt very badly indeed.

"He was devoted to me," sobbed Emily.

"And to me," said Maria.

"Yes," said Emily, "he thought considerably of you, but not so much as he did of me."

"I say he did!"

"And I say he didn't."

"He did!"

"He didn't!"

"Don't look at me, with your squint eyes!"

"Don't shake your red head at me!"

"Sisters," said the black-haired Henrietta, "cease this unseemly wrangling. I, as his first wife, shall strew flowers on his grave."

"No, you won't," said Susan. "I, as his last wife, shall strew flowers on his grave. It's my business to strew!"

"You shan't, so there!" said Henrietta.

"You bet I will," said Susan, with a tear-suffused cheek.

"Well, as for me," said the practical Betsy, "I aint on the strew, much; but I shall ride at the head of the funeral procession!"

"Not if I've been introduced to myself you won't," said the golden-haired Nelly; that's my position. You bet your bonnet strings it is."

"Children," said Reginald's mother, "you must do some crying, you know, on the day of the funeral; and how many pocket-handkerchiefs will it take to go round? Betsy, you and Nelly ought to make one do between you."

"I'll tear her eyes out if she perpetuates a sob on my handkercher."

"Dear daughters-in-law;" said Reginald's mother, "how unseemly is this anger. Mules is five hundred dollars a span, and every identical mule my poor boy had, has been gobbled up by the red man. I knew when my Reginald staggered into the dooryard he was on the die; but if I only thunk to ask him about them mules ere his gentle spirit took flight, it would have been four thousand dollars in our pockets, and no mistake! Excuse those real tears, but you've never felt a parent's feelin's."

"It's an oversight," sobbed Maria. "Don't blame us."

The funeral passed off in a very pleasant manner, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion. By a happy thought of Reginald's mother, the wives walked to the grave twenty abreast, which rendered that part of the ceremony thoroughly impartial.

* * * * * *

That night the twenty wives, with heavy hearts, sought their twenty respective couches. But no Reginald occupied those twenty respective couches—Reginald would never more linger in blissful repose in those twenty respective couches,—Reginald's head would never more press the twenty respective pillows of those twenty respective couches—never, never, never, more!

* * * * * *

In another house not many leagues from the house of mourning, a grey-haired woman was weeping passionately. "He died," she cried, "he died without sigerfyin', in any respect where them mules went to."

Two years are supposed to elapse between the third and fourth chapters of this original American romance.

* * * * * *

A manly Mormon, one evening, as the sun was preparing to set among a select apartment of gold and crimson clouds in the western horizon—although for that matter the sun has a right to "set" where it wants to, and

so, I may add, has a hen—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.

The door was opened by Mr. Susan Gloverson.

"Is this the house of the widow Gloverson?" the Mormon asked.

"It is," said Susan

"And how many is there of she?" he inquired

"There is about twenty of her, including me," courteously returned the fair Susan.

"Can I see her?"

"You can."

"Madam," he softly said, addressing the twenty disconsolate widows, "I have seen part of you before! And although I have already twenty-five wives, whom I respect and care for, I can truly say that I never felt love's holy thrill till I saw thee! Be mine, be mine!" he enthusiastically cried; "and we will show the world a striking illustration of the beauty and truth of the noble lines, only a good deal more so—

"'Twenty-one souls with a single thought,
Twenty-one hearts that beat as one'"

They were united, they were!

Gentle reader, does not the moral of this romance show that—does it not, in fact, show that however many there may be of a young widow woman; or, rather, does it not show that, whatever number of persons one woman may consist of—well, never mind what it shows. Only this writing Mormon romances is confusing to the intellect. You try it and see.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING PERIODICAL PAYMENTS.

WORK'G DAYS ONLY			SABBATH DAY INCLUDED				
Per y'r.	Per w'k.	Pr day.	Per w'k.	Per mon.	Per ¼ yr.	Per ½ yr.	Per yr.
15.65	30	5	35	1 40	4.56¼	9.12½	18.25
31.30	60	10	70	2 80	9 12½	18.25	36.50
78.25	1.50	25	1.75	7.00	22 81¼	45.62½	91.25
93.90	1 80	30	2.10	8.40	27.37½	54 75	109.50
117.38	2 25	37½	2.62½	10.50	34 22	68.44	136.88
125.20	2.40	40	2.80	11 20	36 50	73 00	146 00
156.50	3 00	50	3 50	14.00	45.62½	91.25	182.50
187.80	3.60	60	4.20	16 80	54.75	109 50	219.00
219.10	4 20	70	4.90	19 60	63.87½	127.75	255.50
234 75	4.50	75	5 25	21.00	68.43¾	136.87½	273.75
250.40	4.80	80	5.60	22 40	73 00	146 00	292.00
281.70	5.40	90	6 30	25.20	82.12½	164.25	328.50
313.00	6.00	1.00	7.00	28.00.	91.25	182 50	365.00
626.00	12.00	2.00	14.00	56.00	182.50	365.00	730 00
782.50	15.00	2.50	17 50	70.00	228 12½	456 25	912.50
939 00	18.00	3.00	21 00	84.00	273 75	547.50	1095.00
1252.00	24 00	4 00	28.00	112.00	365.00	730.00	1460 00
1565.00	30.00	5.00	35.42	140.00	456.25	912.50	1825.00

