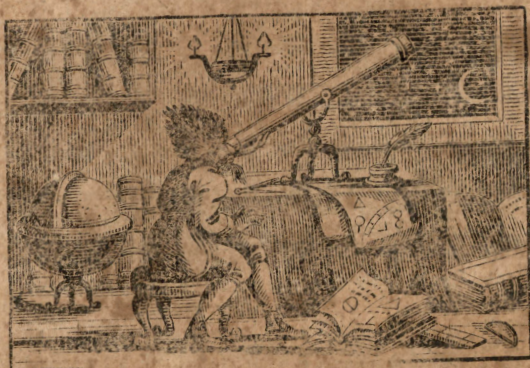


THE  
NEW-JERSEY  
ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
1829.

BEING FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.



While Earth asleep unconscious lies,  
He scans the wonders of Almighty Power.

**CALCULATED**  
FOR THE LATITUDE AND MERIDIAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

TRENTON, NEW-JERSEY,  
PRINTED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY  
GEORGE SHERMAN.

J310  
A4  
1829

# The Anatomy of Man's Body, as governed by the TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

♈ The Head and Face.



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310  
A4

## Characters, &c. of the Constellations.

<p>♈ Aries, a Ram, Head &amp; Face.          ♉ Taurus, a Bull, Neck.          ♊ Gemini, the Twins, Arms.          ♋ Cancer, a Crab, Breast.          ♌ Leo, a Lion, Heart.          ♍ Virgo, a Virgin, Bowels.</p>	<p>♎ Libra, a Balance, Reins.          ♏ Scor. a Scorpion, Secrets.          ♐ Sag. a Bowman, Thighs.          ♑ Capricorn, a Goat, Knees.          ♒ Aquarius, a Butler, Legs.          ♓ Pisces, the Fish, Feet.</p>
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### ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

<p>● New Moon.          ○ Full Moon.          ☾ First, } Quarter, or          ☽ Last, } Moon in general.          ☾ Moon's ascending node.          ☉ or ☽ Sun.          ♄ Saturn.</p>	<p>♃ Jupiter.          ♂ Mars.          ♀ Venus.          ☿ Mercury.          ♁ Georgium.          ○ Conjunction.          ☽ Opposition.          □ Quartile.</p>
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*To know where the sign is—First find the day of the month and against it you have the sign or place of the moon in the seventh column in the calendar pages—then find the sign above, it shews the part of the body it governs.*

**TRENTON LODGE, No. 5, meet on the 1st Monday before the full Moon in every month, unless the moon fulls on Monday, and then on that day, at their Hall in Trenton.**

**HIRAM CHAPTER, No. 4, meet on the Monday following at the same place.**

## NOTES TO THE READER.

1. **T**HE calculations of this Almanac are made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation, when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.

2. As the days end at midnight, the rising, setting and southing of the moon, when after that time, is found against the succeeding day, so on the night of (or following) the 29<sup>th</sup> day of first month (January) the moon rises at 2h. 26 m. after midnight, viz. in the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup>; not at 1h. 25m. the time opposite the 29<sup>th</sup>, which is that of its rising the preceding morning.

3. The rising, setting or southing of a star, may be carried several days backward by adding, or forward by subtracting, four minutes per day. For instance, on the 12<sup>h</sup> day of the first month, (January) Sirius is south at 11h 0m. Adding twelve minutes for three days sooner, we have 11h 12m for the southing on the 9<sup>th</sup>, and deducting eight minutes for two days later, leaves 10h 48m for the southing on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the same month, &c.

### MOVEABLE FEASTS—1827.

Sentuaigesima	Feb.	15	⋮	Low Sunday	April	26
Quinquagesima	March	1	⋮	Rogation	May	24
Ash Wednesday	March	4	⋮	Ascension	May	28
Middle Lent	March	29	⋮	Whit Sunday	June	7
Palm Sunday	April	12	⋮	Trinity Sunday,	June	14
Easter	April	19	⋮	Advent	Nov.	29

### NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

- ♋ Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
- ⊕ Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
- Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
- △ Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
- ♁ Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.
- ♁ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
- ♁ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

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A9  
(1827)

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D	Solar Cycle	18
Epact	25	Lunar Cycle	6

### MEMORANDUM.

*New-Jersey Annual Election*—Second Tuesday and Wednesday in October Legislature meet at Trenton on the 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of same month.

*Commencement at Princeton College*—Last Wednesday in September

Venus will be morning star, until the 20<sup>th</sup> of the 5<sup>th</sup> month, (May) then evening star, to the end of the year.

## SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1829.

1 An eclipse of the Moon on the 20th March, at 8h 50 min the morning, invisible at Philadelphia.

2 Of the Sun on the 3d day of April, at 5h 20m afternoon, invisible at Philadelphia.

The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in latitude 32 deg 15 min south; and longitude 26 deg. 81.2 min east. from Philadelphia.

3 Of the Moon on the 13th day of September, at 1h 28m in the morning, visible at Philadelphia as follows :

Beginning of the eclipse	0h	24m
Elliptical opposition	1	28
Middle	1	36
End of the eclipse	2	48

Digits eclipsed 6 deg 5 min on the moon's southern limb.

4 Of the Sun on the 27th of September, at 9h 2m afternoon, invisible at Philadelphia.

The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in latitude 39 deg 22 3/4 min north, and longitude 47 deg. 39 1/2 min. west from Philadelphia.

### *An Account of the time of holding the Yearly Meetings of Friends on the Continent of America.*

At Philadelphia, on the third 2d day in the 4th mo.—At New-York, on the 2d day following the fourth 1st day in the 5th mo.—At Newport, (R. I.) on the 2d day following the second 6th day, in the 6th mo—the meeting for Ministers and Elders, is held at Portsmouth, on the preceding 7th day.—At Baltimore for Maryland, on the last 2d day in the 10th mo.—At Wain Oak and Gravelly Run, for Virginia, alternately, the third 7th day in the 5th mo. At Wain Oak, the present year (1829.)—At New-Garden, for North and South Carolina on the 2d day following the first 6th day in the 11th mo. Ohio Yearly Meeting is held at Mount-Pleasant, on the 2d day after the 1st day in the 9th mo. Indiana Yearly Meeting is held at White Water, on the 2d day after the first 1st day in the 10th month.

### *Cure for weak and weeping eyes.*

Make a strong decoction of cammonile boiled in sweet cow's milk : with this let the patient's eyes be bathed several times a day, as warm as can be suffered without uneasiness. Persons almost blind, have been cured by persevering in the use of this prescription. It is proper, however, to observe, that frequently five or six week's bathing is necessary.

