

24198

24198  
NJ  
Citizen  
27cm

THE

125

CITIZEN AND FARMER'S

m

for

ALMANAC,

12  
26  
17  
39

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1810;

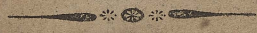
BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE,  
OR LEAP-YEAR,

AND THE THIRTY-FOURTH OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONTAINING

*The usual Astronomical Calculations,*

AND A GREATER VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL  
MATTER THAN IS CUSTOMARY.



*By a Correct Calculator.*



FITTED TO THE LATITUDE AND MERIDIAN  
OF MORRIS-TOWN (N.J.)

*Morris-Town :*

PRINTED BY JACOB MANN,

BY WHOM, BOOKS...BLANKS...CARDS...HANDBILLS, AND ALL  
KINDS OF PRINTING ARE NEATLY EXECUTED.

640.

605

570

535

---

2350

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650

1710

Sold Essex stock 28 shares \$1508.22

Paid from Wilton = 606.73

\$2114.95

Paid Mr. Richard towards my  
place 2000.00

Paid Mr. Richard first payment 500.

Paid first years expenses \$2252.41

Paid 2<sup>d</sup> years 1794.05

\$6547.26

Red as above 2114.73

Red Salary 2 years - 2000.00

Red for Board to 8<sup>th</sup> Oct 1093.50

8<sup>th</sup> to July 8<sup>th</sup> 1011 965.00

Red Marriage fees to July 8<sup>th</sup> 1011 93.60

Red in sundry ways 66.51

6333.34

Borrowed

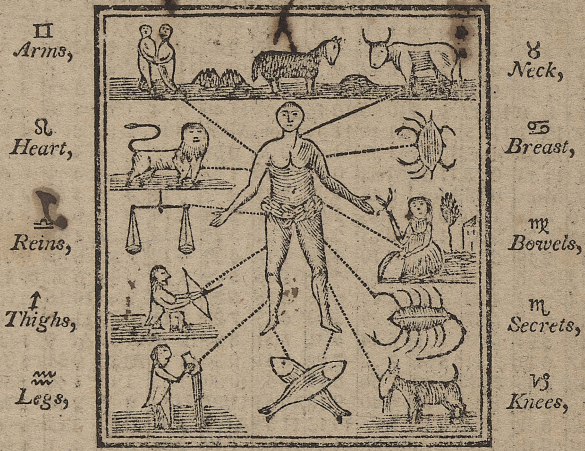
350.00

6683.34

<del>Mrs De wints note / Oct 18<sup>th</sup></del>	<del>Sh. Ct</del>
<del>1809</del>	<del>145.00</del>
<del>Timothy J Lewis' Note</del>	<del>81.06</del>
<del>Mr. M. Callahan's Note. Dec. 4<sup>th</sup></del>	<del>300.00</del>
<del>1809</del>	<del>300.00</del>
<del>Mrs DeHoff's note</del>	<del>860.00</del>
<del>Due Miller &amp; Sidor</del>	<del>12.13</del>
<del>Due Mr. Miller for wood</del>	<del>11.25</del>
<del>Due Dan. Phenix for beef 8.54</del>	<del>8.54</del>
<del>Do - for Corn Shovel &amp; c<sup>y</sup></del>	<del>6.00</del>
<del>Due Mr. St John for two loads of heavy wood @ 10/</del>	<del>2.50</del>
<del>Due Timothy Tuttle for Bonds</del>	<del>5.00</del>
<del>Due Doct. Johns for bides</del>	<del>9.00</del>
<del>for Potatoes</del>	<del>2 25</del>
<del>Due for 1 doz chains @ 2.25</del>	<del>27.00</del>
	<u>769.67</u>

# The Anatomy of Man's Body, AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

♁ Head and Face.



To know where the SIGN is, find the day of the month, and against the day, in the fourth column, you have the sign or place of the moon—then find the sign here, and it will give you what part of the body it governs.

<i>The twelve Signs of the Zodiac.</i>		<i>Aspects.</i>
NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.	
♈ Aries, a Ram.	♎ Libra, a Balance.	♄ Conjunction.
♉ Taurus, a Bull.	♏ Scorpio, a Scorpion.	♅ Opposition.
♊ Gemini, Twins.	♐ Sagittarius an archer.	♆ Trine.
♋ Cancer, Crab-fish.	♑ Capricorn, a Goat.	♇ Quartile.
♌ Leo, a Lion.	♒ Aquarius.	♈ Sextile.
♍ Virgo, a Virgin.	♓ Pisces, Fishes.	♉ { ☽'s ascen- ding node.

<i>The Names and Characters of the PLANETS.</i>		
<i>Superior.</i>	♃ Saturn, ♃ Jupiter, ♃ Mars, ♃ Herschel,	<i>Middle.</i> ☉ Sol. ♁ Earth,
<i>Inferior.</i>		♀ Venus, ☿ Mercury, ☾ Luna.

*Method in which the characters of the Sun and Moon are used.*

☉ ☽ New Moon,	☉ Full Moon.
☽ First } ☾ Last } Qr. or ☽ in general.	☉ ☽ Sun.

# A Correct Tide-Table for the year 1810.

Shewing the time of High-Water at NEW-YORK and ELIZABETH-TOWN POINT.

Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
1	4 59	6 31	5 20	7 0	7 31	8 39	8 54	9 53	10 54	11 26	0 10	1 46
2	5 56	7 32	6 18	7 51	8 19	9 27	9 40	10 37	11 41	Mor.	1 8	2 39
3	6 53	8 32	7 15	8 42	9 8	10 15	10 27	11 20	Mor.	0 9	2 5	3 31
4	7 58	9 29	8 10	9 31	9 56	11 2	11 12	Mor.	0 29	1 14	3 1	4 21
5	9 0	10 23	9 3	10 20	10 45	11 49	11 56	0 4	1 20	2 10	3 56	5 10
6	10 1	11 15	9 54	11 10	11 34	Mor.	Mor.	0 49	2 13	3 8	4 48	5 58
7	10 58	Mor.	10 45	11 59	Mor.	0 35	0 39	1 37	3 9	4 5	5 39	6 47
8	11 53	0 5	11 34	Mor.	0 22	1 19	1 23	2 25	4 7	5 1	6 30	7 36
9	Mor.	0 53	Mor.	0 48	1 9	2 3	2 7	3 18	5 6	5 57	7 20	8 26
10	0 44	1 40	0 23	1 36	1 55	2 47	2 54	4 14	6 5	6 51	8 10	9 15
11	1 32	2 27	1 11	2 23	2 41	3 32	3 42	5 12	7 2	7 43	9 11	10 4
12	2 19	3 15	2 0	3 10	3 26	4 18	4 34	6 12	7 59	8 35	9 51	10 52
13	3 6	4 2	2 48	3 57	4 11	5 6	5 29	7 13	8 54	9 27	10 42	11 39
14	3 52	4 50	3 35	4 43	4 56	5 58	6 27	8 13	9 48	10 18	11 32	A 24
15	4 38	5 37	4 22	5 29	5 43	6 53	7 28	9 11	10 40	11 9	Af 20	1 8
16	5 24	6 24	5 9	6 14	6 31	7 51	8 30	10 8	11 31	Af 0	1 8	1 51
17	6 11	7 11	5 56	7 2	7 22	8 51	9 32	11 1	Af 22	0 51	1 54	2 34
18	6 58	7 57	6 42	7 50	8 16	9 53	10 30	11 53	1 13	1 40	2 39	3 17
19	7 45	8 43	7 28	8 40	9 13	10 55	11 27	Af 44	2 3	2 28	3 23	4 1
20	8 32	9 28	8 15	9 33	10 13	11 53	Af 20	1 34	2 52	3 15	4 6	4 47
21	9 18	10 14	9 3	10 27	11 14	Af 50	1 12	2 24	3 40	4 1	4 50	5 36
22	10 3	11 1	9 51	11 25	Af 14	1 42	2 1	3 12	4 27	4 46	5 34	6 29
23	10 48	11 49	10 43	Af 24	1 12	2 33	2 50	4 1	5 14	5 30	6 22	7 25
24	11 33	Af 39	11 34	1 23	2 8	3 21	3 38	4 49	5 59	6 15	7 10	8 23
25	A 18	1 31	Af 28	2 21	3 1	4 9	4 25	5 36	6 45	7 0	8 2	9 24
26	1 4	2 25	1 25	3 17	3 52	4 56	5 13	6 23	7 29	7 45	8 57	10 24
27	1 52	3 23	2 23	4 11	4 41	5 43	6 1	7 9	8 14	8 34	9 55	11 23
28	2 42	4 21	3 21	5 3	5 28	6 31	6 48	7 55	9 0	9 25	10 54	Mor.
29	3 35		4 18	5 53	6 15	7 19	7 35	8 40	9 47	10 18	11 53	0 20
30	4 32		5 14	6 42	7 3	8 7	8 22	9 24	10 35	11 13	Mor.	1 13
31	5 31		6 8		7 51		9 8	10 9		Mor.	0 50	2 2

*N. B.* The above Table exhibits also the time of High-Water at New-London, Tarpaulin-Cove, Cape-Henlopen, Sandwich-Bay, Cockspur in Georgia, and Brunswick in North-Carolina; and by adding thereto, and subtracting therefrom the annexed quantities of time we have the time of High-Water at the places enumerated below.

PLACES' NAMES.	H M	PLACES' NAMES.	H M	PLACES' NAMES.	H M
<i>Albany,</i>	A 6 30	<i>Georgetown, B</i>	S 2 20	<i>New-Haven,</i>	A 1 50
<i>Amboy,</i>	S 0 45	<i>Hackensack,</i>	A 3 0	<i>New-Prov.</i>	S 1 25
<i>Boston,</i>	A 2 15	<i>Halifax,</i>	A 3 0	<i>Newtown L.</i>	A 1 30
<i>Bridgetow. E. J.</i>	S 0 45	<i>Hartford,</i>	A 2 20	<i>Philadelphia,</i>	A 5 0
<i>Burlington,</i>	A 0 20	<i>Hell-Gate,</i>	A 0 30	<i>Piscataway,</i>	A 2 40
<i>Cape Hatteras,</i>	A 2 0	<i>Huntington,</i>	A 2 0	<i>Portsmouth,</i>	A 2 45
<i>Charleston I. L.</i>	S 2 0	<i>Nantucket I. S.</i>	S 1 30	<i>Providence,</i>	S 0 43
<i>Cape May,</i>	S 0 45	<i>Newburyport,</i>	A 2 43	<i>Sandy-Hook,</i>	S 0 45

ETH-  
Dec.  
H.M.  
1 46  
2 39  
3 31  
4 21  
5 10  
5 58  
6 47  
7 36  
8 26  
9 15  
0 4  
0 52  
1 39  
1 24  
1 8  
1 51  
2 34  
3 17  
4 1  
4 47  
5 36  
5 29  
25  
23  
24  
24  
23  
or.  
20  
13  
2  
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ng  
w.

~~Due Robert Hanson for wood  
9. dollars —~~

~~Due Bethuel Preison for  
wood —~~



## A Table of the Equation of Time,

FOR REGULATING CLOCKS AND WATCHES.—FOR THIS YEAR.

NOTE.—*fa.* Clock too fast; that is, your Clock to be set right, must be so much faster than the Sun-Dial.—*slo.* Clock too slow; that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun-Dial.

M.	D.	min.	sc.	M.	D.	min.	sc.	M.	D.	min.	sc.	M.	D.	min.	sc.
Jan.	1	3	fa. 54	Apr.	1	4	fa. 1	Aug.	10	5	fa. 3	Oct.	27	15	slo. 57
	3	4	50		4	3	7		15	4	13	Nov.	8	16	3
	5	5	45		7	2	14		20	3	9		15	15	12
	7	6	37		11	1	7		24	2	11		20	14	10
	10	7	53		15	0	4		28	1	6		24	13	6
	12	8	41		*				31	0	12		27	12	9
	15	9	26		19	0	slo. 54		*				30	11	7
	18	10	48		24	1	56	Sept.	30	0	slo. 44	Dec.	2	10	21
	21	11	41		30	3	56		6	1	42		5	9	9
	25	12	42	May	14	3	57		9	2	42		7	8	18
	31	13	49		29	3	3		12	3	44		9	7	26
Feb.	6	14	28	June	5	2	1		15	4	47		11	6	30
	21	13	59		10	1	6		18	5	51		13	5	34
	27	13	3		15	0	5		21	6	54		15	4	36
Mar.	4	12	2		*				24	7	56		18	3	9
	8	11	6		20	0	fa. 59		27	8	57		20	2	9
	12	10	3		24	1	56		30	9	56		22	1	9
	15	9	13		29	2	53	Oct	3	10	52		24	0	9
	19	8	1	July	4	3	51		6	11	45		*		
	21	7	6		11	4	59		10	12	52		26	0	fa. 51
	25	6	11		26	6	5		14	13	51		28	1	50
	28	5	15						19	14	53		30	2	49

NOTE.—A Sun-Dial shews solar or apparent time, but a Clock, &c. should be set to equal or mean time, as the Table directs. 12 o'clock is the best time to set a Clock or Watch by a Sun-Dial.