STERLING CONVERTED INTO CURRENCY, AND CURRENCY INTO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

Sterling.			Currency.			Dollars & cents.		Sterling.			Currency.			Dollars & cents.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	$	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	$	cts.
0	0	1	0	0	1¼	0	2		4	0	0	4	17	4	19	46
0	0	1½	0	0	1¾	0	2¾		5	0	0	6	1	8	24	33½
0	0	2	0	0	2½	0	4½		6	0	0	7	6	0	29	20
0	0	2½	0	0	3¼	0	5¼		7	0	0	8	10	4	34	07
0	0	3	0	0	3¾	0	6¼		8	0	0	9	14	8	38	93½
0	0	3½	0	0	4¼	0	7		9	0	0	10	19	0	43	80
0	0	4	0	0	5	0	8½		10	0	0	12	3	4	48	67
0	0	4½	0	0	5⅝	0	9		11	0	0	13	7	8	53	53½
0	0	5	0	0	6	0	10		12	0	0	14	12	0	58	40
0	0	6	0	0	7½	0	12		13	0	0	15	16	4	63	27
0	0	7	0	0	8¾	0	14		14	0	0	17	0	8	68	14
0	0	8	0	0	9¾	0	16		15	0	0	18	5	0	73	00
0	0	9	0	0	11	0	18¼		16	0	0	19	9	4	77	87
0	0	10	0	1	0	0	20		17	0	0	20	13	8	82	74
0	0	11	0	1	1½	0	22		18	0	0	21	18	0	87	61
0	1	0	0	1	2½	0	24		19	0	0	23	2	4	92	47
0	2	0	0	2	5¼	0	49		20	0	0	24	6	8	97	33½
0	3	0	0	3	7¾	0	73		25	0	0	30	8	4	121	67
0	4	0	0	4	10½	0	97		30	0	0	36	10	0	146	00
0	5	0	0	6	1	1	22		35	0	0	42	11	8	170	33½
0	6	0	0	7	3½	1	46		40	0	0	48	13	4	194	67
0	7	0	0	8	6¼	1	70		45	0	0	54	15	0	219	00
0	8	0	0	9	8¾	1	94½		50	0	0	60	16	8	243	33½
0	9	0	0	10	11½	2	19		60	0	0	73	0	0	292	00
0	10	0	0	12	2	2	43		70	0	0	85	3	4	340	67
0	11	0	0	13	4½	2	67		80	0	0	97	6	8	389	33½
0	12	0	0	14	7¼	2	92		90	0	0	109	10	0	438	00
0	13	0	0	15	9¾	3	16		100	0	0	121	13	4	486	67
0	14	0	0	17	0½	3	40½		200	0	0	243	6	8	973	33½
0	15	0	0	18	3	3	65		300	0	0	365	0	0	1460	00
0	16	0	0	19	5½	3	89		400	0	0	486	13	4	1946	67
0	17	0	1	0	8¼	4	13		500	0	0	608	6	8	2433	33½
0	18	0	1	1	10¾	4	37½		600	0	0	730	0	0	2920	00
0	19	0	1	3	1½	4	62½		700	0	0	851	13	4	3406	66⅔
1	0	0	1	4	4	4	87		800	0	0	973	6	8	3893	33½
2	0	0	2	8	8	9	74		900	0	0	1095	0	0	4380	00
3	0	0	3	13	0	14	60		1000	0	0	1216	13	4	4866	66⅔

TO CONVERT STERLING INTO CURRENCY.

Multiply by 73, and divide by 60, or add one-fifth and one-twelfth of that fifth.

TO CONVERT CURRENCY INTO STERLING.

Multiply by 60 and divide by 73. 9½% is the par of Exchange.

TENTH MONTH

OCTOBER

31 DAYS.

"And now the mounting sun dispels the fog;
The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam;
And hung on every spray, on every blade
Of grass, the myriad dew drops twinkle round."

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter,.	7 d.	8 h. 31 m. M.
Full Moon....	14 d.	8 h. 58 m. A.
Last Quarter..	22 d.	9 h. 3 m. A.
New Moon....	29 d.	11 h. 19 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Fast	Latitude of Ontario: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	1	Sa	Half-penny Postage int. into England ...1879	10	5 58	5 41	11 59
275	2	S	British cannonade Ogdensburg.....1812	11	5 59	5 39	Morn
276	3	Mo	First newspaper published at Buffalo....1811	11	6 0	5 37	1 12
277	4	Tu	First Edition of the Bible printed 1535	11	6 1	5 36	2 26
278	5	W	Bat. of the Thames at Moraviantown....1813	12	6 2	5 34	3 40
279	6	Th	St. Faith. Gt. Fire at Miramichi, N.B..1825	12	6 3	5 32	4 55
280	7	Fr	Rome annexed to Kingdom of Italy....1870	12	6 4	5 31	Rises
281	8	Sa	First Engine C.P.R.R. reach Winnipeg..1877	13	6 5	5 29	5 51
282	9	S	St. Denys. Treaty rat. bet. Japan&Eng..1855	13	6 7	5 27	6 30
283	10	Mo	International Conference met at Toronto.1864	13	6 8	5 25	7 14
284	11	Tu	Prince of Wales leave on Indian tour....1875	13	6 9	5 24	8 3
285	12	W	Columbus discovered America... 1492	14	6 10	5 22	8 55
286	13	Th	Bat. Queenston Heights. Brock killed..1812	14	6 11	5 21	9 51
287	14	Fr	Great Fire at Quebec ... .1866	14	6 13	5 19	10 49
288	15	Sa	Law of Eng. introduced in U. C.....1792	14	6 14	5 17	11 48
289	16	S	Eng. Houses of Parliament burnt..... 1834	14	6 15	5 16	Morn
290	17	Mo	First Plowing Match Co—McCrae's.....1844	15	6 16	5 14	0 47
291	18	Tu	St. Luke. Summer Pal. Pekin burnt...1860	15	6 17	5 13	1 46
292	19	W	Cricket Match, Chatham-mar. & single..1844	15	6 18	5 11	2 46
293	20	Th	Earthquake Shocks in Canada.....1870	15	6 19	5 10	3 47
294	21	Fr	Battle of Trafalgar—Nelson killed.....1805	15	6 21	5 8	4 50
295	22	Sa	First Agricultural Fair, Chatham. . . 1842	16	6 22	5 7	5 53
296	23	S	First Brit. Parliament after Union 1707	16	6 23	5 5	Sets.
297	24	Mo	Thirty years war concluded-Treaty ... 1648	16	6 24	5 4	5 54
298	25	Tu	St. Crispin. Battle of Balaclava.....1854	16	6 26	5 2	6 42
299	26	W	North-West passage dis. by Maclure....1850	16	6 26	5 1	7 38
300	27	Th	G.T.R. Montreal to Toronto opened.....1856	16	6 28	5 0	8 42
301	28	Fr	St. Simon & St. Jude. Alf. the Gt. died.. 900	16	6 29	4 58	9 50
302	29	Sa	Battle at Fort Erie 1813	16	6 30	4 57	11 1
303	30	S	Lord Dundonald, great naval hero, died 1860	16	6 32	4 55	Morn
304	31	Mo	Com. of Ref. by Luther-All Halloween..1517	16	6 33	4 54	0 14

Autumn Time.

I sing the mellowed autumn time;
The russet pears, the scarlet haws, the yellow
sheaves of autumn time.

The fading, falling autumn time;
The rustling leaves, the saddened winds, the
pallid mists of autumn time.

The scented, fragrant autumn time;
The clover balls, the moorland heath, the fresh-
plowed earth of autumn time.

The sober, tranquil autumn time;
The chastened noons, the steadfast stars, the
purple glooms of autumn time.

The sweet, soft sounds of autumn time;
The twittering birds, the bleating flocks, the
plaining streams of autumn time.

The resting, patient autumn time;
The close-reaped fields, the dew-drenched grass,
the low-streaked skies of autumn time.

The grand, prophetic autumn time;
For ripened hearts and sweetened souls called
home to God at autumn time.

Autumn.

No sound but the beech-nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves.
And the rainy west wind calling
The swallows from the eaves.
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson-breasted birdie
Sings his sweet funeral hymn
On the oak-tree grim and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim:
Death comes to pomp and glory
They fade—the sunny hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer flowers.

Think of the Boys.

