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HUTCHINS' IMPROVED

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1839,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER

BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL THE

FOURTH OF JULY,

The 63d Year of the Independence

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calculated for the Horizon and Meridian of New Jersey,
IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME.

BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM.



NEWARK N.J.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN OLDS.

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,
AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

γ Head and Face.

Arms

♊

Heart.

♌

Reins.

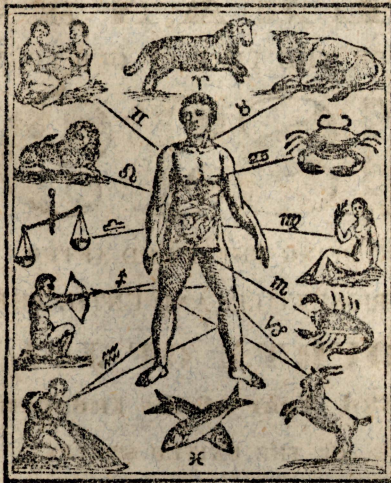
♎

Thigh.

♏

Legs.

♐



Neck.

♈

Breast.

♉

Bowels.

♊

Secrets.

♋

Knees.

♌

♋ Feet.

To know where the Sign is, find the day of the month, and against the day in the 4th 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.

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

γ (Aries,) a Ram.

♈ (Taurus,) a Bull.

♊ (Gemini,) Twins.

♋ (Cancer,) a Crab Fish.

♌ (Leo,) a Lion.

♍ (Virgo,) a Virgin.

♎ (Libra) a Balance.

♏ (Scorpio) a Scorpion.

♐ (Sagittarius,) an Archer.

♑ (Capricornus,) a Goat.

♒ (Aquarius,) a Butler.

♓ (Pisces,) Fish.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	F.
Golden Number,	16
Epact,	15
Solar Cycle,	28
Roman Indiction,	12
Julian Period,	6552

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	March 31
Rogation Sunday,	May 5
Ascension,	May 9
Whit-Sunday,	May 19
Trinity,	May 26
Advent,	Dec. 1

Characters and Names of the Aspects, with the Angles which they include;

<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>
♌ Conjunction	0	* Sextile (obsolete.)	[60
♍ Opposition	180	Nodes.	
♎ Trine (obsolete.)	120	♊ Ascending } Node.	
♏ Quartile	90	♋ Descending }	

Distance from the Sun.

Diameters

☉ The Sun		884,000
☿ Mercury	36,841,468	1,222
♀ Venus	68,891,486	7,690
♁ The Earth	95,173,127	7,964
♂ Mars	145,014,148	5,150
♃ Jupiter	494,990,976	94,100
♄ Saturn	907,956,130	78,990
♃♄ Herschel	316,455,5 6	35,226
☾ The Moon*		2,180

* The Moon's mean distance from the Sun, is the same as the Earth's. Her mean distance from the Earth, is 237,857 miles. Sometimes the character of the moon, is varied in the following manner—New ☾, First Quarter ☽, Full ☽, Last Quarter ☾.

CUSTOMARY NOTES

1. Venus (♀) will be Evening Star until Oct. 5th, then Morning Star until July 24th, 1840.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 29th, degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 29th, degree of (♏) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (♃♄) about 46½ minutes south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending (♊) in the middle of this year, 11 signs, 19 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 38.7". True obliquity, 23° 27' 48.5".

CARDINAL POINTS.

	<i>D.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Vernal Equinox	March	21 2	1 A. M.
Summer Solstice	June	21 11	6 P. M.
Autumnal Equinox	September	23 1	7 P. M.
Winter Solstice	December	22 6	33 A. M.

ECLIPSES.

There will be but two Eclipses this year, which is the smallest number that can possibly happen. Both will be of the Sun, and both invisible, not only here but throughout the United States

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 15th of March, at 9h. 18m. in the morning, invisible. Moon's latitude $2' 57''$ S. ascending.

This Eclipse will be central and total on the meridian in lat. $5^{\circ} 25' 15''$ south, and long. $30^{\circ} 29'$ west from Greenwich. Here total darkness will continue five minutes. The central Eclipse will commence in the Pacific Ocean, pass through the interior parts of South America, cross the Atlantic and visit the central regions of Africa, directing its course towards the Red Sea, and will finally leave the Earth at a point not far from Egypt. At Constantinople the greatest obscuration will be 6. 5. digits nearly, and will take place 15 minutes before the Sun sets at that city. At Jerusalem, the Sun will set 8. 5 digits eclipsed with increasing obscurity.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 7th of September, at 5h. 27m. in the afternoon, invisible. Moon's lat. $6' 46''$ north, descending.

This Eclipse will be central on the Meridian, in lat. $14^{\circ} 2'$ north, and long. $154^{\circ} 42'$ west from Greenwich. The central Eclipse, (which will be annular,) will commence near the Gulf of Corea, or the Japan Islands, and traverse the vast Pacific in a south-eastern direction, leaving the Sandwich Islands on the left, and the Marquesas on the right, and terminating in the Ocean towards South America.

A TABLE, Directing what quantities of time to add to, or subtract from the time of High water at New-York, (contained in the last column of the alender pages,) to find the time of High Water at the places here enumerated, [a] denotes addition, [s] subtraction.

<i>Places' Names.</i>	<i>H M</i>	<i>Places' Names,</i>	<i>H M</i>	<i>Places' Names.</i>	<i>H M</i>
Albany,	a 6 30	Hackensack,	a 3 0	Polopel's Island,	a 3 0
Amboy,	s 0 45	Halifax,	a 3 0	Port Roseway,	s 0 50
Annapolis, M. D.	s 2 0	Hartford,	a 2 20	Port Royal, S.C.	s 0 30
Annapolis, N. S.	a 3 0	Hell-Gate,	a 0 30	Portsmouth,	a 2 45
Boston,	a 2 15	Huntington,	a 2	Providence,	s 1 0
Bridgetown, E.J.	s 45	Ipswich,	a 4	Purrysburg, S. C	s 2 0
Burlington,	a 0 20	Jamestown,	a 0 50	Quebec,	a 3 0
Cape Ann,	a 2 45	Kingston Esopus.	a 5	Reedy Island,	a 2 15
Cape Fear,	s 1 10	Main Ocean,	s 0 45	Rhode Island,	s 0 45
Cape Haterass,	a 2 0	Nantuket Shoals	s 1 30	Salem,	a 2 45
Cape Henry,	a 2 0	Newburyport,	a 2 45	Sandy Hook,	s 0 41
Casco Bay,	a 2 15	New Haven,	a 2 13	Savannah,	s 1 12
Charleston Lt. H.	a 2 0	New Providence,	s 1 25	Saybrook,	a 2 15
Cape May,	s 0 45	Newtown L'ding,	a 1 0	Sanbury, Ga.	a 0 30
Cape Canso,	s 0 30	Penobscot,	a 3 0	Tybee Bar,	a 0 15
Fairfield,	a 2 0	Philadelphia,	a 5 0	White Stone,	a 2 45
Georgetown Bar,	s 2 0	Piscataway,	a 2 40	Williamsburg, Va.	a 2 15
Guildford,	a 1 30	Plymouth,	a 1 35	Wilmington, Del.	a 3 20

TO THE PUBLIC.

All the Almanacs until within a few years have been suited to the dial, which in the ages of antiquity was perhaps the only instrument in use for the mensuration of time: but the present calculations are adapted to Clocks and Watches, those machines of more modern invention so generally used in the present day; which show us the hour by night as well as by day, and as well in cloudy and stormy weather as when the atmosphere is serene.

I have always looked upon it as a palpable absurdity to publish calculations which are unfit for use until converted into another kind of time by the application of an equation; but I was unwilling to be the first innovator. I waited until I found the use of apparent Time set aside by the British Board of Admiralty, and until I perceived that some of our own countrymen had kindly stepped forward and, in a measure, broken thence.

The old rule to find the length of the day, which was to double the time of the Sun's setting, is rendered obsolete by the adoption of Equa Time in the Almanac. The following Rule, therefore, which no change of time can disturb, may be substituted: viz.—Add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

The day, throughout the year, will be found a few minutes longer than appears by former Almanacs, on account of the horizontal refraction having been allowed in making the calculations.

The time, to the nearest second, when the Sun's centre is on the Meridian, is given once in every four days, for a further help in adjusting time-keepers.

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 22d 1834.

DAVID YOUNG

A Table showing, to the nearest second, what time it ought to be by Clock when the sun's centre is on the meridian, once every four days.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	eve 3 49	0 13 55	0 12 40	0 4 3	11 56 59	11 57 25
5	0 5 40	0 14 20	0 11 49	0 2 51	11 56 32	11 58 3
9	0 7 24	0 14 33	0 10 50	0 1 41	11 56 14	11 58 45
13	0 8 59	0 14 33	0 9 46	0 0 36	11 56 6	11 59 34
17	0 10 24	0 14 20	0 8 38	morning	11 56 6	eve 0 25
21	0 11 37	0 13 57	0 7 26	11 58 42	11 56 16	0 1 17
25	0 12 38	0 13 23	0 6 12	11 57 55	11 56 34	0 2 8
29	0 12 27		0 4 58	11 57 15	11 57 0	0 2 58
	July	August	Septem.	October	Novem.	Decem.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 3 22	0 6 1	morning.	11 49 45	11 43 44	11 49 11
5	0 4 6	0 5 43	11 58 39	11 48 31	11 43 45	11 50 46
9	0 4 46	0 5 15	11 57 19	11 47 2	11 43 58	11 52 30
13	0 5 18	0 4 39	11 55 56	11 46 22	11 44 26	11 54 21
17	0 5 44	0 3 53	11 54 32	11 45 29	11 45 7	11 56 17
21	0 6 1	0 2 59	11 53 7	11 44 46	11 46 1	11 58 15
25	0 6 9	0 1 58	11 51 44	11 44 13	11 44 8	ev. 0 15
29	0 6 8	0 0 50	11 50 24	11 43 52	11 48 27	0 2 15

A Table exhibiting the Dominical Letter for every year in the 19th Century.

A.D.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	DIRECTIONS.
180	F	D	C	B	A	F	E	D	CB	A	The Dominical letter for any year will be found against the first 3 figures of the date and under the 4th or unit figure. There are two Dominical letters; the first serving for Jan. and Feb. and the other for the remainder of the year.
181	G	F	ED	C	B	A	GF	E	D	B	
182	BA	G	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	
183	C	D	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	
184	ED	C	B	A	GF	E	E	C	BA	G	
185	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B	
186	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	
187	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	F	E	
188	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B	AG	F	
189	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	B	A	
190	G	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	

A Table showing what Day of the Week any Day of the Month is, forever.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	DIRECTIONS.
January, October,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Seek the Dominical Letter for the given year against the given month in this table, and the figures below in that column, show the days of the month answering to each of the Sundays—from the nearest of which to the given day, count backward or forward in the week, as in the following example:
Feb. March, Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
April, July,	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
May,	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
June,	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
August,	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
September, Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					

What day of the week was May 28th, 1808? The Dominical letter for that year, after February (it being bissextile) was B, which against May stands over the 29th day. Now as the 29th was Sunday, the 28th, you know, must have been Saturday.