*To ascertain the time of night by the Moon's shadow on a  
SUN-DIAL.*

To the time indicated by the Shadow, add the Moon's southing and the sun, when under 12 hours, or the excess thereof above 12, will be the time of night nearly. But when necessary to be more exact, for every hour the shadow is distant from 12, on either side of the style, count 2 min. which, when the shadow falls among the forenoon hours, are to be subtracted from the time found as above; when among those of the afternoon, to be added for the true time.

*An easy method of knowing the principal Stars.*

When the Almanac shews the rising, setting, or southing of a Star, observe which of the first magnitude is so situated at the given time; then by noting its arrangement with other stars or constellations, it may be known ever after, if a fixed star; or for the present season of the current year, if one of the planets. Thus, even children may innocently and instructively amuse their friends and one another, by pointing out several of the most conspicuous by name, and finding the time of night by them with the Almanac.

## Eclipses for the year 1810.

There will be two Eclipses this year, and both of the Sun.

1. On the *third* day of April at *8h. 37m.* in the afternoon, consequently invisible.

2. On the *twenty-eighth* day of September, at *11h 46m* in the forenoon; but as the Moon will then have south latitude, no part of her shadow will extend north of the Gulph of Mexico. The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian at *11h 49 1-4m* in latitude *6 deg. 7 min.* south, and longitude *2 deg. 41 min.* east from Morris-Town.

☽ in Apogee, farthest from the earth.

☽ in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

Digit, the 12th part of the Sun's or Moon's surface.

### COMMON NOTES, &c. FOR THE YEAR 1810.

Dominical Letter, - - - -	G	Easter Sunday, - <i>April 22</i>
Golden Number, - - - - -	6	Ascension, - - - - <i>May 31</i>
Epact, - - - - -	25	Whitsunday, - - - <i>June 10</i>
Solar Cycle, - - - - -	27	Trinity Sunday, - <i>June 17</i>
Ash Wednesday, - - - -	<i>Mar. 7</i>	Advent, - - - - <i>Dec. 2</i>

NOTE.—*Venus (♀) will be morning star until the 15th of March, then evening star to the end of the year.*

### MORAL AND ELEGANT.

If the rich can exchange their alms with the poor for blessings, they have no cause to complain of an ill bargain: he that receives hath but a worthless alms: he that gives receives an invaluable blessing.

The alms that smells of the hand loses the praise: it is twice given that is given quickly.

Hypocrites regard nothing but shew—God nothing but truth.

A liar is a public nuisance; he disheartens belief, makes reality suspected, and an honest man a stranger to another.

Let reason go before any enterprize, and council before any action.

Innocency is the greatest felicity—a good conscience is a continual feast. This is the music which makes the heart merry—this makes the prisoner sing when the gaoler trembles.

For the first time the best may err; Art may persuade and novelty spread its charms: the first fault is the child of simplicity; but every other the off-spring of guilt.

Excess is a true argument of folly. We frequently say that when the drink is in, wit is out; but if wit was not out, drink would not be in.

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Jan. 8<sup>th</sup> - Meredith Ogden began to board with me —

---

Jan. 18<sup>th</sup> - Richard Haight began to board with me —

---

Jan. 20<sup>th</sup> - William Ogden began to board with me

---

Jan. 23<sup>rd</sup> - John and Eliza Fanning began to board with me —

---

Jan. 27 - Susan Dimenson began to live with me

---

Feb. 13. Susan left me and was paid ~

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# I Month, *January*, hath 31 days.

New ☉ 5h 10m 37m M		Full ☽ 20th 0h 6m A							
First ☽ 12th 7h 32m M		Last ☾ 28th 6h 14m M							
M w	Miscellaneous Particulars.	☽	☾	☉	☽	R	☽	☽	☽
1	2 Circumcision	<i>Dont blame</i>	m	157	264	34	2	37	7 59
2	3	<i>me if it</i>		307	254	35	3	42	8 56
3	4 7*'s south 8 37		↑	147	254	35	4	50	9 56
4	5 ☽ in Perigee	<i>rains or</i>		307	244	36	5	54	10 56
5	6	<i>snows</i>	☽	157	244	36	Sets.	A	0
6	7 Epiphany ☐ ☺ ♃			307	244	36	6	22	1 1
7	8	<i>Windy</i>	☼	157	234	37	7	33	1 58
8	2 Days increase 0 10			307	224	38	8	42	2 53
9	3 Sirius south 11 10	<i>Frosty</i>	☾	147	224	38	9	50	3 44
10	4	<i>and cold</i>		287	214	39	10	54	4 32
11	5		☽	117	204	40	11	55	5 19
12	6	<i>Clouds and</i>		247	204	40	Morn		6 6
13	7 ♃ sets 11 14	<i>snow or rain</i>	☽	67	194	41	0	55	6 52
14	8			197	184	42	1	54	7 38
15	2 Aldebaran south 8 38		☽	17	184	42	2	49	8 24
16	3 ☽ in Apogee	<i>clear</i>		127	174	43	3	42	9 11
17	4			247	164	44	4	32	9 58
18	5 Arcturus rises 10 52	<i>Now</i>	☽	67	154	45	5	19	10 45
19	6	<i>let all the Esquires</i>		187	144	46	6	2	11 32
20	7 ☽ enters ☼	<i>keep near</i>		307	134	47	Rises.	Morn	
21	8	<i>their stoves</i>	☽	127	124	48	6	9	0 18
22	2 Vincent	<i>and fires.</i>		247	114	49	7	6	1 3
23	3 Spica ♃ rises 11 28		☽	77	114	49	8	6	1 48
24	4			197	104	50	9	5	2 33
25	5 Conv. of St. Paul	<i>How do you</i>	☽	27	94	51	10	5	3 18
26	6			147	84	52	11	8	4 4
27	7	<i>like</i>		277	74	53	Morn		4 52
28	8 Sirius sou. 9 54	<i>this?</i>	m	117	64	54	0	12	5 42
29	2			257	54	55	1	17	6 35
30	3	<i>I think</i>	↑	97	44	56	2	22	7 32
31	4 ♃'s elongation	<i>cold</i>		237	24	57	3	26	8 31

## Chronological Calendar.

1796 Catharine, empress of all the Russias died, after a reign of 34 years. November.

Paul I. ascends the throne as emperor of all the Russias, December 16.

1797 John Adams declared President of the United States in the room of George Washington, declined, February 17.

The Austrians defeated by Bonaparte; 60 pieces of cannon and 23,000 prisoners taken.

The Spanish fleet defeated by Admiral Jarvis, now Lord St. Vincent, and 4 ships of the line taken.

Lord Malmesbury sent to France to treat for peace but fails.

## II Month, February, hath 28 days.

New ● 3d 9h 8m A		Full ○ 19th 5h 58m M										
First ☽ 11th 1h 53m M		Last ☽ 26th 3h 37m A										
M	W	Miscellaneous	Particulars	☽	P	☾	☼	S	☽	R	☽	Sou
1	5	h	rises 3 3	☽	8 7	14	59	4	26	9	31	
2	6	Puri. V. Mary	☽ in Peri. Now	☽	23 7	0 5	0	5	21	10	33	
3	7	☐ ☉ ☿	for it	☽	8 6	59 5	1	Sets	11	32		
4	G	Days increase	0 58	☽	23 6	58 5	2	6	10	Af	29	
5	2	Sirious sou.	9 22	☽	8 6	57 5	3	7	20	1	23	
6	3	☿ stationary	your mittens	☽	22 6	56 5	4	8	29	2	15	
7	4	Procyon sou.	10 6	☽	6 6	54 5	6	9	34	3	5	
8	5		great coat	☽	19 6	53 5	7	10	36	3	53	
9	6	☽ sets	10 11	☽	2 6	52 5	8	11	36	4	40	
10	7		socks	☽	15 6	51 5	9	Morn	5	27		
11	G	h rises	2 26	☽	27 6	50 5	10	0	35	6	15	
12	2	7*'s set	1 22	☽	9 6	48 5	12	1	30	7	2	
13	3	☽ in Apogee	of your hats	☽	21 6	47 5	13	2	22	7	50	
14	4	Valentile		☽	3 6	46 5	14	3	10	8	37	
15	5	☿ Stationary		☽	15 6	45 5	15	3	55	9	24	
16	6	☉ ☿ inferior		☽	27 6	43 5	17	4	37	10	11	
17	7		I guess	☽	9 6	42 5	18	5	14	10	57	
18	G	Septuagesima		☽	21 6	41 5	19	5	49	11	43	
19	2	☉ enters	☿ a storm	☽	3 6	40 5	20	Rises	Morn			
20	3			☽	16 6	58 5	22	6	56	0	28	
21	4	Sirius sou.	8 20	☽	28 6	37 5	23	7	58	1	14	
22	5	☽ sets	9 33	☽	11 6	36 5	24	9	0	2	1	
23	6		somewhat milder	☽	24 6	34 5	26	10	4	2	49	
24	7	St. Matthias	but soon	☽	8 6	33 5	27	11	8	3	39	
25	G	Nights	comes	☽	21 6	32 5	28	Morn	4	31		
26	2	☽ sets	9 23	☽	5 6	30 5	30	0	12	5	25	
27	3	7*'s sets	0 20	☽	19 6	29 5	31	1	16	6	23	
28	4	☽ runslow	weather	☽	3 6	28 5	32	2	16	7	21	

1797 The celebrated duke of Brunswick died in March 1797, aged 76.

Mutiny in the British Channel fleet, of eleven sail of the line and nine frigates, May.

Treaty of peace concluded between the United States and the Bey of Tripoli, January 4.

General revolt in Ireland, military law proclaimed in May.

The Dutch fleet defeated by Admiral Duncan, and nine ships of the line taken with three admirals, October 11.

Peace concluded between France and the Emperor of Germany, October 16.

1798 General Bonaparte with an army of 40,000 men landed at Alexandria in Egypt, July 2.

Act passed by Congress to suspend the commercial intercourse between France and the United States, June 13.

The French under the command of Bonaparte, land at the island of Malta, which, though exceedingly well fortified

W10

~~Feb. 5<sup>th</sup> Paid Susan Lemerson  $\frac{25}{100}$~~

~~8<sup>th</sup> Reid of David Thomson of  
Ezekiel Whitehead - 5 dolls + 1.75~~

~~Let William Ogden have 14 cents~~

~~13<sup>th</sup> Hagan began to work  
for me~~

~~13<sup>th</sup> Due St. John for a load  
of wood - 30 ft. w 24 — 1.75~~

~~April 30<sup>th</sup> Mr. Thomson Paid  
10 Dollars~~

son  
9 31  
0 32  
1 32  
of 29  
1 23  
2 15  
3 5  
3 53  
4 40  
5 27  
6 15  
7 2  
8 50  
8 37  
9 24  
0 11  
0 57  
1 43  
born  
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~~March 2. Due Wm J. St John  
for 48<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mt wood - V. 25<sup>00</sup>~~

~~2. William Ogden pane of glass - 20 -  
cork .06~~

~~2. Meredith Ogden pane of glass - 20 -  
20~~

~~10. Charles Hammond pane of glass - 20~~

12. Mr Chisolms Sons began to  
board with me ~~~~~

### III Month, *March*, hath 31 days.

New  $\odot$  5th 8h 23m M  
 First  $\uparrow$  12th 9h 47m A

Full  $\circ$  20th 9h 31m A  
 Last  $\curvearrowright$  27th 10h 39m A

M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	D	P	R	S	R	Sou				
1	5	St. David ☿ stationary	♃	18	6	26	5	34	3	11	8	20
2	6	☽ in Perigee	♁	3	6	25	5	35	4	1	9	18
3	7	7*'s set 0 6		17	6	24	5	36	4	47	10	15
4	G	Quinquagesima	♁	2	6	22	5	38	5	27	11	10
5	2	☽ ☿ ♀ in this storm		16	6	21	5	39	Sets.	Af		3
6	3			30	6	20	5	40	7	16	0	54
7	4	Ash Wednesday	♁	14	6	18	5	42	8	21	1	45
8	5			27	6	17	5	43	9	24	2	34
9	6	Days increase 2 22	♁	10	6	16	5	44	10	27	3	23
10	7	Procyon south 8 5		23	6	14	5	46	11	23	4	11
11	G		♁	5	6	13	5	47	Morn		5	0
12	2	Gregory M.		17	6	12	5	48	0	18	5	43
13	3	☽ in apogee		29	6	10	5	50	1	8	6	35
14	4	♃ sets 8 40		11	6	9	5	51	1	54	7	22
15	5	♃ ☽ ♀ superior		23	6	8	5	52	2	37	8	9
16	6	☿'s elongation	♁	5	6	6	5	54	3	15	8	56
17	7			17	6	5	5	55	3	52	9	42
18	G	7*'s set 11 10		29	6	4	5	56	4	26	10	28
19	2	♃ rises 0 13		12	6	2	5	58	4	59	11	15
20	3			24	6	1	5	59	Rises	Morn		
21	4	Benedict ☽ enters ♀	♁	8	6	0	6	0	6	57	0	3
22	5			21	5	58	6	2	8	4	0	51
23	6	Lyra rises 9 22	♁	4	5	57	6	3	9	9	1	43
24	7	♃ stationary		18	5	55	6	5	10	12	2	34
25	G	Annun. V. Mary	♁	2	5	54	6	6	11	16	3	28
26	2			16	5	53	6	7	Morn		4	25
27	3	☽ runs low		30	5	51	6	9	0	17	5	23
28	4	☽ in Perigee	♁	14	5	50	6	10	1	14	6	21
29	5			29	5	49	6	11	2	4	7	18
30	6	7*'s set 10 27		13	5	47	6	13	2	50	8	14
31	7			27	5	46	6	14	3	31	9	8

ed, the grand master surrendered without making any resistance, June 9th.