I wonder how many mothers are as careful of their boys as they are of their girls? It seems to be a general belief that boys can take care of themselves. But they cannot, for they are early exposed to temptation Girls are generally at home, in their mother's company. But the boys, when are they at home as an average, except in the morning before school, at the dinner hour, and at supper? In the average family, in town or village, the boy is away all day, except when he eats. How much time there is at noon and after school for Satan to find mischief for that boy's idle hands. How many an evil scheme can be patched up in a few moments. Some days the boy is noticeably absent from home, and anxious inquiry is for the moment made; but business soon takes the father's mind and time, while housework or company absorbs the mother's attention; and the little boy with so much time away from home, and so little at home, is getting wound up in some wicked older boy's scheme; and by-and-by the shame of it is revealed. Is it a wonder then so many boys wind up in an "institution?" I exhort mothers to give up their parties and company and excess of care about the house. and even more important things, if such sacrifice be necessary, in order that the boys be properly cared for; and they begin, before it is everlastingly too late, to take them into the closest companionship, sharing all their interests as cordially as they do those of the girls. The girls need not suffer thereby; rather will they be blessed with the presence of noble brothers in the home, whose later career may be a part of their own pride and joy.

—Small thumbs denote affectionate disposition; long thumbs go with long heads: short, thick, stumpy thumbs mark a cruel man.

Nearest Travelling Distances, in Statute Miles, Between Following Places.

London to Paris	297	Chatham to London, Ont.	65
" Berlin	772	" Hamilton	141
" Stockholm	1413	" Toronto	180
" Madrid	790	" Montreal	513
" Rome	1161	" Quebec	685
" Constantinople	2492	" Halifax	1412
" St. Petersburg	1741	" Sus. Bridge	183
New York to Montreal	407	" New York	629
" Sus Bridge	446	" Boston	688
" New Orleans	1516	" Portland	796
Montreal to Quebec	172	" Detroit	46
Montreal to Nipissing	354	" Chicago	330
Nipissing to Ft. William	565	" Winnipeg	1190
Fort William to Selkirk	410	" San Francisco	2750
Selkirk to Burrard Inlet	1556	" New Orleans	1084

SAILING DISTANCES—GEOGRAPHICAL OR NAUTICAL MILES.

New York to Halifax	590	Liverpool to Halifax	2463
" Cape Horn	7231	" Cape Horn	7400
" Cape Good Hope	6790	" Cape Good Hope	6080
" Batavia	12000	" Batavia	11310
" Canton	16070	" Canton	13100
" Port Jackson	12900	" Port Jackson	12100
" San Francisco	13610	" San Francisco	13800
" Quebec	1360	" Quebec	2823
" Liverpool	2986	Halifax to Cape Race	457
" Panama	2047	" Boston	383
Panama to San Francisco	3240	Quebec to St. Johns, N. F.	891
San Francisco to Victoria	715	New York to Bermudas	680
" Sandwich Is.	2080	" Kingston, Jam.	1456
" Canton	6090	" New Orleans	1695

TABLE--Differences in Time at the Following Places.

LONGITUDE COMPUTED FROM NEW YORK AND GREENWICH.

	New York.				Greenwich.			
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M	S.	
London (Greenwich)	4	56	..	Fast	..	..	..	
Calcutta	10	49	20	"	5	53	20	Fast
New York	0	..	..		4	56	..	Slow
Montreal	0	1	49	"	4	54	11	"
Cape Horn	0	36	56	"	4	19	4	"
Buffalo	0	19	56	Slow	5	15	56	"
Toronto	0	21	33	"	5	17	33	"
Chatham	0	32	10	"	5	28	10	"
Chicago	0	54	31	"	5	30	31	"
San Francisco	3	13	47	"	8	9	47	"
New Orleans	1	4	10	"	6	0	10	"
Sydney, Australia	5	9	32	"	10	5	32	"

Illustration—Toronto, at New York noon, is 21m. 33s. slow, deducted from noon gives Toronto time as 11.38½.

Interest Table--Six Per Cent.

Time.	$1	$2	$3	$4	$5	$6	$7	$8	$9	$10	$50	$200	$500	$1000
1 Day	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	08	16
2 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	03	16	32
3 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	04	24	49
4 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	06	32	65
5 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	08	41	82
6 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	09	49	98
7 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	05	11	57	1;15
8 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06	13	65	1,31
9 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	07	14	74	1.47
10 "	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08	16	81	1.64
15 "	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	02	02	12	23	1.23	2.46
20 "	00	00	00	01	01	01	02	02	02	03	16	32	1.64	3.28
30 "	00	00	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	24	49	2.46	4.93
60 "	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	49	98	4.93	9.86
90 "	01	02	04	05	07	08	10	11	13	14	73	1.47	7.39	14.79
1 Mon.	..	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	25	50	2.50	5.00
2 "	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	50	1.00	5.00	10.00
3 "	01	03	04	06	07	09	10	12	13	15	75	1.50	7.50	15.00
4 "	02	04	06	08	10	12	14	16	18	20	1.00	2.00	10.00	20.00
5 "	02	05	07	10	12	15	17	20	22	25	1,25	2.50	12.50	25.00
6 "	03	06	09	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	1.50	3.00	15.00	30.00
7 "	03	07	10	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	1.75	3.50	17.50	35.00
8 "	04	08	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	2.00	4.00	20.00	40.00
9 "	04	09	13	18	22	27	31	36	40	45	2.25	4.50	22.50	45.00
10 "	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	2.50	5.00	25.00	50.00
11 "	05	11	16	22	27	33	38	44	49	55	2.75	5.50	27.50	55.00
1 Year.	06	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	3.00	6.00	30.00	60.00

To Find the Interest at the Following Rates.

Add to or subtract from the result at 6 per cent. Interest—

7 per cent.	add	⅛th	5 per cent.	substract	⅙th
8 "		¼rd	4 "		¼rd
9 "		⅓lf	3 "		½lf
10 "		⅔ds	2 "		⅔d

Table showing the time a Sum will double itself at the following Rates of Interest:

Rate.	Simple In.	Compound In.		Rate.	Simple In.	Compound In.	
2 per ct.	50 yrs.	35 yrs.	1 day	5 per ct.	20 yrs.	14 yrs.	75 ds.
2½ "	40 "	28 "	26 "	6 "	16 " 8 mos	11 "	327 "
3 "	33 " 4 mos	23 "	164 "	7 "	14 " 104 ds	10 "	89 "
3½ "	28 " 208 ds	20 "	54 "	8 "	12 " 6 mos	9 "	2 "
4 "	25 "	17 "	246 "	9 "	11 " 40 ds	8 "	16 "
4½ "	22 " 81 ds	15 "	273 "	10 "	10 "	7 "	100 "

Tables of Foreign Weights and Measures.