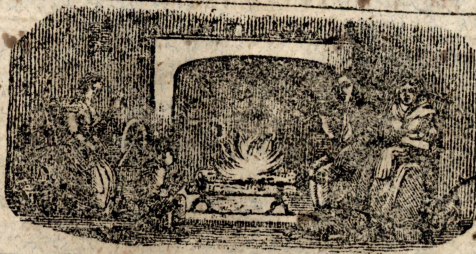
Steam travelling. Even with a velocity of thirty miles an hour, journies would be performed with a rapidity, the very thought of which makes the head giddy. In the latitude of Petersburg or Stockholm, a person starting at sunrise in June from the eastern parts of Europe, and travelling at this rate westward, would add one hour to the length of his days! Supposing the vehicle to proceed at half the full velocity during the night, 600 miles could be passed over in 24 hours. three days would thus carry the traveller from Calis to Constantinople; and four days would suffice to transport him from the midst of civilization in Amsterdam, to a Tartar horde on the banks of the Wolga!

1st Month.

JANUARY.

1839.

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Tuesday.

Third Qr. 7d. 4h. 8m. even.
New ☉ 15d. 9h. 58m. morn.

First Qr. 22d 6h. 23m. morn.
Full ☉ 29d 10h. 44m. morn.

Various Phenomena		R.	S.	dc.	☉	☽	♂	♀	☾	☿	♁	♂	♀
1	8 Circumcision.	7	27	4	41	23	2	Ω	6	26	1	13	9 54
2	4 ♂ south 5 3 morn.	7	27	4	42	22	57	15	7	35	2	6	10 32
3	5 Inferior ☉ ☽.	7	27	4	43	22	51	27	8	40	2	53	11 7
4	6 Clear and cold.	7	27	4	44	22	45	11	9	43	3	37	11 39
5	7 Sirius south 11 38.	7	27	4	45	22	39	22	10	44	4	18	ev. 12
6	F Epiphany. ☉ ☽	7	27	4	46	22	32	☽	11	44	4	57	0 48
7	2 ☽ in apogee.	7	27	4	47	22	24	15	morn.	5	36	1	27
8	3 Lucian. ☐ ☉ ♃.	7	27	4	48	22	16	27	0	44	6	16	2 16
9	4 ♂ rises 10 24.	7	26	4	49	22	8	11	1	46	6	58	3 16
10	5 Windy and cold.	7	26	4	50	22	0	21	2	50	7	42	4 30
11	6 Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7	26	4	51	21	50	7	3	56	8	31	5 46
12	7 *s set 3 44. Look	7	26	4	52	21	41	16	5	2	9	84	6 51
13	F Cher. mis est 1817.	7	26	4	53	21	31	29	6	5	10	21	7 44
14	2 for [☉ runs low.	7	25	4	54	21	20	15	7	2	11	20	8 33
15	3 ☽ stationary. snow.	7	25	4	55	21	10	26	sets.	ev.	18	9	9 16
16	4 Sirius south 10 54.	7	24	4	56	20	59	☽	6	9	1	15	9 57
17	5 Franklin bn. 1706.	7	24	4	57	20	47	25	7	26	2	8	10 36
18	6 ♂ rises 9 56.	7	23	4	58	20	35	11	8	41	2	59	11 13
19	7 ☽ Ω. Stormy.	7	23	5	0	20	23	23	9	55	3	47	11 48
20	F Fabian. ☉ eat. ☽.	7	22	5	1	20	10	11	11	9	4	35	morn.
21	2 Agnes. ☽ in Perigee	7	22	5	2	19	57	22	morn.	5	24	0	28
22	3 Vincent. Look	7	21	5	3	19	43	8	0	23	6	15	1 14
23	4 for more snow.	7	20	5	4	19	29	20	1	39	7	9	2 13
24	5 [☽'s gr. elongation.	7	20	5	6	19	15	11	2	54	8	6	3 31
25	6 Conversion St. Paul.	7	19	5	7	19	0	17	4	7	9	5	5 4
26	7 ☽ runs high.	7	18	5	8	18	45	10	5	14	10	4	6 27
27	F Septuagesima.	7	17	5	9	18	30	14	6	10	11	2	7 50
28	2 Peter the gr. d. 1725	7	16	5	10	18	15	27	6	56	11	56	8 19
29	3 snow or rain.	7	16	5	12	17	59	Ω	rises.	morn.	9	1	9 1
30	4 ♂ rises 9 14.	7	15	5	13	17	42	23	6	25	0	46	9 37
31	5 ♂ stationary.	7	14	5	14	17	26	11	7	29	1	31	10 9

*winning snow & cloudy & of little snow wind
with many moderate cold windy 12-13 little rain
gray and cold fair & pleasant 17-18 windy*

2d Month.

high & FEBRUARY.

1839.

*wind and cold continues not so cold
 been air but not so windy
 9-10-11 little more in morning
 cold and foggy 15-12 moderate 13-14*

Hath 28 days.



Begins on Friday.

Third Qr. 6d. 1h. 45m. even.
 New ☉ 13d. 10h. 34m. even.

First Qr. 20d. 2h. 56m. even.
 Full ☉ 28d. 3h. 38m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	☉	R	☉	S	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R	☉	sou	ll.	W.
1	☉ rises 10 48 more	1	5	15	17	9	☉	8	31	2	13	10	40	
2	Purif. B.V M. ☉ ☽.	1	5	17	16	52	30	9	32	2	53	11	10	
3	F Sexages [moderate.	7	1	5	18	16	34	10	32	3	32	11	38	
4	☉ sta. ☉ in ap.	7	10	5	16	16	23	11	33	4	11	ev.	8	
5	3 Agatha. more	7	9	5	20	15	58	☉	morn.	4	52	0	43	
6	4 pleasant;	7	8	5	22	15	40	17	0	35	5	35	1	25
7	5 Sirius sou. 9 28.	7	7	5	23	15	21	29	1	39	6	21	2	21
8	6 ☉ south 4 0.	7	5	5	24	15	3	1	2	45	7	12	3	35
9	7 ☉ runs low. look	7	4	5	25	14	33	24	3	4	8	6	5	4
10	F Quinquagesima. for	7	3	5	27	14	24	☽	4	47	9	3	6	26
11	2 ☉ rises 10 3.	7	2	5	28	14	5	21	5	39	10	2	7	28
12	3 snow.	7	1	5	29	13	45	☽	6	22	11	0	8	18
13	4 Ash Wednesday.	6	5	9	30	13	25	19	sets.	11	55	9	0	
14	5 Valentine.	6	5	8	32	13	4	☽	6	20	ev.	48	9	39
15	6 Cold.	6	5	7	33	12	44	☽	7	37	1	39	10	15
16	7 ☉ ☉. [Lent.	6	5	5	34	12	23	☽	8	54	2	29	10	52
17	F ☉ in per. 1st Sun. in	6	5	4	35	12	2	8	10	1	3	19	11	29
18	2 High winds.	6	5	3	36	11	41	☽	11	27	4	10	morn.	
19	3 ☉ ent. ☽.	6	5	1	38	11	20	16	morn.	5	4	0	7	
20	4 Moderate.	6	5	0	39	10	59	30	0	44	6	1	0	55
21	5 ☉ runs high.	6	4	9	40	10	37	☽	1	59	6	59	1	54
22	6 Washington b. 1732	6	4	7	41	10	15	28	3	7	7	58	8	16
23	7 ☉ rises 9 13.	6	4	6	42	9	53	☽	4	6	8	51	4	52
24	F St. Matthias.	6	4	4	44	9	31	24	4	54	9	50	6	16
25	☉ south 2 51.	6	4	3	45	9	9	☽	5	32	10	40	7	16
26	☽ Perhaps	6	4	1	46	8	47	19	6	3	11	27	8	1
27	4 ☉ rises 8 56.	6	4	0	47	8	24	☽	6	28	morn	8	38	
28	5 snow.	6	3	8	48	8	2	14	rises.	0	10	9	11	

*rain 17 winds 10 19 pleasant 20 how cold
 21-22 off inclivity rain more pleasant
 23-27 pleasant how but cloudy over 28*

3d Month. *cold and* MARCH *high winds* 1839.



Hath 31 days.

Begins on Friday.

Third Qr. 8d. Sh. 38m. morn. First Qr. 22d. Oh. 34m. morn.
 New ☉ 15d. 9h. 18m. morn. Full ☉ 29d. 9h. 21m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou.	H. W.
1	6 David. ☉ ☉. □ ☉ ☉	6 37	5 49	7 39	☾	7 21	0 50	9 40
2	7 Rain or snow.	6 35	5 50	7 16	☾	8 22	1 29	10 8
3	F ☉ ☉ ☉. ☉ in ap.	6 34	5 52	6 53	☾	9 22	2 8	10 36
4	2 ☉ south 0 59.	6 32	5 53	6 30	☾	10 24	2 48	11 5
5	3 Quite	6 31	5 54	6 7	☾	11 27	3 30	11 36
6	4 Procyon sou. 8 34.	6 29	5 55	5 44	☾	11 27	3 30	11 36
7	5 mild.	6 27	5 56	5 21	☾	0 31	5 3	0 54
8	6 ♀ sets 7 32.	6 26	5 57	4 57	☾	1 34	5 55	1 48
9	7 ☉ r. low. Vari-	6 24	5 58	4 34	☾	2 34	6 50	3 2
10	F Mid. lent. able	6 23	5 59	4 10	☾	3 27	7 46	4 34
11	2 weather.	6 21	6 0	3 47	☾	4 13	8 43	6 1
12	3 ☉ ☉ ☉. M. Gregory	6 19	6 2	3 23	☾	4 52	9 59	7 5
13	4 Sup. ☉ ☉ ☉. ☉ disc.	6 18	6 3	3 0	☾	5 23	10 32	7 55
14	5 Very [1781.	6 16	6 4	2 36	☾	5 51	11 24	8 36
15	6 Jack. b. 1767. ☉ ☉.	6 14	6 5	2 12	☾	6 27	sets. ev. 16	9 14
16	7 Changeable.	6 13	6 6	1 49	☾	7 46	1 7	9 52
17	F St. Patrick. ☉ in per.	6 11	6 7	1 25	☾	9 6	1 59	10 29
18	2 Regulus sou. 10 16.	6 9	6 8	1 1	☾	10 26	2 54	11 9
19	3 Unsettled.	6 8	6 9	0 38	☾	11 45	3 52	11 51
20	4 ☉ stat. [☉ r. high.	6 6	6 10	S. 14	☾	☾	4 52	morn.
21	5 ☉ ent. ☉. Benedict.	6 4	6 11	N. 10	☾	0 58	5 52	0 43
22	6 Cey. mis. es. 1814.	6 3	6 12	0 34	☾	2 1	6 51	1 45
23	7 Quite cold.	6 1	6 13	0 57	☾	2 53	7 47	3 6
24	F Palm Sunday.	5 59	6 14	1 21	☾	3 34	8 38	4 38
25	2 Annun. B.V.M.	5 58	6 15	1 44	☾	4 6	9 25	5 55
26	3 ♀ sets 8 15.	5 56	6 16	2 8	☾	4 32	10 8	6 51
27	4 Windy. [1788.	5 54	6 17	2 32	☾	4 54	10 49	7 33
28	5 ☉ ☉. C. Wesley d.	5 53	6 18	2 55	☾	5 14	11 28	8 7
29	6 Good Friday.	5 51	6 20	3 18	☾	☾	rises. morn.	8 38
30	7 Look for rain.	5 49	6 21	3 42	☾	7 14	0 7	9 6
31	F Easter. ☉ in ap.	5 48	6 22	4 52	☾	8 15	0 47	9 36