Bonaparte takes Alexandria in Egypt, by assault, 4th July; defeats the Mamelukes with great slaughter at the battle of the Pyramids, and on the 22d July enters Grand Cairo in triumph.

The battle of the Nile, between the French fleet under le Bruys, and the English under Admiral Nelson, when the former were defeated with immense loss, and their power almost annihilated in the Mediterranean, August 1.

1799 The American Frigate Constellation, Captain Truxton, took the French Frigate Insurgente, in the West-Indies, the 9th February.

## IV Month, *April*, hath 30 days.

New ☉ 3d 8h 37m A		Full ☉ 19th 10h 8m M											
First ☽ 11th 5h 32m A		Last ☾ 26th 4h 28m M											
M	W	<i>Miscellaneous Particulars.</i>		☽	P	☉	R	☿	S	☽	R	☽	Sou
1	G	Mid. Lent	<i>The aspects</i>	☿	11	5	45	6	15	4	9	10	0
2	2		<i>denote rain</i>		25	5	43	6	17	4	44	10	51
3	3	☉ eclips. invisible	<i>or snow</i>	☿	8	5	42	6	18	Sets.		11	42
4	4				22	5	41	6	19	7	15	Af.	31
5	5		<i>Not</i>	☽	5	5	39	6	21	8	17	1	20
6	6	7 <sup>h</sup> 's set 9 53			18	5	38	6	22	9	18	2	10
7	7		<i>very</i>		30	5	37	6	33	10	14	2	59
8	G	Days incr. 3 42	<i>agreeable</i>	☽	13	5	36	6	24	11	8	3	48
9	2	☽ runs high	<i>weather</i>		25	5	34	6	26	11	56	4	36
10	3	☽ in Apogee		☽	7	5	33	6	27	Morn		5	23
11	4		<i>Perhaps</i>		19	5	32	6	28	0	38	6	10
12	5	Sirius sets 10 14	<i>showers</i>	☽	15	30	6	30	1	20	6	57	
13	6				13	5	29	6	31	1	58	7	43
14	7		<i>more</i>		25	5	28	6	32	2	32	8	29
15	G	Palm Sunday	<i>rain</i>	☽	7	5	26	6	34	3	5	9	14
16	2				20	5	25	6	35	3	38	10	2
17	3	Arcturus sou. 0 22	<i>Now</i>	☽	3	5	24	6	36	4	11	10	50
18	4				16	5	23	6	37	4	45	11	40
19	5		<i>warm</i>		30	5	21	6	39	Rises.	Morn		
20	6	☉ enters ☿	<i>and now</i>	☽	14	5	20	6	40	8	8	0	33
21	7		<i>a storm</i>		28	5	19	6	41	9	14	1	27
22	G	Easter		☽	12	5	18	6	42	10	18	2	25
23	2	☽ in Perigee	<i>and what</i>		28	5	16	6	44	11	17	3	24
24	3			☽	11	5	15	6	45	Morn		4	23
25	4	Spica ☽ south 11 1	<i>now?</i>		25	5	14	6	46	0	9	5	21
26	5	☉ ☽ sop.		☽	9	5	13	6	47	0	57	6	17
27	6		<i>took up</i>		23	5	12	6	48	1	38	7	11
28	7	☉ ☽ ☽	<i>and you</i>	☽	7	5	10	6	50	2	17	8	3
29	G	Low Sunday	<i>will see</i>		21	5	9	6	51	2	52	8	53
30	2	7 <sup>h</sup> 's set 8 32		☽	4	5	8	6	52	3	26	9	42

The French ambassadors to the Diet of Rastadt, Robertjot and Bonnier, murdered by a party of hussars, about 12 miles from Rastadt on their return to France, April 29.

The first pipe laid for conducting the water into the city of New-York by the Manhattan company, August 10.

Bonaparte, after having obtained possession of a great part of Egypt, leaves his army without any previous notice, on the 24th of August, and on the 14th September following, arrives in France.

The Duke of York, commander of the combined Russian and British armies, after various successes in Holland, found himself at last obliged to enter into a convention, by which, upon condition of having liberty to withdraw his forces without molestation, he engaged for the res-

April 26<sup>th</sup> Mr. Boyd left me—  
Was with me 26 week 22 days

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May 22<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Floyd began to  
board with me. —————

V Month, *May*, hath 31 days.

New ☉ 9h 46m M		Full ☉ 18th 7h 50m A												
First ☽ 11th 11h 41m M		Last ☾ 25th 10h 25m M												
M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.				+	DP	☉	R	☉	S	DR	+	Sou
13		Philip and James		☿	18	5	7	6	53	4	0	10	31	
24			<i>I suppose</i>	♄	15		6	6	54	4	34	11	19	
35		☿ ☉ ♀	<i>showers</i>		14	5	5	6	55	Sets.			A	8
46		Arcturus south 11 19			26	5	4	6	56	8	9	0	56	
57			<i>cool for</i>	♄	9	5	2	6	58	9	1	1	45	
6G		St. John Evang.			21	5	1	6	59	9	54	2	34	
72		♄ south 1 54	<i>the season</i>	♄	35		0	7	0	10	41	3	22	
83		☽ in Apogee			15	4	5	9	7	1	11	23	4	9
94		☽ runs high	<i>I expect</i>		27	4	5	8	7	2	0	0	4	55
105			<i>some</i>	♄	8	4	5	7	7	3	Morn		5	41
116		Spica ♀ south 10 0			20	4	5	6	7	4	0	35	6	26
127			<i>agreeable</i>	♄	3	4	5	5	7	5	1	9	7	11
13G		♄ south 1 29			15	4	5	4	7	6	1	40	7	56
142			<i>weather</i>		28	4	5	3	7	7	2	12	8	43
153		Days 14 6			11	4	5	2	7	8	2	43	9	31
164					25	4	5	1	7	9	3	17	10	22
175		Arcturus south 10 28		♄	8	4	5	0	7	10	3	54	11	16
186			<i>a shower</i>		22	4	4	9	7	11	Rises.		Morn	
197			<i>of rain</i>	♄	7	4	4	8	7	12	8	5	0	13
20G		☽ in Perigee	<i>and thunder</i>		21	4	4	8	7	12	9	9	1	13
212		☉ enters ♄		♄	6	4	4	7	7	13	10	6	2	14
223		☽ runs low	<i>some</i>		21	4	4	6	7	14	10	55	3	14
234				♄	6	4	4	5	7	15	11	40	4	12
245		Lyra south 2 23	<i>growing</i>		20	4	4	4	7	16	Morn		5	8
256				♄	4	4	4	4	7	16	0	19	6	1
267		♄'s elongation	<i>weather</i>		18	4	4	3	7	17	0	56	6	52
27G		Rogation		☿	1	4	4	2	7	18	1	30	7	41
282			<i>windy</i>		15	4	4	1	7	19	2	2	8	28
293			<i>and</i>		27	4	4	1	7	19	2	35	9	15
304			<i>perhaps</i>	♄	10	4	4	0	7	20	3	10	10	3
315		Ascension Day	<i>showers</i>		23	4	3	9	7	21	3	46	10	51

titution of 8000 French and Batavian prisoners, amongst whom was admiral De Winter, October 18.

The legislative assemblies of France transferred from Paris to St. Cloud, Nov. 9, when the chief command of the military force is conferred upon Bonaparte, who immediately after annihilates the Executive Directory and the two Councils, and gets himself promoted to the sovereign authority, under the title of First Consul.

1800 General Kleber agrees to a convention for the evacuation of Egypt by the French army, Jan. 14.

The illustrious WASHINGTON dies at Mount Vernon, universally lamented, December 14.

1801 Thomas Jefferson succeeds John Adams as President of the United States.

## VI Month, *June*, hath 30 days.

New ☉ 1st 11h 38m A		Full ☽ 17th 3h 18m M													
First ☾ 10th 23h 20m M		Last ☾ 3d 5h 47m A													
M	w	Miscellaneous Particulars.				☽	P	☾	R	☽	S	☽	s	☽	Sou
1	6	♄	south 9 59	<i>Very</i>	☽	5	4	39	7	21	Sets	11	39		
2	7			<i>like</i>		17	4	38	7	22	7	47	A	27	
3	8	♃	☉ ♃ ☽ runs high	<i>some</i>		29	4	38	7	22	8	35	1	15	
4	2		Arcturus south 9 16		☽	11	4	37	7	23	9	19	2	2	
5	3		☽ in Apogee	<i>pleasant</i>		23	4	37	7	23	9	58	2	49	
6	4				♄	5	4	36	7	24	10	34	3	35	
7	5			<i>growing</i>		17	4	35	7	24	11	7	4	19	
8	6	♃	Stationary			29	4	35	7	25	11	36	5	3	
9	7			<i>weather</i>	☽	11	4	35	7	25	Morn		5	47	
10	8	G	Whitsunday			23	4	35	7	25	0	8	6	32	
11	2		St. Barnabas	<i>warm</i>	☽	6	4	34	7	26	0	43	7	18	
12	3			<i>showers</i>		19	4	34	7	26	1	12	8	6	
13	4	♃	♃ rises 2 40		♄	2	4	34	7	26	1	45	8	58	
14	5			<i>Now</i>		16	4	34	7	26	2	24	9	53	
15	6	♃	☉ ☽			30	4	33	7	27	3	19	10	51	
16	7		Lyra south 0 49	<i>a thunder</i>	♃	15	4	33	7	27	3	59	11	51	
17	8	G	Trinity Sunday			30	4	33	7	27	Rises		Morn		
18	2		☽ in Perigee	<i>gust</i>	☽	15	4	33	7	27	8	43	0	53	
19	3		♃ south 10 47	<i>with sharp</i>	☽	1	4	33	7	27	9	30	1	55	
20	4			<i>lightning</i>		16	4	33	7	27	10	15	2	53	
21	5	☉	☉ enters ☽			30	4	33	7	27	10	52	3	50	
22	6		Days 14 54	<i>Now</i>	☽	14	4	33	7	27	11	26	4	42	
23	7					28	4	33	7	27	0	0	5	33	
24	8	G	Nat. St. John Bapt.	<i>the</i>	☽	12	4	33	7	27	Morn		6	21	
25	2		♃ south 10 21	<i>corn</i>		25	4	33	7	27	0	33	7	9	
26	3			<i>will</i>	♃	7	4	33	7	27	1	7	7	56	
27	4		Spica ☽ sets 0 14	<i>grow</i>		20	4	33	7	27	1	42	8	43	
28	5			<i>very</i>	☽	2	4	33	7	27	2	20	9	31	
29	6		St. Peter			14	4	34	7	26	3	2	10	19	
30	7		☽ runs high	<i>fast</i>		26	4	34	7	26	3	46	11	7	

The French garrison at Alexandria capitulate to the British under Lord Keith and General Hutchinson, August 30.  
 Preliminaries of peace between the French Republic and Britain, signed at London, October 1.

Bonaparte declared Consul for life.