### *To make a fire and water-proof Cement.*

To half a pint of vinegar, add the same quantity of milk ;—separate the curd, and mix the whey with the whites of 5 eggs ; beat it well together, and sift it into a sufficient quantity of quick-lime to convert it to the consistency of thick paste. Broken vessels mended with this cement, never afterwards separate, for it resists the action of both fire and water.

# First Month, January, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
New  5 10 51 Morning		First  12 2 17 Morning	
Full  19 7 16 Afternoon		Last  28 0 20 Morning	



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☉		☾	☽		High Wat. Phil.
			rise.	sets	slow	rise.		south		
			h	m	m	s	h	m	h	m
1	5	Circumcision	7 23	4 37	3 51	19	2 47	8 12	10 24	
2	6		7 23	4 37	4 20	↑	3 50	9 6	11 18	
3	7	Day 9h. 14m. long	7 23	4 37	4 48	16	4 49	10 2	0 2	
4	D	2d Sun. aft. Ch. ☾	7 22	4 38	5 16	☿	5 53	11 0	0 48	
5	2		7 22	4 38	5 43	16	6 50	11 59	1 48	
6	3	Epiphany	7 21	4 39	6 10	☿	sets.	aft. 59	2 31	
7	4	☽ sets 10 29	7 21	4 39	6 36	16	7 34	1 58	3 12	
8	5	☽ in perigee	7 20	4 40	7 2	☿	8 44	2 53	3 56	
9	6	B's eye south 9 2	7 20	4 40	7 27	15	9 53	3 47	4 35	
10	7	☽ lat. 1 deg. north	7 19	4 41	7 52	☿	11 3	4 40	5 20	
11	D	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 18	4 42	8 16	14	morn	5 30	6 10	
12	2	Sirius south 11 00	7 18	4 42	8 39	28	0 8	6 20	7 12	
13	3		7 17	4 43	9 3	8	1 12	7 11	8 31	
14	4	☽ r. 352—☉ ☽ ☿	7 16	4 44	9 22	24	2 14	8 1	9 49	
15	5		7 16	4 44	9 46	19	3 13	8 50	10 59	
16	6		7 15	4 45	10 7	19	4 8	9 40	11 53	
17	7	☽ rises 5 4	7 14	4 46	10 26	☿	5 0	10 29	0 25	
18	D	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 13	4 47	10 46	13	5 47	11 18	1 1	
19	2		7 12	4 48	11 4	26	rises.	morn.	1 40	
20	3	☉ enters ☿ ☽ ☽ ☽	7 11	4 49	11 22	☿	5 51	0 5	2 16	
21	4		7 11	4 49	11 40	20	6 48	0 49	2 47	
22	5	Vincent—☽ in ap.	7 10	4 50	11 56	☿	7 43	1 34	3 20	
23	6		7 9	4 51	12 12	14	8 38	2 17	3 51	
24	7	B's eye so. 7 58	7 8	4 52	12 27	26	9 34	2 59	4 21	
25	D	C. of St. Paul ☽ in ☽	7 7	4 53	12 41	☽	10 30	3 41	4 55	
26	2	☽ rises 5 23	7 6	4 54	12 54	19	11 27	4 24	5 30	
27	3	Day 9 h. 50 m. long	7 5	4 55	13 6	☿	morn.	5 9	6 12	
28	4	☽ lat. 4 deg. north	7 4	4 56	13 18	14	0 25	5 55	7 3	
29	5	☽*s set 2 13	7 3	4 57	13 29	27	1 25	9 45	8 13	
30	6		7 2	4 58	13 39	↑	2 26	7 37	9 39	
31	7		7 1	4 59	13 48	24	3 24	8 33	10 43	

# Second Month, February, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
New  3 5 30	Afternoon	First  10 5 22	Afternoon
Full  18 2 14	Afternoon	Last  26 3 19	Afternoon



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun					☾	☽		High Wat. Fhil.
			rise.	sets	slow.	☽	rises.		south		
			h	m	h	m	s	h	m		
1	D	4th aft. Epiph. ☽	7	0	5	0	13 57	☽	4 23	9 31	11 56
2	2	Purif. B. V. Mary	6	59	5	1	14 4	23	5 18	10 31	0 39
3	3	☽'s lat. 5 deg. north	6	58	5	2	14 11	☽	6 9	11 31	1 27
4	4	☽ in perigee	6	56	5	4	14 17	24	sets.	aft 30	2 10
5	5	Agatha	6	55	5	5	14 22	☾	7 25	1 27	2 50
6	6	Day 10h. 12m. long	6	54	5	6	14 27	24	8 38	2 22	3 31
7	7	☽ s. 10 10—☽ in ☽	6	53	5	7	14 31	☽	9 48	3 16	4 10
8	D	5th after Epiphany	6	52	5	8	14 33	23	10 56	4 9	4 53
9	2		6	51	5	9	14 35	☽	11 59	5 1	5 44
10	3	B's eye south 6 50	6	49	5	11	14 36	21	morn.	5 52	6 36
11	4	☽ rises 5 54	6	48	5	12	14 37	☽	1 1	6 43	7 44
12	5		6	47	5	13	14 36	16	1 59	7 33	9 7
13	6	☽ rises 2 14 ☽	6	46	5	14	14 34	29	2 52	8 23	10 25
14	7	Val.—☽ runs high	6	45	5	15	14 31	☽	3 42	9 12	11 24
15	D	Septuagesima	6	44	5	16	14 28	23	4 26	9 59	11 59
16	2	☽'s lat. 5 deg. so.	6	42	5	18	14 24	☽	5 4	10 41	0 35
17	3	7*s set 1 0	6	41	5	19	14 20	17	5 34	11 29	1 11
18	4	☽ en. ☽—☽ in ap.	6	40	5	20	14 15	29	rises.	morn.	1 49
19	5	☽ stationary	6	38	5	22	14 9	☽	6 30	0 13	2 22
20	6	☽ south 9 47	6	37	5	23	14 1	23	7 26	0 56	2 51
21	7	Sirius south 8 19	6	36	5	24	13 55	☽	8 25	1 38	3 22
22	D	Sex.—☽ in ☽	6	35	5	25	13 47	16	9 18	2 21	3 54
23	2	Day 10h 54m long	6	33	5	27	13 39	28	10 16	3 5	4 24
24	3	St. Matthew.	6	32	5	28	13 30	☽	11 13	3 51	5 2
25	4	☽ rises 5 38	6	31	5	29	13 20	23	morn.	4 38	5 42
26	5	☽ lat. 4 deg. north	6	29	5	31	13 10	☽	0 13	5 29	6 43
27	6	☽ runs low	6	28	5	32	12 59	19	1 12	6 22	7 38
28	7	☽ ☽ inferior ☽	6	27	5	33	12 48	☽	2 10	7 18	9 8