cold like for a storm 29 snow in morn of 25 clear of with high wind heavy clouds and wind the north but

*Some pleasant days, often high winds
quite dry much rain in afternoon cloudy*

4th Month. *vainly* APRIL. *more fair* 1839. *192*

cold and frost in hours of 21



Hath 30 days.

Beginn Monday.

Third Qr. 6d. 11h. 39m. even.
New ☉ 13d. 6h. 23m. even.

First Qr. 20d. 11h. 57m. morn.
Full ☉ 28d. 2h. 23m. even.

Various Phenomena.		☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	sou	H	W.
1	2 1/2 ris. 11 8. Fair	5	46	6	23	4	28	11	9	17	1	28	10	5
2	3 Jefferson b. 1743.	5	45	6	24	4	51	22	10	21	2	12	10	37
3	4 1/2 sou. 3 52.	5	43	6	25	5	14	1	11	24	2	58	11	10
4	5 St. Ambrose. 8 ☉ 21	5	41	6	26	5	37	16	morn.		3	48	11	47
5	6 ☉ runs low.	5	40	6	27	6	0	28	0	25	4	41	ev.	32
6	7 Pleasent,	5	38	6	28	6	23	19	1	20	5	36	1	27
7	F Low Sunday. ♀'s gr	5	36	6	29	6	45	24	2	7	6	31	2	39
8	2 ♀ sets 8 47 [elong.	5	35	6	30	7	8	22	2	47	7	26	4	5
9	3 Chilling	5	33	6	31	7	30	21	3	20	8	18	5	30
10	4 ♂ south 9 43.	5	32	6	32	7	53	26	3	49	9	10	6	35
11	5 ☉ Ω. winds.	5	30	6	33	8	15	20	4	14	10	0	7	25
12	6 Arcturus sou. 0 49.	5	28	6	34	8	37	27	4	39	10	50	8	8
13	7 ☉ in per. Perhaps	5	27	6	35	8	59	20	sets.		11	43	8	47
14	F 2d S. aft. Easter	5	25	6	35	9	20	8	7	58	ev.	27	9	27
15	2 ♀ sets 9 4. rain.	5	24	6	37	9	42	20	9	20	1	35	10	9
16	3 Spica W. sou. 11 38.	5	22	6	38	10	3	21	10	39	2	37	10	54
17	4 ♀ stat. Franklin d.	5	21	6	39	10	24	20	11	49	3	40	11	40
18	5 ☉ r. high. [1790.	5	19	6	40	10	45	25	morn.		4	42	morn.	
19	6 Lex bat. 1775.	5	18	6	41	11	6	17	0	47	5	40	0	32
20	7 ☉ ent. 8. ♂ stat.	5	16	6	42	11	27	30	1	33	6	34	1	32
21	F Frequent	5	15	6	43	11	48	22	2	8	7	22	2	44
22	2 showers.	5	13	6	44	12	8	26	2	37	8	7	4	3
23	3 St. George.	5	12	6	45		28	22	3	0	8	48	5	14
24	4 ☉ ♀. Continues	5	11	6	46		48	20	3	20	9	28	6	10
25	5 St. Mark. showery.	5	9	6	47	13	8	22	3	39	10	7	6	54
26	6 1/2 south 10 26.	5	8	6	48		27	13	3	57	10	46	7	31
27	7 Inf. ♂ ☉ ♀. ☉ in ap.	5	6	6	49		46	25	4	16	11	27	8	3
28	F 1th, S. aft. Easter.	5	5	6	50	14	5	11	rises.	morn.	8	35		
29	2 Variable.	5	4	6	52		24	19	8	13	0	9	9	6
30	3 ♀ sets 9 38.	5	2	6	53		43	1	9	17	0	55	9	40

*much windy weather frost in the day
more fair & cold the month out.*

5th Month. 1834. MAY. 13 1839.

now some pleasant days, cool in morn

Hath 31 days.
rain
27.20
cold
wind
29.30



Begins on Wednesday.

Third Qr. 6d. 10h. 47m. morn. | First Qr. 20d. 1h. 30m. morn.
New ☉ 13d. 2h. 16m. morn. | Full ☉ 28d. 5h. 49m. morn.

Various Phenomena.		☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou.	H. W.
1	4 Sts. Philip & James.	5	16	54	15	1	10 19	1 45
2	5 ☉ runs low. Fair		06	55	15	19 25	11 15	2 37
3	6 Inven. of the Cross.	4	59	6	56	15	37 h	morn. 3 31
4	7 ♀ sets 9 46. and	4	57	6	57	15	54 20	0 5
5	F Rogation. warm.	4	56	6	58	16	12	0 46
6	2 St. John Evang.	4	55	6	59	16	29	17 1
7	3 Some showers.	4	54	7	0	16	46	30 1
8	4 A. T. Soc. Anniv.	4	53	7	1	17	2	30 2
9	5 Ascension. ☉ Ω.	4	51	7	2	17	18	36 2
10	6 ♀ stationary. Very	4	50	7	3	17	34	28 3
11	7 ☉ in perigee.	4	49	7	4	17	50	γ 3
12	F Sab. after Ascension	4	48	7	5	18	5	28 3
13	2 agreeable.	4	47	7	6	18	20	8 sets. ev. 16
14	3 ♀ sets 10 13.	4	46	7	6	18	35	Π 9
15	4 ☉ runs high.	4	45	7	7	18	49	28 10
16	5 Raw winds and	4	44	7	8	19	3	5 11
17	6 Arcturus sou. 10 28.	4	43	7	9	19	17	26 morn. 4
18	7 backward wea-	4	43	7	10	19	31	Ω 0
19	F Whitsunday. ther.	4	42	7	11	19	44	22 0
20	2 La Fayette d. 1834.	4	41	7	12	19	56	γ 1
21	3 Cent. II ☉ ♂.	4	40	7	13	20	9	17 1
22	4 A. S. S. U. anniv.	4	39	7	14	20	21	28 1
23	5 More favorable.	4	38	7	15	20	33	2 2
24	6 ♀'s gr. elongation.	4	38	7	16	20	44	22 2
25	7 ☉ in apogee.	4	37	7	17	20	55	μ 2
26	F Trinity. Quite	4	36	7	17	21	6	16 3
27	2 warm.	4	36	7	18	21	16	28 3
28	3 Wm. Pitt b. 1759.	4	35	7	19	21	26	1 rises. morn. 8
29	4 ☉ ☉ ♀.	4	35	7	20	21	36	22 9
30	5 ☉ runs low. for	4	34	7	21	21	45	ν 10
31	6 ♀ sets 10 20. rain.	4	34	7	21	21	54	18 10

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Monday.

Third Qr. 4d. 0h. 19m. morn.
New ☉ 10d. 6h. 6m. even.

First Qr. 18d. 10h. 4m. morn.
Full ☉ 26d. 6h. 29m. even.

Various Phenomena.		☉	R	☉	S	☉	dc.	☉	☉	S	☉	sou.	H.W.		
1	2	[☉ in apog	4	34	7	33	23	9	✕	10	47	3	44	11	43
2	3	Vis. B. V. M. ☐ ☉ 2.	4	34	7	33	23	5	21	11	10	4	30	ev.	23
3	4	Very ☉ ☉.	4	35	7	32	23	0	7	11	32	5	17	1	7
4	5	Independence.	4	35	7	32	22	55	19	11	57	6	4	2	1
5	6	☉ in per. temperate	4	36	7	32	22	50	8	morn.		6	54	3	12
6	7	for the season.	4	37	7	32	22	44	17	0	25	7	47	4	40
7	F	6th S. aft. Trinity	4	37	7	31	22	38	11	1	1	8	45	6	4
8	2	☉ sets 9 45.	4	38	7	31	22	32	16	1	45	9	46	7	12
9	3	☉ r. high. Perhaps	4	38	7	31	22	25	☉	2	40	10	50	8	8
10	4	Columbus b. 1447.	4	39	7	30	22	18	15	sets.		11	52	8	55
11	5	rain.	4	40	7	30	22	10	29	8	32	ev.	51	9	39
12	6	*s rise 0 49.	4	40	7	29	22	2	☉	9	4	1	44	10	17
13	7	Antares sou. 8 54	4	41	7	29	21	53	25	9	30	2	31	10	53
14	F	Fr. rev. com. 1789.	4	42	7	28	21	45	ny	9	52	3	17	11	25
15	2	☉ ☉. Hot	4	43	7	28	21	35	21	10	11	3	59	11	56
16	3	☉ sets 9 40.	4	43	7	27	21	26	☉	10	30	4	39	morn	
17	4	Vega south 10 50.	4	44	7	27	21	16	15	10	50	5	18	0	31
18	5	perhaps thun-	4	45	7	26	21	6	27	11	11	5	59	1	8
19	6	☉ in ap. der	4	46	7	25	20	55	11	11	35	6	42	1	54
20	7	showers.	4	47	7	25	20	44	20	morn.		7	27	2	53
21	F	8th S. aft. Trinity.	4	48	7	24	20	33	1	0	5	8	17	4	6
22	2	Vega south 10 31.	4	48	7	23	20	21	15	0	41	9	9	5	25
23	3	☉ ent. ☉. ☉ r. low.	4	49	7	22	20	9	27	1	26	10	4	6	34
24	4	Altair south 11 34.	4	50	7	22	19	57	☉	2	21	11	0	7	29
25	5	St. James. [elon.	4	51	7	21	19	44	23	3	25	11	56	8	16
26	6	St. Anne. ☉'s Gr	4	52	7	20	19	31	☉	rises.		morn.		8	58
27	7	Windy with	4	53	7	19	19	18	20	8	26	0	49	9	37
28	F	9th S. aft. Trinity.	4	54	7	18	19	4	✕	8	51	1	39	10	13
29	2	☉ ☉. some	4	55	7	17	18	50	18	9	15	2	28	10	49
30	3	Dog days begin.	4	56	7	16	18	36	7	9	37	3	15	11	24
31	4	☉ sets 9 8. rain.	4	56	7	15	18	21	16	10	1	4	2	11	59

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Thursday.

