

No.

FARMERS'

[49.]

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1874:

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL THE
FOURTH OF JULY,
The 98th Year of the Independence of the
UNITED STATES.

Calculated Expressly for New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Equal or Clock Time.

BY SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, M. D., A. M.,

Of Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

Successor to the late DAVID YOUNG.



PUBLISHED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

WILLIAMS & PLUM,

LATE

BENJAMIN OLDS,

777 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY

AS GOVERNED BY THE

TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

Head and Face. ♀

Arms.

♊

Heart.

♌

Reins.

♎

Thighs.

♋

Legs.

♏



Neck.

♈

Breast.

♋

Bowels.

♎

Secrets.

♏

Knees.

♓

The column of *Moon Place* shows the Moon is situated at 7 A. M.; and

Feet. ♆

the constellation of stars in which the Sign for the same is 30° greater.

To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the calendar page, and against the day in the ninth column, you have the place of the moon; then find the sign here, and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern. The idea that the Moon's Place or the signs have any effect on the human body, ought not to be believed.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING SIGNS.

1. ♈ *Aries*, or Ram.
2. ♉ *Taurus*, or Bull.
3. ♊ *Gemini*, or Twins.

SUMMER SIGNS.

4. ♋ *Cancer*, or Crab Fish.
5. ♌ *Leo*, or Lion.
6. ♍ *Virgo*, or Virgin.

AUTUMN SIGNS.

7. ♎ *Libra*, or Balance.
8. ♏ *Scorpio*, or Scorpion.
9. ♐ *Sagittarius*, or Bowman.

WINTER SIGNS.

10. ♑ *Capricornus*, or Goat.
11. ♒ *Aquarius*, or Waterman.
12. ♓ *Pisces*, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

Explanation of the Signs used in this Almanac.

☾ New Moon, and Moon generally. ☽ First Quarter. ☽ Full Moon. ☽ Last Quarter.
 ♀ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head. ♂ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 ☉ In Apogee—farthest from Earth. ☉ In Perigee—nearest to the Earth. ☉ Highest—Moon farthest North. ☉ Lowest—Moon farthest South. ♄ Saturn. ♀ Venus. ♂ Near together. ♃ Jupiter. ☿ Mercury. ☐ 90° apart. ☌ Opposition, or 180° apart. ♂ Mars. ☉ Sun. ♃ Herschel. ♆ Neptune.

THE WEATHER.

It is but just to state to the public, that they know as much about the weather for the coming year, as we do. No Mathematician or Astronomer, however able in his profession, can possibly "cipher out" the weather. When such predictions are seen in Almanacs, they should be regarded as mere guess work, entitled to no confidence, and as likely to fail as to be true.

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ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,

Made exclusively for this Almanac, for the year of Our Lord 1874.

By Samuel H. Wright, A. M., M. D., Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y.

Being the only Almanac published for, and which is strictly adapted to New Jersey.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, &c.

Domical Letter.....D Epact.....12 Solar Cycle.....7 Golden Number.....13 Roman Indiction.....2 Jewish Lunar Cycle.....10 Dionysian Period.....203 Julian Period.....6587	Year 1291 of Mahomet begining Feb. 18 Year of World (Usher).....5878 Year of World (Jews).....5634 Year of World (Septuagint).....7382 Year A. U. C. (of Rome).....2627 Year of Olympiad.....2650 Year of Nabonassar.....2621 Year A. L. (Masonic).....5874
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MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, &c.

Septuagesima Sunday.....February 1 Sexagesima Sunday....." 8 Quinquagesima Sunday....." 15 Ash Wednesday....." 18 Quadragesima Sunday....." 22 Mid Lent Sunday.....March 15 Palm Sunday....." 29 Good Friday.....April 3	Easter Sunday.....April 5 Low Sunday....." 12 Rogation Sunday.....May 10 Ascension Day....." 14 Whit Sunday....." 24 Trinity Sunday....." 31 Corpus Christi.....June 4 Advent Sunday.....Nov. 29
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ECLIPSES FOR 1874.

There will be four Eclipses this year, and a Transit of Venus.

I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 16th, invisible in North America.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 1, invisible in the United States.

III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Oct. 10th, invisible in America.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Oct., 25th, in the morning, visible throughout America.

At New York it begins at 0h. 33m. Total at 1h. 51m., Middle at 2h. 8m. End of Total 2h. 25m. End at 3 h. 43 m.

V. A Transit of Venus, Dec. 8th, invisible in America. Visible in Asia, Australia, &c.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Winter Begins.....1873—Dec.	21	0	23 evening, and lasts	89	1	6
Spring Begins.....1874—Mar.	20	1	29 evening, and lasts	92	20	30
Summer Begins.....1874—June	21	10	0 morning, and lasts	93	14	15
Autumn Begins.....1874—Sept.	23	0	14 morning and lasts	89	17	59
Winter Begins.....1874—Dec.	21	6	13 evening, Trop'l Year	365	5	50

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

MORNING STARS.

VENUS until Feb 23
 MARS after July 5th.
 JUPITER after Oct. 5th.
 SATURN, from Jan. 24th to May 4th.

EVENING STARS.

VENUS from Feb. 23d to Dec. 8th.
 MARS until July 5th.
 JUPITER, until Oct. 5th.
 SATURN until Jan. 24th and after May 4th.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury—Feb. 27, June 23 and Oct. 21, setting then after the Sun; also April 18, Aug. 16, and Dec. 5th, rising then before the Sun. Venus—Nov. 2nd. Mars—not this year. Jupiter—March 17. Saturn—August 3d.

HOW TO MAKE A NOON-MARK.

Persons who live where there is no standard time can easily keep a clock right by a noon-mark. There are four days in the year when the sun and clock are exactly together at noon; these days are April 15th, June 15th, September 1st, and December 24th. A correct noon mark may be made on either of these days by a watch that is known to be right by some standard time. If you cannot readily get the correct time, you may make a noon-mark nearly correct any clear night as follows: hang up two plumb-lines out of doors in such a position that on sighting from one to the other the North Star will be in exact range; then drive down two stakes exactly in place of the two lines, and the shadow at apparent noon from one to the other will be near enough north and south to make a noon-mark by. This mark can be nicely made by a compass, if the MAGNETIC VARIATION is allowed for, by an experienced engineer or surveyor.

The Calculations for this Farmer's Almanac were made a number of years (and up to the time of his death) by the late DAVID YOUNG, and was the only one published in this State for which he made the calculations.

NOTE.—The calculations for this Almanac have been made exclusively for it. The Sun's rising and setting are adapted to *mean time*, this being most in use. All the other tables are in *m. a. t. time also*.

CHURCH DAYS.

<p>JAN. { 4.—2d Sunday after Christmas. 11.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. 18.—2d Sunday after Epiphany. 25.—3d Sunday after Epiphany.</p> <p>FEB. { 1.—Septuagesima Sunday. 8.—Sexagesima Sunday. 15.—Quinquagesima Sunday. 18.—Ash Wednesday. 22.—Quadragesima Sunday.</p> <p>MAR. { 1.—2d Sunday in Lent. 8.—3d Sunday in Lent. 15.—Mid Lent Sunday. 22.—5th Sunday in Lent. 29.—Palm Sunday.</p> <p>APR. { 3.—Good Friday. 5.—Easter Sunday. 12.—Low Sunday. 19.—2d Sunday after Easter. 26.—3d Sunday after Easter.</p> <p>MAY. { 3.—4th Sunday after Easter. 10.—Rogation Sunday. 13.—Ascension Day. 17.—6th Sunday after Easter. 24.—Whit Sunday. 31.—Trinity Sunday.</p> <p>JUNE. { 4.—Corpus Christi. 7.—1st Sunday after Trinity. 14.—2d Sunday after Trinity. 21.—3d Sunday after Trinity. 28.—4th Sunday after Trinity.</p>	<p>JULY. { 5.—5th Sunday after Trinity. 12.—6th Sunday after Trinity. 19.—7th Sunday after Trinity. 26.—8th Sunday after Trinity.</p> <p>AUG. { 2.—9th Sunday after Trinity. 9.—10th Sunday after Trinity. 16.—11th Sunday after Trinity. 23.—12th Sunday after Trinity. 30.—13th Sunday after Trinity.</p> <p>SEPT. { 6.—14th Sunday after Trinity. 13.—15th Sunday after Trinity. 20.—16th Sunday after Trinity. 27.—17th Sunday after Trinity.</p> <p>OCT. { 4.—18th Sunday after Trinity. 11.—19th Sunday after Trinity. 18.—20th Sunday after Trinity. 25.—21st Sunday after Trinity.</p> <p>NOV. { 1.—22d Sunday after Trinity. 8.—23d Sunday after Trinity. 15.—24th Sunday after Trinity. 22.—25th Sunday after Trinity. 29.—Advent Sunday.</p> <p>DEC. { 6.—2d Sunday in Advent. 13.—3d Sunday in Advent. 20.—4th Sunday in Advent. 25.—CHRISTMAS. 27.—1st Sunday after Christmas.</p>
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MOONLIGHT EVENINGS.

Persons who desire to ascertain when the Moon will shine well, for the purposes of EVENING EXCURSION PARTIES, PIC NICS, &c., may consider the evenings favorable for those purposes for *three days before Full Moon*, and for *four days after Full Moon*. The Moon's rising *after the full* will occur *after sunset*, and about 50 minutes *later* each evening. The time of rising will be easily seen in the pages of the Almanac. The *best* time, is at the time of *Full Moon*.

NEW TIDE TABLE.

In the column next the last, in the Calendar pages, is given the time when the Moon is South. To find the time of high water at any of the following named places, add the hours and minutes opposite the place to the time of the Moon South.

The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of New York.

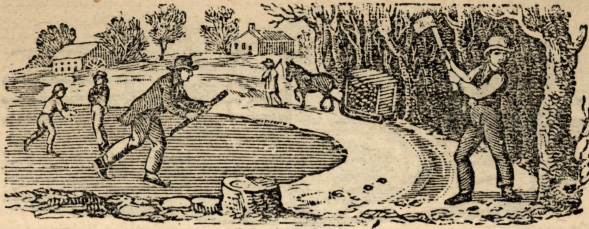
The height of tide is the average or mean.

For NEWARK, add 45 minutes.

PLACES.	TIDE ESTAB.		PLACES.	TIDE ESTAB.		PLACES.	TIDE ESTAB.	
	H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.
Albany.	5 22	2.3	Hackensack,	10 0		Point Lookout,	0 32	1.4
Annapolis,	4 38	0.9	Hatteras Inlet,	7 4	2.0	Poughkeepsie,	12 34	3.2
Amboy,	8 15	5.0	Higbee's Cape May.	8 33	4.9	Richmond,	4 32	2.9
Baltimore,	6 33	1.3	Mahon's River,	9 52	5.9	Sands Point,	11 13	7.7
Beaufort, N. C.	7 26	2.8	Montauk Point,	8 20	1.9	Sandy Hook,	7 29	4.8
Belleville,	9 0		NEWARK,	9 0		Stonington,	9 7	2.7
Bodkin Light,	5 42	1.0	New Bedford, (ent.)	7 57	2.8	Stuyvesant,	3 23	3.8
Boston,	11 27	10.0	New Brunswick,	9 5	5.0	Smithville,	7 19	4.5
Bridgeport,	11 11	6.5	Newcastle,	11 53	6.5	Tarrytown,	9 57	3.5
Cape May Landing,	8 19	4.8	New Haven,	11 16	5.9	Tappahannock,	0 42	1.6
Castleton,	4 29	2.7	New London,	5 28	2.6	Tivoli,	1 24	4.0
City Point,	2 11	2.8	New Rochelle,	11 22	7.6	Throg's Neck,	11 20	7.3
Cold Spring Inlet,	7 32	4.4	Newport,	7 45	3.9	Verplanck's Point,	10 8	3.1
Delaware Breakwat'r,	8 0	3.5	New York,	8 13	4.3	Washington,	7 44	3.0
Dobb's Ferry,	9 19	3.6	Old Pt. Comfort,	8 17	2.5	West Point,	11 2	2.7
Egg Island Light,	9 4	6.0	Oyster Bay,	11 7	7.3	Wilmington,	9 6	2.7
Elizabeth Port,	8 57	5.0	Philadelphia,	1 18	6.0			

The actual rise of the tides depends on the strength and the direction of the wind, and it not unfrequently happens that a tide which would independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position, for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage. The time for high water in this Almanac is for New York.