# Third Month, March, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

*D. H. M.*  
 New  $\bullet$  5 7 35 Morning  
 Full  $\circ$  20 8 50 Morning

*D. H. M.*  
 First  $\smile$  12 4 48 Morning  
 Last  $\frown$  28 2 18 Morning



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		$\bullet$	$\smile$	$\smile$	$\smile$	High
			rise.	sets.					
1	D	Quinq.—David	6 25	5 35	12 36	17	3 4	8 15	10 27
2	2		6 24	5 36	12 24	$\text{m}$	3 56	9 13	11 49
3	3		6 23	5 37	12 11	17	4 44	10 12	0 23
4	4	Ash Wednesday	6 21	5 39	11 58	$\text{K}$	5 27	11 10	0 58
5	5	Day 11h. 20m. long	6 20	5 40	11 44	17	sets.	aft. 7	1 53
6	6	$\smile$ in $\text{Q}$	6 19	5 41	11 30	$\text{P}$	7 26	1 3	2 33
7	7	$\text{Q}$ south 5 43	6 18	5 42	11 16	17	8 40	1 59	3 13
8	D	1st Sund. in Lent.	6 17	5 43	11 0	8	9 46	2 53	3 53
9	2		6 15	5 45	10 46	16	10 51	3 46	4 35
10	3	B's eye sets 11 58	6 14	5 46	10 30	$\text{II}$	11 52	4 40	5 20
11	4	$\smile$ lat. 5 deg. so.	6 12	5 48	10 14	13	morn	5 32	6 12
12	5	Gr.— $\smile$ runs high	6 11	5 49	9 58	25	0 50	6 23	7 15
13	6	$\text{h}$ s. 8 25— $\text{q}$ st. $\text{C}$	6 10	5 50	9 41	$\text{S}$	1 41	7 13	8 33
14	7		6 8	5 52	9 25	21	2 27	8 1	9 49
15	D	2d Sund. in Lent	6 7	5 53	9 7	$\text{Q}$	3 9	8 47	10 56
16	2	7*s set 11 16	6 6	5 54	8 50	14	3 46	9 32	11 45
17	3		6 4	5 56	8 33	26	4 21	10 17	0 18
18	4	$\smile$ in apogee	6 3	5 57	8 14	$\text{m}$	4 53	11 00	0 51
19	5		6 2	5 58	7 56	20	5 24	11 44	1 26
20	6	$\text{C}$ ent. $\text{P}$ decl. in.	6 0	6 0	7 37	$\text{A}$	rises.	morn.	2 0
21	7	$\smile$ in $\text{Q}$	5 59	6 1	7 19	14	7 19	0 26	2 32
22	D	3d Sund. in Lent	5 58	6 2	7 0	26	8 18	1 10	3 3
23	2	Day 12h 6m long	5 56	6 3	6 42	$\text{m}$	9 15	1 56	3 34
24	3	Sirius sets 11 26	5 55	6 5	6 24	20	10 15	2 43	4 10
25	4	Annunc. B. V. M.	5 54	6 6	6 5	$\uparrow$	11 13	3 33	4 48
26	5	$\text{Q}$ rises 5 28	5 52	6 8	5 46	16	morn.	4 24	5 30
27	6	$\text{Q}$ great elong.	5 51	6 9	5 26	29	0 9	5 17	6 20
28	7	$\text{h}$ stat— $\smile$ runs low	5 50	6 10	5 8	$\text{V}$	1 4	6 13	7 27
29	D	Middle Lent	5 49	6 11	4 50	27	1 56	7 9	8 52
30	2	$\smile$ lat. 5 deg. north	5 47	6 13	4 31	$\text{m}$	2 42	8 5	10 22
31	3	$\text{Q}$ stationary	5 46	6 14	4 14	26	3 27	9 2	11 37

# Fourth Month, April, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New ☉ 3 5 20 Afternoon	First ☽ 10 9 6 Afternoon
Full ☾ 19 1 21 Morning	Last ☾ 26 9 54 Morning



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☉ slow. m s	☽ s. h. l.	☽ rises.		High Wat. Phil.
			rise. h m	sets. h m			h m	south h m	
1	4	☽ in perigee	5 45	6 15	3 55	10	4 9	9 58	0 6
2	5		5 43	6 17	3 38	25	4 45	10 53	0 57
3	6	☉ eclipsed, invis.	5 42	6 18	3 19	☽	5 26	11 48	1 49
4	7		5 41	6 19	3 2	25	sets. aft. 44		2 19
5	D	4th Sund. in Lent	5 39	6 21	2 45	8	8 43	1 40	3 0
6	2	Day 12h. 44m. long	5 38	6 22	2 27	24	9 45	2 35	3 40
7	3		5 37	6 23	2 10	☽	10 46	3 29	4 21
8	4	☽ south 3 49	5 36	6 24	1 53	21	11 40	4 22	5 4
9	5	☽ runs high ☾	5 34	6 26	1 36	☽	morn. 5 14	5 14	5 53
10	6	☽ lat. 5 deg. south	5 33	6 27	1 19	17	0 31	6 4	6 50
11	7		5 32	6 28	1 3	29	1 15	6 52	8 0
12	D	Palm Sunday	5 31	6 29	0 47	8	1 55	7 38	9 16
13	2	☽ sets 1 51	5 29	6 31	0 32	23	2 30	8 22	10 22
14	3	☽ in apogee	5 28	6 32	0 15	☽	3 5	9 5	11 17
15	4		5 27	6 33	sl. 0	16	3 33	9 48	11 51
16	5	Spica sets 5 36	5 25	6 35	F. 15	28	4 2	10 31	0 25
17	6	Good Friday	5 24	6 36	0 30	☽	4 55	11 15	1 3
18	7		5 23	6 37	0 44	22	4 55	morn.	1 38
19	D	Easter Sunday	5 22	6 38	0 57	☽	11 33	0 1	2 13
20	2	☉ en. 8 — ☽ s. 3 4	5 21	6 39	1 10	17	8 16	0 47	2 45
21	3	☽ rises 1 47	5 19	6 41	1 23	☽	9 16	1 37	3 21
22	4	Day 13h. 24m. long	5 18	6 42	1 26	13	10 12	2 28	3 58
23	5	St. George	5 17	6 43	1 48	26	11 7	3 21	4 39
24	6		5 16	6 44	1 59	☽	11 58	4 15	5 22
25	7	St. Mark	5 15	6 45	2 10	23	morn	5 10	6 13
26	D	Low Sund. ☽ ☉ ☽	5 13	6 47	2 21	☽	0 42	6 5	7 15
27	2	☽ lat. 4 deg. north	5 12	6 48	2 31	21	1 30	7 0	8 37
28	3	☽ in perigee	5 11	6 49	2 40	☽	2 10	7 54	10 4
29	4	B's eye sets 8 55	5 10	6 50	2 49	20	2 50	8 48	11 21
30	5	☽ in ☽	5 9	6 51	2 57	☽	3 30	9 41	0 6