Third Qr. 2d. 4h. 54m. morn.
New ☉ 9d. 4h. 23m. morn.

First Qr. 17d. 3h. 40m. morn.
Full ☉ 24d. 4h. 42m. even.
Third Qr. 31d. 9h. 51m. morn

	Various Phenomena.	☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	S.	☉	sou.	H. W.
1	5 Lammis day. ☉ in	4	57	7	14	18	☉	7	10	28	4	51	ev. 42
2	6 Quite hot. [per.	4	58	7	13	17	51	8	11	1	5	43	1 35
3	7 Attair sou. 10 54h.	4	59	7	12	17	36	28	11	41	6	38	2 47
4	F 10th S. aft. Trinity.	5	0	7	11	17	20	☉	morn.		7	37	4 23
5	2 ☿'s gr. elon. ☉ r. hi.	5	1	7	10	17	4	26	0	31	8	39	5 57
6	3 Transfiguration.	5	2	7	8	16	48	☉	1	32	9	40	7 6
7	4 Name of Jesus. ☿ stat	5	3	7	7	16	31	24	2	41	10	39	7 59
8	5 Rather too	5	4	7	6	16	14	☉	3	53	11	34	8 42
9	6 ☿ sets 9 31.	5	5	7	5	15	57	21	sets.		ev. 24	9 19	
10	7 S. Lawrence.	5	6	7	4	15	40	☉	7	54	1	16	9 52
11	F ☿. wet.	5	7	7	2	15	22	16	8	14	1	53	10 23
12	2 Geo. IV. bn 1762.	5	8	7	1	15	4	29	8	34	2	34	10 53
13	3 Q. Adelaide b. 1792.	5	9	7	0	14	46	☉	8	53	3	14	11 23
14	4 Expect	5	10	6	5	14	28	23	9	14	3	54	11 52
15	5 ☉ in apogee.	5	11	6	5	7	14	9	☉	11	9	37	4 36 morn.
16	6 Choc. mis. est. 1818	5	12	6	5	6	13	50	16	10	4	5	21 0 28
17	7 thunder showers.	5	13	6	5	4	13	31	28	10	37	6	8 1 10
18	F 12th S. aft. Trinity.	5	14	6	5	3	13	12	7	11	18	6	59 2 6
19	2 ☿ stat. Quite	5	15	6	5	1	12	53	23	morn.		7 52	3 21
20	3 ☉ r. low. warm.	5	16	6	5	0	12	33	☉	0	8	8	47 4 48
21	4 Wm. IV. bn. 1765.	5	17	6	4	8	12	13	18	1	8	9	43 6 8
22	5 7's rise 19 4.	5	18	6	4	7	11	53	☉	2	16	10	37 7 9
23	6 ☉ enters ♏.	5	19	6	4	6	11	33	15	3	28	11	29 7 57
24	7 St. Bartholomew.	5	20	6	4	4	11	12	29	rises.		morn.	8 38
25	F ☉ ☉. Fair	5	21	6	4	3	10	52	☉	7	17	0	20 9 15
26	2 and warm.	5	22	6	4	1	10	31	27	7	41	1	9 9 50
27	3 Dr. Hers. d. 1822.	5	23	6	3	9	10	10	7	8	5	1	57 10 25
28	4 St. August. ☐ ☉ ☿.	5	24	6	3	8	9	49	26	8	32	2	47 11 2
29	5 St. John Bap. beh.	5	25	6	3	6	9	28	8	9	3	3	39 11 40
30	6 ☉ in per.	5	26	6	3	5	9	6	25	9	41	4	34 ev. 26
31	7 ☿ sets 10 25.	5	27	6	3	8	45	☉	10	28	5	32	1 23

Hath 30 days.



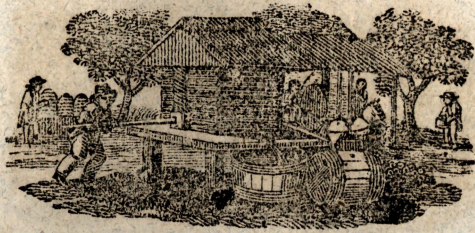
Begins on Sunday.

New ☉ 7d. 5h. 27m. even.
First Qr. 15d. 9h. 2m. even.

Full ☉ 23d. 2h. 13m. morn.
Thurd Qr. 29d. 4h. 47m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R	☉	☉	☉	H.	W.
1	F Giles. ☉ r. high.	5	28	6	32	8	23	☐	11	25	6	33	2	42	
2	2 inf. ♂ ☉ ♀. Lond. b	5	29	6	30	8	1	☉	morn	7	34	4	21		
3	3 Variable [1666, O.S	5	30	6	28	7	39	29	0	31	8	33	5	51	
4	4 7*s rise 9 12.	5	31	6	27	7	17	☉	1	41	9	28	6	54	
5	5 winds and weather,	5	31	6	25	6	55	17	2	52	10	19	7	41	
6	6 Lafayette bn. 1757.	5	32	6	24	6	33	30	4	1	11	5	8	19	
7	7 8 ☉ ☉. ☉ ☉.	5	33	6	22	6	10	☐	sets.	11	49	8	51		
8	F Nativity of B. V. M.	5	34	6	20	5	48	25	6	38	ev.	30	9	21	
9	2 Fair and	5	35	6	19	5	25	☉	6	57	1	10	9	50	
10	3 Dog days end.	5	36	6	17	5	2	19	7	17	1	50	10	19	
11	4 ♀ stationary.	5	37	6	15	4	39	☐	7	39	2	32	10	50	
12	5 ☉ in apogee. warm.	5	38	6	14	4	17	3	8	5	3	15	11	21	
13	6 7*s ri-e 8 37.	5	39	6	12	3	54	25	8	35	4	1	11	56	
14	7 Holy Cross. ♀ stat.	5	40	6	10	3	31	1	9	12	4	50	morn		
15	F Sur. of N. Y. 1776.	5	41	6	9	3	7	19	9	58	5	42	0	40	
16	2 ☉ runs low.	5	42	6	7	2	44	☉	10	53	6	35	1	35	
17	3 Lambert. Very	5	43	6	5	2	21	13	11	56	7	50	2	49	
18	4 ♀'s gr. elonga ion.	5	44	6	4	1	58	26	morn	8	23	4	18		
19	5 precarious.	5	45	6	2	1	35	☉	1	6	9	16	5	40	
20	6 7*s rise 8 10.	5	46	6	0	1	11	23	2	19	10	7	6	42	
21	7 St. Matthew.	5	47	5	59	0	48	☉	3	33	10	56	7	30	
22	F 17th, S. aft. Trinity.	5	48	5	57	0	24	21	4	48	11	46	8	10	
23	2 ☉ ent. ☉. [☉ ☉	5	49	5	55	N.	1	☐	rises.	morn.	8	48			
24	3 Aldebran rises 9 13.	5	50	5	53	S.	22	21	6	31	0	36	9	24	
25	4 ☉ in perigee. Cool	5	51	5	52	0	4	☉	7	2	1	29	10	2	
26	5 St. Cyprian. and	5	52	5	50	1	9	21	7	38	2	25	10	43	
27	6 perhaps rain.	5	53	5	48	1	33	☐	8	24	3	24	11	26	
28	7 [high.	5	54	5	47	1	56	20	9	19	4	26	ev.	18	
29	F St. Michael. ☉ r.	5	55	5	45	2	19	☉	10	23	5	28	1	20	
30	2 St. Jerome. Fair.	5	56	5	43	2	43	17	11	32	6	28	2	40	

Hath 31 days.



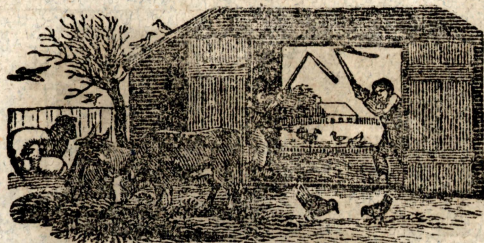
Begins on Tuesday.

New ☉ 7d. 9h. 19m. morn.
First Qr. 15d. 1h. 2-m. even.