Country.	Lineal.	Inches.	Road.	Yards.	Surface.	Sq. yds.	Liquid.	Cub. In.	Dry.	Cubic In.	Weight.	Avoid.
Eng. & Colonies	Foot.	12.	Mile	1760.	Acre	4840.	Gallon	277.274	Bushel	2218.192	Pounds	1.
United States	Foot.	12.	Mile	1760.	"	4840.	"	231.	"	2150.42	"	1.
France	Metre	39.371	Kilomet.	1093.63	Hectare	11960.	Litre	61.027	Litre	61.027	Kilogm'e	2.2047
Belgium.	Elle	39 371	"	1093.63	"	11960.	"	61.027	Litron,	61 027	Livre.	2.2047
Holland.	Elle	39.371	Mijle	1093.63	Scheffel	5026.34	Kan	61.027	Kop	61.027	Ponden	2.2047
Venice	Braccio	39.371	Miglio	1900.			Pinta	61.3	Soma	6103.	Pound	2.2047
German States	Fus	12.357	Mile	8101.	Morgen	4305.6	Stiitse	915.1	Malter	9154.	Pfund.	1.1029
Prussia	Fuss	12.357	Mile	8238.	"	3054.00	Anker	2096.	Scheffel	3354.	"	1.0311
Austria	Fuss	12.445	Meile	8297.	Joch	6884.	Mass	86.3	Metze	3752.7	"	1.235
Russia	Foot.	13.75	Verst	1166.7	Dessat'a	13067.	Vedro	750.1	Tsch't'k	1600.	Funt	.9026
Sweden	Fot	33.384	Mile	11660.00	Tunnl'd	5872.	Kanna	158.	Tunna	8940.	Skalpund	.9376
Norway	Fod	12.353	Mile	12182.			"	1276 5	Spann	4469.6	"	.9376
Denmark	Fod	12.357	Miil	8238.	Skieppe	329.75	Anker	2299.	Tonne	8487.6	Pund	1.1029
Spain	Foot	11.128	League	4638.	Faneg'da	7682.	Arroba	980.7	Fanega	3438.8	Libra	1.0164
Mexico,	Pie	11.128	Legua	4638.	"	7682.	"	980 7	"	3752.7	"	1.0164
Portugal.	Pal. junta.	7.882	Mitha	2250.	Geira	7004.	Almude	1530 71	Algui'e	1041.7	Pund	1.0119
Brazil.	Cubit	25.98	League	6750.	"	7004.	Medida	165.5	"	2240.	Mark	.5533
Italian States	Braccio	22.98	Mile	2025.	Moggi	4165.	Barile	2544.	Stajo	1487.1	Libbra.	.7486
Greece	Cubit	18.	Stadium	1083.33			Kila	2030.1	Rila	2030.1	Pound	.8811
Turkey.	Pic	27.9	Berri.	1828.			Almund.	319.4	Killow	2023.	Rottolo	1.2729
Egypt	Derah	25.49	Feddan	1.47	Feddan a r.	2674.	Ardeb	1358.	Ardeb	10869.2	Rotl	1.008
Arabia.	Guz	25.	Mile	2146.			Gudda	554.5	Killow	2023.	Maund	3.
Persia.	Arish	38.27	Parasang	6076.			Artaba	4013.	Artaba	4013.	Rattel	2.1136
Indian Presiden.	Cubit	18.	Coss	2160.	Acre	4840.	Parrah	1558.4	Parrah	6721.12	Seer	1 8667
China Japan	Chik	13.125	Li	608.5			Tau	332 7	Tau	443.	Tael	.0833
Japan.	Fan	12.	Ink	2.038			Tau	332.7	"	443.	Catty	1.3

☞ Explanation—The Mexican measure, Pie, contains but 11 inches and 128-1000ths—a little over 11½ in. English measure. In liquid, and dry measures of volume, the American Standard Gallon (231 cubic in.), and Winchester bush. (2150.42 cubic in.), are used as the basis of these calculations,

Principal Coins of Foreign Countries—Weight, Fineness and Value.

In. value.	Fineness 1000.	Wt. ozs.	Denomination—Silver.	Country.	Denom.—Gold.	Wt., ozs.	Fineness 1000.	Can. Cur.
$0 22.5	924.5	.182....	Shilling (of acc 24.33cts)	*Britain.....	¶Sov. or pound ..	0.256.8	916.5	$4 86.6
0 45.7	916.5	.374....	¶Rupee of 16 annas	oIndia	Mohur of 15 rupees.	0.375.	916.5	7 10.5
0 96.0	900.	.800....	¶5 franc, (19.3 cts)	o*France.....	¶20 francs.....	0.207.	899.	3 84.7
0 95.0	900.	.804....	¶5 marks (of acc. 23.82 cts	*Ger. Empire	Crown	0.357.	900.	6 64.2
0 40.8	900.	.340....	Florin or guilder	* "	¶10 thaler (Prus.)	0 427.	903.	7 97.1
1 00.2	833.	.902....	Rixdollar.....	oAus. Empire....	Fourfold ducat ...	0.448.	986.	9 13.2
0 47.6	900.	.397....	¶New florin	o "	¶4 florins, new....	0.397.	900.	1 93.5
0 77.8	875.	.667....	¶Rouble.....	oRussia	¶5 roubles	0.210.	916.	3 97.6
0 19.3	835.	.160....	¶Lira	o*Italy	20 lire (francs)....	0.207.	899.	3 84.7
0 96.0	900.	.800....	¶5 pesetas, dollar(19.3) ..	o*Spain.....	100 reals	0.268.	896.	4 96.4
0 17.8	835.	.160....	Pistareen.....	o*Spain.....	10 escudos	0.270.8	896.	5 01.5
0 48.6	912.	.400....	500 reis (of acct 54.23)..	*Portugal	Coroa(crown.....	0.308.	912.	5 80.7
0 27.3	750.	.273....	Ricksdaler	*Sweden.....	Ducat	0.111.	975.	2 23.7
1 08.4	877.	.927....	2 rigs daler.....	*Denmark	10 thaler	0.427.	895.	7 90.0
0 96.0	897.	.803....	¶5 francs.....	o*Belgium	¶25 francs	0.254.	899.	4 72.0
0 86.3	900.	719....	¶5 drachms (19.3 cts)....	oGreece.....	¶20 drachms	0.185.	900.	3 44.2
0 85.2	830.	.770....	¶20 piastres	*Turkey	¶100 piastres	0.231.	915.	4 37.0
1 01.2	944.	.804....	¶2½ g'der, florin (40.50 cts)	oNetherlands....	¶10 guilder.....	0.215.	899.	3 99.7
0 04.3	755.	.040....	¶Piastre.....	oEgypt	Bedidlik (100 pias)	0.275.	875.	4 97.4
1 00.0	900.	.866....	¶1 yen or dollar	*Japan, China...	¶20 yen	1.072.	900.	19 94.4
0 62.5	898 5	.511 ...	¶5 piastres (12.50 cts)....	oTunis.....	¶25 piastres.....	0.161.	900.	2 99.5
1 04.0	901.	.866....	¶Dollar or peso.....	oMexico	Doubloon	0.867.	870.	15 59.3
1 08.0	918.5	.820....	¶ Double milreis	*Brazil	¶20 milreis ...	0.575.	916.5	10 89.4
0 90.5	860.	.866....	¶Dollar	*oCen. Am., Chili Peru, Granada..	2 escudos	0.209.	853.5	3 68.8
0 96.0	900.	.801....	¶Sol. or new dollar.....	*oColombia, S'th Am., generally..	Doubloon	0.867.	870.	15 50.3

Silver calculated at $1.20 per oz. 900-1000 fine. Gold calculated at $18.60½ per oz , 900-1000 fine (258 grains being equal to $1.) Pure gold is $20.67 per oz.; pure silver, $1.36 per oz.