Begins on



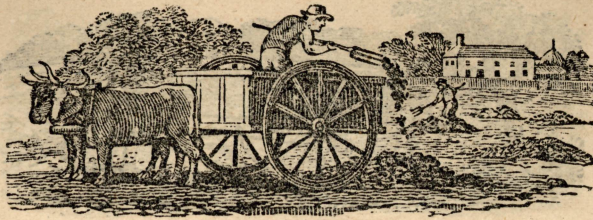
Thursday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	2	2	6 E.	First Quarter,	24	7 45	E.
Last Quarter,	10	2	58 E.	Moon Apogee,	8	9.7	E.
New Moon,	18	3	3 M.	Moon Perigee,	20	3.3	E.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉	☽	☾	Moon's Place.	☾	☾	High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's dec.S. '		Moon sets H. M.	Moon south H. M.		H. M.
365	1	1	Thu	Slavery abol. 1863.	7 24	4 44	22 59	II	6 33	11 33	7 1
364	2	2	Fri	Newton born 1642.	7 24	4 45	22 54	II	rises.	morn.	7 56
363	3	3	Sat	Bish. Hughes d. '64	7 24	4 46	22 48	II	5 35	30	8 48
362	4	4	1	Epiphany.	7 24	4 47	22 42	☾	6 38	1 24	9 34
361	5	5	Mon	Cataline k. 72 B. C.	7 24	4 48	22 35	☾	7 42	2 14	10 17
360	6	6	Tue	G'l Price Lt. R'k '64	7 24	4 49	22 28	☾	8 43	3 1	10 56
359	7	7	Wed	Bat. Paintsville' 62	7 24	4 50	22 20	☾	9 44	3 44	11 36
358	8	8	Thu	☉ near ♃	7 24	4 51	22 12	☾	10 42	4 25	ev. 17
357	9	9	Fri	Cap. Sunbury, '779	7 24	4 52	22 4	☾	11 39	5 4	57
356	10	10	Sat	Stamp act pass. 1765	7 24	4 53	21 55	☾	morn.	5 43	1 41
355	11	11	2	1st Sun aft. Epiph.	7 23	4 54	21 45	☾	40	6 24	2 29
354	12	12	Mon	♃ near ☉	7 23	4 55	21 36	☾	1 41	7 6	3 17
353	13	13	Tue	Lexington brt. '840	7 23	4 56	21 25	☾	2 46	7 52	4 13
352	14	14	Wed	Bruce died, 1617.	7 22	4 57	21 15	☾	3 53	8 42	5 12
351	15	15	Thu	Everett d. '65.	7 22	4 59	21 4	☾	5 2	9 37	6 11
350	16	16	Fri	Gibbon died 1794.	7 22	4 59	20 52	☾	6 11	10 36	7 9
349	17	17	Sat	☉ near ♀	7 21	5 0	20 41	☾	7 11	11 38	8 2
348	18	18	3	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 21	5 1	20 28	☾	sets.	ev. 39	8 55
347	19	19	Mon	(18) ☉ ♂ ♃	7 20	5 3	20 16	☾	6 43	1 37	9 46
346	20	20	Tue	Peace declared '873	7 19	5 4	20 3	☾	7 59	2 32	10 32
345	21	21	Wed	♂ ☐ ☉	7 18	5 5	19 50	☾	9 16	3 24	11 16
344	22	22	Thu	(21) ☉ ♂ ♂	7 18	5 6	19 36	☾	10 30	4 14	morn.
343	23	23	Fri	Wm. Pitt d. 1806.	7 17	5 8	19 22	☾	11 41	5 2	6
342	24	24	Sat	♃ ♂ Sun.	7 16	5 9	19 7	☾	morn.	5 51	55
341	25	25	4	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 15	5 10	18 53	☾	52	6 42	1 49
340	26	26	Mon	Bat. Tazewell 1864.	7 15	5 11	18 37	☾	2 4	7 34	2 50
339	27	27	Tue	Burr Conspir. 1807	7 14	5 12	18 22	☾	3 13	8 29	3 51
338	28	28	Wed	Bt. Tunnell Hill '64	7 13	5 13	18 6	☾	4 21	9 26	4 56
337	29	29	Thu	Thos. Paine b. 1739	7 12	5 15	17 50	II	5 27	10 22	6 0
336	30	30	Fri	Chas. I beh'd 1649	7 12	5 16	17 34	II	6 21	11 16	6 56
335	31	31	Sat	♀ ♂ ♃	7 11	5 17	17 17	☾	7 3	morn.	7 44

Begins on



Sunday.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon,	D. 3	H. 0	M. 24 M.	First Quarter,	D. 18	H. 5	M. 34 E.
Last Quarter,	11	4	37 M.	Moon Apogee,	5	3.1	M.
New Moon,	17	0	5 M.	Moon Perigee,	18	6.4	M.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon's Place.	Moon	Moon	High water N. Y.
					rises	sets.	dec.S.		sets.	south	
					H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.		H. M.	
306	60	1	9	2d Sund. in Lent.	6 35	5 53	7 27	☾	6 15	11 37	7 24
305	61	2	Mon	Sam Houston b.'793	6 34	5 53	7 4	Ω	rises.	morn.	8 2
304	62	3	Tue	Algiers War 1815.	6 32	5 54	6 41	Ω	6 23	19	8 38
303	63	4	Wed	☉ near ♃	6 30	5 55	6 18	♃	7 22	59	9 14
302	64	5	Thu	Madison born, 1751	6 29	5 56	5 55	♃	8 20	1 38	9 47
301	65	6	Fri	Almo fight, 1836.	6 27	5 57	5 32	♃	9 19	2 17	10 20
300	66	7	Sat	Canute d. 1036.	6 25	5 57	5 8	♄	10 21	2 57	10 52
299	67	8	10	3d Sund. in Lent.	6 24	5 59	4 45	♄	11 25	3 40	11 32
298	68	9	Mon	Ist Monitor bt.'862	6 22	6 0	4 22	♃	morn.	4 25	ev. 17
297	69	10	Tue	Manasses evac., '62.	6 20	6 1	3 58	♃	30	5 14	1 9
296	70	11	Wed	Clinton died, 1828.	6 19	6 2	3 35	♃	1 36	6 6	2 6
295	71	12	Thu	Hiskins b. 1690.	6 17	6 3	3 11	♄	2 40	7 3	3 14
294	72	13	Fri	Ft. Hudson, atk.'63.	6 15	6 4	2 47	♄	3 37	8 2	4 25
293	73	14	Sat	☉ ☽. ♀ ☽ ♀	6 14	6 5	2 24	♄	4 24	9 1	5 33
292	74	15	11	Mid Lent. Sunday.	6 12	6 7	2 0	♄	5 4	9 59	6 34
291	75	16	Mon	(17) ♃ & Sun.	6 11	6 8	1 36	♃	5 37	10 54	7 25
290	76	17	Tue	ST. PATRICK'S DAY	6 9	6 9	1 13	♃	6 7	11 48	8 11
289	77	18	Wed	♀ near ☉	6 7	6 10	0 49	♃	sets.	ev. 40	8 56
288	78	19	Thu	♄ near ☉	6 6	6 11	0 25	♃	8 16	1 32	9 42
287	79	20	Fri	Spring Begins.	6 4	6 12	s. 1	♀	9 32	2 25	10 25
286	80	21	Sat	D'Enghien sht.'804	6 2	6 13	N. 22	♀	10 49	3 20	11 13
285	81	22	12	5th Sun. in Lent.	6 1	6 14	0 46	♄	morn.	4 16	morn.
284	82	23	Mon	Kotzebue d. 1819.	5 59	6 15	1 10	♄	3	5 14	8
283	83	24	Tue	Q'n Elizabeth d.'603	5 58	6 16	1 34	♄	1 14	6 12	1 9
282	84	25	Wed	Hudson riv. dis.'609	5 56	6 17	1 57	♄	2 16	7 8	2 14
281	85	26	Thu	Bethoveen d. 1827.	5 54	6 18	2 20	♄	3 6	8 1	3 20
280	86	27	Fri	Peace Amiens 1802	5 52	6 19	2 44	♄	3 45	8 50	4 24
279	87	28	Sat.	Raphael born 1483.	5 51	6 20	3 7	♄	4 19	9 35	5 20
278	88	29	13	Palm Sunday.	5 49	6 21	3 31	Ω	4 46	10 18	6 9
277	89	30	Mon	Sicilian Vespers'282	5 47	6 22	3 54	Ω	5 10	10 58	6 52
276	90	31	Tue	♃ ☽ ☉	5 46	6 23	4 17	♃	5 31	11 38	7 29

Begins on



Wednesday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	1	6	22 E.	First Quarter,	23	7	6 M.
Last Quarter,	9	5	23 E.	Moon Perigee,	15	5.7	E.
New Moon,	16	8	55 M.	Moon Apogee.	28	10.4	M.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉		☽		☾ Moon's Face.	☾		High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's dec. N '	Moon rises. H. M.		Moon south H. M.	H. M.	
275	91	1	Wed	Bat. Five Forks, '65	5 45	6 24	4 40	☾	6 13	morn.	8 1	
274	92	2	Thu	Jefferson b, 1743.	5 44	6 26	5 3	☾	7 13	17	8 36	
273	93	3	Fri	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 42	6 27	5 26	☾	8 13	57	9 12	
272	94	4	Sat	Harrison died 1841.	5 40	6 28	5 49	☾	9 16	1 38	9 47	
271	95	5	14	EASTER SUNDAY	5 38	6 29	6 12	☾	10 18	2 22	10 21	
270	96	6	Mon	Bat. of Shiloh, '862	5 36	6 30	6 35	☾	11 28	3 10	11 4	
269	97	7	Tue	Revolu. Brazil, 1831	5 34	6 31	6 57	☾	morn.	4 1	11 53	
268	98	8	Wed	Bat. Mansfield, '64.	5 33	6 32	7 20	☾	31	4 55	ev. 47	
267	99	9	Thu	Lord Bacon d.	5 31	6 33	7 42	☾	1 29	5 51	1 50	
266	100	10	Fri	U. S. Bank inc.'816	5 29	6 34	8 4	☾	2 20	6 49	2 57	
265	101	11	Sat	☉ near ♀	5 28	6 35	8 26	☾	2 59	7 45	4 5	
264	102	12	15	Low Sunday.	5 26	6 36	8 48	☾	3 34	8 40	5 10	
263	103	13	Mon	J. Buchanan b.'791	5 25	6 37	9 10	☾	4 5	9 33	6 7	
262	104	14	Tue	Lincoln shot, 1865.	5 24	6 38	9 32	☾	4 31	10 24	6 58	
261	105	15	Wed	Johnson inaug. '65	5 22	6 39	9 53	☾	sets.	11 16	7 44	
260	106	16	Thu	Thiers born 1797.	5 21	6 40	10 14	☾	7 14	ev. 8	8 28	
259	107	17	Fri	☉ near ♂ and ♀	5 19	6 41	10 35	☾	8 21	1 3	9 18	
258	108	18	Sat	Bt. Cerro Gordo '846	5 17	6 42	10 56	☾	9 39	2 0	10 6	
257	109	19	16	2d Sun. af. Easter.	5 16	6 44	11 17	☾	10 56	2 59	10 54	
256	110	20	Mon	Nap. III. b. 1808.	5 14	6 45	11 38	☾	morn.	4 0	11 52	
255	111	21	Tue	Great freshet, 1862.	5 13	6 46	11 58	☾	4	4 58	morn.	
254	112	22	Wed	Bat. Camden 1781	5 11	6 47	12 18	☾	1 0	5 54	51	
253	113	23	Thu	Shakspeare d. 1616.	5 10	6 48	12 38	☾	1 44	6 46	1 53	
252	114	24	Fri	Murille died 1682.	5 9	6 49	12 58	☾	2 22	7 33	2 54	
251	115	25	Sat	Cowper died, 1800.	5 7	6 50	13 18	☾	2 51	8 17	3 50	
250	116	26	17	3d Sun. aft. Easter.	5 6	6 51	13 37	☾	3 16	8 58	4 42	
249	117	27	Mon	☉ near ♀	5 5	6 52	13 56	☾	3 38	9 37	5 30	
248	118	28	Tue	Monroe b. 1758.	5 3	6 53	14 15	☾	3 56	10 16	6 12	
247	119	29	Wed	Bt. Bridgeport 1862	5 2	6 54	14 34	☾	4 16	10 56	6 50	
246	120	30	Thu	Washington ing.'89	5 0	6 55	14 52	☾	4 37	11 37	7 27	