Full ☉ 22d. 11h. 34m. morn.
Third Qr. 29d. 3h. 4m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ S.	☉ sou.	H. W.
1	3 Remigius. Fair	5 57	5 42	3 6	Ω	morn.	7 24	4 12
5	4 Andre exe. 1780.	5 58	5 40	3 30	14	0 43	8 16	5 22
3	5 and	5 59	5 38	3 53	26	1 52	9 3	6 29
4	6 ☉ ☿. mild.	6 05	5 37	4 16	ny	2 58	9 47	7 12
5	7 Inferior ♂ ☉ ♀.	6 15	5 35	4 39	21	4 2	10 28	7 47
6	F Faith. 19th s. aft.	6 25	5 33	5 2	≡	5 4	11 8	8 19
7	2 Variable. [Trin.	6 45	5 32	5 25	16	sets.	11 48	8 48
8	3 Aldebaran rises 8 18.	6 55	5 30	5 48	27	5 43	ev. 29	9 18
9	4 St. Dennis. ☉ in ap.	6 65	5 29	6 11	η	6 7	1 11	9 48
10	5 Frosty mornings.	6 75	5 27	6 34	21	6 35	1 57	10 21
11	6 Bahamas dis. 1492.	6 85	5 25	6 57	↑	7 10	2 44	10 56
12	7 Very agreeable	6 95	5 24	7 20	15	7 52	3 35	11 32
13	F ☉ runs low.	6 105	5 22	7 42	27	8 43	4 27	morn.
14	2 temperature.	6 115	5 21	8 5	♄	9 42	5 20	0 18
15	3 Look for	6 125	5 19	8 27	22	10 47	6 13	1 11
16	4 Superior ♂ ☉ ♀.	6 135	5 19	8 49	∞	11 57	7 4	2 19
17	5 7*s south 1 57.	6 145	5 16	9 11	17	morn.	7 54	3 41
18	6 St. Luke. rain.	6 155	5 15	9 33	♃	1 8	8 43	5 1
19	7 ☉ ♄. Cornwallis sur.	6 175	5 13	9 55	15	2 21	9 31	6 6
20	F [1781.	6 185	5 12	10 17	29	3 36	10 21	6 57
21	2 7*s south 1 42.	6 195	5 10	10 38	γ	4 52	11 13	7 41
22	3 Look for [per.	6 205	5 9	11 0	29	rises.	morn.	8 22
23	4 ☉ ent. ♄. ☉ ☉ ♃. ☉ in	6 215	5 7	11 21	8	5 31	0 8	9 2
24	5 a storm.	6 225	5 6	11 42	30	6 14	1 7	9 44
25	6 ♀ rises 4 14.	6 235	5 12	3	Π	7 7	2 11	10 30
26	7 ♀ stat. ☉ r high.	6 245	5 12	23	29	8 11	3 15	11 18
27	F [Confl. Newark 1836.	6 265	5 12	44	☿	9 21	4 19	ev. 11
28	2 Sts. Simon & Jude.	6 275	5 13	4	27	10 33	5 18	1 9
29	3 Cloudy and	6 284	5 13	24	Ω	11 44	6 12	2 20
30	4 perhaps rain.	6 294	5 13	44	23	morn.	7 1	3 37
31	5 ♀ rises 3 49.	6 304	5 14	4	ny	0 51	7 46	4 50

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Friday.

New ☉ 6d. 3h. 15m. morn.

Full ☉ 20d. 9h. 15m. even.

First Qr. 14d. 4h. 14m. morn.

Third Qr. 27d. 5h. 32m. even.

		Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou	H.	W.
1	6	All Saints. ☉ ☉	6 32	4 55	14 23	☉	1 55	8 28	5	49
2	7	All Souls. Cold	6 33	4 54	14 42	30	2 57	9 8	6	34
3	F 23d.	Sun. af. Trin.	6 34	4 53	15 1	☉	3 58	9 47	7	12
4	27	*s sou. 0 47 winds	6 35	4 52	15 20	24	4 59	10 28	7	46
5	3	Powder plot, 1605.	6 36	4 51	15 38	☉	6 11	11 10	8	19
6	4	Leonard. ☉ in ap.	6 38	4 50	15 57	18	sets.	11 54	8	51
7	5	Brisk winds-	6 39	4 48	16 15	30	5 10	ev. 41	9	26
8	6	♀ rises 3 26.	6 40	4 47	16 32	1	5 50	1 30	10	1
9	7	♂ low with some	6 41	4 46	16 50	24	6 38	2 22	10	39
10	F	Milton died 1674.	6 42	4 45	17 7	☉	7 34	3 14	11	17
11	2	St. Martin. rain.	6 44	4 44	17 28	18	8 36	4 7	12	0
12	3	Had	6 45	4 43	17 40	☉	9 43	4 57	morn.	
13	4	Britius. frost.	6 46	4 42	17 56	13	10 52	5 46	0	48
14	5	*s south 0 7.	6 47	4 42	18 12	26	morn.	6 34	1	44
15	6	Machutus. ☉ ☉.	6 48	4 41	18 28	☉	0 2	7 20	2	52
16	7	Tea des. Bost. 1773	6 50	4 40	18 48	23	1 12	8 8	4	9
17	F 25th	Sun. af. Trin.	6 51	4 39	18 58	☉	2 25	8 56	5	22
18	27	*s south 11 48.	6 52	4 38	19 12	22	3 41	9 49	6	22
19	3	Expect more rain.	6 53	4 38	19 26	8	5 0	10 46	7	13
20	4	☉ in perigee.	☉ 54	4 37	19 40	23	rises.	11 48	8	1
21	5	♄ stat. Precarious.	6 55	4 36	19 54	☉	4 50	morn.	8	47
22	6	☉ ent ♄ ☉ runs high	6 57	4 35	20 7	23	5 50	0 54	9	35
23	7	St. Clement.	6 58	4 35	20 20	☉	7 0	2 0	10	23
24	F 26th	Sun. af. Trin.	6 59	4 34	20 32	22	8 15	3 4	11	10
25	2	N. Y. evac. 1783.	7 0	4 34	20 44	☉	9 29	4 2	11	56
26	3	♀ rises 3 10.	7 1	4 33	20 56	26	10 39	4 55	ev.	45
27	4	Weather becomes	7 2	4 33	21 7	☉	11 46	5 52	1	38
28	5	☉ ☉. quite	7 3	4 32	21 18	15	morn.	6 26	2	38
29	6	cold. [elong.	7 4	4 32	21 28	27	0 49	7 7	3	44
30	7	St. Andrew. ♄'s. gr.	7 6	4 32	21 38	☉	1 51	7 47	4	49

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Sunday.

New ☉ 5d. 10h. 4m. even.
First Qr. 13d. 4h. 50m. even.

Full ☉ 20d. 7h. 47m. ev.
Third Qr. 27d 11h. 51m. morn.

	Various Phenomena	R.	S.	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	H. V.
1	F Advent. Fair	7	7	4	31	21	48	≈	2 52 8 27 5 46
2	☽ rises 4 24.	7	8	4	31	21	57	∩	3 53 9 8 6 34
3	and	7	9	4	31	22	6	15	4 55 9 51 7 16
4	☉ in apogee. mild.	7	10	4	31	22	14	27	5 58 10 37 7 55
5	☉ ☽ ☽. ☐ ☐ ☽.	7	11	4	31	22	22	1	7 0 11 26 8 33
6	☽ Diet of Worms 1540	7	12	4	31	22	30	21	sets. ev. 18 9 11
7	☉ runs low.	7	13	4	30	22	37	∩	5 28 1 10 9 48
8	F 2d Sun. in Advent.	7	13	4	30	22	43	15	6 29 2 3 10 27
9	☽ stationary.	7	14	4	30	22	49	28	7 35 2 54 11 5
10	☽ Pleasant.	7	15	4	31	22	55	∩	8 42 3 43 11 41
11	☽ Land. at Plym. 1620	7	16	4	31	23	0	23	9 51 4 30 morn.
12	☉ ☽. Chilling	7	17	4	31	23	5	∩	10 59 5 16 0 22
13	☽ Lucy. winds.	7	18	4	31	23	10	19	morn. 6 1 1 6
14	☽ Washington d. 1799	7	18	4	31	23	13	∩	0 9 6 47 2 1
15	F [gr. elong.	7	19	4	31	23	17	17	1 20 7 36 3 8
16	2 Conf. NY. 1835. ☽'s	7	20	4	32	23	20	∩	2 35 8 29 4 27
17	☉ in perigee.	7	21	4	32	23	22	16	3 53 9 26 5 47
18	Inf. ☉ ☽ ☽. Blus-	7	21	4	32	23	24	∩	5 14 10 29 6 52
19	5 ☽ ☽ ☽ tering	7	22	4	33	23	26	16	6 34 11 36 7 50
20	☉ runs high. and	7	23	4	33	23	27	∩	rises morn. 8 42
21	☽ St. Thomas.	7	23	4	34	23	28	16	5 48 0 42 9 30
22	F ☉ ent. ☽. squally.	7	24	4	34	23	28	30	7 5 1 45 10 15
23	27 *s south 9 30.	7	24	4	35	23	27	∩	8 19 2 42 10 58
24	3 Quite keen air.	7	24	4	35	23	26	28	9 30 3 33 11 35
25	4 Christmas. ☉ ☽.	7	25	4	36	23	25	∩	10 36 4 20 ev. 13
26	5 St. Stephen.	7	25	4	36	23	23	23	11 40 5 3 0 53
27	6 St. John.	7	26	4	37	23	21	∩	morn. 5 44 1 37
28	7 Innocents.	7	26	4	38	23	18	18	0 42 6 24 2 29
29	F ☽ stationary.	7	26	4	38	23	15	30	1 43 7 5 2 32
30	2 Remember the	7	26	4	39	23	12	∩	2 45 7 48 4 42
31	3 ☉ in apogee. poor.	7	27	4	40	23	8	24	3 48 8 33 5 50

MISCELLANY.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1839.

Several mornings this year, the Sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have done their day's work.

In the course of the spring and summer, many alterations will be made in the form and trimming of the ladies' head-dresses, but I am not able to give an opinion at present whether their appearance will be improved by the alterations.

On the fourth of July next, many sober people will be drunk before they are aware of it.

There will be many Eclipses of male, and some of female virtue this year—some visible and some invisible.

Many people will drink more strong liquor than would be sufficient to keep them sober, and take more quack medicines than would be sufficient to keep them in health.

Hospitality and generosity will abound; dinners and entertainments will be given to the rich while the *poor* are neglected.

Many young ladies will be married who are not yet courted, and many who are courted must wait another year.

The public debt will not be likely to be paid this year, and the same will happen with many private debts.

Many disasters will happen both by land and sea, which will make widows, widowers, and orphan children.

FLOR SILIN.

A RUSSIAN TALE.—BY KARAMSIN.

LET VIRGIL celebrate the fame of Augustus! let the eloquence of flatterers glorify the sublime qualities of the great:—I will proclaim the renown of the worthy FLOR SILIN, who, though only a PEASANT, was withal a NOBLE MAN; and in an unadorned relation of his actions shall his fame alone consist.

I cannot at this moment reflect, without the most painful feelings, on that dreadful year, which is known in the vicinity of the lower Wolga by the name of the "Famine year." With sorrow I remember the summer, in which, during a continued drought, the parched fields were only watered by the tears of the unfortunate peasantry. I shudder when I think of the autumn, when nought but the sighs of the distracted villagers at the sight of their empty barns was heard, instead of the usual songs of joy after an abundant harvest; and horror seizes me, whenever I recall to remembrance the misery of that winter, when whole families left their habitations and passed day and night under the canopy of heaven, in defiance of cold, as beggars on the highways. I will no longer torture the heart of the feeling reader, by more minutely depicting these shocking scenes. I then resided on an estate not far from Simbirsk, where, though

yet a child, I felt my share of the universal want, and the sufferings of my brothers filled my heart with anguish.