☞ ¶ The name of the monetary unit. *Gold standard. o Silver standard. The crown is the monetary unit of Norway, Sweden and Denmark($—26.8.)

ELEVENTH MONTH

NOVEMBER

30 DAYS.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere;
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the autumn leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbit's tread.

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon....	5 d.	8 h.	35 m. A.
Last Quarter..	13 d.	5 h	33 m. M.
New Moon.....	21 d.	10 h.	53 m. M.
First Quarter..	28 d.	6 h.	33 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Fast	Latitude of Ontario: Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Tu	ALL SAINTS. Int. Bridge Niagara comp..1873	16	6 34	4 52	1 26
306	2	W	Rebellion Lower Canada 1838	16	6 35	4 52	2 38
307	3	Th	To., Grey & Bruce R. R. op'd to Arthur 1871	16	6 36	4 50	3 49
308	4	Fr	Martial law established in Montreal .. 1838	16	6 38	4 49	4 59
309	5	Sa	John A. Macdonald Ministry resigned ...1873	16	6 39	4 48	6 9
310	6	S	110 wagons & carts in sight in Chatham,1847	16	6 40	4 47	Rises
311	7	Mo	The Mackenzie Gov. formed after P. Scan. 1873	16	6 42	4 46	5 51
312	8	Tu	Spaniards un. Cortez en. city Mexico....1519	16	6 43	4 45	6 43
313	9	W	Shower sun fish, perch, etc., fell in Chat'm. 1846	16	6 44	4 44	7 39
314	10	Th	French Cathedral in Montreal burnt ...1819	16	6 45	4 42	8 38
315	11	Fr	Battle of Chrysler farm..... 1813	16	6 47	4 41	9 38
316	12	Sa	Revolution in Berlin..... 1848	16	6 48	4 40	10 37
317	13	S	ST. BRICE. Battle of Wind Mill Point...1838	15	6 49	4 40	11 35
318	14	Mo	Bruce discovers the source of the Nile.. 1870	15	6 51	4 39	Morn
319	15	Tu	Great fire in St. John..... 1841	15	6 52	4 38	0 33
320	16	W	3 inches snow fell in Kent County.....1880	15	6 53	4 37	1 33
321	17	Th	Kent Mills commenced running. 1847	15	6 54	4 36	2 34
322	18	Fr	Duke of Wellington buried..... 1852	15	6 55	4 35	3 37
323	19	Sa	Jay's treaty between England and U. S..1794	14	6 57	4 35	4 41
324	20	S	Navigation closed 1880	14	6 58	4 34	5 48
325	21	M	MICH. TERMS BEGIN. G. T. R. op. to Det ..1859	14	6 59	4 33	Sets.
826	22	Tu	Fishery Com. award'd Canada 85,000.000.1877	14	7 0	4 33	5 28
327	23	W	D. Forsyth, Coll. of Chatham, died.. .. 1880	13	7 2	4 32	6 32
328	24	Th	Treaty P. bet. Gt. B. & U.S. sig'd at Gh't. 1815	13	7 3	4 32	7 40
329	25	Fr	Riel takes possession of Fort Garry 1869	13	7 4	4 31	8 52
330	26	Sa	Capitulation Kars by Gen. Williams. 1855	12	7 5	4 31	10 5
331	27	S	Hoosac Tunnel, 5 miles pierced through 1873	12	7 6	4 30	11 17
332	28	Mo	Earl of Warwick beheaded.....1499	12	7 7	4 30	Morn
333	29	Tu	London Times first printed with steam P. 1814	12	7 8	4 29	0 27
334	30	W	ST. ANDREW. Battle & Rus. mas. Sinope. 1853	11	7 9	4 29	1 37

E. Charles Reckwood Dec 17th 1875

J. C. Bright, Chatham

Wholesale

And Retail.

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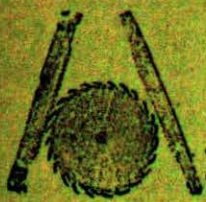
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, &c.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL USE

DYE WOODS AND DYE STUFFS GENERALLY.

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality. Customers will find our stock complete, the largest in the County and comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, andall sold at moderate prices.



GEORGIAN BAY

LUMBER YARDS

H. A. PATTERSON & Co.

In connection therewith have lately erected a First-Class

PLANING MILL AND DRY KILN.

Where they are prepared to furnish SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING and FINISHING LUMBER at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. A 1 Shingles a specialty.

MILL—At Yard, near G. W. R. Station. YARDS—Gravel Road, near G. W. R. and Foot of Victoria Ave., North Side. -- CHATHAM.

CHATHAM STEAM SOAP WORKS.

JAMES J. COUSENS.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

RELIANCE AND ONTARIO PALE SOAPS,

Quality unsurpassed. Ask your Grocer for it and take no other. Also, SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES. Highest Price Paid for Tallow and Soap stock.

CORNER KING AND 3D STREETS, - - CHATHAM.

Hallo! Jack Frost!

Hallo! Jack Frost!
I thought you were lost,
You are such a terrible rover,
Or else, frozen fast
To the North Pole at last,
You'd stay till the winter was over.

But here you are now,
With your frosty old pow,
And soon will the breezes mellow
Ring sharp and clear,
And shouts of cheer
Will welcome you back, old fellow.

My mittens and cap,
My skates and strap,
And sled, are ever so handy,
Just waiting for you
And your frosty crew,
My beautiful Jack-a-dandy!

And soon we'll go
Over ice and snow;
And soon will the sleigh-bells' ringing
Join in the song
Of the merry throng
Of boys and girls who are singing.

Hallo? Jack Frost,
We thought you were lost;
We were really troubled about you,
And feared, it is true,
We should have to do
The whole winter long without you.

What is a Cold Bath?