Begins on



Friday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	1	11	12 M.	22	10	22 E.
Last Quarter,	9	2	16 M.	31	1	49 M.
New Moon,	15	5	20 E.	14	1.1	M.
				26	1.4	M.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. N '	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south H. M.	High water N. Y. H. M.
245	121	1	Fri	Addison b. 1672.	4 59	6 56	15 11	♌	7 8	morn.	8 7
244	122	2	Sat	Bt. Copenhagen '807	4 57	6 57	15 28	♌	8 9	1 20	8 39
243	123	3	18	4th Sun. af. Easter.	4 56	6 58	15 46	♍	9 18	1 7	9 21
242	124	4	Men	♄ □ Sun.	4 54	6 59	16 4	♍	10 23	1 57	10 3
241	125	5	Tue	Napoleon d. 1821.	4 53	7 0	16 21	♄	11 24	2 50	10 47
240	126	6	Wed	Bat. Prague, 1757.	4 52	7 1	16 38	♄	morn.	3 46	11 38
239	127	7	Thu	Gen. Worth d. 1849	4 51	7 1	16 54	♄	16	4 43	ev. 35
238	128	8	Fri	☉ near ♄	4 50	7 3	17 11	♄	57	5 38	1 35
237	129	9	Sat	Schiller died 1805	4 49	7 4	17 27	♄	1 37	6 32	2 37
236	130	10	19	Rogation Sunday.	4 48	7 5	17 42	♄	2 5	7 24	3 39
235	131	11	Mon	Chatham d. 1778.	4 47	7 6	17 58	♄	2 32	8 14	4 39
234	132	12	Tue	Moses cros'd Red sea	4 46	7 7	18 13	♄	2 57	9 3	5 35
233	133	13	Wed	Jamestown set. 1607	4 45	7 8	18 28	♄	3 24	9 54	6 29
232	134	14	Thu	Ascension Day.	4 44	7 9	18 42	♄	3 51	10 46	7 18
231	135	15	Fri	Metternich b. 1773.	4 43	7 10	18 57	♄	sets.	11 42	8 5
230	136	16	Sat	☉ near ♄	4 42	7 11	19 11	♄	8 28	ev. 41	8 57
229	137	17	20	6th Sund. aft. Easter	4 42	7 11	19 24	♄	9 43	1 42	9 50
228	138	18	Mon	Vicksburg inves. '63	4 41	7 12	19 37	♄	10 47	2 43	10 40
227	139	19	Tue	Paley d. 1805.	4 40	7 13	19 50	♄	11 38	3 42	11 34
226	140	20	Wed	Lafayette died, 1834	4 40	7 14	20 3	♄	morn.	4 37	morn.
225	141	21	Thu	Montreal Riots '832	4 39	7 15	20 15	♄	13	5 27	29
224	142	22	Fri	Pope born 1688.	4 38	7 16	20 27	♄	51	6 13	1 23
223	143	23	Sat	Bt. Lewisburg '862	4 37	7 17	20 39	♄	1 10	6 55	2 15
222	144	24	21	Pentecost, Whit Sun	4 37	7 18	20 50	♄	1 41	7 35	3 6
221	145	25	Mon	(24) ☉ near ♄	4 36	7 19	21 1	♄	2 2	8 14	3 53
220	146	26	Tue	Calvin died 1564.	4 35	7 19	21 11	♄	2 22	8 54	4 39
219	147	27	Wed	Ft. George tkn. 1813	4 35	7 20	21 21	♄	2 42	9 34	5 26
218	148	28	Thu	No'h Webster d '843	4 34	7 21	21 31	♄	3 2	10 17	6 8
217	149	29	Fri	Gen. Scott d. 1866.	4 34	7 22	21 40	♄	3 26	11 2	6 51
216	150	30	Sat	Rubens died 1640.	4 33	7 23	21 49	♄	3 54	11 52	7 33
215	151	31	22	Trinity Sunday.	4 32	7 23	21 58	♄	4 29	morn.	8 14

Begins on



Monday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	7	8	21 M.	Full Moon,	29	1	51 E.
New Moon,	14	1	55 M.	Moon Perigee,	10	8.8	E.
First Quarter,	21	3	3 E.	Moon Apogee,	22	7.4	E.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉	☽	♃	☾	☉	☽	High
					Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec.N	Moon's Place	Moon rises.	Moon south	water N. Y.
					H. M.	H. M.	'	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
214	152	1	Mon	Mahomet d. 632.	4 32	7 24	22 6	♄	9 19	45	9 1
213	153	2	Tue	Marietta tak. 1864.	4 31	7 25	22 14	♄	10 14	1 41	9 49
212	154	3	Wed	S. A. Douglass d.'61	4 31	7 26	22 22	♄	10 57	2 38	10 36
211	155	4	Thu	☉ near ♃	4 30	7 26	22 29	♃	11 37	3 34	11 26
210	156	5	Fri	(4) Corpus Christi.	4 30	7 27	22 35	♃	morn.	4 29	ev. 21
209	157	6	Sat	Bt. Memphis, 1862.	4 29	7 27	22 42	♃	8	5 20	1 15
208	158	7	23	1st Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 29	7 28	22 48	♃	36	6 10	2 11
207	159	8	Mon	Jackson d. 1845.	4 29	7 29	22 53	♃	58	6 58	3 9
206	160	9	Tue	Boston riot, 1768.	4 28	7 29	22 58	♃	1 25	7 46	4 6
205	161	10	Wed	R. R. slaughter '869	4 28	7 30	23 3	♃	1 51	8 36	5 4
204	162	11	Thu	Malta t'k 1798.	4 28	7 30	23 7	♃	2 19	9 28	6 2
203	163	12	Fri	Corpus Christi.	4 28	7 31	23 11	♃	2 54	10 24	6 58
202	164	13	Sat	♃ ☐ Sun.	4 28	7 31	23 14	♃	sets.	11 24	7 51
201	165	14	24	2d Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 28	7 32	23 18	♃	8 29	ev. 25	8 43
200	166	15	Mon	Luther excom. 1520	4 28	7 32	23 20	♃	9 27	1 26	9 36
199	167	16	Tue	♃ ♂ ♀	4 28	7 32	23 22	♃	10 11	2 24	10 26
198	168	17	Wed	Gen. Cass d., 1866.	4 28	7 33	23 24	♃	10 48	3 17	11 11
197	169	18	Thu	Bt. Waterloo 1815.	4 28	7 33	23 26	♃	11 19	4 6	11 58
196	170	19	Fri	Gen. Greene d. '786	4 28	7 33	23 27	♃	11 43	4 50	morn.
195	171	20	Sat	♃ ♂ ♃	4 28	7 34	23 27	♃	morn.	5 32	42
194	172	21	25	3d Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 29	7 34	23 27	♃	5	6 11	1 28
193	173	22	Mon	Jute died 1795.	4 29	7 34	23 27	♃	26	6 50	2 12
192	174	23	Tue	Queen City dest. '64	4 29	7 34	23 27	♃	45	7 30	2 58
191	175	24	Wed	Bt. Solferino 1859.	4 29	7 34	23 25	♃	1 6	8 11	3 47
190	176	25	Thu	George IV. d. 1830.	4 29	7 35	23 24	♃	1 28	8 56	4 35
189	177	26	Fri	Pizarro d. 1541.	4 29	7 35	23 22	♃	1 54	9 44	5 28
188	178	27	Sat	Cholera in N.Y. '832	4 30	7 35	23 20	♃	2 26	10 36	6 19
187	179	28	26	4th Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 30	7 35	23 17	♃	3 4	11 32	7 9
186	180	29	Mon	Henry Clay d. '852.	4 30	7 35	23 14	♄	3 54	morn.	7 57
185	181	30	Tue	Printing inv'd 1429	4 31	7 35	23 10	♄	4 55	30	8 48

Begins on



Wednesday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	6	1	5 E.	Full Moon,	28	11	46 E.
New Moon,	13	11	31 M.	Moon Perigee,	7	0.5	M.
First Quarter,	21	8	34 M.	Moon Apogee,	20	1.9	E.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena Chronology. &c.	☉		☽		Moon's Place.	☾		High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's dec. N. °	Moon rises H. M.		Moon south H. M.	H. M.	
184	182	1	Wed	Bt. Malvern Hill '62	4 31	7 34	23 7	∞	9 37	1 27	9 37	
183	183	2	Thu	Middle of the year.	4 32	7 34	22 2	∞	10 10	2 24	10 26	
182	184	3	Fri	Ft. Erie taken '814.	4 33	7 34	22 57	∞	10 39	3 17	11 11	
181	185	4	Sat	INDEPENDENCE.	4 33	7 33	22 52	∞	11 5	4 7	11 59	
180	186	5	27	5th Sun. af. Trinity	4 34	7 33	22 47	∞	11 29	4 56	ev. 49	
179	187	6	Mon	Monterey tk. 1847.	4 35	7 33	22 41	∞	11 54	5 44	1 42	
178	188	7	Tue	Sheridan d. 1816.	4 35	7 33	22 35	∞	morn.	6 32	2 37	
177	189	8	Wed	Burke died, 1797.	4 36	7 32	22 28	∞	31	7 22	3 38	
176	190	9	Thu	Pres. Taylor d. 1850	4 37	7 32	22 21	∞	52	8 15	4 40	
175	191	10	Fri	Trelease b. 1834.	4 37	7 32	22 13	∞	1 30	9 12	5 45	
174	192	11	Sat	J. Q. Adams b. 1767	4 38	7 31	22 5	∞	2 14	10 12	6 46	
173	193	12	28	6th Sun. aft. Trinity	4 39	7 31	21 57	∞	3 8	11 12	7 40	
172	194	13	Mon	☉ near ♄	4 40	7 30	21 48	∞	sets.	ev. 11	8 30	
171	195	14	Tue	French revol. 1789.	4 41	7 30	21 39	∞	8 45	1 6	9 20	
170	196	15	Wed	Bonaparte sur. '815	4 42	7 29	21 30	∞	9 18	1 57	10 3	
169	197	16	Thu	☉ near ♀	4 43	7 29	21 20	∞	9 44	2 43	10 40	
168	198	17	Fri	Bish. White d.	4 44	7 28	21 10	∞	10 8	3 26	11 18	
167	199	18	Sat	☉ near ♃	4 45	7 28	21 0	∞	10 29	4 7	11 59	
166	200	19	29	7th Sun. aft. Trinity	4 46	7 27	20 49	∞	10 48	4 46	morn.	
165	201	20	Mon	Queen Anne d. '774.	4 46	7 26	20 38	∞	11 8	5 26	38	
164	202	21	Tue	Bt. Bull Run, 1861	4 47	7 26	20 26	∞	11 30	6 6	1 22	
163	203	22	Wed	Garibaldi b. 1807.	4 48	7 25	20 14	∞	11 54	6 49	2 6	
162	204	23	Thu	Bagdad sacked '401	4 49	7 24	20 2	∞	morn.	7 35	2 57	
161	205	24	Fri	Irish Insurrec. 1803	4 50	7 23	19 50	∞	24	8 25	3 53	
160	206	25	Sat	Bt. Lundy Lane '814	4 51	7 22	19 37	∞	59	9 19	4 52	
159	207	26	30	8th Sun. af. Trinity.	4 52	7 21	19 24	∞	1 43	10 16	5 52	
158	208	27	Mon	Atlantic cable l. '66	4 52	7 20	19 10	∞	2 39	11 15	6 50	
157	209	28	Tue	Wilberforce d. 1833	4 53	7 19	18 56	∞	rises.	morn.	7 43	
156	210	29	Wed	☉ near ♃	4 54	7 18	18 42	∞	8 10	13	8 32	
155	211	30	Thu	Wm. Penn d. 1716.	4 54	7 18	18 28	∞	8 40	1 9	9 23	
154	212	31	Fri	G'l Thomas b. '816.	4 55	7 17	18 13	∞	9 8	2 10	10 7	

Begins on



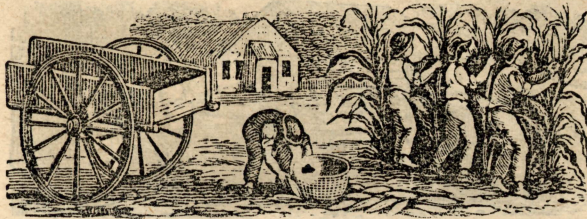
Saturday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	4	5	50 E.	Full Moon,	27	8	32 M.
New Moon,	11	11	3 E.	Moon Perigee,	1	3.4	E.
First Quarter,	20	1	56 M.	Moon Apogee,	17	8.2	M.
				Moon Perigee,	29	7.5	M.

Days in Year	Day of Year	Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉			☾ Moon's Place.	☾		High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's dec. N '		Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	
153	213	1	Sat	Battle of Nile, 1798	4 56	7 16	17 58	☾	9 33	2 52	10 48
152	214	2	31	9th Sun. aft. Trinity	4 57	7 15	17 43	☾	9 57	3 41	11 33
151	215	3	Mon	☽ & Sun.	4 58	7 14	17 27	☾	10 24	4 29	ev. 21
150	216	4	Tue	Dr. Combe d., 1858.	4 59	7 12	17 11	☽	10 53	5 19	1 14
149	217	5	Wed	Gen. Howe d., 1791	5 07	7 11	16 55	☽	11 28	6 11	2 13
148	218	6	Thu	Ben. Johnson d.'637	5 17	7 10	16 38	☽	morn.	7 4	3 15
147	219	7	Fri	Cromwell d. 1658.	5 27	7 9	16 22	☽	12 8	4 4	4 27
146	220	8	Sat	Ft. Gaines sur. 1864	5 37	7 7	16 5	☽	12 59	9 3	5 35
145	221	9	32	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 47	6 15	15 47	☽	1 59	10 2	6 37
144	222	10	Mon	☉ near ♀	5 57	5 15	15 30	☽	3 6	10 57	7 28
143	223	11	Tue	Bardadoes des. 1831	5 67	4 15	15 12	☽	4 13	11 49	8 12
142	224	12	Wed	♂ near ♀	5 77	3 14	15 54	☽	sets.	ev. 37	8 54
141	225	13	Thu	(14) Tieck b. 1776.	5 87	1 14	15 36	☽	8 10	1 21	9 32
140	226	14	Fri	Boxer captur'd '813.	5 97	0 14	17 0	☽	8 33	2 3	10 9
139	227	15	Sat	☉ ♂ ♀ and ♀	5 106	58	13 59	☽	8 53	2 43	10 40
138	228	16	33	11th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 116	56	13 40	☽	9 12	3 22	11 15
137	229	17	Mon	Sumpter bom. 1863.	5 126	53	13 21	☽	9 32	4 2	11 54
136	230	18	Tue	Beattie died 1803.	5 136	52	13 1	☽	9 54	4 43	morn
135	231	19	Wed	Thebes des B. C. 325	5 146	51	12 42	☽	10 20	5 27	35
134	232	20	Thu	Bt. Contercas 1847.	5 156	49	12 22	☽	10 54	6 15	1 23
133	233	21	Fri	Toby Murphy b.'843	5 166	47	12 2	☽	11 32	7 7	2 17
132	234	22	Sat	Bt. Canton Ky.'864	5 176	46	11 42	☽	morn.	8 2	3 19
131	235	23	34	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 186	45	11 22	☽	24	8 59	4 25
130	236	24	Mon	Cold Day 1510.	5 196	44	11 1	☽	1 24	9 57	5 31
129	237	25	Tue	☉ ♂ ♀	5 206	42	10 40	☽	2 38	10 55	6 32
128	238	26	Wed	Lou. Phillippe d.'50	5 216	41	10 20	☽	3 54	11 49	7 26
127	239	27	Thu	Bat. L. I. 1776.	5 226	39	9 59	☽	rises.	morn.	8 12
126	240	28	Fri	Leigh Hunt d. 1859	5 236	38	9 37	☽	7 34	42	8 58
125	241	29	Sat	Ft. Hatteras tk.'861	5 246	37	9 16	☽	8 0	1 33	9 43
124	242	30	35	13th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 256	36	8 55	☽	8 26	2 23	10 25
123	243	31	Mon	Bunyan d. 1688. ☉	5 266	35	8 33	☽	8 55	3 14	11 8