1803 The corner stone of a new City-Hall laid by Edward Livingston, Mayor of the city of New-York, May 26.

### *A Rule that nobody should forget.*

Speak as seldom and as little as may be, either for yourself or of yourself; but let your character speak for you. What that says will be believed; but what you say in commendation of your own character, instead of being believed, will but render you ridiculous.

June 30<sup>th</sup> George Washington  
Morris began to board with  
me

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June 20. George Washington  
Collected specimens to Board with  
me

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June 21. ...

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one of the Great Ill. in the  
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July 5<sup>th</sup> - Sally Payne  
began to work for me  
at \$/a week ~~~~~

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July 14<sup>th</sup> - Mr. Boyd left me

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## VII Month, July, hath 31 days.

New ☉ 1st 2h 6m A

Full ☉ 16th 9h 50m M

First ☾ 9th 4h 9m A

Last ☾ 23d 3h 40m M

New ☉ 31st 5h 10m M

M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Pl.	☉	R	☉	S.	☾	R.	☾	so
1	G	☾ rises 1 36	<i>Perhaps a</i>	♄	84	347	26	Sets	11	54	
2	2	Visit. V. Mary ☽ stati.	<i>shower</i>		204	347	26	7 52	A	40	
3	3	☾ in apogee		♁	24	357	25	8 31	1	27	
4	4	INDEPENDENCE	<i>then</i>		144	357	25	9 5	2	12	
5	5		<i>warm</i>		264	357	25	9 36	2	56	
6	6	Lyra south 11 26	<i>and dry,</i>	♊	84	367	24	10 6	3	39	
7	7	♄ south 9 28	<i>as oft' it</i>		204	367	24	10 37	4	23	
8	G	3d after Trinity		♌	24	377	23	11 7	5	7	
9	2		<i>happens</i>		154	377	23	11 40	5	54	
10	3	Spica ♊ sets 11 19	<i>in July</i>		274	387	22	Morn	6	42	
11	4			♍	114	387	22	0 15	7	34	
12	5	Days decrease 0 12	<i>If on</i>		254	397	21	0 54	7	29	
13	6	☽'s elongation	<i>the</i>	♎	94	407	20	1 40	9	27	
14	7	☾ runs low	<i>third</i>		244	407	20	2 33	10	28	
15	G	Swi hin	<i>Sunday</i>	♏	94	417	19	3 34	11	30	
16	2	☾ in perigee	<i>there falls</i>		244	427	18	Rises	Morn		
17	3	♄ stationary	<i>any</i>	♐	94	427	18	8 2	0	32	
18	4	Arcturus sets 1 28	<i>rain,</i>		244	437	17	8 43	1	30	
19	5	☾ rises 0 34	<i>the</i>	♑	94	447	16	9 22	2	27	
20	6	Margaret	<i>season</i>		244	447	16	9 57	3	20	
21	7			♒	84	457	15	10 32	4	12	
22	G	Magdalen	<i>will be</i>		214	467	14	11 4	5	1	
23	2	☉ enters ♏	<i>wet again.</i>	♌	44	477	13	11 42	5	50	
24	3		<i>but</i>		174	487	12	Morn	6	38	
25	4	St. James	<i>pray do</i>		294	487	12	0 19	7	25	
26	5	St. Anne	<i>not</i>	♍	114	497	11	0 58	8	13	
27	6	Spica ♊ sets 10 12	<i>of me</i>		234	507	10	1 42	9	1	
28	7	☾ runs high	<i>complain</i>	♄	54	517	9	2 28	9	48	
29	G	6th after Trinity			174	527	8	3 17	10	35	
30	2	Dog days begin			294	537	7	4 10	11	22	
31	3	☾ in apogee		♁	114	547	6	Sets	A	8	

## HUMOR.

TOM MOORE, the linen draper of Fleet street, London, standing at his door one day, a man came up to him with a nest of Jack-daws, and accosted him, saying, "Measter, wool ye buy a nest of daws?"—"No, I dont want any." "Measter, (replied the man) I'll sell them all chape; you shall have the whole nest for noin-pence." "I don't want 'em, (answered Tom Moore) so go about your business." As the man was walking away, one of the daws pept up his head and cried "Mauk, Mauk." "Damn it (says Tom Moore the bird knows my name. Halloo, countryman, what will you take for that bird?" "Whoy you shall have him for three-pence." Tom Moore bought him, had a cage made,

## VIII Month, *August*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 8th 2h 20m M		Last ☾ 21st 4h 43m A												
Full ☉ 14th 4h 46m A		New ● 29th 8h 35m A												
M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.				☽	P	☉	☽	S	☽	S	☽	Sou
1	4	Lammas Day	<i>I think</i>	☽	23	4	55	7	5	7	38	0	53	
2	5		<i>showers</i>	☽	54	56	7	4	8	9	1	37		
3	6	☐ ☉ ☽	<i>foggy</i>		17	4	57	7	3	8	38	2	20	
4	7				29	4	58	7	2	9	9	3	14	
5	G	7**s rise 11 4	<i>mornings</i>	☽	11	4	59	7	1	9	40	3	49	
6	2	Transfiguration			24	5	07	0	10	15	4	37		
7	3	☽ sets 0 8	<i>and</i>	☽	7	5	16	59	10	51	5	25		
8	4	☉ ☽ superior			20	5	26	58	11	34	6	18		
9	5		<i>warm</i>	☽	4	5	36	57	Morn	7	14			
10	G	St. Lawrence			18	5	46	56	0	23	8	12		
11	7		<i>days</i>	☽	2	5	66	54	1	18	9	12		
12	G	Lyra south 9 1			17	5	76	53	2	20	10	13		
13	2	☽ in perigee ½ stati.	<i>Rain</i>	☽	2	5	86	52	3	26	11	13		
14	3		<i>I am</i>		18	5	96	51	Rises	Morn				
15	4	Days decrease 1 14	<i>almost</i>	☽	3	5	106	50	7	18	0	11		
16	5	☽ sets 11 33	<i>sure</i>		18	5	116	49	7	54	1	8		
17	6			☽	2	5	126	48	8	30	2	1		
18	7	☽ rises 10 50	<i>from 18th</i>		16	5	146	46	9	6	2	53		
19	G	9th after Trinity			30	5	156	45	9	43	3	44		
20	2		<i>to 31st</i>	☽	13	5	166	44	10	22	4	34		
21	3	Spica ☽ sets 8 36			26	5	176	43	11	0	5	24		
22	4		<i>What</i>	☽	8	5	186	42	11	44	6	12		
23	5	☉ enters ☽	<i>the weather</i>		20	5	206	40	Morn	7	1			
24	6	St. Bartholemew		☽	2	5	216	39	0	29	7	49		
25	7	☽ in apogee	<i>will be,</i>		14	5	226	38	1	17	8	36		
26	G		<i>wait 'till</i>		26	5	236	37	2	10	9	23		
27	2	10th after Trinity		☽	8	5	256	35	3	4	10	9		
28	3	St Augustine	<i>it comes</i>		20	5	266	34	4	0	10	55		
29	4	St John Bap. beheaded		☽	2	5	276	33	Sets	11	40			
30	5		<i>and then you</i>		14	5	286	32	6	49	A	24		
31	6	7**s rise 9 27	<i>will see</i>		26	5	306	30	7	20	1	9		

and hung it up in the shop. The journeymen took much notice of the bird, and would frequently tap at the bottom of the cage and say, "who are you? who are you?" and immediately answer, "Tom Moore of Fleet street." In a short time the Jackdaw learnt these words, and if he wanted victuals or water, would strike his bill against the cage, turn up the white of his eye, cock his head and cry "Who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet st." Tom Moore was fond of gaming, and often lost large sums of money. Finding his business neglected in his absence, he had a small hazard table set up in one corner of the dining room, and invited a party of his friends to play at it. The Jackdaw had by this time become familiar, his cage was left open, and he hopt into every part of the house: sometimes he got into the dining room, where the gentlemen were at play. One of them being a constant win-

August 14<sup>th</sup> - Sally Payne left me

---

August 15<sup>th</sup> - Patty Woods come to  
live with me

---

August 24<sup>th</sup> - Patty Woods left me

---

August 23<sup>rd</sup> - Jane came to to  
live with me

---

Sept

Octob<sup>r</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> - Jane left me

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August 14. 1844. ...

August 15. 1844. ...

August 16. 1844. ...

August 17. 1844. ...

August 18. 1844. ...

August 19. 1844. ...

August 20. 1844. ...

August 21. 1844. ...

August 22. 1844. ...

August 23. 1844. ...

August 24. 1844. ...

# IX Month, September, hath 30 days.

First ☽ 6 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> M		Last ☾ 20 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> M	
Full ☉ 13 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> M		New ☉ 28 <sup>th</sup> 11 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> M	
M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	D P ☉ R ☽ S   D s   D Sou
1	7	☐ ☉ ½	<i>Flying clouds</i> ♃ 8 5 32 6 28 7 50 1 54
2	G	11 <sup>th</sup> after Trinity	21 5 33 6 27 8 23 2 41
3	2	Days decrease 2 2	<i>and wind</i> ♄ 4 5 34 6 26 8 59 3 29
4	3		17 5 35 6 25 9 39 4 20
5	4	7 <sup>*s</sup> rise 9 7	30 5 36 6 24 10 25 5 13
6	5		<i>Cool evenings</i> ↑ 14 5 37 6 23 11 16 6 9
7	6	☿ rises 9 43 Dog Days end	28 5 39 6 21 Morn 7 7
8	7	Nat. V. Mary	☿ 12 5 40 6 20 0 14 8 6
9	G	12 <sup>th</sup> after Trinity	<i>and</i> ♃ 27 5 41 6 19 1 18 9 5
10	2	☽ in perigee	☾ 11 5 43 6 17 2 26 10 2
11	3		<i>mornings</i> 26 5 44 6 16 3 36 10 59
12	4		<i>I forebode some frost</i> ✕ 11 5 45 6 15 4 49 11 54
13	5	☽ sets 9 53	26 5 47 6 13 Rises Morn
14	6		<i>about these days</i> ♃ 10 5 48 6 12 7 10 0 48
15	7	7 <sup>*s</sup> rise 8 33	24 5 49 6 11 7 47 1 40
16	G	13 <sup>th</sup> after Trinity	♃ 8 5 51 6 9 8 25 2 31
17	2	Lambert	<i>It appears</i> 21 5 52 6 8 9 5 3 22
18	3		♄ 4 5 53 6 7 9 48 4 13
19	4	☿ rises 9 1	<i>like</i> 16 5 55 6 5 10 33 5 3
20	5		28 5 56 6 4 11 21 5 52
21	6	St. Matthew ☿ stati.	<i>rain</i> ☽ 10 5 57 6 3 Morn 6 40
22	7	☽ in Apogee ☽ elongation	22 5 59 6 1 0 11 7 27
23	G	☉ enters ♃	<i>and I</i> ♃ 4 6 0 6 0 1 5 8 14
24	2		16 6 1 5 59 2 0 8 59
25	3		<i>do not say</i> 28 6 3 5 57 2 57 9 45
26	4	Cyprian	♃ 10 6 4 5 56 3 54 10 29
27	5		<i>ther'll be none</i> 22 6 5 5 55 4 53 11 14
28	6	☉ eclipsed, invisible	<i>to-day</i> ♃ 5 6 7 5 53 Sets. Aft 0
29	7	St. Michael	18 6 8 5 52 6 34 0 47
30	G	St. Jerome	<i>Cool</i> ♄ 1 6 9 5 51 7 10 1 35

ner, the others would say, "Damn it how he nicks 'em!" The bird learnt these words also, and adding them to the former, would call "who are you? who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet street—damn it how he nicks 'em!" Tom Moore from repeated losses and neglect of business, failed in trade and became a prisoner in the Fleet. He took his bird with him, and lived on the master's side, supported by his friends in a decent manner. They would sometimes ask, "what brought you here?" When he used to lift up his hands and answer, "Bad company by G—." The bird learnt this likewise, and at the end of the former words would say, "what brought you here?" and to imitate his master, lift up his pinions and cry, "bad company by G—d." Some of Tom Moore's friends died; others went abroad; and by degrees he was totally deserted, and removed to the common side of the prison, where the gaol distemper had broke out. He caught it; and