# Fifth Month, May, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	<i>D. H. M.</i>		<i>D. H. M.</i>
New	3 2 56	Morning	First
Full	18 2 47	Afternoon	Last
			10 2 35
			25 3 18
			Afternoon



M.	D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun	Sun					High Wat. Phil.
				risc.	sets.	fast	sets.	rises.	south	
				h	m	m	s	h	m	
1	6		Philip and James	5 8	6 52	3 5	19	4 15	10 35	0 52
2	7			5 7	6 53	3 12	8	4 42	11 29	1 25
3	D		2d Sund. aft. East.	5 6	6 54	3 19	18	<i>sets.</i>	<i>aft.</i> 24	2 6
4	2		Day 13h. 52m. long	5 4	6 56	3 25	□	8 33	1 19	2 45
5	3			5 3	6 57	3 31	16	9 32	2 13	3 24
6	4		St. John Evan.	5 2	6 58	3 35	29	10 26	3 8	4 4
7	5		☾ runs high	5 1	6 59	3 40	☽	11 18	3 59	4 44
8	6		Sirius sets 8 38 ☾	5 0	7 0	3 44	25	11 56	4 49	5 28
9	7			4 59	7 1	3 47	☾	<i>morn.</i>	5 36	6 17
10	D		3d Sun. aft. East.	4 58	7 2	3 50	19	0 33	6 21	7 43
11	2		☿ stationary	4 57	7 3	3 52	☿	1 7	7 5	8 21
12	3		☾ in apogee	4 56	7 4	3 54	13	1 38	7 48	9 33
13	4		♃ rises 8 41	4 55	7 5	3 55	24	2 8	8 30	10 34
14	5		☾ in ☉	4 54	7 6	3 55	☽	2 38	9 13	11 24
15	6			4 53	7 7	3 56	18	3 7	9 58	11 59
16	7		Spica sets 3 41	4 52	7 8	3 55	♎	3 40	10 45	0 34
17	D		4th Sun. after East.	4 51	7 9	3 54	13	4 17	11 33	1 24
18	2			4 50	7 10	3 53	26	<i>rises.</i>	<i>morn.</i>	1 53
19	3		♃ sets 11 37	4 49	7 11	3 50	♃	8 8	0 24	2 30
20	4		♂ ☉ ♀ sup.	4 48	7 12	3 47	22	9 5	1 17	3 9
21	5		☾ runs low	4 47	7 13	3 44	☽	9 58	2 12	3 47
22	6		B's eye sets 7 25	4 47	7 13	3 40	20	10 47	3 8	4 28
23	7		☾ lat. 5 deg. north	4 46	7 14	3 36	☽	11 32	4 3	5 12
24	D		Rogation	4 45	7 15	3 31	18	<i>morn.</i>	4 58	6 1
25	2		♃ rises 7 44	4 45	7 15	3 25	♃	0 13	5 51	6 58
26	3		☾ in perigee	4 44	7 16	3 19	16	0 51	6 44	8 12
27	4		☾ in ☽	4 44	7 16	3 13	☽	1 27	7 36	9 36
28	5		Ascension	4 43	7 17	3 6	15	2 2	8 28	10 56
29	6			4 42	7 18	2 58	29	2 36	9 20	11 57
30	7		Day 14h. 36m. long	4 42	7 18	2 50	☽	3 18	10 13	0 35
31	D			4 41	7 19	2 42	27	4 0	11 6	1 7

# Sixth Month, June, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

New  $\bullet$  1 0 48 Afternoon  
 Full  $\circ$  17 1 14 Morning  
 New  $\bullet$  30 11 45 Afternoon