Begins on



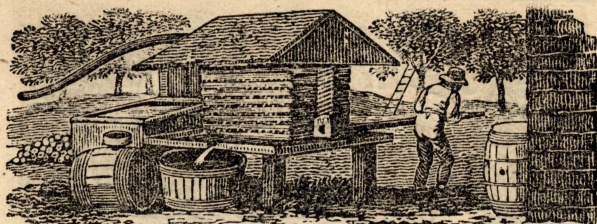
Tuesday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	2	11	57 E.	Full Moon,	25	5	10 E.
New Moon,	10	1	13 E.	Moon Apogee,	14	0.5	M.
First Quarter,	18	6	8 E.	Moon Perigee,	26	1.2	E.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena Chronology, &c.	☉	☽	☾	Moon's Place.	☾	☾	High water N. Y.
					Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec.N		Moon rises.	Moon south	
					H. M.	H. M.	'	H. M.		H. M.	
122	244	1	Tue	Louis XIV d. 1715	5 27	6 33	8 11	♀	9 29	4 6	11 58
121	245	2	Wed	London burnt, 1656	5 28	6 31	7 49	♄	10 9	5 2	ev. 55
120	246	3	Thu	Cromwell d., 1658.	5 29	6 30	7 27	♄	10 55	5 59	1 58
119	247	4	Fri	Farenheit d. 1776.	5 30	6 28	7 5	♂	11 53	6 58	3 9
118	248	5	Sat	1st Congress, 1774.	5 31	6 26	6 43	♂	morn.	7 57	4 20
117	249	6	36	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 32	6 24	6 20	♄	55	8 53	5 25
116	250	7	Mon	Boston settled 1630	5 33	6 22	6 0	♄	2 3	9 45	6 20
115	251	8	Tue	♁ ♂ ♂	5 34	6 21	5 35	♄	3 9	10 34	7 8
114	252	9	Wed	(10) Perry's vic.'813	5 35	6 19	5 13	♄	4 12	11 18	7 46
113	253	10	Thu	Mormon tro'ble'845	5 36	6 17	4 50	♄	sets.	12 0	8 20
112	254	11	Fri	Morgan disap'd '826	5 37	6 16	4 27	♄	6 56	ev. 40	8 56
111	255	12	Sat	♁ ♂ ♀	5 38	6 14	4 4	♄	7 16	1 20	9 31
110	256	13	37	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 39	6 13	3 41	♄	7 35	1 59	10 5
109	257	14	Mon	♀ near ☉	5 40	6 11	3 18	♄	7 57	2 40	10 37
108	258	15	Tue	(13) Wolfe k. 1759.	5 41	6 9	3 0	♄	8 23	3 23	11 16
107	259	16	Wed	Moscow burnt '812.	5 42	6 7	2 32	♄	8 50	4 8	12 0
106	260	17	Thu	Bt. Antietam 1862.	5 43	6 5	2 9	♄	9 26	4 58	morn.
105	261	18	Fri	Quebec taken 1759	5 44	6 4	1 45	♄	10 12	5 50	51
104	262	19	Sat	Bt. Iuka, Miss.'862.	5 44	6 2	1 22	♀	11 8	6 46	1 48
103	263	20	38	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 45	6 0	0 59	♀	morn.	7 42	2 54
102	264	21	Mon	♁ near ♃	5 46	5 59	0 35	♄	14	8 39	4 2
101	265	22	Tue	(23) Andre tak.'780.	5 47	5 57	N. 12	♄	1 28	9 34	5 7
100	266	23	Wed	Autumn begins.	5 48	5 56	S. 11	♄	2 43	10 27	6 8
99	267	24	Thu	Albany taken 1644.	5 49	5 54	0 35	♄	4 0	11 19	7 1
98	268	25	Fri	Philadelphia tk.'777	5 50	5 53	0 58	♄	rises.	morn.	7 47
97	269	26	Sat	Dog Days end.	5 51	5 51	1 22	♄	6 26	10	8 29
96	270	27	39	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 52	5 49	1 45	♀	6 56	1 2	9 17
95	271	28	Mon	Detroit taken 1812.	5 53	5 48	2 8	♀	7 26	1 55	10 1
94	272	29	Tue	♀ great. elong. E.	5 54	5 46	2 32	♄	8 6	2 51	10 47
93	273	30	Wed	Whitfield d. 1770.	5 55	5 45	2 55	♄	8 50	3 50	11 43

Begins on



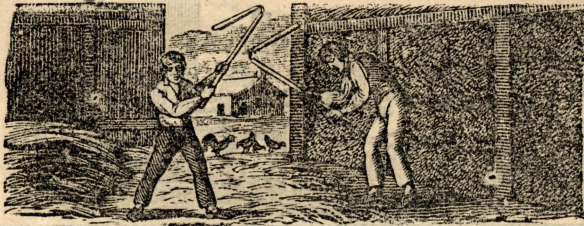
Thursday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	2	8	41 M.	Full Moon,	25	2	24 M.
New Moon,	10	6	4 M.	Last Quarter,	31	9	3 E.
First Quarter,	18	8	32 M.	Moon Apogee,	11	9.0	M.
				Moon Perigee,	25	0.7	M.

Days in Year	Day of Year.	Day of Men.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology &c.	☉	☽	♄	Moon's Place.	☾	☽	High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's dec. S. ° '		Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south H. M.	
92	274	1	Thu	(2) Andre ex. 1780.	5 56	5 43	3 19	II	9 45	4 51	ev. 43
91	275	2	Fri	1st R. R. in U.S.'33	5 57	5 41	3 42	II	10 47	5 51	1 49
90	276	3	Sat	Bt. Jena 1806.	5 58	5 40	4 5	II	11 55	6 49	2 57
89	277	4	40	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 0	5 38	4 28	☾	morn.	7 42	4 2
88	278	5	Mon	2f ♂ Sun.	6 1	5 37	4 51	☾	1 1	8 32	4 59
87	279	6	Tue	Galveston tk. 1862.	6 2	5 35	5 14	Ω	2 5	9 17	5 50
86	280	7	Wed	♁ near ☉	6 3	5 33	5 38	Ω	3 6	9 59	6 34
85	281	8	Thu	The Florida cp. '64	6 4	5 32	6 0	Ω	4 7	10 40	7 13
84	282	9	Fri	2f near ☉	6 5	5 30	6 23	☾	5 6	11 19	7 47
83	283	10	Sat	Kosciusko apd, '794	6 6	5 28	6 46	☾	6 5	11 58	8 18
82	284	11	41	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 7	5 27	7 9	☾	sets.	ev. 38	8 55
81	285	12	Mon	King John d. 1216	6 8	5 25	7 31	☾	6 25	1 20	9 32
80	286	13	Tue	Gen. Brock kd., '812	6 9	5 24	7 54	☾	6 53	2 5	10 11
79	287	14	Wed	☉ near ♀	6 10	5 22	8 16	☾	7 27	2 53	10 49
78	288	15	Thu	(14) Penn b. 1644.	6 11	5 21	8 39	☾	8 6	3 44	11 36
77	289	16	Fri	No'h Webster b.'758	6 12	5 19	9 1	♄	8 57	4 37	morn.
76	290	17	Sat	Sur. Burgoyne '777.	6 13	5 17	9 23	♄	9 58	5 32	29
75	291	18	42	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 15	5 16	9 45	☾	11 8	6 27	1 28
74	292	19	Mon	☉ near ♃	6 16	5 14	10 6	☾	morn.	7 21	2 32
73	293	20	Tue	Bt. Navarino, 1827.	6 17	5 13	10 28	☾	20	8 13	3 37
72	294	21	Wed	Bt. Red Bank 1777.	6 18	5 12	10 49	☾	1 34	9 4	4 38
71	295	22	Thu	Bt. Red Bank 1777.	6 19	5 11	11 11	☾	2 48	9 54	5 36
70	296	23	Fri	(22) Payson d. 1827	6 20	5 9	11 32	☾	4 2	10 45	6 29
69	297	24	Sat	Webster died, 1852.	6 21	5 8	11 53	☾	5 20	11 38	7 17
68	298	25	43	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	6 22	5 6	12 13	☾	6 38	morn.	8 2
67	299	26	Mon	Hogarth died 1765.	6 23	5 5	12 34	☾	rises.	34	8 52
66	300	27	Tue	Cuba dis., 1492.	6 24	5 3	12 54	☾	6 41	1 33	9 43
65	301	28	Wed	John Locke d. '704	6 25	5 2	13 14	☾	7 35	2 36	10 35
64	302	29	Thu	Brutus d. B. C. 42	6 26	5 0	13 34	II	8 36	3 39	11 31
63	303	30	Fri	John Adams b. '735	6 27	4 59	13 54	II	9 44	4 40	ev. 32
62	304	31	Sat	♃ ☐ Sun.	6 29	4 58	14 14	☾	10 52	5 36	1 33

Begins on



Sunday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	9	0	37 M.	Last Quarter,	30	1	32 E.
First Quarter,	16	8	57 E.	Moon Apogee,	7	10.2	M.
Full Moon,	23	0	37 E.	Moon Perigee,	22	1.1	E.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mo.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉	☽	♃	Moon's Place.	☾	☽	High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec.S. '		Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south H. M.	
61	305	1	44	22nd Sun. aft. Trin.	6 30	4 57	14 33	♁	11 57	6 28	2 33
60	306	2	Mon	♀ Brightest.	6 31	4 56	14 52	♁	morn.	7 15	3 29
59	307	3	Tue	Bt. Snicker's Gp. '62	6 32	4 54	15 11	♁	1 0	7 59	4 22
58	308	4	Wed	McClellan rem'd '62	6 34	4 53	15 29	♁	2 1	8 40	5 10
57	309	5	Thu	♁ near ♂	6 35	4 52	15 48	♁	3 0	9 19	5 52
56	310	6	Fri	♁ near ♀	6 36	4 51	16 6	♁	3 59	9 58	6 33
55	311	7	Sat	Bt. Tippecanoe '811	6 37	4 50	16 24	♁	4 57	10 37	7 10
54	312	8	45	23d Sun. aft. Trin.	6 38	4 49	16 41	♁	5 59	11 19	7 47
53	313	9	Mon	Montreal tk. 1775.	6 40	4 48	16 58	♁	sets.	ev. 3	8 23
52	314	10	Tue	Bt. Guyandotte, '61	6 41	4 47	17 15	♁	5 29	50	9 6
51	315	11	Wed	Chaucer died 1400.	6 42	4 47	17 32	♁	6 05	1 40	9 48
50	316	12	Thu	♀ near ☉	6 43	4 45	17 48	♁	6 53	2 33	10 33
49	317	13	Fri	Meteors 1833.	6 44	4 44	18 4	♁	7 51	3 27	11 19
48	318	14	Sat	Carroll died 1832.	6 46	4 43	18 20	♁	8 57	4 21	morn.
47	319	15	46	24th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 46	4 43	18 35	♁	10 6	5 14	13
46	320	16	Mon	(15) ☉ near ♀	6 48	4 42	18 51	♁	11 17	6 5	1 9
45	321	17	Tue	Siege Knoxville, '63	6 49	4 41	19 5	♁	morn.	6 54	2 5
44	322	18	Wed	♀ Stationary.	6 50	4 40	19 20	♁	28	7 42	3 5
43	323	19	Thu	Bt. Ocana 1809.	6 51	4 39	19 34	♁	1 40	8 31	4 2
42	324	20	Fri	Milledgeville tk. '64	6 53	4 39	19 47	♁	2 53	9 21	4 58
41	325	21	Sat	Bt. Gordon, Ga. '864	6 54	4 38	20 1	♁	4 8	10 15	5 55
40	326	22	47	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 55	4 38	20 13	♁	5 27	11 12	6 49
39	327	23	Mon	F. Pierce b. 1804.	6 56	4 37	20 26	♁	rises.	morn.	7 40
38	328	24	Tue	Bt. Lookout Mt. '63	6 57	4 36	20 38	♁	5 17	13	8 32
37	329	25	Wed	N. Y. evac'd 1783.	6 58	4 36	20 50	♁	6 16	1 18	9 30
36	330	26	Thu	Bt. Vienna, Va. '61	6 59	4 35	21 1	♁	7 24	2 22	10 24
35	331	27	Fri	Pres. Taylor b. '784	7 0	4 35	21 12	♁	8 35	3 23	11 16
34	332	28	Sat	Ft. Kelly cap. 1864.	7 2	4 35	21 23	♁	9 44	4 19	ev. 11
33	333	29	48	Advent Sunday.	7 3	4 34	21 33	♁	10 49	5 10	1 4
32	334	30	Mon	Taria Theresa d. '780	7 4	4 34	21 43	♁	11 52	5 55	1 54

Begins on



Tuesday.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	8	7	9 E.	Last Quarter,	30	9	39 M.
First Quarter,	16	7	27 M.	Moon Apogee,	4	7.6	E.
Full Moon,	23	11	59 E.	Moon Perigee,	20	7.3	E.