## X Month, *October*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 5th 5h 14m A  
Full ☉ 12th 0h 6m A

Last ☾ 20th 4h 17m M  
New ☉ 28th 1h 58m. M

W	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.		D	P	R	S	D	S	Sou	
1	2	☿ rises 8 17	<i>Suitable</i>	m	14	6	11	5	49	7 48	2 26
2	3				27	6	12	5	48	8 32	3 19
3	4	Sirius rises 0 55	<i>weather</i>	↑	11	6	13	5	47	9 22	4 14
4	5	☽ runs low			24	6	15	5	45	10 17	5 10
5	6	♀ Stationary	<i>for the season</i>	↘	8	6	16	5	44	11 18	6 8
6	7				23	6	17	5	43	Morn	7 5
7	G	♂ rises 3 12			7	6	19	5	41	0 22	8 1
8	2	☽ in Perigee	<i>The signs</i>		21	6	20	5	40	1 28	8 57
9	3	Denys			6	6	21	5	39	2 40	9 51
10	4		<i>presage</i>		20	6	23	5	37	3 49	10 43
11	5	Fomalhout sou. 9 38			4	6	24	5	36	4 58	11 35
12	6	Days decrease 3 44	<i>rain</i>		18	6	25	5	35	Rises	Morn
13	7	☿ south 2 40			2	6	27	5	33	6 28	0 27
14	G	17th after Trinity	<i>Windy</i>		16	6	28	5	32	7 5	1 18
15	2	7 <sup>th</sup> sou. 2 12	<i>and cool</i>		29	6	29	5	31	7 48	2 9
16	3				11	6	31	5	29	8 32	3 0
17	4	♀'s elon. 6 ☉ ♀ infe.			24	6	32	5	28	9 20	3 51
18	5	St. Luke	<i>Clouds</i>	☉	6	6	33	5	27	10 10	4 40
19	6		<i>and rain it may</i>		18	6	34	5	26	11 3	5 28
20	7	☽ in apogee			30	6	36	5	24	11 57	6 15
21	G	18th after Trinity			12	6	37	5	23	Morn	7 1
22	2	7 <sup>th</sup> 's south 1 46			24	6	38	5	22	0 53	7 46
23	3	☉ enters m	<i>Clear</i>	m	6	6	40	5	20	1 49	8 30
24	4				18	6	41	5	19	2 48	9 15
25	5	Crispin	<i>Iguass</i>		30	6	42	5	18	3 47	10 0
26	6	♀ Stationary			13	6	44	5	16	4 48	10 46
27	7		<i>now</i>		26	6	45	5	15	5 50	11 34
28	G	Simon and Jude	<i>a storm</i>	m	10	6	46	5	14	Sets	Af. 25
29	2				23	6	47	5	13	6 34	1 18
30	3	☿ south 1 28			7	6	48	5	12	7 22	2 13
31	4	Arcturus sets 6 54			21	6	50	5	10	8 16	3 10

in the last stage of his life, lying on a straw bed, the poor bird (who had been two days without food or water) came to his feet, and striking his bill on the floor, called out "who are you? who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet street—damn it how he nicks 'em! What brought you here? Bad company by G—d." Tom Moore who attended to the bird, was struck with his words, and reflecting on himself, cried out "Good Good! to what a wretched situation am I reduced! my father when he died left me a good fortune and an established trade; I have spent my fortune, ruined my business, and am now dying in a loathsome gaol; and to complete all, keeping that poor creature confined without any support. I'll endeavor to do one piece of justice before I die, by setting him at liberty." He made shift to crawl from the straw bed, opened the casement, and out the bird flew. A flight of

October 1. Mr. Breese came  
to live with me —

October 10<sup>th</sup> Amelia began to  
work for me —

|| Paid Amelia — \$ 25<sup>00</sup> —

Oct. 22. Thomas Caribell began  
to board with me —

8<sup>th</sup> Paid Amelia \$ 50

Nov 1<sup>st</sup> Josiah and  
Jeremiah Pierson  
began to board with me

---

No. 8<sup>th</sup> | Not for the black shirt of  
Muckreheat gown | 1.75

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Nov. 16. G. W. Morris returned

# XI Month, November, hath 30 days.

First ☽ 3d 11h 57m A  
Full ☉ 11th 1h 29m M

Last ☾ 19h 1h 8m. M.  
New ☉ 26th 2h 44m. A

M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	☽	☉	☾	☼	☽	R	S	☽	R	☽	Sou
1	5	All Saints ☽ elong.	☽	56	51	5	9	9	16	4	8		
2	6	☽ in perigee	<i>I think</i>	19	6	52	5	8	10	19	5	5	
3	7	Aldeb. south 1 48	<i>some</i>	☽	46	53	5	7	11	25	6	1	
4	G	20th aft. Trinity	<i>high</i>	☽	186	54	5	6	Morn	6	56		
5	2	7*'s south 0 51		☽	26	56	5	4	0	32	7	48	
6	3		<i>winds</i>	☽	166	57	5	3	1	40	8	39	
7	4	☽ south 0 53		☽	306	58	5	2	2	48	9	30	
8	5	Days 10 2	<i>Very</i>	☽	146	59	5	1	3	54	10	20	
9	6			☽	27	0	5	0	4	59	11	10	
10	7	St. Martin	<i>like</i>	☽	117	14	59	6	4	Morn			
11	G	21st after Trinity		☽	247	24	58	Rises	0	1			
12	2		<i>a storm</i>	☽	77	34	57	6	25	0	51		
13	3	☽ rises 2 43		☽	197	44	56	7	11	1	42		
14	4	☽ runs high	<i>Cold</i>	☽	27	54	55	8	1	3	32		
15	5	7*'s south 0 11		☽	147	64	54	8	52	3	20		
16	6		<i>but not</i>	☽	267	74	53	9	46	4	8		
17	7	☽ in apogee	<i>winter yet</i>	☽	87	84	52	10	41	4	54		
18	G	22d after Trinity		☽	207	94	51	11	36	5	39		
19	2	☽ ☽		☽	27	104	50	Morn	6	23			
20	3		<i>Clear</i>	☽	147	114	49	0	33	7	5		
21	4			☽	267	124	48	1	30	7	50		
22	5	☽ enters ↑		☽	87	134	47	2	28	8	34		
23	6	Clement	<i>Bleak</i>	☽	217	144	46	3	30	9	22		
24	7		<i>clouds</i>	☽	47	154	45	4	32	10	10		
25	G	☽ south 11 29	<i>and</i>	☽	187	164	44	5	37	11	2		
26	2		<i>perhaps</i>	☽	27	164	44	Sets	11	57			
27	3	☽ in perigee	<i>snow</i>	☽	167	174	43	6	1	A. 55			
28	4	☽ runs low		☽	17	184	42	7	0	1	54		
29	5	7*'s sou. 11 12		☽	157	194	41	8	4	2	53		
30	6	St. Andrew		☽	307	194	41	9	10	3	50		

Jackdaws from the temple were going over the gaol, and Tom Moore's bird mixed amongst them. The gardeners were then laying the plats of the temple gardens, and as often as they placed them in the day, the Jackdaws pulled them up by night. They got a gun and attempted to shoot some of them: but being cunning birds, they always placed one as a watch in the stump of a hollow tree; who, as soon as the gun was levelled, cried, "Mauk, Mauk," and away they all flew, so that the man never could shoot one of them. The gardeners were advised to get a net, and the first night it was spread they caught fifteen. Tom Moore's bird was amongst them. One of the men took the net into the garret of an uninhabited house, fastened the door and windows, and turned the birds loose. "Now, (says he) you black rascals, I'll be revenged on you." Taking hold of one, he twists his neck, and throwing him down cries, "there goes one." Tom Moore's

## XII Month, *December*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 3d 7h 43m M		Last ☾ 18th 9h 7m A		
Full ☉ 10th 5h 20m A		New ☉ 26th 2h 9m. M		
M w	Miscellaneous Particulars.	☽	P ☺ R ☺ S ☽	S D Sou
1 7	☽ sooth 11 0 <i>Dont blame me</i>	☽	147 20 4 40 10 18	4 46
2 G	Advent <i>if cold</i>	☽	297 21 4 39 11 26	5 39
3 2	<i>it should</i>	☽	137 21 4 39	Morn 6 31
4 3	Sirius sou. 1 43 <i>be</i>	☽	277 22 4 38 0 34	7 21
5 4		☽	107 23 4 37 1 39	8 10
6 5	7*'s south 10 42	☽	247 23 4 37 2 44	8 58
7 6		<i>Now I</i>	☽ 77 24 4 36 3 46	9 47
8 7	Concep. V. Mary		207 24 4 36 4 48	10 36
9 G	☽ ☽ stat. <i>I guess</i>	☽	37 25 4 35 5 47	11 26
10 2	☽ ☽		157 25 4 35	Rises. Morn
11 3	<i>a storm</i>	☽	287 25 4 35 5 44	0 15
12 4	Aldebaran sou. 11 5	☽	107 26 4 34 6 34	1 4
13 5	<i>Wintry</i>	☽	227 26 4 34 7 26	1 52
14 6	☽ rises 2 4 <i>winds</i>	☽	47 26 4 34 8 21	2 39
15 7	☽ in apogee <i>and</i>	☽	167 27 4 33 9 16	3 24
16 G	3d in advent <i>frost</i>	☽	287 27 4 33 10 11	4 8
17 2		☽	107 27 4 33 11 8	4 51
18 3	Days 9 6 <i>I foretel</i>	☽	227 27 4 33	Morn 5 34
19 4	☽ south 9 33	☽	47 27 4 33 0 4	6 17
20 5	<i>some snow</i>	☽	167 27 4 33 1 2	7 1
21 6	St. Thomas		297 27 4 33 2 2	7 47
22 7	☽ enters ☽ <i>Here is</i>	☽	127 27 4 33 3 4	8 36
23 G	4th in Advent		267 27 4 33 4 9	9 29
24 2	<i>Christmas</i>	☽	107 27 4 33 5 13	10 25
25 3	CHRISTMAS		257 27 4 33 6 17	11 23
26 4	St. Stephen <i>for</i>	☽	97 27 4 33	Sets. Af. 24
27 5	St. John <i>you</i>	☽	257 27 4 33 6 37	1 24
28 6	Innocents	☽	107 27 4 33 7 50	2 23
29 7			247 26 4 34 9 1	2 20
30 G	7*'s sou. 8 57 <i>Likely</i>	☽	97 26 4 34 10 9	4 13
31 2	Silvester <i>cold</i>	☽	237 26 4 34 11 17	5 5

bird who had hopt upon a beam in one corner of the room unobserv- ed, as the man laid hold of the second, calls out, "Damn it how he nicks 'em ! The man dropped the bird he had in his hand ; and turning to where the voice came from, observed the other with his mouth open and calls out, "Who are you ?" to which the bird answered, "Tom Moore of Fleet street." "The devil you are ! And what brought you here ?" Tom Moore's bird lifting up his pinions, answered, "Bad company by G—d." The fellow frightened almost out of his wits, opened the door, ran down stairs and out of the house, followed by all the birds, who by this means saved their lives and gained their liberty.

—♦—

MAXIM—Let not Adversity tear off the wings of hope ; nei- ther let prosperity obscure the light of prudence.

Recd for Board to Oct. 8. 1810 ~

Of Gen. Abijah Hammond.	<sup>D</sup> 120.00
Of Charles Ogden ~	090.00
Of Nathaniel G. Ingraham ~	120.00
Of Mrs. Eliza Evertson ~	120.00
Of Andrew Ogden ~	087.50
Of David L. Haight ~	040.00
Of Joshua Royd ~	066.00
Of David Thomson ~	070.00
Of Alex. R. Childen	160.00
Of Wm Fanning ~	183.00
Of Lewis Morris ~	33.00
	<u>\$ 1093.50</u>

Reid for board to July 8<sup>th</sup> 1844 -

Of Gen<sup>l</sup> - Hammond <sup>B. u</sup> 30.00

- Charles Ogden ~ 110.00

Nathaniel G. Ingraham - 90.00

Mrs G. Overton ~ 90.00

Andrew Ogden ~ 70.00

Of W<sup>m</sup> - Fanning ~ 90.00

Lewis Morris ~ 70.00

Saml. Campbell ~ 90.00

Jeremiah H. Pierson - 160.00

Elizabeth Dewint - 90.00

Isaac Sebring ~ 75.00

\$ 965

# A GHOST.

*Authentic account of the appearance of a GHOST in Queen-Ann's County, Maryland; proved in the following remarkable trial—from attested notes, taken in court at the time, by one of the council.*

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

*State of Maryland, case of James, Fanny,  
Robert and Thomas Harris, devisees  
of Thomas Harris,  
versus  
Mary Harris, adm<sup>r</sup>trix of James Harris.* } *Action of debt on  
administration  
Bond.*

The above suit was an action of debt brought on the administration bond of Mary Harris an administratrix of James Harris.