The season of the year, says the Lancet, when very many people who have experienced pleasure and advantage from a daily cold bath have to discontinue the practice so soon as winter and cold weather, is come. Months will elapse before the return of genial weather will allow of their indulgence in what may be termed man's natural stimulant. Among the young and robust there are a large number who are able to bathe even in the depths of winter; the advantage of so doing is, however, questionable. But let it be once well understood what a cold bath really is, and the course by which we can avoid Scylla and Charybdis will be obvious. A cold bath is not necessarily a bath in water of the temperature of the atmosphere. A bath is truly and really cold when it produces a certain physiological effect—a slight momentary shock followed by pleasant and lasting reaction. These effects are, for the majority of people, most pleasantly obtained by bathing in water about 35 degrees to 40 degrees below the temperature of the body—the usual temperature of unheated water in June and July Bearing this in mind, we can enjoy our physiological 'cold' bath as safely and as pleasantly at Christmas as at midsummer, and there is no necessity for the most timid or weakly to discontinue his morning tub because the summer weather is over. When the water sinks below a temperature of 60 deg., let it be heated to that point, and then used, and we shall still have our cold bath, though of heated water. The daily stimulant effect of such a bath is so beneficial to the great majority of persons, and is of of such marked service in maintaining health, that it is very important to have it widely known that a cold bath may be taken all the year round, provided cold is not mistaken to mean "at the temperature of the outer air." To heat our bath during the winter months is often thought to be unmanly, while in reality it is truly scientific; and to bathe in unheated water all the year round, whatever the temperature of that water may be, is to prove oneself an ignorant slave of outward circumstances.

Law of Weights and Measures.

The provisions of the present law as to the weight of a bushel of the undermentioned articles, namely:—Wheat, Indian corn, rye, peas, barley, oats, beans, clover seed, timothy seed, buckwheat, flax seed, hemp seed, blue grass seed, castor beans, potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, salt, dried apples, dried peaches and malt, when bought or sold by weight, is specified by cental and parts of a cental or 100 lbs.

Table of Standard Weights of Grain, Seeds, &c., per Bushel.

	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
Wheat	60	Clover seed	60	Nurnip seed	50
Barley	48	Timothy	48	Green apples	
Oats	34	Millet	48	Dried "	22
Peas	60	Hungarian grass	48	Dried peaches	33
Beans	60	Hemp seed	44	Potatoes	60
Corn. shelled	56	Flax seed	50	Turnips	60
Buckwheat	48	Rape seed	50	Carrots and parsnips	60
Rye	56	Blue grass	14	Beets	60
Tares	60	Orchard grass	22	Onions	60
Corn meal	50	Red top	8	Salt	56

Table giving Quantity of Seed usually Sown upon an Acre.

NAME OF SEED.	BROADCAST.	NAME OF SEED.	DRILLED OR HILLS.
Wheat, rye, flax	bushels. ½ to 2	Wheat	bushel. ¾ to 1
Vetches & R.I. bent grass	" ½ to 2	Barley	" 1 to 1½
Barley, beans	" 2 to 2½	Oats	" ½ to 2¼
Oats, peas, and sainfoin.	" 2 to 3	Peas	" 1½ to 1½
Buckw't, hemp s'd, rye G.	" 1 to 1½	Beans	" 1¼ to 1¾
Millet, Hungarian grass.	" ½ to ¾	Radish and salsify	lbs. 6 to 8
Corn for soiling, &c	" 3 to 4	Onion, parsnip, beet	" 4 to 6
Clover seed, red	pounds. 10 to 12	Carrot	" 3 to 4
Clover, W., alsike, lucerne	" 12 to 15	Turnips	"1½ to 2
Timothy seed	" 16 to 24	Spinage	" 8 to 10
Clover (5), & timothy (15)	" 16 to 20	Sorghum	" 10 to 12
Orchard grass	" 33 to 44	Mustard	" 12 to 16
Blue grass	" 21 to 28	Potatoes, cut	bushel. 10
Red top	" 16 to 20	Cucumbers	quarts. 1 to 2
Lawn mixture	" 50 to 60	Squash, pumpkin	" 2 to 3
Rye grass	" 20 to 25	P. beans, corn	" 8 to 10

TABLE Giving No. of Hills of Corn or Fruit Trees, &c., in an Acre.

Feet apart.	No.	Feet apart.	No.	Feet apart.	No.	Feet apart.	No
1 foot	43560	5 feet	1742	9 feet	538	16 "	171
1½ "	19360	5½ "	1440	9½ "	482	17 "	151
2 "	10890	6 "	1210	10 "	435	18 "	135
2½ "	6969	6½ "	1031	10½ "	361	20 "	108
3 "	4840	7 "	889	12 "	302	25 "	96
3½ "	3556	7½ "	775	13 "	258	30 "	48
4 "	2722	8 "	680	14 "	223	35 "	35
4½ "	2151	8½ "	692	15 "	193	40 "	27

RULE to Estimate the Weight of Cattle by Measurement.

Measure with a tape line from the top of the shoulder to the tail head, and mark this for length; then measure the girt immediately behind the shoulder, and mark this for the girt. Multiply the girt by itself in inches, and divide the product by the length in inches. Divide the product by 7.344, and the quotient is the weight in imperial stones, which to reduce to pounds, multiply by eight If the animal is very fat add 1-20th, if lean, deduct 1-20th; the skin will weigh, 1-16th; the tallow, 1-12th. No rule can be regarded as absolutely correct. Formation of animal, breed, fattening condition will alter cases.

ANOTHER WAY.—Multiply half the girt by itself in feet, and the same by the length in feet, and the product will be the net weight in stones of eight lbs. each.

RULE to Measure Grain in a Bin or Box.

Multiply the length by the width, and the product by the height, all in inches; divide by 2150 (the capacity in cubic inches of the Winchester bushel, the Eng. being 2218.2), and the product will give the number of bushels in the bin. The grain should be spread level.

RULE to Measure Corn in a Crib.

Measure the width, depth and length, and multiply as with grain bin, in inches; divide the product by 4.300, and the quotient will be the number of bushels. Where the crib is wider at the top than the bottom, measure for width at such a height as will give you true width.

RULE to Measure Roots in a Pit or Root House.

Ascertain the cubic dimensions in inches as in preceding rules for grain, making allowance for the slope of the ridge by measuring only half the height or so much of it as would be required to level the top and have a solid cubic heap. A space which would hold 20 bushels of corn in the ear, would hold thirty of roots and forty of grain.

RULE to Measure Hay in the Stack or Mow.

If it be a square or oblong stack with a pitched roof, measure the height in feet from the bottom to the eaves; add to this half the height from the eaves to the ridge, and altogether this will give the real and total height. Multiply the total height by the breadth, and both by the length. Divide the product by 27 and the quotient will be the number of cubic yards in the stack. Multiply the number of cubic yards by the weight in lbs of a single cubic yard, which will be pretty correct—to say 80 lbs. for a new stack, 100 lbs. for one a few months old, and 112 lbs. for one a year old—and the product will be the contents of the stack in lbs.; divide this by 2,000, the number of lbs. in a ton, and the quotient will give the number of tons, To find the weight of hay in a round stack, find the height to the eaves and add one-third of the measurement from the eaves to the top, which will give the true height. Measure the girth, multiply it by itself and the product by the decimal, ·0795; this will give the area of the base. Multiply the area by the true height, and the product will be the contents of the stack in cubic feet; divide by 27 to complete, as with square stacks.