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉	☽	♃	Moon's Place.	☾	☽	High water N. Y.
					Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun' dec. S '		Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south H. M.	
31	335	1	Tue	Bt. Austerlitz 1802.	7 5	4 34	21 53	♊	morn.	6 38	2 44
30	336	2	Wed	Bt. Salem, Mo. '861.	7 6	4 34	22 2	♋	52	7 18	3 32
29	337	3	Thu	♁ ♂ ♂	7 7	4 34	22 10	♋	1 52	7 57	4 20
28	338	4	Fri	♁ ♂ ♃	7 8	4 33	22 18	♋	2 50	8 36	5 3
27	339	5	Sat	Mozart died 1791.	7 9	4 33	22 26	♌	3 50	9 17	5 50
26	340	6	49	2d Sun. in Lent.	7 10	4 33	22 33	♌	4 52	10 0	6 35
25	341	7	Mon	Ney shot, 1815.	7 11	4 33	22 40	♌	5 56	10 46	7 18
24	342	8	Tue	♁ ♀. ♀ transit	7 12	4 33	22 46	♍	6 59	11 35	8 0
23	343	9	Wed	Fath Matthew d.'56	7 13	4 33	22 52	♍	sets.	ev. 28	8 46
22	344	10	Thu	Louis Nap. elec.'848	7 14	4 33	22 58	♍	6 4	1 22	9 32
21	345	11	Fri	Consti. Brazil 1823	7 15	4 33	23 3	♎	6 51	2 17	10 20
20	346	12	Sat	♁ ♂ Saturn.	7 16	4 33	23 7	♎	7 57	3 10	11 4
19	347	13	50	3d Sun. in Lent.	7 16	4 33	23 11	♏	9 8	4 2	11 54
18	348	14	Mon	Schmalstich b. '851	7 17	4 33	23 15	♏	10 19	4 51	morn.
17	349	15	Tue	♃ ♂ ♂	7 18	4 34	23 18	♏	11 28	5 38	43
16	350	16	Wed	Boston T P'ty 1773.	7 18	4 34	23 21	♏	morn.	6 25	1 35
15	351	17	Thu	Bolivar died 1830.	7 19	4 34	23 23	♐	38	7 12	2 30
14	352	18	Fri	N.J. adp'd Con. '787	7 19	4 34	23 25	♐	1 50	8 2	3 26
13	353	19	Sat	Ft. Niagara tk. '813	7 20	4 35	23 26	♐	3 3	8 55	4 25
12	354	20	51	4th Sun. in Lent.	7 20	4 35	23 27	♐	4 19	9 53	5 27
11	355	21	Mon	Winter begins.	7 21	4 36	23 27	♑	5 37	10 55	6 28
10	356	22	Tue	Embargo 1807.	7 21	4 36	23 27	♑	rises.	12 0	7 26
9	357	23	Wed	Seige Antwerp, '832	7 22	4 37	23 27	♑	5 0	morn.	8 20
8	358	24	Thu	Treaty Ghent 1814	7 22	4 37	23 26	♑	6 13	1 4	9 19
7	359	25	Fri	CHRISTMAS.	7 22	4 38	23 24	♑	7 24	2 3	10 9
6	360	26	Sat	Bat Trenton, 1776.	7 23	4 38	23 22	♑	8 33	2 58	10 53
5	361	27	52	1st Sun. af. Christ.	7 23	4 39	23 20	♑	9 38	3 47	11 39
4	362	28	Mon	Venus Stationary.	7 23	4 39	23 17	♑	10 40	4 32	ev. 24
3	363	29	Tue	Frigate Java tk. '812	7 23	4 40	23 13	♑	11 40	5 13	10 8
2	364	30	Wed	Monitor lost 1862.	7 24	4 41	23 9	♑	morn.	5 53	1 51
1	365	31	Thu	♁ near ♃	7 24	4 42	23 5	♑	40	6 33	2 38

Bank or Mercantile Almanac, for 1874.

For the purpose of finding on what day a Note or Draft given at any number of days, will become due.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	S	S	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	S	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	S	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	S	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	S	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	S	308	338
5	5	36	64	S	125	156	S	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	S	279	310	S
7	7	38	66	97	127	S	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	S	S	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	S	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	S	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	S	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	S	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	S	315	345
12	12	43	71	S	132	163	S	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	S	286	317	S
14	14	45	73	104	134	S	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	S	S	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	S	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	S	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	S	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	S	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	S	322	352
19	19	50	78	S	139	170	S	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	S	293	324	S
21	21	52	80	111	141	S	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	S	S	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	S	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	S	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	S	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	S	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	S	329	359
26	26	57	85	S	146	177	S	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	S	300	331	S
28	28	59	87	118	148	S	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		S	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	S	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	S	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		S		212	243		304		365

Explanation of the above Table.—With the *day* and *month* of the date of the note, enter the above table—opposite that day, and under the month, take the number (which is the number of days from the 1st of Jan. vary inclusive) to which add the number of days (together with the 3 days of grace) for which the note was given and with this sum again enter the table—opposite thereto, under the days, is the *DAY*, and above is the *MONTH*, on which the note will become due—thus for

EXAMPLE.—Suppose a Note dated the 15th of April at 90 days—now opposite 15 and under April we find 105, to which add 93 making 198—opposite and above that number, we obtain the day and the month—to wit, the 17th of July—on which the note will be due.

NOTE.—Should a note fall due on Sunday—denoted by letter S—it is, on failure of payment, protestable on Saturday.

[The above table will be corrected and published annually in this Almanac.]

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Solutions should be received by, or before, May 15th, 1874, and sent to DR. S. H. WRIGHT, Penn Yan, N. Y.

PROB. 1. In what time will the amount of \$1, at 10 per cent. compound interest, equal the amount of \$10, at 6 per cent. simple interest?

PROB. 2. If a cylindrical ring, whose inner diameter is 1 foot, and outer diameter 16 inches, be cut into two rings by a perpendicular line moving around, and 7 inches from the centre of the circle, what will be the area of each part?

PROB. 3. Required the solid contents of a gold ring, the width of the flat side being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and inside diameter $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

PROB. 4. A debt of \$2000 is to be paid in ten equal annual payments, 7 per cent. interest being allowed. Required the payment.

PROB. 5. What part of the surface and volume of a globe 1 foot in diameter, will be cut away by a hole 4 inches square passing through it centrally?

PROB. 6. A log is 2 feet in diameter at one end, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the other end, and 22 feet long. What length cut from each end will contain 12 solid feet?—S. G. CAGWIN.

PROB. 7. A tub is 12 inches deep, and the top and bottom diameters as 5 to 3, holds 13 ale gallons, the bottom being the same, how deep must it be to hold 26 gallons?—S. G. CAGWIN.

PROB. 8. Given $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 37$, and $x^4 + x^3y^3 + y^4 = 2065$ to find x and y .—S. G. CAGWIN.

PROB. 9. The perimeter of a triangle is 100 feet, and an angle is 60° . Difference between the circumscribed and inscribed circles is $8\frac{1}{2}$ square feet. Required each side of the triangle.—S. G. CAGWIN.

PROB. 10. What must be the length of rafters of a double roof house, whose width is 36 feet, so that the shingles may last longest.—S. G. CAGWIN.

PROB. 11. Given $x + xy = 6$, & $x^2 + y^2 = 8$, to find x & y .—W. HOOVER.

PROB. 12. A plane mirror leans from a vertical wall 30° , and its bottom is 6 feet above the floor. A man 5 feet high stands 4 feet from the wall, what portion and length of his image can be seen?—W. SIVERLY.

PROB. 13. If I throw 10 dice, what is the chance that I will turn up 6 aces?—A. MARTIN.

PROB. 14. A sphere 2 feet in diameter is perforated by a cone, its vertex being at the centre, and cuts $\frac{1}{4}$ of the volume out. Required the angle at vertex.

PROB. 15. Find the least whole number, which divided by 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11, shall leave 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for remainders.—G. NEWBAUER.

Answers to the Problems of 1873.

PROB. 1. 13 and 11.

PROB. 2. $r^2 (3.1416 - \frac{1}{6}) = 136.38148$.

PROB. 3. 210625, 180736, 71361.

PROB. 4. Sine=.8414645, and cosine=.540312.

PROB. 5. 17.1554 sq. feet.

PROB. 6. $41^\circ 32'$

PROB. 7. S. $33^\circ 41' 25''$ W.

PROB. 8. 7.48 acres.

PROB. 14. Each interior portion=1434.9 rds. each exterior portion=921.265 rds.

PROB. 9. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12=9 feet.

PROB. 10. 1834.

PROB. 11. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on upper hinge, and $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{17}$ on the lower.

PROB. 12. 4 h. 32 m. 43.69 sec. P. M.

PROB. 13. Each inscribed ellipse=17.

15288 acres. Space at centre=4.

68673 acres. The other spaces

each=6.67542 acres.

The Problems of last year were solved as indicated below.

MR. WALTER SIVERLY, Oil City, Pa., solved *all the Problems*.

MR. J. W. SALMON, Mount Olive, N. J., solved Problems 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

MR. ARTEMAS MARTIN, mathematical editor of *The School Day Magazine*, Erie, Pa., solved the first three problems, being proposed by him.

1874. COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC. 1874.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MONTHS.
January.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	July.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	31		
February.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	August.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
								30	31						
March.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	September.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	27	28	29	30				
	29	30	31												
April.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	October.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	26	27	28	29	30			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
May.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	November.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	31							29	30						
June.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	December.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	28	29	30					27	28	29	30	31			

RATES OF POSTAGE.

All Postage Matter for delivery within the U. S. must be Pre-paid by stamps, and all letters deposited in the office not so pre-paid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

No package will be forwarded through the mail which weighs over 4 pounds.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates, must be so enveloped that the contents can be readily examined, otherwise it will be charged at letter postage.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Letters to any part of the United States, 3 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or part thereof. Drop letters, where delivered by carriers 2 cents per each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; 1 cent from offices where not delivered. Letters can be forwarded from one post office to another (as in cases of removal, etc.), at the request of the party addressed, without extra charge. Return dead letters are also sent back to the writers free.

All letters not claimed in 1 month from their receipt, are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Letters to Canada and other British North American Provinces, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, not over 3,000 miles, pre-paid, 6 cts., not pre-paid 10 cts. over 3,000 miles, 15 cents, Pre-payment optional.

Letters to Great Britain or Ireland, 6 cents. Pre-payment optional.

Letters to France, 10 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Pre-payment optional.

Letters to other Foreign Countries vary in rate according to the route they are sent.

LETTERS REGISTERED.

Letters for the United States may be REGISTERED on application at the office of mailing, and the payment of a registration fee of 15 cents, in addition to the regular postage: no registered letter will be delivered until the person authorized to receive it shall have signed receipts therefor.

Letters for FOREIGN COUNTRIES may be REGISTERED by the payment of the following fees, in addition to the rates of postage; Canada 5 cts; Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, West Indies and Panama 8 cents.

POSTAL CARDS

POSTAL CARDS 1 cent each; where uncalled for are not sent to the Dead Letter Office; they cannot be used a second time, nor returned to the writer. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &C.

Quarterly rates of Postage, on newspapers and periodicals—when not exceeding 4 oz. in weight—sent from the publication office, to actual *bona fide* subscribers, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance; daily (7 days) 35 cts.; 6 times per week 30 cts.; tri-weekly 15 cts.; semi-weekly 10 cts.; weekly 5 cts. Semi-monthly 6 cts.; monthly 3 cts.; quarterly 1 ct.; 4 oz. and over, and not exceeding 8 oz. double rates.

PRINTED MATTER.

One Cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos and engravings same rates as printed matter.

Postage on books, not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, 2 cts.: each additional 2 oz., or fraction thereof 2 cts.

MONEY ORDERS U. S. AND EUROPE.

Post-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS for sums not exceeding \$50 each order, can be obtained at the principal post-offices at the following rates, in addition to the postage: less than \$10, 5 cts.; \$10, and less than \$20, 10 cts.; \$20, and less than \$30, 15 cts.; \$30 and less than \$40, 20 cts.; \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 25 cts.

MONEY ORDERS FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY can be had at the principal offices of the U. S. at the following rates, in addition to postage: less than \$10, 25 cts.; \$10 and less than \$20, 50 cts.; \$20 and less than \$30, 75 cts.; \$30 and less than \$40, \$1.00; \$40 and not exceeding \$50, \$1.25. MONEY ORDERS TO GERMANY, not exceeding \$5 are charged only 15 cents in addition to Postage.

MAIL EXPRESS.

Post-OFFICE EXPRESS.—By the Postal law, packages of dry-goods, hardware, drugs, (except liquid) and other merchandise, not exceeding 12 oz. in weight, can be mailed to any part of the U. S. at a charge of 2 cts. for each 2 oz. and fraction thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTAL RULES.—To enclose or conceal a letter in a newspaper, magazine, or other printed matter after its publication, subjects the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage, and if the same is done in order that the letter may be carried free of letter postage, it subjects the offender to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

It is also a penal offence to deposit in any post-office, to be conveyed in the mail within the United States, any envelopes or packets containing letters addressed to different persons.