The facts in the above cause were as follows:—

There were two brothers, Thomas Harris and James Harris. Thomas the elder held a piece of land in fee, as he supposed.—He had the four children above named, and for whom this action was brought, those children were illegitimate. Thomas made his will, directed his land to be sold, but did not thereby appoint any person to make sale of it. He devised the proceeds that should arise from the sale of his land, together with all his other estate, should be divided amongst his four above named illegitimate children, and appointed his brother James Harris, executor of his will, who, after the death of his brother Thomas, caused the said will to be proved, and took out letters testamentary thereon. James Harris, the executor, returned an inventory of the personal estate of his brother Thomas Harris, and made sale of the land above mentioned, believing that his said brother had seized in fee, and that he was authorised under the said will, to make sale thereof. When the purchase money was paid to James Harris, and council was applied to draw the conveyance, it was then for the first time discovered to James Harris, that his elder brother (Thomas Harris) was not seized in fee, but in tail, of the land, and that of course he had no right to devise it, nor could it descend to his children, because of their illegitimacy, but that he James Harris, was the heir in tail, and entitled to the land in his own right, and without any title derived under his brother's will. He then conveyed his right to the purchaser, and claimed the purchase money to himself.

About two years after, James Harris died intestate; and his widow, Mary Harris, the present defendant, administered on his estate; this suit was bro't on her administration bond, to recover the estate of James Harris for the use of his illegitimate children, to whom he had devised all his estate. The only point in dispute was, whether the proceeds of the sale of the land in question were to be considered as the estate of Thomas Harris.—Before the trial of the cause, this case had made much noise, it having been

said that the ghost of Thomas Harris had in the life time of his brother James Harris, frequently appeared to a man by the name of Briggs, and the reason why the ghost of the elder brother had appeared, was to compel James Harris his younger brother to return the proceeds of the sale of the land to the orphan's court; to make himself responsible for it as a part of the estate of Thomas Harris. The fact was that such was the communication of Briggs to James Harris, relative to his brother's ghost having appeared to him, that he James Harris did go to the orphan's court, returned himself debtor to the estate of his brother, to the amount of the purchase money of the land. James Harris was soon after taken sick and died.

Before the jury was sworn in the case, it was agreed by the counsel on both sides, that nothing could be recovered in the action except the balance of personal estate, because the land was entailed. Secondly—Because if it had been a fee simple estate, no person was appointed by the will to sell the land. The testator had directed it to be sold, and no doubt believed that his executor would be authorised to make sale of it. This understanding of the counsel was only known to themselves: they were anxious to hear the extraordinary reports that was circulated out of doors as to the appearance of the ghost of Thomas Harris to Briggs, related and sworn to in a court of justice. Briggs was known to be a man of character, of firm undaunted spirit; had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and perfectly disinterested between, and unconnected with the parties. This cause was tried in 1798 or 1799.

After the nature of the action, the ground of controversy had been stated with great solemnity, by the council on both sides, and the very extraordinary reports that had been in circulation, relative to the appearance of the ghost of Thomas Harris; William Briggs the witness was produced and sworn, and his relation was as follows:—

WILLIAM BRIGGS said that he was forty three years of age; that THOMAS HARRIS died in September, in the year 1790.—In the March following he was riding near the place where Thomas Harris was buried, on a horse formerly belonging to Thomas Harris; after crossing a small branch, his horse began to walk on very fast—it was between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; he was alone; it was a clear day; he entered a lane adjoining to the field where Thomas Harris was buried; his horse suddenly wheeled in a panel of the fence, looked over the fence into the field where Thomas Harris was buried, towards the grave-yard, and neighed very loud; witness then saw Thomas Harris coming towards him in the same apparel as he had last seen him in his lifetime; he had on a sky blue coat; just before he came to the fence, he varied to the right and vanished, his horse immediately took the road. Thomas Harris came within two panels of the fence to him—he did not see his features nor speak to him. He was acquainted with Thomas Harris when a boy, and there had always been a great intimacy between them. He

Edward Thomson & Co. 1887

John ... 28.97

John ... 28.97

John ... 28.97

John ... 28.97

John ... 28.97

John ... 28.97

John ... 28.97

To the Treasurer

Charles Hammonds Bill ending  
Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 1810 ~ \$31.87

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Phenix Ingraham T. 36.47

---

Edgors Do ~ 28.95

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John & Elias ~ 68.28

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Merediths Bill ~ 31.42

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Williams Ogdens Bill - 50.86

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Alex<sup>r</sup> & John Christen ~ 88.56

---

G. W. Morris ~ 36.56

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Mr. Boyds Bill ~ 16.00

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thinks the horse knew Thomas Harris, because of his neighing, pricking up his ears, and looking over the fence.

About the first of June following he was ploughing in his own field, about three miles from where Thomas Harris was buried; about dusk, Thomas Harris came along side of him and walked with him about two hundred yards; he was dressed as when first seen; he made a halt about two steps from him; John Bailey, who was ploughing with him, came driving up, and he lost sight of the ghost—he was much alarmed; not a word was spoken; the young man, Bailey, did not see him—he did not tell Bailey of it; there was no motion of any particular part; he vanished; it preyed upon his mind so as to affect his health. He was with Thomas Harris when he died, but had no particular conversation with him. Some time after he was laying in bed about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, he heard Thomas Harris groan; it was like the groan he gave a few minutes before he expired; Mrs. Briggs, his wife, heard the groan—she got up and searched the house; he did not, because he knew the groan to be from Thomas Harris. Sometime after, when in bed, and a great fire-light in the room, he saw a shadow on the wall, at the same time he felt a great weight upon him. Sometime after when in bed and asleep, he felt a stroke between his eyes, which blackened them both; his wife was in bed with him, and two young men were in the room; the blow awakened him, and all in the room were asleep; is certain no person in the room struck him; the blow swelled his nose. About the middle of August he was alone, coming from Dickey Collins's after dark, about one hour in the night, Thomas Harris appeared, dressed as he had seen him when he was going down the meeting-house branch, three miles and a half from the grave-yard of Thomas Harris. It was starlight; he extended his arms over his shoulders; does not know how long he remained in this situation; he was much alarmed; Thomas Harris disappeared; nothing was said; he felt no weight on his shoulders; he went back to Colonel Linsi, and got a young man to go with him; after he got home he mentioned it to the young man; he had before this told James Harris he had seen his brother's ghost.

In October, about twilight in the morning, he saw Thomas Harris about one hundred yards from the house of the witness: his head was leant on one side; same apparel as before; his face was towards him; he walked fast and disappeared; there was nothing between them to obstruct the view; he was about 50 yards from him, and alone; he had no conception why Thomas Harris appeared to him.—On the same day, about 8 o'clock in the morning, he was handing up blades to John Bailey, who was stacking them; he saw Thomas Harris come along the garden fence, dressed as before; he vanished, and always to the east; was within fifteen feet of him; Bailey did not see him; about an hour and an half afterwards in the same place, he again appeared, coming as before; came up to the fence, leaned on it within ten feet of the witness, who called to Bailly to look there, (pointing

towards Thomas Harris). Bailey asked what was there ;—don't you see Harris? does not recollect what Bailey said : witness advanced towards Harris ; one or the other spoke as witness got over the fence on the same pannel that Thomas Harris was leaning on. They walked off together about five hundred yards ; a conversation took place as they walked ; he has not the conversation on his memory ; he could not understand Thomas Harris, his voice was so low ; he asked Thomas Harris a question, and he forbid him ; witness then asked why not go to your brother instead of me ? Thomas Harris said, ask me no questions ; witness told him his will was doubted ; Thomas Harris told him to ask his brother if he did not remember the conversation which passed between them on the east side of the wheat stacks, the day he was taken with his death sickness ; that he then declared that he wished all his property should be kept together by James Harris, until his children arrived at age : then the whole should be sold and divided among his children ; and should it be immediately sold, as expressed in his will ; that the property would be most wanting to his children while minors, therefore he had changed his will, and said that witness should see him again ; he then told witness to turn, and disappeared ; he did not speak with the same voice as in his life time ; he was not daunted while with Thomas Harris, but much so afterwards. Witness then went to James Harris, and told him that he had seen his brother 3 times that day, and related the conversation he had with him ; asked James Harris if he remembered the conversation between him and his brother at the wheat stacks—he said he did, and told him what had passed ; said he would fulfil his brother's will ; he was satisfied that witness had seen his brother, for that no other person knew the conversation. On the same evening returning home about an hour before sunset, Thomas Harris appeared to him, came along side of him, witness told him that his brother said he would fulfil his will : no more conversation on THIS subject : he disappeared.—He had further conversation with Thomas Harris, but not on this subject : he was always dressed in the same manner. He has never related to any person the last conversation, and never would.

Bailey, who was sworn in the cause, declared that as he and Briggs were stacking blades, as related by Briggs, he called to witness and said look there—do you not see Thomas Harris?—witness said no—Briggs got over the fence, and walked some distance ; appeared by his action to be in deep conversation with some person ; witness saw no person.

The council were extremely anxious to hear from Mr. Briggs the whole of the conversation of the Ghost, and on his cross examination, took every means, without effect, to obtain it. They represented to him, as a religious man, he was bound to disclose the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He appeared extremely agitated when applied to, declaring nothing short of life should make him reveal the whole conversation, and claimed the protection of the court, that he had disclosed all he knew relative to the case.

The court over-ruled the question of the counsel.

Hon. James Tilgman, judge, (lately dead.)

His excellency Robert Wright, late governor of Maryland, and the hon. Joseph H. Nicholdson, were the counsel for the plaintiff.

John Scott and Richard T. Earle, Esqrs. were counsel for the defendant.

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### *Interesting to Farmers.*

It is now sufficiently certain that the horse bots, or grubs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or knits, which are deposited chiefly on the inside of the knee and back part of the shoulders of the horse, by a certain species of fly. The fly is called *Oestrus equi*. These eggs or knits become ripe in the course of four or five days. When ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent *larva*, that is, the insect in the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (aperture) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the moist surface of the tongue, and is from thence conveyed with the food into the stomach.

Any person who chooses may reduce it to the experiment for himself. In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped off having these nits adhering to them—moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an effusion of tobacco, every third day throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction, which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

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### *Timber.*

It has long been known in some parts of Europe, that taking off the bark as far up the tree as it can conveniently be done, and let them stand until the following autumn, or winter, before they are cut down, is a means of making the timber much stronger and more durable than it otherwise would be. It is more suitable for all kinds of carriages and instruments of husbandry, as well as for fences. Its greater durability has not yet been ascertained by the writer, but that it is otherwise improved, has been tested.

It has been asserted by persons of credit, that in some parts of the U. States, where pine timber abounds, the farmers are in the practice of barking the pine as far up as is necessary for a fence post—in this state they are suffered to stand until dead. The trees are then cut down, and the part which has been marked,

will be found saturated with turpentine, and thereby rendered remarkably durable for posts or fences.

### Turnips.

Any time between the 20th of July and the middle of August, a principal crop of turnips may be sown for autumn and winter use; but the earlier they are sown in that period, the larger size will the roots attain to. It would be of much importance to take advantage of moist weather for this purpose, should such happen in due season.

As the cultivation of turnips upon an extensive scale, as well for the feeding of cattle during the winter months, as for culinary purposes, may and ought to become an interesting object to the citizens of the United States, I deem it the more necessary to give some information respecting the *field culture* of that very valuable root.

The turnip delights in a light sandy loam; if a little moist, the better, especially in warm climates. Upon a new or fresh ground they are always sweeter than on an old and worn out soil. Tho' such is the kind of land best adapted to the raising of turnips, yet they are cultivated upon every sort of soil in use as arable land.

Much of the sandy soil now lying waste in many parts of the Union, might, with the assistance of culture, and a small portion of manure, be profitably employed in producing turnips: for such ground, if dressed with a light coat of clay or loam, would yield excellent crops of this vegetable. The time of sowing depends much on the application; when turnips are intended for an early consumption, they may be sown soon after the middle of July.— The general mode in the middle states is, to begin to sow about the 20th of July, and continue sowing as convenient, from this time to the middle of August, or a few days after.

The quantity of seed sown on an acre by the great turnip farmers, is never less than one pound, more frequently a pound and an half, and by some two. If every grain was to come to perfection a quarter of a pound would be more than sufficient, but having to encounter so many accidents, a pound is the least quantity that ought to be sown on an acre.

But the all-important point is, that the rolling of the ground is experimentally found to be the most effectual method, hitherto discovered for the preservation of the rising crop from the destructive depredations of the fly. The turnip fly, is always found most numerous in rough worked ground, as there they can retreat and take shelter under the clods or lumps of earth, from such changes of weather, as are disagreeable to them, or from the attacks of small birds and other animals.

### Potatoes.

Break off the blows or flowers of the Potatoe tops, as they are about forming into apples, it will increase the quantity one half. Try the experiment, leave some hills and examine for yourselves.