To estimate contents of mows, where the top is level, the process is the same as with the square stack, omitting the allowance for the sloping roof.

TWELFTH MONTH

DECEMBER

31 DAYS.

With his ice and snow and rime
Let bleak winter sternly come!
Their is not a summer clime
Than the love-lit winter home.
—WATTS.

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon....	5 d.	11 h. 56 m. M.
Last Quarter..	13 d.	2 h. 37 m. A.
New Moon....	20 d.	11 h. 59 m. A.
First Quarter,.	27 d.	3 h. 14 m. A.

Day of Y	Day of M	Day of W	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Sun Fast	Latitude of Ontario: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
				M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	1	Th	Mrs. D. Jenose, Dover, 3 child. one birth. 1847	11	7 10	4 28	2 47
336	2	Fr	Battle of Austerlitz 1805	10	7 11	4 28	3 56
337	3	Sa	Ham. & Toronto R.R. opened for traffic. 1855	10	7 12	4 28	5 3
338	4	S	Bonfire Chat., Sir A. McNabb elc'd Speak 1844	9	7 13	4 28	6 7
339	5	Mo	Brooklyn Thr. burned—350 lives lost....1876	9	7 14	4 28	Rises
340	6	Tu	ST. NICHOLAS. Rebellion broke out in Ca. 1837	9	7 15	4 28	5 27
341	7	W	Rond Eau made a port of entry 1844	9	7 16	4 28	6 25
342	8	Th	CONCEP. V.M. Queen Mary Scots born .. 1542	8	7 17	4 28	7 24
343	9	Fr	Eng. Cathedral Montreal burnt 1856	7	7 18	4 28	8 24
344	10	Sa	Niagara dest. by the Americans.....1813	7	7 19	4 28	9 23
345	11	S	Charles 12th of Sweden killed. 1718	6	7 20	4 28	10 21
346	12	Mo	Victoria Bridge op. for traffic. ... .1859	6	7 21	4 28	11 20
347	13	Tu	ST. LUCY. New Zealand discovered .. 1642	5	7 21	4 28	Morn
348	14	W	Geo. Washington died.....1799	5	7 22	4 29	0 19
349	15	Th	Prince Albert the Good died 1861	4	7 23	4 29	1 20
350	16	Fr	Dest. tea Boston Harbor 1773	4	7 23	4 29	2 23
351	17	Sa	First Lower Can. Parliament met.....1792	3	7 24	4 29	3 28
352	18	S	John Wesley born. 1708	3	7 25	4 30	4 34
353	19	Mo	Ft. Niagara cap. by British.....1813	2	7 26	4 30	5 39
354	20	Tu	Napoleon proclaimed President..... .. 1848	2	7 26	4 31	6 42
355	21	W	ST. THOMAS. Earl Beaconsfield born 1805	1	7 26	4 31	Sets.
856	22	Th	Str. Brothers ran up to this date..... 1848	1	7 27	4 32	6 34
357	23	Fr	Bible Societies prohibited in Hungary...1816	Sl'w	7 27	4 32	7 49
358	24	Sa	Great fire at San Francisco..... 1849		7 28	4 33	9 4
359	25	S	CHRISTMAS DAY. Com. Mt. Cenis tunnel..1370	1	7 28	4 34	10 17
360	26	Mo	ST. STEPHEN. Up. Can. const. a Prov 1791	1	7 29	4 34	11 28
361	27	Tu	Belgian independence achieved (ST. JOHN) 1830	2	7 29	4 35	Morn
362	28	W	INNOCENT'S DAY. Ins. slaves in Jamaica..1831	2	7 29	4 36	0 38
363	29	Th	Str. Caroline burnt & sent over the falls. 1837	3	7 29	4 36	1 47
364	30	Fr	Black Rock bur'd. (So. Jesuits fm'd. 1635) 1833	3	7 30	4 37	2 54
365	31	Sa	Americans repulsed at Quebec 1775	4	7 30	4 38	3 58

Councils of the Municipalities of the County of Kent, 1881.

MUNICIPALITY.	REEVE.	1ST DEPUTY.	2D DEPUTY.	COUNCILLORS.	
Harwich	D. Caughill,	David Wilson,	Colin Campbell,	J. Vester,	D. Hutchinson.
Howard	John Ferguson,	B Wilson,	S H. Spencer,	I. Gardiner.	Jno. McKerricher.
Raleigh	T. L. Pardo,	P. T. Barry,	Wm. Irwin,	Alex Goulet,	Wm. Drew.
Chatham	W. H. Stephens,	D. McArthur,	A. Blackburn,	S Julien,	C. W. Knight.
Dover	John Wright,	C. Purser,	Philip Blair,	T. Bou deau,	Hy. Thibadeau
Camden	G. R. Langford,	P. Bodkins,			
Orford	John Mason,	Jno. Cunningham,	Robt. Henderson,	A Marcus.	J. L. Street.
Tilbury East	Wm. Hickey,	Major Martin,		James Mann, Isaac Askew	Jno. A. McGregor,
Romney	Jonas Robinson,			Jas Shanks, T. Hodgson,	H. Healey, W. C. Lounsberry.

Zone—Returns not received in time for publication.

	REEVE.			COUNCILLORS	
Dresden	R. Kimmerly,	R P. Wright,	I B Webster	R. S Carscallen,	Jacob Killam.
Thamesville,	L. Sherman,	Jas Ferguson,	R. Adair,	E Wallace,	Robt Duffus.
Wallaceburg	L. H. Johnson,	D. Duggan,	Thos. Forhan,	T. G. Gillard,	R T. Riddell.
Blenheim	John G. Mountford,	J. K. Morris,	F. C Kinnard,	J. M. Burke,	John Nichol.
Ridgetown	John Moody,	Wm Baker,	Chas. Baker,	Jas. Rushton,	Geo. Rockey.

Chatham ..... Mayor—Wm. Young. Councillors—S T. Martin, Isaac Smith, Jno M Northwood for Northwood Ward. Ed Roche, John Holmes, C. P. Lennox for Eberts Ward W. Lambert, Robt Fleming, Thos Holmes for Chrysler Ward.

Bothwell ..... Mayor—J. W Squire Reeve—Robert Martin. Councillors—Johnson, Chambers, Campbell, McRoberts, Gibb, Swallwell, Ryan, Jones, Reid.

HANLAN'S LEADING AQUATIC PERFORMANCES.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Where.	Distances—m. yds.	Time—m. s.
1878	E. Hanlan	F. A. Plaisted	Canada	2,000	27.07¾
1878	"	E. Morris	U. States	5,000	37,00
1878	"	E. E. Courtney	Canada	5,000	36.22
1879	"	W. Elliott	England	3,563	21.01
1880	"	Ed. Trickett	"	3,713	26.19

A Winter Evening.