Writing or printing upon any newspaper, magazine, or other printed matter after its publication, subjects the entire package to letter postage. It is also a violation of the postal laws to enclose a handbill in a newspaper, and renders the offender liable to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

A circular and business card mailed in the same envelope are subject to double postage.

Writing the date in a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

Franking privilege abolished. Postmasters supplied with official stamps. Official stamps must not be used except for official business. Stamps for one department cannot be used for correspondence of another. No matter can pass through the mails free. Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the county where delivered. Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.

LOVE'S TRUST.

Rose Hathaway's beautiful face was all aglow, and her dark eyes were swimming in liquid light, as she raised them to her lover's face, and murmured,—

"And do you think this could shake my faith in you? Nothing could do that."

Ross Douglass pressed her to his heart, and answered,—

"My own noble Rose! I might have known it; but it was hard to tell you that no woman but you had ever rested against my heart and had my kisses.

She winced a little—what woman would not—but said, with a flash of her eyes,—

"That was a mere boyish passion, dead long ago. This is the love of my life, and I should be worse than insane to allow any thoughts of false Amy Leroy to mar my happiness."

They talked awhile longer, with the silvery summer moonlight streaming over them in fitful gleams through the whispering leaves of the nodding maples, then Ross pressed one more passionate tender kiss on the smiling lips of his betrothed, and with a promise to come again to-morrow, strode through the avenue of cedars and down the deserted street as happy a man as ever walked the earth.

And Rose watching him with misty eyes murmured,—

"Oh, yes, I trust him! A thousand, Amy Leroy's could not shake my faith in him!"

So she thought; but alas! how little we know our hearts till the hour of trial comes?

On the morrow she waited for her lover's coming; but the long day passed and no Ross appeared. What could keep him away? He had never broken a promise to her before. And anxious fears lest some accident had befallen him began to torture her heart.

The next morning a gossiping friend dropped in and exclaimed, with enthusiasm.

"Oh, Rose, the loveliest creature you ever saw came to the Utah House yesterday. Her face is angelic, and she has such glorious golden hair that the gentlemen are wild over it."

"Who is she?" asked Rose listlessly.

"Her name is registered Leroy. Doubtless you will hear all about her from Mr. Douglass, for she must be a friend of his, as he was with her all yesterday afternoon and evening, and I saw him at her door just now, as I came out."

For a moment Rose was startled from her composure. Could it be Amy Leroy? The lovely face and golden hair was just the picture her lover had drawn of her.

But the thought had only a momentary dwelling place in her heart, and when her friend had gone, she donned her hat for a walk, determined to banish the uneasy feeling in her breast, and sure that Ross would come in the evening and explain everything satisfactory.

She wandered along in dreary abstraction without noticing the direction she had taken, when suddenly, by some mesmeric attraction, she raised her eyes to a window on the opposite side of the street.

The Utah House was just across the street from her, and as she looked, she saw Ross Douglass through the open window, holding in close embrace, a lovely figure half veiled in a mass of golden curls. He was pressing passionate kisses on her upturned face—such kisses as Rose had fondly thought no woman but she had ever felt, and through the noise and bustle of the street she heard him saying, in tender tones:

"Good-by darling! It is hard to leave you, but I must not stay longer."

For a moment Rose half tottered, but the next she was composed as ever, and save for the pallor on her cheek and the rigid lines

around her mouth, no one would have suspected that anything unusual had occurred.

An hour later, when Ross Douglass rang the bell at her door, a servant handed him a note which coldly told him that their engagement was ended.

In vain he sought an interview. Rose refused to see him, and when at last he wrote her a tender and passionate entreaty to know in what he had so offended, and assuring her of his ardent and undying love, she returned the envelope unopened, but with a single line across it:

"You are dead to me. Trouble me no further."

And so, in one short week from the evening when they stood together under the waving maples, and Rose had vowed, with glowing face, that nothing could ever shake her faith in him, Ross Douglass stood on the deck of an Australian bound steamer, as wretched a man as ever lived.

He was idly watching the sailors at their duties, and bitterly thinking of the past, when a man came up, and touching his hat, asked:

"Is this Mr. Douglass?"

He answered in the affirmative.

"Then I have a note for you. I took it to your boarding-house, and they said you were on board the Ocean-Queen, bound for Australia. I'm glad I was in time."

Ross took the note and turned away. He didn't care for any one to see his face while he read it, for it was in Rose Hathaway's clear handwriting. There were only a few lines.

"Oh Ross, can you forgive me? Come to me! All that I saw and heard to steel me against you is a mystery, but my heart refuses to give you up, and I trust you, and believe you true and faithful, although against the evidence of my own senses. Your own Rose."

How he reached her, Ross never knew; but in half an hour he had her in his arms, gazing down in her luminous eyes, and pressing passionate kisses on her lips.

"And do you trust me, darling, as you did?"

"Yes," she whispered. "I cannot doubt you, when I see your true eyes looking into mine so unflatteringly."

"Then tell me, darling, the cause of all this suffering and estrangement."

And then she narrated what she had heard and seen; and when she had ended, he said with a sigh:

"How nearly our happiness has been wrecked, darling, without cause: that 'lovely' girl whom you saw in my arms was my youngest and favorite sister. Her husband is a notorious gambler and villain, by the name of Leroy. He gained her heart, and she eloped with him three years ago. I have never seen her since, until a note came to me, begging me to come to see her at once. Her husband was absent from her and the unrelenting opposition to the marriage had kindled his hatred towards me, and he had threatened my life if I ever dared to cross his path."

Rose shuddered involuntarily, and drew closer to her lover.

"He did not know that I was in the city, or he would not have allowed my sister to remain. Poor child! she loves him still, although she knows his desperate character, and fears him when he is in a passion. But he is kind to her, and well he may be; for she is not only beautiful, but perfectly lovely in character and disposition. This is all. When I broke my promise to you, I thought you would pardon it, when you knew the cause: but oh, dearest, how little I dreamed of the anguish that would wring our hearts before we met again!"

My story is told. Rose's trust bore precious fruit, and her life was one of unclouded joy.

HOUSEKEEPERS' RECIPES.

SPICED BEEF.—Chop fine the tough ends of two very large beefsteaks, and a piece of raw suet about as large as half an egg, season with pepper and salt, and a little dried summer-savory; then add 2 well beaten eggs, with about a half pint of dry bread rolled fine, or as much rolled crackers; 4 or 5 tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and a piece of fresh butter as large as an egg, make into a long roll with flour enough to keep it together, put into a baking pan with drippings as large as half an egg, and water enough to keep from burning. Bake as you would a roasting piece of beef; when cold slice thin for the table. Some eat it with vinegar.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—To make the catsup, gather the cucumbers when full grown, but before they turn yellow, peel and grate them. Let the pulp remain upon a colander until the juice drains off, then rub them through a coarse sieve, to separate the seeds. Half-fill bottles, with this pulp, fill up with vinegar, and keep well corked. This retains in a marked degree the odor and taste of fresh cucumbers, and is excellent with cold meats. When served upon the table, salt and pepper are added. An efficient grater for the purpose can be made by punching holes with a large nail in the cover of a superannuated wash-bowl.

COOKING DRIED CORN.—Wash the corn in cold water, then put it in the tin or earthen vessel in which it is to be cooked; pour cold water enough on it to soak it; let it stand over night; it is a great deal better to let it stand two nights, put it on the back of the stove or reservoir, where it will heat but *not boil*. Then season ready to be served. Dried corn sufficiently soaked makes most excellent soup by adding milk and butter to suit the taste, always heating it in the water it is soaked in.

NEVER USE UNSIFTED FLOUR if you would have cake, or anything else, as *light* as possible. When Graham flour is used for cake, it should be sifted, and the bran can be mixed again with the sifted flour. If baking powder is used it should be mixed with the flour and sifted with it. The more thoroughly these are mixed together before putting with the other ingredients of the cake, the more fine and even will be the pores of the cake when done.

GREEN CORN SOUP.—Cut the corn from the cob, and boil the cobs half an hour. Take out the cobs and put in the corn, and boil it half an hour. Add half as much sweet milk as you have of the corn soup. Season with a little salt and pepper, and one or two eggs if you like. Let all boil up together, thickening with a little flour stirred smooth in milk.

APPLE-JAM.—Weigh equal quantities of sugar and good sour apples, pare, core, and chop the apples fine; make a good clear syrup of the sugar; add the apples, juice and grated rind of three lemons, and a few pieces of white ginger. Boil it until the apple looks clear and yellow. On no account omit the ginger.

TO BOIL FISH.—Dress them as for baking. Wrap them altogether in a cloth, or, better still, put them in a clean bag (a salt bag if there are not too many), and put the bag into boiling water enough to cover it. Let them boil half an hour. Pour over them, when dished, cream-gravy or drawn butter.

AN AGREABLE FLY-ANTIDOTE.—A writer in the Bulletin d'Arboriculture says that flies are so disgusted with the perfume of the Golden-banded Lily (*Lilium auratum*) that they will at once disappear from a room in which a flower of it is placed.

HAM OMELET.—Half a pint of milk with two teaspoonfuls of flour carefully intermixed, and three spoonfuls of finely powdered cracker, sifted; add six eggs, well beaten; butter a griddle, stir the omelet mixture well together, and pour thinly and evenly enough to cover the griddle; then immediately scatter over the surface of the omelet a layer of finely-minced ham; then fold immediately half of the omelet over on to the other half; then fold once more, so that it will come off the griddle in the form of a quarter of a circle, four double. Finely-shred onions and minced veal can be used in the same manner. This quantity will make enough for six persons.

RYE ROLLS, can be made in two ways, mixing with sweet milk. 1. Make a dough with milk and flour, stiff enough to roll an inch in thickness. Cut in strips an inch wide, and bake on a buttered tin. 2. Mix your batter of flour and milk stiff enough to take up a large spoonful in your hands, previously flouring them to prevent sticking, and roll the dough with your hands into straight rolls about an inch and a half in thickness. If these are floured, the baking-pan need not be buttered.

WATERMELON VINEGAR.—Cut out the crimson cores of the melon, scrape the shells, from which a large amount of juice will be obtained. Carefully strain this juice, and put into jugs with small glass bottles in their mouths. Set the jugs out in the sun, and in time you will have fine-flavored, clear, strong, white vinegar. The vinegar at a certain stage will be very bitter, but, when perfected, loses this and acquires a true vinegar taste.

CEMENT—A good cement for mending broken crockery is made of white-lead and copal varnish mixed to the consistency of cream. Apply this carefully and thinly to each edge of the broken dish, work it together and press closely, tie it strongly together, and lay it away to dry for several weeks. This cement is said to bear hot water better than any other. It is cheap and very strong.

LEMON PIE.—For one pie; One egg; one-half a lemon, cut in very thin slices or grated; enough corn-starch to make a cupful of starch, made with boiling hot water as if for starching, or more if your pie plates are very large. Beat the egg with enough sugar to sweeten the mixture to taste. Bake with an upper crust.

SWEET SAUCE (for all kinds of puddings).—Half-cup of butter; one cup of sugar; one cup of milk. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream; boil the milk, and while boiling stir in one teaspoonful of corn starch previously mixed in a little cold milk; pour the milk while boiling over the butter and sugar.

CREAM CAKE.—A cheap and excellent cream-cake for every day is made in this way: Break two eggs into a cup, and fill the cup up with sour cream. Add one cup of sugar, and one cup of flour (perhaps a very little more), salt, soda, and nutmeg. This can be used also for a jelly-cake.

DELICATE CAKE.—The whites of five eggs, beaten to a froth; two cups of white sugar; half a cup of butter; one cup of milk; three cups of flour, and one measure each of Horsford's preparation mixed well in the flour.

LEMON PUDDING.—Four tablespoonfuls corn starch, one quart boiling water, juice of three lemons, rind of one, four eggs, one-quarter pound butter, sugar to suit the taste. Bake in a deep dish with crust.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them with fine salt and it will make them perfectly smooth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Artful Dodger.—A person with long, fair whiskers, and dressed in the height of fashion, entered a hosier's shop, in Vienna, and requested the shopwoman, who happened to be alone to show him some colored shirts. Every variety was brought out, when he made his choice and requested that a parcel might be made up for him. This being done, "What an idiot I am!" he said: "I have not seen how the shirts look when on. Would you oblige me mademoiselle, by putting one over your dress!" The shopwoman having complied with his request, "Be so good," he continued, "as to button the collar and wristbands, that I may get a thorough good idea of the effect. And now" he added, taking up his parcel, "allow me to wish you a very good morning," and in an instant he was outside the door, and had disappeared, the unhappy girl, perfectly stupefied, not daring to follow him into the street on account of her singular costume. Her employer on returning from a "café" half an hour after, found her with the fatal garment still on, crying on the counter.

A man having been sent by his wife to the city to order a new hat for her, done so in this manner. He told the milliner to put on a dollar's worth of parsley, fifty cents worth of string beans, ten cents worth of cherries, a few green currants, a beet or two, a little cabbage, about three slices of turnips, or, if it was too early for turnips, make it two new potatoes instead.

A Maine paper tells a story of a sea captain, just returned from a long voyage who was told by a commission merchant, the sad news that his wife had died. "Wife dead!" said the captain, "well, now, do you know I didn't think she was long-lived. *How's freights?*"

"I had a gun once—so excellent a gun—why, the moment a thief came into the house, it went off, though never capped." "Amazing! How did it come so!" "A thief carried it off."