## Cultivation of Wheat.

There is one particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is in cutting their *Wheat* before it is perfectly dry; which is almost the only reason of the *smut* troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I have bought my seed; from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from flour.

About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground; it proved to be very smutty—nearly one eighth. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour; accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked under the sheaf. When I threshed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since by the same method, I have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner, will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding there is a great loss; but they are mistaken: there is a greater loss in threshing wheat that is harvested before it is dry, than is waisted when it is over dry, (so termed). If there is any smut in wheat that sweats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds, &c. which before it is dry is put into the mow or stack and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the steam through the whole mow or stack—besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing would enrich the ground.

I have but little expectation that these remarks will at present, answer my honest intentions; for we find that education and tradition have so bound down people, that there is no moving them let their principles and practice be ever so absurd. But as interest is the great spring in our actions, I hope some will be induced to pay attention to the experiment made forty years by a

A FARMER.

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## Produce of Wheat.

The produce of a single grain of wheat, propagated in the garden of the Rev. Dr. Drake, rector of Amersham, England, by Wm. Rebecca, gardener.

On the first day of August, I sowed, or rather set, a single grain of red wheat; and in the latter end of September, when the plant had tillered, I took it up, and slipped or divided it into four slips. Those four sets I planted, and they grew and tillered as well as the first. In the end of November I took them up a second time, and made 36 plants or sets. These I again planted, which grew till March, in which month, I a third time took up my plants and divided them into two hundred and fifty-six plants, or sets. For the remaining part of the summer, till the month of

August, they had nothing done to them, except hoeing the ground clean from weeds, till the corn was ripe. When it was gathered, I had the ears counted or numbered, and they were three thousand five hundred and eleven; a great part of which, proved as good grain as ever grew out of the earth. Many of the ears measured 6 inches in length, some were middling grain, and some were light and thin. This was the reason I did not number the grains; but there was better than half a bushel of corn in the whole produce of a grain of wheat in one year. *Query*—Would not this practice (spring-planting) be of great use, where the crops miss by various accidents incidental to farming?

### *Feeding Cattle with Nettles.*

The nettle has long since been known to be good nourishment for cattle, and it increases the quantity of milk when given to cows. It is also an excellent remedy in epizootic disorders, which are often the effect of bad food. The advantages resulting from feeding cattle with nettles, in spring, during those disorders, have been particularly remarkable in Sweden. M. Schiedlin, gardener to the Duke of Wurtemberg, tried on his own cows, and on those of his neighbors, during the epizooty that raged in 1797 and 1799, the plant angelica (*angelica sativa hostensis, L'n*;) and found it to be an excellent preservative. He mashed the roots, and gave to each cow, morning and evening, a handful with their ordinary food. The cows devoured it speedily and were not attacked.—He mixed some likewise with the water. In spring he mixed the leaves with their hay and grass. M. Schiedlin has also observed, that bees are very fond of carrots. He had some rasped and placed near their hives. Others were boiled to a jelly, and the bees sucked out the saccharine particles from it.

### *Aloes.*

Few persons in this country know any other use of the Aloe than the medicine which it affords: but it serves for a number of other beneficial purposes in the country where it grows. In the East-Indies Aloes are employed as a varnish to preserve wood from worms and other insects; and skins, and even living animals, are annointed with it for the same reason. The havoc committed by the white ants in India first suggested the trial of aloe-juice, to protect wood from them; for which purpose the juice is either used as extracted, or in solution by some solvent. Aloes have also been effectual in preserving ships from the ravages of the worm, and the adhesion of barnacles. The ship's bottom, for this purpose is smeared with a composition hepatic aloes, turpentine, tallow and white lead. An aquatic solution of hepatic aloes preserves young plants from destruction by insects, and also dead animals from putrefaction; which renders it of great use in the cabinets of naturalists. The spiritous extract is better for the purpose; though in this respect it is inferior to that of cantharides, prepared by infusing two grains in one ounce of spir-

ts, which has been found so effectual in the extirpation of bugs. Pæner asserts, that a simple decoction of aloes communicates a fine brown color to wood. Fabroan of Florence, has extracted a beautiful violet color, which resists the acids alkalis, from the juice of the fresh leaves of the aloe exposed to the air by degrees. The liquid first becomes red, at the end of a certain period it turns to a beautiful purple violet, which adheres to silk by simple immersion, without the aid of acids.—*Lon. Paper.*

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## VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

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### *Means of preventing and removing Epileptic Fits.*

Any person subject to the epilepsy, may prevent a fit of it from coming on, if possessed of the least previous notice, before he be entirely deprived of his senses, by the following simple experiment. Let him have always ready in his pocket, a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain between his teeth when his jaws are stretched to the utmost; as soon as he feels the first symptoms of the fit, let him take this piece of metal and open his teeth as wide as possible and put it between them, so that his jaws may thereby be kept at their utmost stretch for some time: this in about a half a minute will restore him to his senses and prevent the fit from coming on at that time.

If the fit should come on before the piece of metal can be obtained, the same experiment will remove it in a very short time; for if the instrument, when procured, be placed between the patient's teeth, till his jaws are at the utmost stretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient soon recover.

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### *Cure for a Cancer.*

The following article is copied from an Edinburg paper:

"While I was at Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with a Cancer in her lip, and the gum was affected. The European physicians consulted on the measure to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision. By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them just in time to prevent the application of the knife. "Do nothing" said the Armenian, "I will cure her," and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented.

"He procured a copper vessel, newly tinned in the inside (an essential circumstance) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a small fire, sufficiently to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times in twenty-four hours. With this the oil resolved itself to the consistency of an

ointment, and by constantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in fourteen days.—Nothing else was done.

“The physicians supposed the oil received its virtue from the tin, and that it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire.”

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### *Cure for Corns.*

Always willing to give any information conducive to the melioration of my fellow-sufferers, I humbly tender the following receipt for radicating the most inveterate corns.

Take a little unwrought cotton, lay on the part affected—wear it for a week or two, and you will find in an unaccountable manner the corn will be dislodged, and nothing left to console the proprietor but the cob.

I had been hugely afflicted for a considerable time, with a concomitant of this kind, and finally was obliged to wear an old shoe, put down at the heel, to my great mortification and peril in the winter season:—I was advised to make use of the above stated remedy, and I am very happy to find, after wearing the cotton for ten days, the corn was completely gone, and pleased myself with the consolatory idea of to-morrow putting on my boots and shoes.

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### *To cure weak Eyes.*

Take a spoonful of Italian Camomile Flowers, and boil them in a half pint fresh milk, and when cool, dip a fine linen rag therein, and wash the eyes during the day for a week, and afterwards with clear water only for a few days; the eyes will feel cool, and the sight become invigorated.

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### *Cure for an obstinate Cold which effects the Lungs.*

Take Elacampane, Comfrey, and Horehound, and put them in a new earthen vessel, which must be nearly filled with water—then set it over a slow fire, until half the water is boiled away, and then strain it through a coarse linen rag. To one pint of this liquid, add two large table spoons full of honey, half a roll of liquorice, as much loaf sugar as will make a good syrup, and then stew it again until the liquorice is dissolved, after which add the juice of two lemons, put it into a bottle and cork it tight until you wish to use it. A table spoon full should be taken several times through the day, particularly when the cough is bad, and at going to bed. After taking the syrup, take a small piece of salt-petre, about the size of a pea, but not oftener than once a day, and let it dissolve in your mouth.

The proportion should be—The Comfrey and Hore-hound in equal quantities, and the Elacampane about one third as much as either of the others.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

### *Anecdote of General Washington.*

You seem sir, (said governor Johnson, of Maryland, to his friend) very fond of collecting anecdotes of General Washington; I'll tell you one, to which you may attach the most entire faith, for I have heard it a dozen times, and often from the lips of a very valuable man and magistrate in Conestoga, Mr. Conrad Hoffmeier.

"Just before the revolutionary war, (said Mr. H.) I took a trip for my *health's sake*, to the Sweet Springs of Virginia, where I found a world of people collected—some like me looking for health, others for pleasure. In consequence of the crowd, I was at first rather hard run for lodgings; but at length was lucky enough to get a matress in the hut of a very honest baker of my acquaintance, who often visited these springs for the benefit of his oven. Being the only man of the trade on the turf, and well skilled in the science of dough, he met with no small encouragement; and it was really matter of gratitude to see what heaps of English loaves, Indian pones, French bricks, cakes and crackers, lay piled upon his tables every morning. I often also amused myself in marking the various airs and manners of the different waiters, who in gay liveries and smiling black faces came in every morning rattling their silver, and tripping away with bread by the basket. Among these plump, gay looking sons of Africa, I saw every now and then a poor leazarite, with sallow cheeks and hollow eyes, slowly creeping to the table, and at a nod of the baker, eagerly seize a fine loaf and bear it off without depositing a cent. Surely, thought I to myself, this baker must be the best man or the greatest fool in the world; but fearing that this latter cap better fitted his pericranium, I one morning could not help breaking my mind to him, for crediting his bread to such unprofitable dealers. 'Stophel, (for that was his name) you seem to sell a world of bread here every day, but notwithstanding that, I fear you do not gain much by it.'

'No! squire, why, why what makes you think so?' 'You credit too much, Stophel.' 'No, indeed, sir, not I; I don't credit a cent.' 'Aye! how do you make that out, Stophel! don't I see these poor people carrying away your bread, and yet paying you nothing for it?' 'Pshaw, no matter for that, squire, they'll pay me all in a lump at last.' 'At last! At last! O ho, at the last day, I suppose you mean, Stophel, when you have the conscience to expect that God Almighty will stand paymaster, and wipe off all your old scores for you.' 'O no! squire, we poor bakers can't give such long credit: but I'll tell you how we manage the matter—that good man Colonel George Washington is here: every season as soon as he comes he calls and says to me, 'Stophel, you seem to have a good deal of company, and among the rest I fear there are some who dont come here for pleasure, and yet you know they can't do without *eating*; though pale and sickly they must have bread; but it will never do to make them

pay for it. They seem already low spirited enough, thro' sickness and poverty; their spirits must not be sunk any lower by taking from them every day what little money they pinched from their poor families at home. I will tell you what's to be done, Stophel; you must give them a good hot loaf every morning, and charge it to me: when I am going away I'll come and pay you for all.—And believe me, squire, he has often paid me at the end of the season as much as 80 dollars; and that too for poor creatures that did not know the hand that fed them; for I had strict orders from him, not to mention a syllable of it to any body."

### *Retort Courteous.*

A worthy FRIEND was stopped a few miles from London and robbed. The highwayman insisted also of exchanging horses.—When the quaker returned to London, he clapped the bridle over his horse's head, and so followed the dumb creature to his proper stable, when the quaker addressed the hostler, 'Friend, dost thee know any thing of this beast?' 'O yes sir, it belongs to Mr. —!' He immediately posted to the house of the *tradesman*, and was informed that he was not expected home till late. Next morning he was early in his visit, and waited till the *gentleman* came down stairs, when he addressed him with—'Don't be frightened friend: thee knowest thee *borrowed* of me yesterday 9l. 13s. and now I hope thee will have no objections to the return of it.'—The *tradesman* immediately complied. 'Further, said the quaker, I must beg of thee to exchange horses *once more*, for to tell the truth, I do not like thine so well as my own.' This he likewise complied with—when the Quaker shaking him by the hand, very heartily bid him FAREWELL.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

### *The panic struck Peasant.*

Wednesday last as a countryman was nutting in Cattsfield Great Wood in Sussex, he found the nuts so plentiful, that he soon filled a sack, by the weight of which his progress of gathering was so much impeded, that he found it necessary to get rid of his incumbrance, by leaving it, as he thought in a place of security, until he should have increased his stock, by the means of a satchel, from distant hazels, and proceeded accordingly; but, unluckily in the interim, a Black from a neighboring barrack, engaged in a similar pursuit, discovered the repository, and after examining its contents, resolved on possessing it; but in order to give a *colorable* pretence to the possession, he had recourse to the following whimsical stratagem:—He stripped off his clothes, and after concealing them, seated himself *naked* on the sack, where he remained, clutched up, till the return of the Countryman, and by his grimaces, and the yells which he set up to give effect to the part he was acting, on the poor fellow's approach, so terrified him

that he bounded from the wood like a deer, and happy in his escape, left his nuts without regret, to be cracked by the Devil, on whose territories, at the moment of his panic, he believed he had been trespassing. Mungo, well pleased with the success of his trick, bore away the prize; and the circumstance has caused no inconsiderable mirth in the neighborhood.

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### Anecdotes.