In a neighboring village lived Flor Silin, an industrious peasant, who cultivated his acres much better than his neighbors, for which reason he had always the richest harvest, and never had occasion to sell all his produce. The dry season came, and all the inhabitants of the village, Flor Silin alone excepted, were reduced to beggary. Yet was not industry his only virtue. Instead of taking advantage of the general distress, and selling his superfluous grain at an advanced price, he assembled the poorest of his neighbors and thus addressed them:—"Hark ye, my brethren; you are in want of corn, I have more than sufficient; help me to thrash out some measures, and every one of you take as much as he has occasion for." The peasants were quite thunderstruck; for noble sentiments are equally uncommon in a village, as in a city.

The report of Silin's benevolence spread through the whole vicinity, and the impoverished peasants from all the neighboring villages came also to him and begged for corn. The worthy Silin received them as brothers, and as long as he had any remaining, rejected no one's petition.—"At this rate," said his wife, "we shall at last have none ourselves."—"In the Bible," answered Silin, "it is written, Give and it shall be given unto you."

The following year God heard the entreaties of the poor, and blessed the harvest. The peasants to whom Silin had given corn, now came, to pay their debts with interest. With tears in their eyes, they said to him, "Us and our children you have saved from perishing with hunger, and God alone can reward you for the noble deed—we can only pay that part of our debt with thanks." "I am not, my dear friends, at present in want of grain," answered Silin, "the harvest has turned out well with me. Return thanks to God, for He it was that relieved you in your misery, not I, a poor impotent individual." In vain the debtors pressed it on him. "No," said he, "I will not take your corn, but if you have a superfluity, share it with those unfortunate beings who, not possessing the means to sow their fields last harvest, now suffer from want. There are many of them in the neighborhood. Let us help them, my dear brethren, and God will bless us." "Yes, that we will," returned the affected peasants, "we will divide this corn among the poor, and tell them that it is you they must thank for the benefit; and at the same time bid them join us and our children in prayers to God for you." Silin raised his tearful eyes to heaven, but his feelings no pen can portray.

At another time, fourteen cottages being burnt down in a neighboring village, Silin sent each of the sufferers two rubles and a scythe. Soon after, a whole village was burnt down, and the poor inhabitants, who had nearly lost their all, took refuge with the worthy Silin; but his former liberality had disabled him from giving them assistance equal to his wishes. He was without money. "Yet," said he, "there is a horse, which at present I do not much want. Take it, and sell it."

For two female slaves, whom he had bought in the name of his landlord, he procured freedom, kept them as his own daughters, and afterwards he gave them good portions.

If thou yet tarriest upon earth, thou philanthropist, FLOR SILIN, if thou hast not yet departed for a better country, and one more worthy of thee,

where the hand of the Almighty will raise thee far above many kings and princes, thou art certainly still doing good to thy fellow creatures, and gaining a higher place in heaven. If ever I return to that country of which thou art the best ornament, with reverence shall I approach thy cottage, and in thy person pay homage to humanity and virtue; but if thou art not longer in existence, I will visit thy grave, and water it with my tears!—A stone shall cover thy vault, and I will engrave on it with my own hands,
 “HERE REST IN PEACE THE REMAINS OF A NOBLE MAN!”

From the New-Jersey Journal.

FRIENDSHIP.

“When fortune smiles and looks serene,
 ’Tis ‘Sir, how do you do—
 Your family are well, I hope,
 Could I serve them or you?’

“But turn the scale—let fortune frown,
 And dire disasters greet ye;
 ’Tis then, ‘I’m sorry for your loss,
 But times are hard—good bye to ye.’”

“Oh I would write on Friendship—what a task—
 To write on that which I have never seen,—
 Though I have often seen and felt its mask—
 ’Tis smooth and hollow—like an empty flask.”

MR. EDITOR:—The foregoing lines will not, perhaps apply to the whole of the “world’s great family.” But I presume it is pretty evident from what is passing around us, that *true friendship* has an existence in the disposition and minds of a very meagre portion of the human race. And when I say *true friendship*, I of course mean that many are wanting in a disinterested desire to promote the happiness of those they *call* their friends, as well in the time of sickness, trial, and adversity, as when prosperity was wont to shower its genial blessings upon them. Is it not the all-prevailing practice of a large majority of us to shun in the hour of distress those whose society we courted with avidity when they were able to exercise their hospitality towards us? Who among us can negative this interrogatory?

There is one species of *friendship* which exhibits itself in a prominent and dastardly form—which is this:—A. enjoys a competent fortune—a sum amply sufficient for all the purposes requisite to supply the wants and necessities of himself and his dependants. But he is not content with his abilities to provide for the comfort of his own household; he must lavish his substance upon his acquaintances and *pretended* friends. Accordingly they are from time to time invited, feasted and filled to overflowing with the richest viands that can be procured, and the appellation, “*good fellow*,” or

such like terms of commendation are heaped upon him with an unsparing hand. These scenes of mirth and revelry continue for a season, but at last the dispenser of these false and delusive enjoyments discovers to his confusion that himself and his associates in guilt have been indulging in these voluptuous pleasures to the utter ruin of his family. He has been "living beyond his means."

Now, I would ask, wherein consists the friendship of such a character as this? Is he friend of his family? Is he the friend and benefactor of the helpless and deserving? No. When adversity "marks him for her own," will his former companions lend a helping hand to extricate him from the difficulties into which they have assisted to plunge him? Oh no, no!—they do not *know* him then! He is too poverty stricken to invite their notice; therefore, instead of approaching his domicile with their former avidity, like the men in the parable they "pass by on the other side." Heaven and good fortune deliver us from such friendship as this!

The love or friendship of parents towards their children is sometimes exercised with becoming generosity, and this is worthy of all praise; but how frequently does it happen that they neglect to bestow upon them the necessary comforts which are calculated to make life agreeable and happy. And such men are ever ready to waste their property in the manner before described, upon undeserving miscreants, who laugh at the duplicity they have exercised over the credulity of the individual they have duped, and exult in the ruin they have effected.

Again, there is another *pretended* kind of *friendship* which is I think, more prevalent among us than any I have mentioned. It consists in a fawning regard for those who are supposed to be able to repay in "double money" for the services rendered by their flatterers. Self-interest fans the flame which enkindles this species of regard, and it cannot be too much guarded against.

True and disinterested friendship does not possess any of the before mentioned ingredients, but is composed of more valuable materials. Love—unbounded love towards our fellow men, and unaffected hospitality to those who need our aid, are its principal requirements. And should a friend at whose hands we have previously received assistance (but on whom keen affliction has laid her heavy hand) require assistance which it is in our power to give, we should endeavor to alleviate his sufferings to the extent of our power. This is friendship which is not puffed up, but which is "sure and steadfast, and abideth even for ever." A. B. C.

TO A MISER.

Iron is thy chest, and iron is thy door,
Thy hand is iron and thy heart is more.

BENEVOLENCE.

This is a noble and distinguished trait in the character of that portion of the human race who pursue it in its strictest sense. But is it not notorious that thousands claim for themselves the appellation of "philanthropist," who are mere pretenders to the title? They are continually administering to the wants of their fellow men, and as far as the bare act of giving alms is concerned, this is well; but at the same time they are very careful so to manage their generosity as that the world may know they have done this or that, and that they have subscribed such and such sums of money to the aid of certain charitable institutions, or the relief of private individuals; and they deem it right that full publicity should be given to their "good deeds." But this is not true benevolence! Show me the man who exercises his benevolence in private—who seeks out the abodes of pining want and wretchedness, and is strenuous in his endeavors to allviate the sufferings of the unfortunate without even allowing the recipients of his bounty to know his name, and I will show you the man who possesses benevolence and philanthropy clothed in the perfect and untarnished habiliments of charity and disinterestedness.

RUSTIC BRAVERY.

In the campaign of 1621, it was the intention of the Spanish general, to possess himself of the walled village in the Palatinate, named Oggersheim, and he sallied from his quarters, at the head of a large body of troops, for this purpose. On the first alarm, nine-tenths of the inhabitants removed to Manheim, leaving only about twenty old persons and a poor shepherd, who, besides being a brave fellow, was a man of some humor. The shepherd in good time fastened the gates, pulled up the drawbridge, and made a wonderful show of resistance. A trumpeter summoned the town in form, on which the few remaining inhabitants escaped through a postern gate, and left only the shepherd and shepherdess, who was enceinte. The shepherd, having slipped on the old coat of an officer, gave audience from the walls to the military herald, and in the style of the commander of a military garrison, made his bargain of capitulation inch by inch, contracting at the same time, for the preservation of estate, and the free exercise of the Protestant religion. Let the reader judge what surprise the Spaniards felt, when, upon their entrance within the walls, they found with what garrison they had been making a capitulation. The fellow, however, himself, preserved the most inflexible gravity, and some weeks afterwards, when his wife lay in, requested the general to be sponsor. For the humor of the thing the pompous Castilian did not decline the honor, and for ever after protected the child.

A GOOD HINT.

A man cannot *abuse* his wife without proving himself either a fool or a bully; a man cannot *strike* his wife without proving himself a fool or a ruffian. If she deserve abuse and beating, he must be a fool to have such a wife; and if she do not, he must be a bully and a ruffian to abuse and beat her.

DO NOT KILL YOUR BEES.

The following article from the "*Genessee Farmer*," in reference to a mode of taking honey from a hive without destroying the bees, appears to have a claim on the attention of those persons who have the management of them. It is, to say the least, worthy of experiment, for it really seems too bad, that after these valuable insects have pursued a life of undeviating toil for the purpose of affording both a luxury and also useful articles for the service of man, should, after all, be deprived even of life for his gratification. The annexed information on the subject, will, it is hoped, receive the due attention of all parties concerned in this interesting avocation.

"The bee and the silk worm are almost the only insects permanently useful to man, and it has always been a source of regret that the rich stores of the first, could not, in ordinary cases, be obtained without the destruction of the owner. This difficulty can now be obviated in an easy manner.

"Mr. Cotton lately read before the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, (England,) some notices on bees, and his first position was,—'never kill a bee.' The bee owner has a *fungus maximus* or common puff ball, a powerful instrument ready to his hands, by which he is able to adopt a more humane and profitable mode of treatment. The smoke of the fungus, when dried so as to hold fire, has a stupifying effect on the bees, and renders them as harmless as brimstone does, without any of its deadly effects. By means of this, weak swarms, which would not live through the winter, may be united to strong stocks. Mr. Cotton stated it as a fact, borne out by experiment, that a hive thus doubled will not consume more honey in the winter than a stock in its natural state. This was discovered by a Swiss pastor, De Gelicr. The additional heat seems to serve instead of additional food, to keep up the vitality of the half torpid bees. He recommends a cold, dry, dark room, the colder the better, as the best winter quarters for bees. They will consume less honey than if left on their summer stands, and will not be weakened by the loss of thousands, which tempted out by the premature warmth of some early spring day, are caught by cold winds, fall to the ground, and never rise again. Dryness however, is essential, and he describes the principle of ventilation, or proper airing of the hives in summer, as the most valuable improvement in bee keeping.