A countryman was noticed the other day, gravely setting his watch by a painted sign in front of a jeweler's.

We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.

Autumn leaves—When winter comes in.

A Terra Haute paper says a city minister opened his front door suddenly and surprised a guilty looking man, who was just in the act of depositing a neatly-covered basket on the doorstep. The meeting was not rapturous. "Ah!" said the minister, rushing out and grasping the man by the collar, while he applied a heavy-soled boot under the coat-tail of his visitor, "what do you mean, you villain, by leaving a baby on my door-step? Ah! I have you, you scoundrel! I'll show you how to abandon an infant to the cold mercies of the world!" And these remarks were punctuated by kicks. "I hain't left any baby at your door," said the man, taking the basket and lifting the cover; "I brought a right fat turkey for you; but I'll be hanged if you shall have it now, if you were starving!" and he walked away with it.

In a San Francisco court, the other day, a little dialogue ran thus: Counsel to witness; "You say you were at his house every night?" "Yes sir." "Were you his partner?" "No, sir." "Any relative of his?" "No." "What were you doing at his house every night?" "I was sparking his wife's sister."

A little girl who had great kindness of heart for all the animal creation, saw a hen preparing to gather her chickens under her sheltering wings, and shouted earnestly: "O, don't sit down on those beautiful, little birds, you great ugly rooster."

It is facetiously stated that the party of Yale College students who are dredging along the Southern coast have contributed to the sea more than they have taken from it thus far.

A young husband handed his wife a dozen buttons, the other day, and asked her to put a shirt to them.

A certain clerk loves the very ground a Highland widow walks upon. It is worth \$200 an acre.

Adam's nativity has at last been discovered. He was, according to Darwin, a germ-man.

"Home—sweet, sweet home"—as the bee said when he entered his hive.

Mosquitoes never trust—they invariably present their bills in advance.

The name of the man who sent the first postal card is Legion.

Useful line of business—The clothes line.

AGRICULTURAL.

PRESERVING ROOTS, ETC.—In very cold localities, roots should be stored in October, and everything ought to be in readiness to do the job if sudden cold weather should come on. When roots are stored in cellars, provide plenty of bins, boxes, or barrels. The best way, however, is to store them in pits in the open ground. A dry place should be selected, and a trench dug, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet deep, 6 feet wide and as long as needed. The roots should be packed in sections reaching across the pit, two feet long and as high as the surface of the ground. Six inches of earth are left between the sections, thus giving two feet of roots, and then six inches of earth alternately. A layer of straw is then placed on the top and covered with a foot of earth, having slant enough to allow the water to run off.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—The following plan for cradicking the root of this plant is adopted in Germany where the plant is cultivated over considerable tracts; it has its place in rotation before winter grain. After the crop has been removed, sheep are tethered on the land with long ropes (or turned loose if there be fences). They eat off the young sprouts as fast as they appear, and the plant dies for want of the support which it can only receive from leaves. By the time the summer-fallow is to be broken up for the grain the artichokes will have disappeared.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.—Use only sound apples. Make the cider when the weather is almost cold enough to freeze the apples. Expose the cider during freezing weather, and stir it till the whole of it is reduced as near the freezing point as possible without freezing. Then barrel it, bung up tight, and place it in a cellar kept nearly down to the freezing point. As long as you can keep it cold enough it will not ferment, and as long as it does not ferment it will remain sweet.

A LIGHT LOAM is best for raising potatoes, but is not best for grass. A strong limestone clay soil is best for grass, but grows poor potatoes. If a medium soil could be procured, and each rotation abundantly manured, say with twenty-five two-horse loads of good manure, with occasional dressings of wood ashes, fair crops of each kind might be grown; for instance, two tons of hay per acre, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels of potatoes.

COWS.—Where hay is scarce, and straw and stalks abundant, it will pay well to chaff the latter for cows and mix mill-feed and corn-meal with it. Keep the cows in a moderately warm, well-ventilated stable, clean it out every day, and turn out the cows twice a day to water, and let them stay out an hour or two when the weather is favorable. But avoid letting them get chilled in storms.

DESTROYING THE TURNIP-FLY.—The Journal of Horticulture states that the great market-gardeners around London have used, with great success, spent hops strewn between the rows of turnips. This either kills or drives off the flies. This is well worth trying; spent hops as a fertilizer are equal to stable manure.

WHEAT should be cut as soon as the grain ceases to have any "milk" in it, but not before. With us, straw is so valuable that we cut as close to the ground as possible. An inch of straw at the ground weighs as much as two inches at the top.

HAVE YOU PURE WATER?—Water is as necessary to the comfort and health of stock in the winter as feed; and if they are to be kept free from disease an ample supply of it, free from ice, snow, or filth, must be furnished them.

SIZE OF A BUSHEL.—A struck bushel contains 2,150 cubic inches in round numbers. Any box whose length, width, and depth, multiplied together, equals 2,150 inches, holds a bushel. Thus a box 13 inches long, 13 inches wide, and $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, contains 2,154 cubic inches, which will be nearly enough correct for home use. A heaped bushel is 2,750 cubic inches in most places, at least charcoal, coal, and lime, are everywhere measured by this bushel; and a box or other measure, or a heap or corn-crib needs to have its contents reduced to cubic inches and divided by 2,750 to find the quantity contained in heaped bushels.

GATHER LEAVES.—There is no more valuable waste product of those farms which possess wood lots than forest leaves. They make excellent bedding for all stock, are one of the best absorbents, decay very rapidly, possess valuable fertilizing properties, and costs nothing but labor to gather them. They should be raked up before snow falls, gathered into heaps, loaded by means of large barn-baskets into hay-racks with the open sides closed up by light boards, and stored in a shed for use during the winter.

CATARRH OR ROUP.—The fowls should have their heads and throats washed with warm vinegar. Their feed should be boiled potatoes and meal, in which some cayenne pepper, with small quantities of sulphate of iron (copperas) and sulphur has been mixed, and they should be kept in a clean warm house until recovered.

EGG-EATING HENS.—The best preventive is to provide dark nests, to be approached by a covered passage just wide enough to admit the hen. When the egg is laid, the hen starts for the light and does not turn around to see the egg. So says one who has tried it.

POOR YIELD OF CROPS.—The average yield of crops, according to the census returns, is only about fourteen dollars per acre for all the land in cultivation in the United States. This is a poor showing, and shows the great need for improvement in our agriculture.

WHAT TO DO WITH SMALL POTATOES?—Do not use them for seed. Better cook them and mix them with meal for young pigs or sows giving milk. In the spring of the year when other succulent food is scarce, they are especially valuable for this purpose.

PEAT-ASHES.—Peat ashes are a valuable fertilizer; and if the peat is formed by the remains of woody plants, and is heavy and fibrous in texture, the ashes are worth more than the soft, pasty peat resulting from mosses and succulent plants.

POTATOES FOR COWS.—Small potatoes, if boiled and fed when nearly cold with some bran or meal, are an excellent food for cows. Fed raw they sometimes produce irritation or looseness of the bowels, which considerably reduces the flow of milk.

DRAINS.—The fall is the very best time to prepare for making drains, and the winter the best time for completing them. During heavy frosts the digging should not advance faster than the drain can be completed.

TO CLEAN SLEIGH-BELLS.—A good method of cleansing them is to dip them into oil of vitriol and then rinse them thoroughly in water. Vinegar will also clean them, but more slowly than the oil of vitriol.

MANURE in the nursery and orchard is needed, in order to secure the best results, and the fall is a good time to haul and spread it upon the land.

HILARIOUS TIT-BITS.

An acute Hibernian.—A short time ago a lady and gentleman were married very quietly in the country, and proceeded in their carriage to spend the honeymoon among the Cumberland Lakes, the gentleman giving strict orders to his Irish footman on no account to state to inquirers that they were newly married. When leaving the first inn on the road, the happy couple were very much astonished and annoyed to find the servants all assembled, and pointing to the gentleman, mysteriously exclaiming: "That's him! that's the man!" On reaching the next stage, the indignant master told his servant he had divulged what he impressed upon him as a secret, and that he had told the servants at the last inn they were a newly married couple. "Shure an' its not thrue, yer honor replied the servant; "I tould the whole kit that yer honor and yer honour's lady (Heaven bless her!) would'n't be married yet for a fortnight."

Thirty years ago a young man entered the city of New York in an almost penniless condition, and without a single acquaintance in the great wilderness of houses. To-day his name is known wherever humanity breathes. It is spoken in every city, and is as familiar to the workers in the mines as to his brothers in the mills, and wherever the English language is known and ideas expressed the name of this penniless, unknown and uncouth lad, of thirty years ago, is uttered. It was John Smith.

A gentleman took the following telegram to a telegraph office; "I announce 'with grief' the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will. I believe we are his heirs—John Black." The clerk having counted the words, said: "There are two words too many, sir." "All right, cut out 'with grief.'"

An Illinois girl, to keep off musquitoes bathed her face with benzine, and then went to a lamp to dry it in. The minister who preached her funeral sermon advised his hearers never to fight the insects in that way if they bit all summer.

An Indiana man is naming his children after the New England States. He now has Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, with a flattering prospect of Connecticut.

A loving wife, in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband, sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

A very wealthy farmer has this "notis" posted up in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

A young lady recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen wiper, and was astonished, the following Sunday, to see him wearing it as a cravat.

A North Carolina paper has been fooling its readers into reading the President's Message by affixing Sylvanus Cobb's name, and publishing a small dose weekly.

"How greed you are" said one little girl to another, who had taken the best apple in the dish; "I was going to take that."

Artemus Ward says—Rather than die without a groan, let me groan without a die.

What is the most likely thing to become a woman? A little girl.

Young ladies had better be fast asleep than "fast awake."

An article you can always borrow—Trouble.

How to kiss.—An American poet writes: "Kissing don't hurt; and it don't require an 'indenture' to make it legal. Don't jab down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing frogs! Do not muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her rich ribbons and leave her mused, squizzled, and flummuxed! Don't grab and yank the lady as if she were a struggling colt!" But "Take take her up tenderly, hold her with care; Softly lip her white forehead, beneath her fair hair."

When it comes to cheek, reporters will take the belt every time. The other day a lady was struck by lightning and the fac-simile of a tree standing in the yard was printed on her leg. Before she had fairly recovered from the shock, an interviewing Modoc reporter called and asked to be shown the photograph of that tree, that he might write it up. About how many candlesticks would that reporters face make.

In a recent debate a member of the California Legislature exclaimed: "The honorable gentleman from Calveras County is undoubtedly a person of great abilities, a man of talent, a natural born genius; but there is one thing which I defy him to do, and that is to bite the bottom of a frying-pan without smutting his nose."

Boges says if he desires to see his wife handsome, to have crimson cheeks, eyes of fire and flow of speech, he buys a photograph of some female, sticks it in an envelope, and lets it lie around the house till she sees it.

A political orator, speaking of a certain gentleman whom he admired, said he was always on the field of battle where the bullets were the thickest. "Where was that?" "In the ammunition wagon."

A fond husband boasted to a friend, "Tom, the old woman came near calling me honey last night." "Did she, Bill? What did she say?" "She said, 'Well, old Beeswax, come to supper.'"

A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad telegraphed from Derry station recently: "Train delayed fifteen minutes on account of a lady. 'Don't know whether it is a boy or a girl.'"

That was a very observing widow who said: "The state of widowhood is inconvenient, for one must assume all the modesty of a young girl without being able to feign her ignorance."

There was a true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared that she never loved her lover so well as when she told him how many pair of stockings she had.

"Who dat hit me?" "Where's dat lantern?" were the exclamations of an astonished darkey, after being thrown something like a hundred feet by a locomotive.

A chap advertises for "steady girls to help on pantaloons." A fellow who can't help on his own pantaloons, ought to be ashamed to want girls to do it.

Very few horses eat corned beef, but we saw one standing the other day before a store with a bit in his mouth.

You can use a postage stamp twice. The first time it will cost you three cents, the second time fifty dollars.

What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet gave to each of his children? Parents.

A young lady sent off her lover with instructions not to return until he "means business."

Why is a schoolmaster like a chairmaker. Because he canes bottoms.

FATAL TESTIMONY.

The witness of a recent shooting affair in Memphis, upon whose testimony the State depended chiefly in its prosecution, is a man named Perkins, who, if his strange, haggard appearance, and spiritless manner, excited some surprise in the criminal court before which he had been summoned, created still more astonishment by his complete refusal to relate what he had heard and seen of the murder under investigation.

"I know that I shall be committed to jail for contempt," he said, in answer to the magistrate's remonstrance and threats; "but I will not testify in any case of this kind."