D. H. M.

First  $\text{D}$  9 8 22 Morning  
 Last  $\text{C}$  23 7 56 Afternoon



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rise. h m	Sun sets. h m	$\odot$ fast m s	$\text{D}$ sets $\text{h}$ $\text{m}$	$\text{D}$ sets south $\text{h}$ $\text{m}$	High Wat. Phil
1	2	$\sphericalangle$ south 11 57	4 41	7 19	2 33	$\square$ sets. aft. 1	1 49	
2	3		4 40	7 20	2 24	24 8 14 0 55	2 27	
3	4	$\text{D}$ runs high $\text{C}$	4 40	7 20	2 14	$\text{S}$ 9 5 1 42	3 3	
4	5	$\text{D}$ lat. 5 deg. south	4 39	7 21	2 4	20 9 50 2 38	3 42	
5	6	Spica south 8 22	4 39	7 21	1 54	$\text{Q}$ 10 29 3 27	4 20	
6	7		4 38	7 22	1 44	15 11 4 4 12	4 56	
7	D	Whit-Sunday	4 38	7 22	1 33	27 11 36 4 57	5 36	
8	2	$\text{D}$ in apogee	4 37	7 23	1 21	$\text{m}$ morn 5 40	6 21	
9	3		4 37	7 23	1 10	21 0 7 6 23	7 18	
10	4	$\text{D}$ in $\text{Q}$	4 37	7 23	0 58	$\text{=}$ 0 36 7 5	8 21	
11	5	Day 14h 48m long	4 36	7 24	0 46	14 1 4 7 48	9 33	
12	6	Barnabas	4 36	7 24	0 34	26 1 36 8 34	10 39	
13	7	$\text{S}$ sets 8 59	4 36	7 24	0 22	$\text{m}$ 2 9 9 20	11 33	
14	D	Trinity Sunday	4 36	7 24	0 10	22 2 47 10 11	0 9	
15	2	$\text{D}$ lat. 4 deg. north	4 35	7 25	sl. 3	$\uparrow$ 3 25 11 3	0 46	
16	3	$\text{D}$ runs low	4 35	7 25	0 15	18 4 12 11 58	1 39	
17	4	St. Alban $\text{C}$	4 35	7 25	0 28	$\text{V}$ rises. morn. 2 10		
18	5	Spica south 7 28	4 35	7 25	0 41	16 8 40 0 54	2 51	
19	6	$\text{h}$ sets 9 41	4 35	7 25	0 54	$\text{w}$ 9 26 1 52	3 34	
20	7		4 35	7 25	1 6	15 10 8 2 47	4 12	
21	D	1st Sun. aft. Trin.	4 35	7 25	1 19	29 10 50 3 42	4 54	
22	2	$\text{D}$ in per. $\text{S}$ stat.	4 35	7 25	1 32	$\text{X}$ 11 29 4 36	5 40	
23	3	$\text{D}$ in $\text{S}$	4 35	7 25	1 44	27 morn. 5 29	6 33	
24	4	Nativ. John. Bapt.	4 35	7 25	1 58	$\text{P}$ 0 2 6 20	7 36	
25	5	$\text{Q}$ sets 8 10	4 35	7 25	2 11	25 0 37 7 11	8 54	
26	6	Day 14h 50m long.	4 35	7 25	2 23	$\text{S}$ 1 13 8 3	10 19	
27	7	$\text{D}$ lat. 4 deg. outh	4 35	7 25	2 36	23 1 53 8 55	11 29	
28	D	2d Sun. aft. Trin.	4 36	7 24	2 48	$\square$ 2 36 9 4	0 13	
29	2	St. Peter	4 36	7 24	3 0	19 3 23 10 41	0 47	
30	3	$\text{D}$ runs high $\text{C}$	4 36	7 24	3 13	$\text{S}$ 4 13 11 33	1 27	

Laton

# Seventh Month, July, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First ☽	9 1 30	Morning	☾
Last ☾	23 1 13	Morning	☽
		So Full	☽
		New	☾
		30 0 38	Afternoon



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽ slow	☽ $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	☽ sets.		☽ south		High Wat. Phil.
			rise. h m	sets. h m			h	m	h	m	
1	4	☽ south 9 39	4 36	7 24	5 24	15	7 39	0 24	2 12		
2	5		4 36	7 24	3 36	28	8 21	1 14	3 2		
3	6	Day 14h. 46m. long	4 37	7 23	3 47	☽	8 57	2 1	3 49		
4	7	Independence	4 37	7 23	3 58	23	9 33	2 46	4 34		
5	D	3d Sun. aft. Trin.	4 37	7 23	4 9	☽	10 2	3 30	5 18		
6	2	☽ in apogee	4 37	7 23	4 19	17	10 32	4 13	6 1		
7	3	☽ s. 9 12, ☽ in ☽	4 38	7 22	4 29	29	11 1	4 55	6 43		
8	4	☽'s rise 1 4	4 38	7 22	4 39	☽	11 31	5 38	7 26		
9	5		4 39	7 21	4 58	22	morn.	6 21	8 9		
10	6	Spica sets 11 52	4 39	7 21	4 56	☽	0 2	7 7	8 55		
11	7	☽ lat. 4 deg. north	4 40	7 20	5 4	17	0 38	7 54	9 42		
12	D	4th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 40	7 20	5 12	↑	1 12	8 45	10 33		
13	2	☽ sets 8 12	4 41	7 19	5 19	13	1 57	9 38	11 26		
14	3	☽ runs low	4 42	7 18	5 26	27	2 47	10 35	0 6		
15	4	Swithin ☽	4 42	7 18	5 33	☽	3 43	11 33	0 47		
16	5	☽ stationary	4 43	7 17	5 38	25	rises.	morn.	1 45		
17	6		4 43	7 17	5 44	☽	8 1	0 31	2 43		
18	7	Antares south 8 27	4 44	7 16	5 49	24	8 43	1 29	3 41		
19	D	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 45	7 15	5 53	☽	9 22	2 25	4 37		
20	2	Margaret ☽ in per.	4 45	7 15	5 57	24	10 0	3 19	5 31		
21	3	☽ in ☽	4 46	7 14	6 0	☽	10 38	4 12	6 24		
22	4	Magdalen, ☽ en. ☽	4 47	7 13	6 2	22	11 11	5 4	7 16		
23	5	Day 14h. 24m. long	4 48	7 12	6 4	8	11 49	5 56	8 8		
24	6	☽ sets 8 36	4 49	7 11	6 6	20	morn.	6 46	8 58		
25	7	St. James	4 50	7 10	6 7	☽	0 32	7 41	9 53		
26	D	St. Anne	4 51	7 9	6 7	16	1 17	8 33	10 45		
27	2	☽ runs high	4 52	7 8	6 7	29	2 16	9 25	11 37		
28	3	☽ lat. 5 deg. south	4 53	7 7	6 7	☽	2 57	10 16	0 4		
29	4	☽ stationary	4 54	7 6	6 5	25	3 51	11 6	0 54		
30	5	Antares south 7 41	4 55	7 5	6 4	☽	4 44	11 54	1 42		
31	6	☽ ☽	4 56	7 4	6 0	19	sets.	aft. 41	2 29		