At a tavern a Scotchman and Irishman met to spend the night. The house being full, they were compelled to sleep together.— On retiring to bed, the Irishman requested the landlord to call him up early in the morning. The Scotchman being baldheaded was a butt for the Irishman's ridicule. Towards morning, the Scotchman got up, and with a razor, shaved all the hair off the fore part of the Irish wag's head, and set off on his journey. Soon after, the landlord awaked the Irishman; who, on going to the glass cried out, "*By Shaint Patrick, honey, you've waked up the Scotchman and not me—I'll go to bed again.*"

A parish clerk in a country village, who united in his own person as many various qualifications as the celebrated Caleb Quotum himself, was particularly distinguished for the two occupations of tailor and sexton. This important personage was one morning employed to dig a grave for a Mr. Button. Having concluded his work as merrily as the sexton in Hamlet, he was met on his return by a friend, who remarked that he looked warm. 'Why, yes,' replied the joint professor of the spade and needle, 'I've had a tight job. You must know that I have just finished the manufacture of a *Button-hole*.'

A raw apprentice in a dry goods store being asked by a lady to shew her some hose, who wishing to know the *price*, enquired how high they came: he very simply and seriously answered, that '*he had never tried them on, but believed they would reach above the knee.*' !!!

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### Matter.

Gold-beaters afford us the means of demonstrating the minute divisibility of matter; they can spread a grain of gold into a leaf of 50 square inches, which leaf may be readily divided into 500-000 parts, each visible to the naked eye. The natural divisions of matter are, however, far more surprisingly minute; there are more animals in the melt of a single codfish than men in the whole earth.—It is said that a single grain of sand is larger than 4 millions of these animals; yet each of them possesses a heart, stomach, bowels, muscles, nerves, veins, glands, tendons, &c. It has been calculated that a particle of the blood of one of these animalcula, is as much smaller than a globe one tenth of an inch in diameter, as that globe is smaller than the whole earth.

## Tables of Interest.

<i>Simple Interest at 6 per cent.</i>				<i>Simple Interest at 7 per cent.</i>													
1 Mon.		3 Mon.		6 Mon.		1 Year.		1 Month.		3 Mon.		1 Year.					
<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d. q.</i>				
10	10	0	32	0	70	1	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
20	21	0	70	1	20	2	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	
30	32	0	103	1	92	3	70	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	
40	43	1	21	2	42	4	90	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	31	
50	50	1	60	3	00	5	00	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	40	
60	70	1	92	3	70	6	20	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	50	
70	81	2	10	4	20	7	40	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	53	
80	92	2	43	4	92	8	70	8	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	62	
90	10	2	81	5	42	9	90	9	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	72	
100	0	2	00	6	00	10	00	10	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	81	
								<i>Shillings.</i>									
<i>L.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
100	0	10	0	30	0	60	0	120	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	42
200	0	20	0	60	0	120	1	40	2	0	0	2	0	8	0	2	93
300	0	30	0	90	0	180	1	60	3	0	0	3	0	12	0	4	21
400	0	40	0	120	1	40	2	80	4	0	0	4	0	16	0	5	70
500	0	50	0	150	1	100	3	00	5	0	0	5	0	20	0	7	00
600	0	60	0	180	1	160	3	120	6	0	0	6	0	24	0	8	43
700	0	70	1	10	2	20	4	40	7	0	0	7	0	28	1	9	92
800	0	80	1	40	2	80	4	160	8	0	0	8	0	32	2	11	21
900	0	90	1	70	2	140	5	80	9	1	0	9	1	36	3	12	70
1000	0	100	1	100	3	00	6	00	10	1	2	0	0	40	3	14	00
								<i>Pounds.</i>									
200	1	00	3	00	6	00	12	00	20	2	4	00	7	00	1	8	00
300	1	100	4	100	9	00	18	00	30	3	6	00	10	6	02	2	00
400	2	00	6	00	12	00	24	00	40	4	8	00	14	0	02	16	00
500	2	100	7	100	15	00	30	00	50	5	10	00	17	6	03	10	00
600	3	00	9	00	18	00	36	00	60	6	12	00	20	0	04	4	00
700	3	100	10	100	21	00	42	00	70	7	14	00	23	0	04	18	00
800	4	00	12	00	24	00	48	00	80	8	16	00	26	0	05	12	00
900	4	100	13	100	27	00	54	00	90	9	18	00	29	0	06	6	00
1000	5	00	15	00	30	00	60	00	1000	10	20	00	32	0	07	0	00

### THE GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE FRIENDS

Are held at Philadelphia, the third second day in the fourth month.—At Wain-Oak and Blackwater, in Virginia, alternately the third seventh day in the fifth month; for the present year at Black-Water.—At Symond's Creek and New-Garden, North-Carolina, alternately, the fourth sixth day in the tenth month; for the present year at Symond's Creek.—At N. York, the fourth first day in the fifth month.—At Newport, Rhode-Island, the first day following the second sixth day in the sixth month.—At Baltimore, Maryland, the second first day in the tenth month.

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In marriage, prefer the person before wealth; virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body; then you have a wife, a friend and a companion.

ABSTRACT FROM THE LAW REGULATING  
*Courts for the Trial of Small Causes, &c.*

Justices of the peace of the state of New-Jersey, are allowed by law to have cognizance of all civil actions arising in debt, covenant, trespass, case and attachment, wherein the matter of dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars : except in cases where the title of lands is called in question, and in actions of slander, replevin, assault and battery, and false imprisonment.

In all actions which may be brought for the trial of small causes, the following and no other fees shall be allowed.

**JUSTICES.**

	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
For Summons,	13	For Entry of every rule of	
Warrant,	13	reference,	13
Recognizance,	13	Every copy thereof,	13
Entering every nonsuit or		Entry of every judg-	
discontinuance,	4	ment,	10
Venire Facias,	13	Every execution,	13
Administering every oath		Drawing, signing, and	
or affirmation,	5	sealing return to Certi-	
Subpœna for every wit-		orari,	20
ness,	7	Copy of the proceedings	
Swearing the jury,	20	when demanded by the	
Entry of every verdict,	4	party,	13

**CONSTABLES.**

	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
For serving every Summons,	30	of their verdict,	25
Warrant,	45	Serving every execution,	30
Subpœna,	25	Advertising and selling	
Summoning every jury of		property,	50
six men,	30	All sums on execution a-	
Summoning every jury of		bove the value of fifteen	
twelve men,	60	dollars, 2 cents on each	
Attending jury till agreed		dollar.	

**JURORS.**

For all causes tried, 12 <i>cts.</i> a man.	For the person drawing a bond
When summoned and attending	on appeal or any other bond
but cause not tried, six cents a	15 cents.
man.	

**WITNESSES.**

Witnesses are allowed the same fees in this court as they are in the court of Common Pleas, which is 50 cents, reckoning the attendance on a subpœna the same as a day. No fees shall be allowed for the service of any subpœna for more than two witnesses, nor shall fees be allowed to more than two witnesses for each party in a cause.

It is enacted by law that on all appeals from the justices judgment, heard and determined in the court of Common Pleas, the following and no other fees shall be allowed.

## COURTS.

For every appeal heard and determined, 30 cents.

### CLERKS.

	Cents.		Cents.
For entering action,	7	Every witness sworn or	
Filing bond,	7	affirmed,	7
Filing transcript,	7	Every order or rule of	
Entering defendants ap-	7	court,	7
pearance,	7	Execution,	40
Every subpoena,	7	Entering and filing exe-	
Entering judgment,	7	cution,	12

### CONSTABLES.

Serving every subpoena, 25 cents.

### CRYERS.

	Cents.		Cents.
For every appeal,	9	Calling and swearing each	
		witness,	4

### WITNESSES.

The same fees, as are or shall be allowed before the court of Common Pleas (as before mentioned), shall be allowed on an appeal for the attendance of witnesses.

Every witness from a foreign county attending a court, or commissioners, or referees, or arbitrators at the rate of one dollar a day, in which shall be included, his or her going to and returning from the same, allowing one day for every thirty miles from and to his place of residence.

A table shewing the amount of Wages or Expenses in the course of a year, from one penny, to twenty shillings per day.

PENNY.	per			per			per			per		
	Day	Wk.	Month	YEAR	Day	Wk.	Month	YEAR	Day	Wk.	Month	YEAR
	10	70	2 4	1 10 5	10	70	1 8 0	18 5 0				
	21	20	4 8	3 0 10	20	14 0	2 16 0	36 10 0				
	31	90	7 0	4 11 3	31	1 0 4	4 4 0	54 15 0				
	42	40	9 4	6 1 8	41	8 0 5	12 0 0	73 0 0				
	52	110	11 8	7 12 1	51	15 0 7	0 0 0	91 5 0				
	63	60	14 0	9 2 6	62	2 0 8	8 0 0	109 10 0				
	74	10	16 4	10 12 11	72	9 0 9	16 0 0	127 15 0				
	84	80	18 8	12 3 4	82	16 0 11	4 0 0	146 0 0				
	95	31	1 0	13 13 9	93	3 0 12	12 0 0	164 5 0				
	105	101	3 4	15 4 2	103	10 0 14	0 0 0	182 10 0				
	116	51	5 8	16 14 7	155	5 0 21	0 0 0	273 13 0				
					207	0 0 28	0 0 0	365 50 0				

Note, the month is only 28 d

# Federal Courts of the United States.

## *THE SUPREME COURT.*

Holds one Session annually, at the Seat of the General Government, on the first Monday in February.

## *THE CIRCUIT COURTS*

Are held in New-Jersey, on the first of April, and first of October, at Trenton.

In Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the eleventh of April; and at York-town, the eleventh of October.

In Delaware, on the third Monday of June, and twenty-seventh of October, at New-Castle and Dover.

In Maryland on the first of May, and seventh of November, at Baltimore.

In Virginia, the twenty-second of May, and twenty-second of November, at Richmond.

## *THE DISTRICT COURTS*

Are held in New-Jersey, on the first Tuesday in November and May, at New-Brunswick; and first Tuesdays in February and August, at Burlington.

In Pennsylvania, on the third Mondays in November, February, May and August, at Philadelphia.

In Delaware, on the fourth Tuesdays in November and May, at New-Castle; and the fourth Tuesdays in February and August, at Dover.

In Maryland, on the first Tuesday of December, June, March, and second in September, at Baltimore.

In Virginia, on the third Tuesdays in December and June, at Richmond; and on the third in March and September, at Norfolk.

# Courts of the State of New-Jersey.

## *SUPREME COURTS*

Are held at Trenton, the 2d Tuesdays in May and November, the first in September, and the last in February, annually.

## *CIRCUIT COURTS*

*Are held in the several Counties as follows:*

In Bergen, on the fourth Tuesday in March and October.

In Essex, on the second Tuesday in January, and third in Sept.

In Middlesex, on the second Tuesday in June, and second in Dec.

In Monmouth, on the fourth Tuesday in April, and third in Oct.

In Somerset, on the third Tuesday in April, and first in October.

In Burlington, on the fourth Tuesday in May, and first in Nov.

In Gloucester, on the third Tuesday in March, and first in Oct.  
In Salem, on the first Tuesday in March, and third in Septem.  
In Hunterdon, on the first Tuesday in May, and fourth in Oct.  
In Morris, on the third Tuesday in March, and fourth in Sept.  
In Cumberland, on the first Tuesday in June, and last in Nov.  
In Sussex, on the fourth Tuesdays in May, and November.  
In Cape-May, annually, on the last Tuesday in May.

*\*\* The Clerks of the several Counties are the Clerks of the Circuit Courts.*

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**INFERIOR COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS,**  
AND  
**GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,**  
*Are held in the several Counties as follows:—*

In Middlesex, on the second Tuesday in March, June, September and December.  
In Monmouth, on the fourth Tuesday in January, April, and July and third in October.  
In Essex, on the second Tuesday in January and April, and on the fourth in June, and third in September.  
In Somerset, on the first Tuesday in January and third in April and June, and first in October.  
In Bergen, on the fourth Tuesday in January, March, October, and second in June.  
In Morris, on the third Tuesday in December, and March, first in July, and fourth in September.  
In Burlington, on the second Tuesday in February, and August, fourth in May and first in November.  
In Gloucester, on the third Tuesday in March and June, first in October and second in December.  
In Salem on the first Tuesday in March, second in June, third in September, and first in December.  
In Cape-May on the first Tuesday in February and August, last in May and fourth in October.  
In Hunterdon on the first Tuesday in February, May and August, and fourth in October.  
In Cumberland on the last Tuesday in February and November, first in June and fourth in September.  
In Sussex on the third Tuesday in February and August, fourth in May and November.

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**COURTS OF NOSI PRIUS**

Are held at such times and places as the Judges shall direct and appoint.

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**COURTS OF THE BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH**

Are held on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December.