After vainly, but not unkindly, pressing him for some explanation of such unexpected contumacy, the court was finally compelled to commit the refractory witness to a cell, where he was subsequently visited by a reporter of the *Avalanche*, and was persuaded to give the following history of his whole ruined life:

When he was in his eighteenth year, he says, a room-mate and fellow-student with him at a collegiate boarding-school—a young man slightly his senior and to whom he was warmly devoted in a friendship like that of David Copperfield for Steerforth—had a quarrel with another student, which, although, a trifling matter at first, matured to the bitterest enmity. One night when Perkins and his friend were in their room together, this student, stimulated to recklessness by drinking, forced an entrance, and became so insulting that a fight ensued. Before his horrified room-mate could separate the combatants, the insulted student had shot his enemy through the brain with a pistol caught from the mantle; and the other inmates of the house reached the scene only in time to witness the death of the unfortunate invader of the apartment and consign his remorseful murderer to the hands of the police. In the trial following, political and family influence were directed implacably against the prisoner, whose bosom friend, to his unspeakable anguish, was compelled to testify that he had witnessed the fatal shooting. Upon this evidence, principally, of course, the jury found a verdict of wilful murder, and the unhappy young man thus branded was, hung for his crime. Driven nearly frantic by his involuntary share in the fate of his friend, Perkins went down upon his knees beside that friend's coffin and

"took a solemn oath never again to testify in any case where his testimony might possibly cause the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted upon any person." This oath he has kept religiously through all the years which his tragic cause has made miserable to him; and, although of excellent family connection and possessing some property, his life since the execution of his friend has been but a career of such dissipation as he has sought for distraction from remorse. His repeated answer to all remonstrance against his present course is:

"I will not testify, I tell you, gentlemen, though you keep me in jail for life. I will not! I will not!" And in prison he remains.

A PRETTY STORY.—An exceedingly pretty story is told of a cat which is worthy of being recorded among the almost occasional human intellect in animals that goes by the name of instinct. A cat had been left at the house of a gentleman for a few weeks, during the absence of her owner. The gentleman had not especially noticed her condition, but had a few times broken "house rules," and fed the cat at table during meal-times. One morning she came and rubbed against him at breakfast time, and finally touched his hand with her paw. He fed her as before, when she left the room, but soon returned. Without looking at her he reached down to caress her, when she gently laid a wee kitten in his hand which she had brought from the cellar. She seemed greatly pleased at his attention to her little one, and invited him, as well as she could, to the cellar, where he found two others. On his return to the dining-room, she tried to follow him, but he shut her in the cellar. A few days afterwards, the mother-cat having apparently deserted her offspring, they were killed, as they were almost dead for want of sustenance. But an investigation soon showed the cause of her unnatural action. By some failure of nature's processes she had not been furnished with maternal nourishment for her young, and, knowing this, she carried the kitten to the dining-room as the best method that she had of asking that her little family might be otherwise provided for. Her experiment failed, but the charge that she was a cruel mother was withdrawn.

FUNNITIES.

A good story is told of a wealthy New York German and a Hartford livery stable keeper, who was loth to let his best rig to a stranger. The German was bound to have his ride, and agreed to buy the horse and sleigh, and when he returned them the stable keeper might refund the money. This was done and the team returned and the money refunded, when the German started to go. "Hold on," said the man of horses, "you have not paid your horse hire." "Why, my dear sir," said the New Yorker, coolly, "I have been driving my own team this morning."

The following advertisement appears in a New Hampshire paper: "Jake Wallace, bill-poster, boot-black, first-class waiter and public annunciator, offers his services to the public, and can be found at the Concord Hotel. Charges reasonable."

We notice that the "agricultural editor" of one of our exchanges advises his readers to "plant peas in the new of the moon." We advise our readers to plant their peas in the ground.

A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whiskey got into the gutter. After floundering for some time, one of them said, "Let's go to another house; this hotel leaks."

A wicked man being on his death bed, wished to consult some proper person regarding his future state, and his friend sent a fire insurance agent to him.

One item in an Oregon horse-doctor's bill read: "To holdin a post-mortem examination on a hoss who afterwards recovered, \$150."

This is the effecting epitaph on a deceased Long Island captain's tombstone: "He's done a-catching cod, and gone to meet his God."

Punch says that women first resorted to tight lacing to prove how well they could bear tight squeezing.

A great surgical operation—To take the *cheek* out of a young man, and the *jaw* out of a scolding woman.

A party hearing of a dog after Landseer, wanted to know what he was after him for.

Why is a room full of married people, empty? Because there is not a single person in it.

What is that from which the whole can be taken and some remain? Wholesome.

No wonder stolen kisses get buzzed about; they always travel from mouth to mouth.

Why are our two eyes like distant friends? Because they correspond but never meet.

"Boy, how do you manage to get such a big string of fish?" "I hooked them, sir."

Why are spiders good correspondents? Because they drop a line at every post.

Why are lazy folks most subject to bodily ills? Because they take the most pains.

If you are courting a girl stick to it; no matter how large her father's feet are.

"Do you enjoy good health my friend?" "Why, yes,—who does not?"

An ingenious farmer is training a flock of swallows to skim his milk.

A saloon keeper, announces, "Irish Lager Bier."

The first roes of summer has been caught in a Delaware shad.

A post mortem examination.—Opening a dead letter.

What key opens the gate of misery? Whiskey.

An Albany damsel asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry-goods clerk, at the breakfast table: "Why is your mustache like my back hair?" He blushingly gave it up, when the answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it's all down!"

A facetious senior asked a freshman to tell him the difference between a fac-simile and a sick family: but the laugh was on the senior, for the freshman instantly replied: "No difference. A sick family is a family that is sick, and a fac-simile means the same."

A little Boston girl, when asked by her mother about some suspicious bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered, "Perhaps, ma, they may have been frost-bitten, it was so cold last night." The mother retreated.

In some of the Western States they use small packages of quinine for change. As everybody takes quinine they look upon it the same as legal tender, and it passes without difficulty.

A newspaper recently informed its readers that it was not worth while for them to raise boys. The agonized editors insists that he wrote the word hogs.

The maddest man in the country is a man named Smith. Who wound up his clock regularly every night for fifteen years, and then discovered that it was an eight day clock.

A pupil in one of the public schools recently revised an old saying found in his grammar, as follows: "It is better to give than to receive—a good liking."

"What is whiskey bringing?" inquired a dealer. "Bringing men women and children to want and the prison!" was the appropriate answer.

A young man who blew an organ at church caught a fearful cold in his head the other day, and now he blows an organ at home.

Why is kissing your sweetheart like eating soup with a fork? Because it takes a long time to get enough of it.

Who was the straightest man in the Bible? Joseph, for Pharaoh wanted to make a ruler of him.

Wink at her tenderly the girl over there! She walks "grecian benderly," and purchased her hair.

A New York restauranter announces ready-made dinners for miscellaneous appetites.

Why does a sculptor die the most horrible of deaths? He makes up faces and busts.

The color of the wind was discovered by the man who went out and found it blew.

When is a church edifice like an archipelago? When it has many isles in it.

When does a farmer work a miracle? When he turns his horse to grass.

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

A Scotch terrier, advertised in Indiana, is " $\frac{1}{2}$ wag tail and $\frac{3}{4}$ fight."

What is a woman's pride and a sailor's guide? The needle.

It's the little cuss in the cradle that makes home howl.

When is a bow not a bow? When it is a bow-knot.

When is a newspaper the sharpest? When it's filed.

What none ever drank from.—The tap of a drum.

SERMONIZING.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—How he used to live. "When I first began preaching and had but two rooms, I felt more grateful, I think than I do now, for all the comforts of my house. I went away from Cincinnati to preach in Lawrenceburg, a wretched little village. I had no patrimony; all I had was my salary, and that amounted to \$400. I went on that to marry my wife, which cost me \$200, and I remember I never slept on the spare bed of a friend of mine then but I felt deeply grateful for it. It was then I had two rooms: one was kitchen, cellar, and sitting-room, and the other parlor, study, and bedroom. When Judge Bernard gave me his cast-off clothes to wear I was grateful for it, although—he being a sim man, while I was rather well developed—it was a tight fit. And still I could have said, 'I, the son of Lyman Beecher, President of a theological college, here in a sneaking little village, with no church, no elder, and no one to make an elder out of.' I remember when I went out to destitute places to preach, I had a deep sense of gratitude for the blessing of being permitted to preach the Gospel."

Nothing lost by courtesy.—A courteous man often succeeds in life, when persons of ability fail. The experience of every man furnishes frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortune of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and, indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability or the reverse creates instantaneously a prepossession in his favor, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men, civility is, in fact, what a pleasing appearance is to women; it is a general passport to favor—a letter of recommendation written in a language that everybody understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness; whereas men of inferior abilities have frequently succeeded by their agreeable and pleasing manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the advantage, and by far the better chance of making his way in the world.

The Progress of the Years.—They do not go from us, but we from them, stepping from the old into the new, and always leaving behind us some baggage no longer of service on the march. Look back along the way we have trodden; there they stand, every one in his place, holding fast to all that was left in trust with them. Some keep our childhood, some our youth, and all have something of ours which they will give up for neither bribe nor prayer—the opinions cast away, the hopes that went with us no farther, the cares that have had successors, and the follies outgrown, to be reviewed by the memory, and called up for evidence some day.

True Genius.—Alexander Hamilton once said: "Men give some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruits of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Integrity and mendacity cannot exist together. An untruthful man is seldom accorded unquestioned credit in the world—never if his reputation as a liar is universally known; and he is rarely in good repute for strict honesty, since a lie is ever a concealment of evil intentions, or a disguise of wrong-doing.

Difficulties are God's errands, and when we are sent upon them, we should esteem it a proof of his confidence.

Home conversation—Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening only to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company that they enter, dull, silent, and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious, but excellent mental training there is in lively social argument, it cultivates to the utmost all the graces of home conversation.

"Too good company for me."—One evening, a lady, who belongs to the editorial staff of one of the leading dailies of New York, had been detained by office duties until rather a late hour. Living on the Heights in Brooklyn, it was not much of a venture to go home without an escort, so she started. On the boat a gentleman (?) said, "Are you alone?" "No, sir," said the lady, and when the boat touched stepped off. "I thought you said that you were not alone," said the fellow, stepping by her side again. "I am not," replied the lady. "Why, I don't see any one; who is with you?" "God Almighty and the angels, sir—I am never alone." "You keep too good company for me, madam; good night."

The men of athletic minds, who left their mark on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount to their high position by the help of leverage; they leaped the chasm, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt but that for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove to reach it could never have been obtained.

People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for somebody to cling or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are helpless as a capsize turtle, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance.

Objects close to the eye shut out much larger objects on the horizon; and splendors born only of the earth eclipse the stars. So a man sometimes covers up the entire disc of eternity with a dollar, and quenches transcendent glories with a little shining dust.

There are two things, says an old proverb, you ought not to fret about; those things which you can help and those things you cannot help. If you can help, why don't you apply the remedy? If you cannot help it, you might as well surrender at once.

Efforts persisted in to achievements train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proven to the world that he can trust himself the world will trust him.

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform; they are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

There is really no talent worth the name but a talent for minding one's own business, and for making a business of so doing.

It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives.

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Comprising in part

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Collars, Fancy Ties, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Hosiery,
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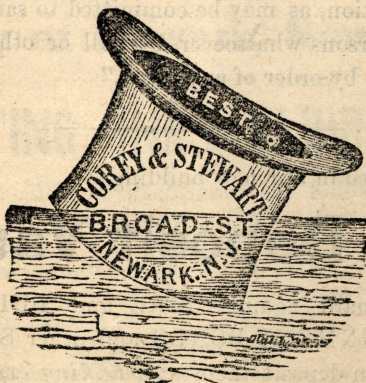
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“The said corporation may accept and execute all such TRUSTS of every description, as may be committed to said corporation by any person or persons whatsoever, by will or otherwise, or transferred to the same by order of any court.”

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<i>Total Receipts since organization,</i>	-		\$67,500,000.
<i>Amount returned to members,</i>	-	-	33,000,000.
<i>Amount invested as assets,</i>	-	-	28,000,000.
<i>Total policies in force,</i>	-	-	40,300.
<i>Amount of Insurance,</i>	-	-	\$132,000,000.

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The average yearly ratio of expense to income has been *9.1 per cent. less than that of any Company* in the United States.

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and for the year 1873, 9.8 per cent.

DIVIDENDS,

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When we consider that this Company has paid to families since its organization **\$16,000,000**, some idea of the usefulness and advantages of Life Insurance may be gained. It furnishes an indemnity against the evils of premature death such as cannot be secured in any other way.

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Time of holding Courts in New Jersey.

1874.	TUESDAY IN											
COURTS.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
CHANCERY.....	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
SUPREME COURT.....	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
COURT OF ERRORS.....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.....	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
All the above Courts held at Trenton.												
JUSTICE VANSYCKLE,												
{ Cape May.....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3
{ Cumberland.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
{ Salem.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
{ Atlantic.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
JUSTICE WOODHULL,												
{ Gloucester.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{ Camden.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
{ Burlington.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
CHIEF JUSTICE BEASLEY,												
{ Mercer.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
{ Hunterdon.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{ Warren.....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	*
JUSTICE SCUDDER,												
{ Ocean.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{ Monmouth.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
{ Middlesex.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
JUSTICE DALRIMPLE,												
{ Morris.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
{ Sussex.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{ Somerset.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
JUSTICE BEDLE,												
{ Passaic.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
{ Bergen.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	last.	..	..	..	1
{ Hudson.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
JUSTICE DEPUE,												
{ Essex.....	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
{ Union.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

* 1st Tuesday after the 4th Tuesday in December.

The State is divided into Seven Judicial Districts:

- 1st District, Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic.
- 2d do. do. Gloucester, Camden and Burlington.
- 3d do. do. Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren.
- 4th do. do. Ocean, Monmouth and Middlesex.
- 5th do. do. Morris, Sussex and Somerset.
- 6th do. do. Passaic, Bergen and Hudson.
- 7th do. do. Essex and Union.

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