# Eighth Month, August, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

<p style="text-align: center;">D. H. M.</p> <p>First ☽ 7 5 12 Afternoon</p> <p>Last ☾ 21 8 34 Morning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D. H. M.</p> <p>Full ☉ 14 5 25 Afternoon</p> <p>New ☿ 29 3 54 Morning</p>
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M.	W.	D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun	Sun	☉	☽	☽	☽	High Wat. Phil.
				rise.	sets.	slow	☽	☽	☽	
				<i>h. m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>m s</i>	<i>h's</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>south</i>	
								<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	
1	7		Lammas	4 57	7 3	5 57	☿	8 3	1 25	2 50
2	D		7th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 58	7 2	5 54	13	8 34	2 8	3 20
3	2		☽ in ☉	4 59	7 1	5 49	25	9 3	2 51	3 52
4	3			5 07	0	5 44	☿	9 31	3 33	4 24
5	4		7*s rise 11 9	5 16	59	5 39	19	10 3	4 16	4 59
6	5		Transfiguration	5 26	58	5 33	☿	10 34	5 0	5 39
7	6		♂ sets 7 13	5 36	57	5 26	13	11 10	5 46	6 31
8	7		Day 13h 52m long	5 46	56	5 18	25	11 50	6 34	7 34
9	D		8th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 56	55	5 11	↑	morn.	7 26	8 54
10	2		St. Lawrence	5 66	54	5 2	21	0 35	8 20	10 20
11	3		☽ runs low	5 76	53	4 53	☿	1 28	9 17	11 30
12	4		B's eye rises mid.	5 86	52	4 43	19	2 27	10 15	0 14
13	5		☽ sets 11 28	5 96	51	4 33	☿	3 32	11 13	0 59
14	6		☽ lat. 4 deg. north	5 106	50	4 22	18	rises.	morn.	1 36
15	7			5 116	49	4 10	☿	7 18	0 11	2 21
16	D		9th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 136	47	3 58	18	7 58	1 9	3 2
17	2		☽ in ☉	5 146	46	3 46	☿	8 36	2 4	3 42
18	3		♂ ☉ ♂	5 156	45	3 33	18	9 14	2 59	4 24
19	4		♂ rises 3 55	5 166	44	3 19	☿	9 52	3 53	5 6
20	5		♂ ☉ ♀ sup.	5 176	43	3 6	16	10 36	4 47	5 50
21	6		Day 13h 24m long	5 186	42	2 52	☽	11 22	5 41	6 46
22	7		☉ enters ♍	5 206	40	2 37	13	morn.	6 33	7 55
23	D		10th Sun. aft Trin.	5 216	39	2 21	26	0 9	7 27	9 23
24	2		Bartholomew	5 226	38	2 6	☽	1 0	8 17	10 42
25	3		♀ sets 7 45	5 236	37	1 50	22	1 52	9 7	11 42
26	4			5 246	36	1 33	☿	2 48	9 56	0 8
27	5		Sirius rises 3 14	5 266	34	1 16	16	3 41	10 42	0 47
28	6		St. Augustine	5 276	33	1 0	28	4 39	11 27	1 24
29	7		John Bapt. beh'd.	5 286	32	0 42	☿	sets.	aft. 11	1 57
30	D		11th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 296	31	0 24	22	7 11	0 54	2 24
31	2		☽ in ☉	5 316	29	0 6	☿	7 41	1 37	2 57

# Ninth Month, September, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

First ☽ 6 6 59 Morning  
 Last ☾ 19 7 5 Afternoon

D. H. M.

Full ☉ 13 1 28 Morning  
 New ☿ 27 9 2 Afternoon

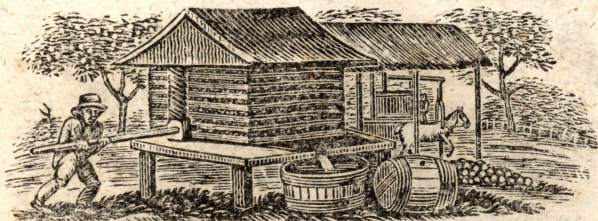


M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rise. h m	Sun sets. h m	☉ fast m s	☽ sets. h m	☽ sets. south. h m	High Wat. Phil.	
1	3	Giles	5 32	6 28	0 12	15	8 11	2 20	3 38
2	4		5 33	6 27	0 32	27	8 42	3 3	4 0
3	5	☽ lat. 3 deg. north	5 35	6 25	0 50	☾	9 16	3 48	4 36
4	6		5 36	6 24	1 10	21	9 53	4 35	5 16
5	7	Sirius rises 2 42	5 37	6 23	1 30	↑	10 33	5 25	6 3
6	1	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 38	6 22	1 50	16	11 25	6 16	7 6
7	2	☽ sets 10 4	5 39	6 21	2 10	29	morn.	7 9	8 27
8	3	Nativ. B. V. M. ☾	5 41	6 19	2 30	☽	0 18	8 5	9 58
9	4		5 42	6 18	2 51	27	1 21	9 2	11 13
10	5	Day 12h 34m long	5 43	6 17	3 12	☿	2 28	10 0	11 58
11	6		5 45	6 15	3 32	26	3 35	10 58	0 36
12	7		5 46	6 14	3 52	☿	4 47	11 55	1 24
13	D	☽ eclipsed, visible	5 47	6 13	4 14	26	rises. morn.		2 7
14	2		5 48	6 12	4 35	☽	7 17	0 52	2 50
15	3	♂ rises 4 9	5 50	6 10	4 56	26	7 57	1 48	3 30
16	4		5 51	6 9	5 18	8	8 40	2 44	4 10
17	5	Lambert	5 52	6 8	5 39	26	9 24	3 39	4 52
18	6	B's eye rises 9 45	5 54	6 6	6 0	☽	10 12	4 34	5 39
19	7	♂ rises 2 22	5 55	6 5	6 23	23	11 4	5 29	6 33
20	D	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 56	6 4	6 42	☽	11 56	6 22	7 38
21	2	St. Matthew	5 58	6 2	7 3	18	morn.	7 13	8 52
22	3	☽ lat. 5 deg. south	5 59	6 1	7 24	☽	0 51	8 2	10 17
23	4	☉ enters ♈	6 0	6 0	7 44	13	1 48	8 50	11 23
24	5	7*s rise 8 6	6 25	5 58	8 5	25	2 44	9 36	0 1
25	6	♀ sets 7 17	6 35	5 57	8 25	☽	3 59	10 19	0 29
26	7	Cyprian	6 45	5 56	8 45	19	4 38	11 2	1 4
27	D	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 55	5 55	9 6	☽	5 40	11 45	1 37
28	2	Day 11h 46m long	6 75	5 53	9 26	13	sets. aft.	28	2 8
29	3	St. Michael	6 85	5 52	9 46	24	6 54	1 11	2 40
30	4	St. Jerome	6 95	5 51	10 5	☽	7 26	1 55	3 11

# Tenth Month, October, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First ☾	5 6 48	Afternoon	Full ○ 12 10 28 Morning
Last ☾	19 9 29	Morning	New ● 27 2 43 Afternoon