"Every farmer should keep bees; a few swarms to furnish honey for own use if no more. They cost little, forage wherever the wild flower grows, have no ideas of distinction in landed property, and furnish the individual who has a taste for studying the habits of insects, or observing the wonders of that power we call instinct, an ample field of surprise for his gratification."

ON DIET.—Keep constantly to a plain diet; those enjoy most health and live longest who avoid a variety of meats and drinks, which only serve to entice to gluttony. The less food a sick person eats, the sooner he will recover, for it is a wise saying, "the more you fill your bodies the more you hurt them." Misers, who eat and drink but seldom always live to old age.

GARDENING.—This was the first primitive employment of the first man, and the first of men among his descendants have ever been attached to that occupation.

TO CURE A COUGH.—Take a gill of Mustard-seed, a handfull of Horseradish, and a handfull of Burdock, scraped fine; steep them in half a gallon of wine, and take a gill twice a day, two hours before eating.

A SHORT SERMON.

"And the herd ran violently down a steep place."

1st. It was a herd of swine. 2d. It seems they ran violently. 3dly. They ran down a steep place.

And what was the matter with these swine? Why, the devil was in them. But why did they run violently? Because the devil urged them on. And why did they run down a steep place? Because it was a devilish trick.

It seems by the history there was a legion of devils. But where did they come from? They were cast out of one man. What! a legion of devils in one man? Yes, my hearers, mankind are *full* of the devil.

Improvement.—1st. Mankind act very swinishly. They are all running, and running violently; and not only so, but they are running down a very steep place.

2dly. The devil helps them on as fast as possible. 3dly. They will go to destruction unless the devil is cast out of them.

Remarkable Providence.—The following epitaph is copied from a tomb in the vicinity of Port Royal, Jamaica:

"Here lieth the body of Louis Caddy, Esq. a native of Montpelier, in France, which country he left on account of the revolution. He was swallowed up by the earthquake which occurred at this place in 1789, but by the great providence of God, was by a second shock flung into the sea, where he continued swimming, till rescued by a boat, and lived 40 years afterwards.

POETRY.

RELIGION! WHAT IS IT?

'Tis not to go to church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray;
And ere to-morrow's sun go down,
Be dealing scandal through the town.

Not every sanctimonious face
Denotes the certain reign of grace;
A phiz that seems to scowl at sin,
Oft veils hypocrisy within.

'Tis not to mark out duty's walk,
Or of our own good deeds to talk,
And then to practise secret crime,
And so misspend and waste our time,

'Tis not for sects or creeds to fight,
 And call our zeal the rule of right;
 When all we wish is, at the best,
 To see our church excel the rest.

'Tis not to wear the christain's dress,
 And love for all mankind profess;
 Then treat with scorn the suffering poor,
 And fast against him close the door.

Ah no!—Religion means not this,
 Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is—
 In heavenly soil alone it thrives,
 And more than blossoms where it lives!

Religion!—'tis the rule of life,
 The bond of love, the bane of strife,—
 Its precept this:—"to others do,
 As you would have them do to you."

A NEW CATECHISM,

More studied than an older and a better one.

What is the chief end of man?
 To gather up riches—to cheat all he can;
 To flatter the rich—the poor to despise,
 To pamper the fool—to humble the wise;
 The rich to assist—to do all in his power
 To kick the unfortunate still a peg lower;
 To cry up for freedom—to defend it with vigor,
 Have slaves without number, and use them with rigor;
 To deal fair with all men, when riches attend them;
 To grind down the poor where there's none to defend them;
 To seduce the fair virgin to accept his embrace,
 To cast on her then all the shame and disgrace;
 To be angel without and devil within,
 To pretend to all virtue, and practise all sin;
 This is most men's chief end, or their actions belie them;
 If you don't believe it, you may e'en go and—*try them!*

THE SILK-WORM.

These little creatures here, as white as milk,
 That shame to sloth, are busy at their loom
 All summer long, in weaving of their silk,
 Do make their webs both winding-sheet and tomb;
 Thus to th' ungrateful world bequeathing all
 Their lives have gotten at their funeral.

Even so the webs our wits for others weave,
 Even from the highest to the meanest worm,

But, Syren-like, in the end ourselves deceive,
 Who spend our lives to serve another's turn,
 Or paint a fool with coat of colors gay,
 To give good words or thanks, so go his way.

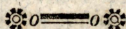
MAN'S WARMEST FRIEND.

Blaze out, my fire ; in thee I find,
 When wet, and worn with toil,
 A welcome, always warm and kind,
 An ever ready smile.

Alone,—if storms beat loud without,
 'T hen thou'rt a friend to me ;
 I heed not all the tempest's rout,
 But closer creep to thee.]

Blaze out, then, gentle fire ; for me
 Let thy bright flames ascend ;
 Thou long hast been, and still must be.
 Man's truest, warmest friend.

ANECDOTES.



MERIT AND CONSEQUENCE.

In the old Grecian times, there was a strange man in the Commonwealth of Athens, who was never at rest in any permanent situation, but was continually rambling about the world. A friend one day asked him whether he ever intended to relinquish his rambling mode of life. "Yes," answered he, "I will as soon as I can find a country where reputation and credit is in the hands of honest men, and where merit will constitute consequence." "I fear, then," said the other, "that you will die before you find such a country."

A gentleman in the country having the misfortune of his wife hanging herself on an apple tree, a neighbor of his came and begged of him to give him a scion of that tree, that he might graft it on one in his own orchard, "for who knows," says he, "but it may bear the same fruit."

THE GEOLOGICAL PHILOSOPHER.—A very ingenious geological philosopher, was at Etna, and busily employed in making a collection of the lavas formed from the igneous currents of that mountain. The peasants were often troublesome to him, suspecting he was searching for treasures, when it occurred to him to make the following speech to them :—"I have been a great sinner in my youth, and as a penance, I have made a vow to carry away with me pieces of every kind of stone found upon the mountain. Permit me quietly to perform my pious duty, that I may receive absolution for my sins." The speech produced the desired effect—the peasants shouted, "the holy man, the saint !" and gave him every assistance in their power to enable him to carry off his burden ; and he made his ample collections with the utmost security, and in the most agreeable manner.

AN EFFECUTAL CURE.

A physician told his pupil to mix up some medicine for a patient. A short time after the patient recovered, and the descendant of Esculapius expatiated largely to his pupil on the virtues of the medicines he had prescribed. "But, sir," said the youth, I think the patient would have recovered as soon without the medicine." "Impossible!" replied the master, "how could such an absurdity enter your head? "*Because I never sent it!*" replied the youth.

HIGH BLOOD!—A certain Duchess, being dangerously ill, and very apprehensive of death, said, she "hoped the Lord would be merciful unto her on account of her illustrious family."

THE DOCTOR OF DIVINITY AND THE JUSTICE.—A Doctor of Divinity and a Justice of the Peace, met upon the road, the former well mounted, and the latter on foot; "Doctor," says the pedestrian, "your great master had the humility to ride upon an ass, and one would think that an ass might have served *your turn*." "Alas, alas! Sir," says the Doctor, "the asses they say *are all made Justices, and there are none to be gotten!*"

A Miracle of Honesty.—At a party the other evening, several gentlemen contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing. A reverend D. D. was appointed to be the sole judge of their respective pretensions. One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it; a buzz went through the room that this would not be outdone, when a second proved that he had arrested his tailor for money lent to him. The palm is his, was the universal cry; when a third observed, "Gentlemen, I cannot boast of the feats of either of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house." "I'll hear no more," cried the arbitrator, "this is the very *ne plus ultra* of honesty and unheard of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any person capable. The prize is yours."

Quid pro quo.—A gentleman somewhere in an infected district of New-York state, lately remarked that Anti-masonry had reached England. A by-stander, who seemed to be impressed with the severity of the visitation, replied, "It is good enough for them, for they sent us the cholera."

Anecdote of Lorenzo Dow.—It is related of this departed servant of God, that being one evening at a hotel kept by one Bush, in Delhi, New-York, the residence of the celebrated Gen. Root, he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord, to describe Heaven. "You see a great deal of that place," said the general, "tell us how it looks." Lorenzo turned his grave face, and long, waving beard, towards Messrs. Root and Bush, and replied with imperturbable gravity, "Heaven, friends, is a vast extent of smooth, rich territory; there is not a *root* nor a *bush* in it, and there never will be."

The Lord will provide.—A very pious lady, left a widow by the death of her husband, with a family of children, in very reduced circumstances, used to bear up wonderfully, under that promise, "*The Lord will provide.*"—And one dear little girl who sympathized much with her Mother, how shall we get along? when this flour is out, where shall we get more? &c. &c.. Never mind my dear, *The Lord will provide.* And to all such questions of the little girl, where they would get victuals, clothing, &c. the mother always replied, never mind, "*The Lord will provide.*"

And one day the little girl coming in, saw her mother sitting leaning her head on her elbow, and wiping the tear from her eye as it stole down her cheek. She instantly came up to her, and, with great interest, inquired the cause. The mother answered, My dear, I do not know what we shall do.—for I do not see how we shall get along. The little girl, with a kind of sorrow mingled with surprise, said, Why, Mother, is the Lord dead?

Avoiding a dun.—In former times, when the Highland Chieftains were not so prompt in their payment, a tradesman from the Low Country, impatient for his money, found with some difficulty the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper, and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed opposite to his window, a man hanging on a tree? Asking a servant the reason of it, was told, it was "a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come there and dun the Laird," The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without unfolding his errand!—The Laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

Paddy's use of Chocolate.—The porter of a Dublin grocer was brought by his master before a magistrate, on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny. Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded. "To whom did I sell it?" says Pat; "why does he think I took it to sell?" "Then, Sir," said the magistrate, "what did you do with it?" "Do wid it? Since you must know," said he, "we made tea of it."

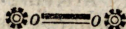
A Hint.—A person of our acquaintance, who makes a point of calling upon his friends at tea time, and taking a cup uninvited, received the following hint, the other evening, upon entering the room of G—. "Where did you go to school?" asked G. "Why do you ask?" said Sponge. "Because you can't get through the alphabet," replied G. "What do you mean?" enquired Spong. "What do I mean?—why, that you always stop at T."

A Run upon a Bank.—A green horn who had been to work for a rich farmer, three or four years, in quitting, received a check on the City Bank, New-York, for \$500. He proceeded to the Bank, and presented his check with these words, "Here's a *snorter* for ye—if ye can't pay all to-day, pay half to-day and half to-morrow."