And now dense snow-flakes blind
The day and smother earth in cruel glee:
Whiteness now grows apace.—Nature, farewell.
Sleep thy long spell-bound slumber! I will hie
Me home with haste, and by the hearth will tell
Alraschid's nightly wand'rings to my boys,
Or pensive start at Hector's battle-cry:
Most prize we now sweet fancy's simple joys.

Winter Song.

Rouse the blazing midnight fire,
Heap the crackling fagots higher;
Stern December reigns without,
With old Winter's blust'ring rout.

Let the jocund timbrels sound,
Push the jolly goblet round;
Care avaunt, with all thy crew,
Goblin's dire, and devils blue.

Hark! without the tempest growls,
And the affrighted watch-dog howls:
Witches on their broomsticks sail,
Death upon the whistling gale.

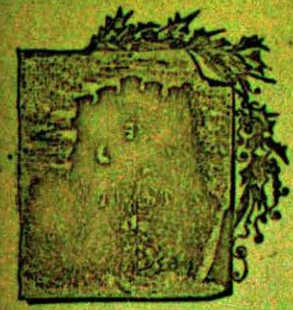
Heap the crackling fagots higher,
Draw your easy chairs still nigher;
And to guard from wizards hoar,
Nail the horse-shoe on the door.

Now repeat the freezing story,
Of the murder'd traveller gory,
Found beneath the yew-tree scar,
Cut his throat from ear to ear.

Tell, too, how his ghost, all bloody,
Frighten'd once a neighb'ring goody;
And how, still at twelve he stalks,
Groaning o'er the wild-wood walks.

The Little Faces.

Suppose the irregular procession of children schoolward bound, which one meets on the streets, all wore "shining morning faces," what a bright and happy throng it would be. But some little ones we meet with traces of tears in their faces, and grief looking out untimely from the childish eyes whose birthright is merriment. Hapless, defrauded ones, who go from impatient, fretful homes to the tasks of of the school-room; whose mothers forget that a cupful is as full as a brimming bucket, and that childish sorrows or disappointments are not small to those who have them to bear. How poorly those parents discharge their duties who send out their children for the day, unhappy. Could they know for one hour the desolation of the homes from which the children have gone forth for the last time, by reason of the epidemics that have wrought such havoc in many neighborhoods this year, how patient, how watchful, how tender they would be. "It is never our tenderness that we regret," says George Eliot, in speaking of those who are gone beyond our loving or our chiding. No, and it is not our patience that comes back to mingle the bitterness of unavailing regrets with our sorrow. Homes photograph themselves on the faces of their inmates; and a piteous picture is that limned on the sensitive surface of many an unhappy little countenance that lingers behind its more fortunate mates. Is it your fault, sister or mother?



Christmas Bells.

Hark to the Christmas Bells!
What doth their music say?
Forth on the air it swells
This happy Christmas Day.

May joy thy spirit fill,
All care and sorrow cease—
Thus they ring forth "Goodwill
And on Earth Peace."

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

WHICH?

"Which shall it be, which shall it be?"
I looked at John—John looked at me.
(Dear patient John who loves me yet
As well as though my locks were jet;)
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak:
"Tell me again what Robert said,"
And then I listening bent my head.
"This is his letter:

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty, and work and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven mouths to feed,
Of seven little childrens' need,
And then of this.

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep;" so walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band;
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lilian, the baby, slept,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white;
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand in a loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said, "Not her—not her."

We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair.
I saw on Jamie's rough, red cheek,
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby yet," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.

Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace;
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him,"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick, bad Dick, our wayward son,
Turbulent, restless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who gave
Bid us befriend him to the grave:
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he.
And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love.
'Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quiet silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in wilful way.
And shook his head. "Nay, love, not thee,"
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no—
I cannot, will not, let him go."

And so we wrote in courteous way
We could not drive one child away;
And afterwards toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed
Happy in that not one dear face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

INDEX.

To the Public.

I have pleasure in laying before you the "Kent County Annual and Almanac for 1881. A free issue of 5000 copies has been printed and is being circulated evenly over the entire Municipal County,—a number which will be appreciated when it is stated there are but 7,560 families in the County according to the last census.

It will be continued yearly, I trust in 1882 with considerable improvement and probably with some re-arrangement as to form and more liberal illustration. The Calendars in future will be composed entirely of County and old Western District events; the issue more than doubled, part of which will extend to and cover adjoining Counties.

THE ADVERTISING PATRONS

are thanked for their liberal patronage; to them the Almanac owes its successful issue. Readers of the Almanac who may order any goods advertised therein, or may ask information, or call personally upon the Advertisers respecting them, WILL HELP THEMSELVES, THE ADVERTISERS and the future success of the Almanac by mentioning the fact to the Advertisers that they saw the Goods advertised in this Annual.

JAMES SOUTAR.

COUNTY LANDMARKS

—OR THE—

Early History of the County of Kent.

"County Landmarks" will embrace a general sketch of the early history of the County of Kent, with a selection of its most prominent and interesting points—the early surveys; the early settlements; the struggles in the bush and anecdotes illustrative of the manners and life of the settlers; reminiscences of the 1812 war, particularly the exciting events which took place along the river Thames; old landmarks and public resorts; the rise and progress of towns and villages, &c., &c.

It will embrace a complete and comprehensive record of all judicial, political, district, and other officials of the Western District from 1792 to 1850—of the same for the County of Kent from the latter date to the present time; of the members of the old District or first Municipal Council ending in 1849, and a complete list of the officers and the composition of the Councils of every Village, Town, Township and County Municipality for each and every year from the date of incorporation to the present time. Also, numerous and comprehensive statistical tables respecting population, products, trade, courts, [illegible] schools, churches, assessments, rates of taxation, prices, values, labor, &c.

It will also embrace full genealogies of the old and prominent families, covering hundreds of names, commencing with the pioneer settlers whose descent, nativity, date and place of settlement will be given, and following the marriage and other ramifications down to the present time.

It will also contain by way of an appendix much general, useful, and interesting information of a rare and instructive character, forming a ready and convenient reference anent matters not generally found in a tabulated form.

CONDITIONS.

"Land Marks" will be issued in one 8 vo. volume, printed in clear type on good book paper, and neatly bound in cloth, and will include a colored map of the County, showing lots and divisions, and a copy of the deed and a fac-simile engraving of the Indian signatures or totums thereto, surrendering a portion of the Western District, now the County of Kent. It will be sold by subscription only. price $3, payable on delivery of the book.

Local Agents Wanted to solicit Subscriptions. Apply to

DRAWER 95,
CHATHAM, P. O.

JAMES SOUTAR,
For the Publishers.

N. B.—Persons in possession of old letters, documents and information, and anecdotes respecting old settlers, localities and times—let such refer to events apparently ever so worthless and frivolous—will much oblige by furnishing the same to the above address. Those who have already promised such data are respectfully reminded of the fact.