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rise.		Sun sets.		☉ fast		☾ %	☽ sets.		☽ south		High Wat. Phil.
			h	m	h	m	m	s		h	m	h	m	
1	5	☿ south 7 49	6	11	5	49	10	23	18	8	3	2	42	3 48
2	6		6	12	5	48	10	42	↑	8	41	3	29	4 21
3	7	☽ lat. 5 deg. north	6	13	5	47	11	0	13	9	29	4	20	5 2
4	D	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	15	5	45	11	19	26	10	18	5	11	5 59
5	2	7*s south 2 54	6	16	5	44	11	36	☽	11	15	6	5	6 51
6	3		6	17	5	43	11	54	22	morn.		6	59	8 12
7	4	♃ sets 8 29	6	18	5	42	12	11	☿	0	16	7	54	9 41
8	5	Day 11h 20m long	6	20	5	40	12	28	20	1	22	8	50	10 59
9	6	St. Denis	6	21	5	39	12	44	☿	2	32	9	45	11 58
10	7	☽ in perigee	6	22	5	38	13	0	19	3	43	10	42	0 35
11	D	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	24	5	36	13	15	☽	4	54	11	38	1 12
12	2	☿ stationary	6	25	5	35	13	30	20	rises.	morn.			1 56
13	3	♄ rises 4 54	6	26	5	34	13	46	☿	6	37	0	33	2 37
14	4		6	28	5	32	13	59	20	7	23	1	32	3 19
15	5	B's eye rises 8 7	6	29	5	31	14	11	☿	8	9	2	29	3 59
16	6		6	30	5	30	14	24	18	9	1	3	25	4 42
17	7	☽ runs high ☾	6	31	5	29	14	36	☽	9	55	4	20	5 26
18	D	St. Luke	6	33	5	27	14	48	15	10	50	5	14	6 17
19	2	♃ rises 0 47	6	34	5	26	14	59	27	11	47	6	4	7 14
20	3	Sirius rises 11 48	6	35	5	25	15	9	☿	morn.		6	53	8 24
21	4	Day 10h 46m long	6	37	5	23	15	19	22	0	44	7	40	9 43
22	5		6	38	5	22	15	28	☽	1	40	8	24	10 50
23	6	☉ enters ♍	6	39	5	21	15	36	16	2	25	9	7	11 42
24	7	☽ in apogee	6	40	5	20	15	43	27	3	31	9	50	0 15
25	D	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	41	5	19	15	50	☽	4	26	10	32	0 40
26	2	♀ sets 7 15	6	43	5	17	15	56	21	5	23	11	15	1 12
27	3	☽ lat. 3 deg. north	6	44	5	16	16	1	☿	6	18	11	59	1 47
28	4	♄ ☉ inferior	6	45	5	15	16	6	15	sets.	aft.	45		2 21
29	5	<del>☽ runs high</del>	6	46	5	14	16	9	27	6	48	1	32	2 54
30	6	7*s rise 7 11	6	48	5	12	16	13	↑	7	32	2	22	3 41
31	7	☽ runs low	6	49	5	11	16	14	24	8	20	3	13	4 8

# Eleventh Month, November, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.		
First ☽	4 4 50	Morning	Full ☉	10 8 45	Afternoon
Last ☾	18 3 50	Morning	New ●	26 7 31	Morning



M. D.	W. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☉	☽	☽	☽		High Wat. Phil.					
			rise.	sets.	fast	☽	sets.	south	Phil.						
			h	m	h	m	s	h	m	h	m				
1	D	All Souls	6	50	5	10	16	16	☽	9	14	4	5	4	49
2	2	Day 10h 18m long.	6	51	5	9	16	17	19	10	12	4	58	5	37
3	3	☽ lat. 4 deg. north	6	52	5	8	16	17	☽	11	14	5	52	6	35
4	4	♀ sets 7 18	6	53	5	7	16	16	16	morn.	6	45	7	49	
5	5	7*s south 0 57	6	55	5	5	16	14	☾	0	20	7	38	9	17
6	6	♂ stationary	6	56	5	4	16	12	14	1	27	8	32	10	36
7	7	☽ in perigee	6	57	5	3	16	8	28	2	37	9	25	11	38
8	D	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	6	58	5	2	16	4	☽	3	47	10	21	0	16
9	2	☽ in ☽	6	59	5	1	16	0	28	4	58	11	16	0	55
10	3	♃ sets 6 43, ☐ ☽ ♃	7	0	5	0	15	53	☽	rises	morn.	1	42		
11	4		7	1	4	59	15	46	28	5	58	0	12	2	22
12	5	Spica rises 4 10	7	2	4	58	15	39	☽	6	49	1	10	3	2
13	6	♃ rises 11 10 ☾	7	3	4	57	15	30	26	7	42	2	7	3	41
14	7	♂ great elong.	7	4	4	56	15	22	☽	8	38	3	2	4	24
15	D	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	7	5	4	55	15	12	23	9	36	3	55	5	5
16	2	Day 9h 48m long	7	6	4	54	15	0	☽	10	34	4	46	5	49
17	3	☽ lat. 3 deg. south.	7	7	4	53	14	49	18	11	50	5	34	6	38
18	4	Sirius south 3 5	7	8	4	52	14	36	☽	morn.	6	19	7	45	
19	5	♂ rises 4 18	7	9	4	51	14	23	12	0	26	7	3	8	42
20	6	☽ in ☽	7	10	4	50	14	8	24	1	21	7	45	9	51
21	7	☽ in apogee	7	11	4	49	13	53	☽	2	16	8	27	10	53
22	D	☽ enters ♃	7	12	4	48	13	37	18	3	12	9	9	11	45
23	2	Clement	7	13	4	47	13	20	☽	4	6	9	52	0	17
24	3	☽ lat. 3 deg. north	7	13	4	47	13	2	12	5	5	10	58	0	44
25	4	♀ sets 7 39	7	14	4	46	12	44	24	6	2	11	24	1	21
26	5	Day 9h. 30m. long	7	15	4	45	12	25	♃	sets.	aft.	13	1	58	
27	6	☽ runs low	7	16	4	44	12	6	19	6	10	1	3	2	41
28	7	7*s south 11 18 ☽	7	16	4	44	11	44	☽	7	4	1	56	3	10
29	D	Advent—♃ stat.	7	17	4	43	11	23	16	8	1	2	52	3	51
30	2	St. Andrew	7	18	4	42	11	1	29	9	2	3	43	4	32

# Twelfth Month, December, 1829.

## Moon's Phases.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First ☽	3 1 32	Afternoon	Full ☉ 10 8 37
Last ☾	18 1 3	Morning	New ☾ 25 10 35
			Afternoon