Pay in advance.—"William," said a mother to a little son, "if you go in the street I'll whip you." The boy, with a knowing look, replied, "But, mother, if I let you whip me *now*, may I go out afterwards?"

At a tea party, a young gentleman being at a loss for a subject for conversation, said "Pray Miss, does your mother keep a cow?"—"No," replied the young lady, "but I perceive your mother keeps a calf."

A German farmer had the honor to be elected by his neighbors a representative from one of the counties in Pennsylvania. When he returned, he was interrogated by every one he met in this wise: "Well, what has the legislature done?" To which he uniformly answered, "I don't know." "And what did you go for?" "Four dollars a day."



CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.

Take one tea-spoon full of fresh sweet oil, and grate nutmeg on it, merely to cover the oil, then mix together and administer it morning and night, which, if given in its early stage, generally affords relief in 4 or 5 days.

Bitters to prevent Fever and Ague, and other Fall Fevers.—Take common meadow Calamus, cut into pieces, of Rue, Wormwood, garden Camomile, Centaury, and Horehound, each two ounces; add to these a quart of spring water, and take a wine-glass full every morning one hour before eating.



STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections in the several States are held as follows:

Maine,	2d Monday in September.
New Hampshire,	2d Tuesday in March.
Massachusetts,	2d Monday in November.
Rhode Island,	4th April and August.
Connecticut,	1st Monday in April.
Vermont,	1st Tuesday in September.
New-York	1st Monday in November.

(continues three days.)

New Jersey,	2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	do do do

Ohio,	do	do
Delaware,	1st do	do
Maryland,	1st Monday in October.	
Georgia,	do	do
Virginia,	In April.	
North Carolina,	In August.	
South Carolina,	2d Monday in October.	
Tennessee,	1st Tuesday in do,	
Kentucky,	1st Monday in August.	
Louisiana,	3d do	in July.
Alabama,	1st do	in August.
Mississippi,	do	do
Indiana,	do	do
Illinois,	do	do
Missouri,	do	do

Courts in the State of New-York.

The Court for the trial of impeachment and the Correction of Errors, may be held at any time during the sitting of the Legislature, on such days, and at such places, as they shall from time to time appoint.

The stated terms of the Court of Chancery, are on the fourth Mondays of May and October, in the city of New-York; and on the fourth Mondays of January and August, at the city of Albany.

The stated terms of the Vice-Chancellor, in the city of New-York, are on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October.

Supreme Court is held at the city of New-York, the 1st Monday in May. At the village of Utica, the 1st Monday of July. At the city of Albany, the 3d Monday in January and October.

The Court of General Sessions for the city and county of New-York, is held on the 1st Monday of each month.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

Times of holding Courts.

Albany.—Third Tuesday in March, and 2d Tuesdays in June, September and December.

Allegany.—Second Tuesdays in February, 4th do. in June and October.

Broome.—Second Tuesday in March, and last Tuesday in August and November.

Cattaraugus.—Last Tuesday in January, 3d in June, and 2d in October.

Cayuga.—Third Mondays in January, May and September.

Chataugue.—Second Tuesday in February and October, and 4th Tuesday in June.

- Chenango*.—Second Tuesday in February, June and October.
Clinton.—First Tuesday in January, 2d in May, and 1st in October.
Columbia.—Third Monday in January, 1st in June, and 2d in September.
Courtland.—Third Tuesday in April, and 2d in September and December.
Delaware.—First Monday in February, June and October.
Dutchess.—First Monday in Feb. and June, and last in Sept.
Erie. First Mondays in March and June, 4th Monday in August, and 1st Monday in December.
Essex.—Second Tuesday in January and April, and last in September.
Franklin.—First Tuesday in April and 2d Tuesday in Oct.
Genesee.—First Tuesday in February, and 2d in June and October.
Greene.—Last Tuesday in January, and May, and first Tuesday in September.
Herkimer.—First Mondays in February June and October.
Jefferson.—Last Tuesday in February, 2d in June, and first in September and December.
Kings.—Third Tuesday in January, April, July and Oct.
Lewis.—First Tuesday in January, and 3d in April and Sept.
Livingston.—Last Monday in January, May and Sept.
Madison.—First Tuesday in February, 3d in June, and 1st in October.
Monroe.—Fourth Monday in March, 2d in June 1st in October and December.
Montgomery.—Second Mondays in March, June, September and December.
Niagara.—First Tuesdays in January, May and September.
Oneida.—Second Mondays in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Onondaga.—Fourth Mondays in February, May, August and November.
Ontario.—Third Tuesdays in February, May, Aug. and Nov.
Orange.—Second Monday in February, last in May, and 1st in September and December.
Orleans.—Third Mondays in January June and September.
Oswego.—First Tuesday in February and June, and 3d in September.
Otsego.—First Tuesday in February, 3d in June and 2d in October.
Putnam.—First Tuesday in February and 2d in September.
Queens.—Third Tuesday in February, 1st in June, and 2d in November.
Rensselaer.—Last Monday in January, May and Sept.

- Richmond*.—Second Tuesday in April, September and Dec.
Rockland.—First Tuesday in February, 3d in April and 2d in November.
Saratoga.—Second Tuesday in April, and last in August and December.
Schenectady.—Third Tuesdays in January, May and Sept.
Schoharie.—First Tuesdays in February, June and October.
Steuben.—First Tuesday in Feb. and 3d in June and Oct.
St. Lawrence.—Last Tuesday in January, 1st in June and 2d in October.
Seneca.—First Tuesday in Feb. 2d in May and 1st in Oct.
Suffolk.—First Tuesday in Jan. last in May and 1st in Oct.
Sullivan.—Last Tuesday in January, 2d in June and October.
Tioga.—First Tuesdays in January, May and September.
Tompkins.—Fourth Tuesdays in January, May and Sept.
Ulster.—Second Mondays in Jan. April, June and Sept.
Warren.—Third Tuesdays in April and September.
Washington.—Second Tuesdays in March, last in May and August, and 1st in December.
Wayne.—Fourth Tuesdays in January, May and September.
Westchester.—Fourth Monday in May and September, and 1st Monday in December.
Yates.—First Tuesday in January and June, and last in Sept.
- Superior Court of the city of New-York, is held on the first Monday of each month of the year.
- Court of Oyer and Terminer of the city of New-York, is held the third Monday in March, and the second Mondays in June, September and November.

Courts in the State of New-Jersey.

Regular Terms of the Circuit Court of the United States commence on the 1st of April, and 1st of October at Trenton.

Regular Terms of the District Court of the United States, commence at the city of New-Brunswick, on the 2d Tuesday in March, and 2d Tuesday in September; and at the city of Burlington on the 3d Tuesday in May, and the 3d Tuesday in November.

Regular Terms of the Court of Chancery, commence on the 3d Tuesday in January; 1st in April; 2d in July, and 2d in October. Special Terms are held by the appointment of the Chancellor.

Regular Terms of the Supreme Court commence on the last Tuesday in February; 2d in May; 1st in September, and 2d in November, at Trenton. Special Terms are held by the appointment of the Court.

Regular Terms of the Circuit Court, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in each county, commence as follows :

- In Bergen, on the 4th Tuesday in March, and 3d in September.
 Passaic, on the 4th do. in April, and 4th in October.
 Essex, on the 2d do. in April, and 3d in October.
 Morris, on the 3d do. in March, and 4th in September.
 Sussex, on the 4th do. in May, and 4th in November.
 Warren, on the 1st do. in June, and 1st do. after the 4th do. in November.
 Somerset, on the 3d do. in April, and 1st in October.
 Middlesex, on the 2d do. in June, and 2d in December.
 Monmouth, on the 4th do. in April, and 3d in October.
 Burlington, on the 4th do. in May, and 1st in November.
 Hunterdon, on the 1st do. in May, and 4th in October.
 Gloucester, on the 3d do. in March, and 1st in October.
 Atlantic, on the 4th do. in April, and 4th in October.
 Salem, on the 2d do. in June, and 1st in December.
 Cumberland, on the 1st do. in June, and last in November.
 Cape May, on the last do. in May, and 4th in October.

Regular Terms of the Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts, and General Quarter Sessions for each county commence as follows :

- In Bergen, on the 4th Tuesday in January ; 4th in March ; 2d in June, and 3d in September.
 Essex, on the the 1st Tuesday in January ; 2d in April ; 4th in June, and 3d in October.
 Passaic, on the 1st Tuesday in February ; 4th in April ; 3d in July, and 4th in October.
 Morris, on the 3d Tuesday in March ; 1st in July ; 4th in Sep., and 3d in December.
 Sussex, on the last Tuesday in January ; 4th in May ; 3d in August, and 4th in November.
 Warren, on the 2d Tuesday in February ; 1st in June ; 4th in August, and 1st Tuesday after the 4th Tuesday in November.
 Somerset, on the 1st Tuesday in January ; 3d in April ; 3d in June, and 1st in October.
 Middlesex, on the 2nd Tuesday in March ; 2d in June ; 2d in September, and 2d in December.
 Monmouth, on the 4th Tuesday in January ; 4th in April ; 4th in July, and 3d in October.
 Burlington, on the 2d Tuesday in July ; 4th in May ; 1st in August, and 1st in November.
 Hunterdon, on the 1st Tuesday in July ; 1st in May ; 1st in August, and 4th in October.

Gloucester, on the 3d Tuesday in March; 3d in June; 1st in August, and 2d in December.

Atlantic, on the 4th Tuesday in March; 4th in July; 3d in August, and 3d in December.

Salem, on the 1st Tuesday in March; 2d in June; 3d in September, and 1st in December.

Cumberland, on the 3d Tuesday in February; 1st in June; 4th in September, and last in November.

Cape May, on the 1st Tuesday in February; last in May; 1st in August, and 4th in October.

Courts of Nisi Prius are held at such times and places as the Judges may appoint.

Courts of the Borough of Elizabeth, are held on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of Paper.

Any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30, and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 Cents; over 80, and not exceeding 150, 12 1-2 cents; over 150, and not exceeding 400, 18 3-4 cents; over 400, 25 cents.

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double these rates. Triple Letters, with triple these rates.

Quadruple Letters, with quadruple these rates, provided they weigh one ounce; otherwise, with triple postage.

Every Packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packet actually contains more than four distinct letters.



A Method for destroying Caterpillars on Trees.

Take a chafing-dish with lighted charcoal, and, after throwing some pinches of brimstone in powder on the coals, hold it under the branches that are loaded with caterpillars. The vapors of the sulphur, which is mortal to these insects, will not only destroy all that are on the tree, but it will also prevent it from being infested with them afterwards. A pound of sulphur will clear a great extent of ground.



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