M. D.	V. D.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☉		☽		☾		High Wat. Phil.
			risc.	sets.	fast	☽	sets.	south			
			h	m	m	s	h	m	h	m	
1	3	☽ sets 7 52	7 18	4 42	10 28	13	10 6	4 36	5 16		
2	4		7 19	4 41	10 15	27	11 12	5 29	6 9		
3	5	Day 9h. 20m. long	7 20	4 40	9 52	☽	morn.	6 20	7 12		
4	6	☽ in ☽	7 20	4 40	9 57	24	0 18	7 12	8 32		
5	7	7*s south 10 48	7 21	4 39	9 2	☽	1 36	8 3	9 53		
6	D	2d Sun. in Advent	7 21	4 39	8 38	23	2 34	8 56	11 7		
7	2	☽ south 4 29	7 22	4 38	8 11	☽	3 46	9 50	11 47		
8	3	Con. B. V. M.	7 22	4 38	7 45	22	4 50	10 45	0 27		
9	4	B's eye south 11 17	7 23	4 37	7 28	☽	5 58	11 42	1 14		
10	5		7 23	4 37	6 51	20	rises.	morn.	1 59		
11	6	☽ runs high ☽	7 24	4 36	6 23	☽	6 12	0 38	2 39		
12	7	Sirius rises 8 15	7 24	4 36	5 55	17	7 10	1 32	3 19		
13	D	Lucy	7 24	4 36	5 27	☽	8 8	2 25	3 57		
14	2	☽ rises 4 2	7 24	4 36	4 48	14	9 5	3 15	4 34		
15	3		7 25	4 35	4 34	26	10 2	4 1	5 10		
16	4	Sirius rises 8 0	7 25	4 35	4 0	m	11 0	4 46	5 50		
17	5	☽ in apogee	7 25	4 35	3 30	20	11 56	5 30	6 34		
18	6	☽ in ☽	7 25	4 35	3 1	☽	morn.	6 12	7 23		
19	7	☽ sets 4 43	7 25	4 35	2 31	14	0 52	6 54	8 28		
20	D	4th Sun in Advent	7 25	4 35	2 1	26	1 48	7 36	9 38		
21	2	☽ enters ☽	7 25	4 35	1 31	m	2 41	8 19	10 43		
22	3	Day 9h. 10m. long	7 25	4 35	1 1	20	3 38	9 5	11 41		
23	4	B's eye south 10 18	7 25	4 35	0 30	☽	4 35	9 52	0 13		
24	5	☽ ☽ ☽	7 25	4 35	L	1 15	5 31	10 43	0 49		
25	6	Christmas.	7 25	4 35	0 30	28	6 28	11 35	1 29		
26	7	St. Stephen	7 25	4 35	1 0	☽	sets.	aft.	2 9		
27	D	St. John	7 25	4 35	1 30	25	6 39	1 24	2 49		
28	2	Innocence	7 25	4 35	2 0	☽	7 44	2 19	3 28		
29	3		7 25	4 35	2 30	23	8 50	3 12	4 8		
30	4	7*s south 8 58	7 24	4 36	2 59	☽	9 58	4 5	4 50		
31	5	Silvester—☽ in ☽	7 24	4 36	3 27	21	11 5	4 57	5 36		

## ASTRONOMY.

From the "Objects, Pleasures, and Advantage of Science."

The size, and motions, and distance of heavenly bodies, are such as to exceed the power of ordinary imagination, from any comparison with the smaller things we see around us. The earth's diameter is nearly 8,000 miles in length; but the sun's is above 880,000 miles, and the bulk of the sun is 1,300,000 times greater than that of the earth. The planet Jupiter, which looks like a mere speck from his vast distance, is nearly 1,300 times larger than the earth.— Our distance from the sun is above 95 millions of miles; but Jupiter is 490 millions, and Saturn 900 millions of miles distant from the sun. The rate at which the earth moves round the sun is 68,000 miles an hour, or 140 times swifter than the motion of a cannon ball; and the planet Mercury, the nearest to the sun, moves still quicker, 110,000 miles an hour. We, upon the earth's surface, beside being carried round the sun move round the earth's axis by the rotary or spinning motion which it has; so that every  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours we move in this manner near 14,000 miles, beside moving round the sun above 1,600,000 miles.

These motions and distances, however, prodigious as they are, seem nothing compared to those of the comets, one of which, when furthest from the sun, is 11,200 millions of miles from him; and when nearest the sun, flies at the amazing rate of 880,000 miles an hour. Sir I. Newton calculated its heat at 2,000 times that of red-hot iron; and that it would take thousands of years to cool. But the distance of the fixed stars is yet more vast; they have been supposed to be 400,000 times further from us than we are from the sun, that is 38 millions of millions of miles; so that a cannon ball would take between four and five millions of years to reach one of them, supposing there was nothing to hinder it from pursuing its course thither.

## THE MORALIST.

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**ON THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS.**—There are too many persons who contract debts, without perceiving any means of payment to be in their power. Those who transgress in this manner, feel satisfied if they do not feel themselves to be unable to pay. Were they strictly honest, however, they would take effectual care to see whether they were able or not. Often by overrating their property, their efforts, or the markets, they feel a loose conviction that they shall possess this power—but they take no pains to render the fact certain, or even probable. We are bound before we become willing to receive our neighbor's property, to know that we have means clearly probable of paying him; otherwise we wantonly subject him to the loss of it, and differ very little, as moral beings, from thieves and robbers.

Another transgression of the same nature is, neglecting to pay our debts at the time they become due.

There are many persons whose general character as Christians, is fair, who yet in this respect, are extremely deserving of censure. They contract debts, which they engage to discharge within a given time. This time is therefore a part of the contract; a ground on which the bargain is made; a condition on which the price was calculated. This obvious truth is understood by all men; and makes part of the language of every bargain in which credit is given.—To the expectation formed by the creditor of receiving his debt at the time specified, the debtor has voluntarily given birth. It is an expectation, therefore, which he is bound to fulfil. If he does not take every lawful measure in his power to fulfil it, or if he does not fulfil it when it is in his power, he is guilty of fraud; of depriving his neighbor, not perhaps by design, but by a guilty negligence, of a part of his property.

CAUTION.—A southern paper admonishes the public to be on their guard against two suspicious persons named *Brandy* and *Whiskey*, who are now prowling about the country, maltreating and destroying a great number of people. It is said they mean to reside for some time in this city. They have been pointed out to us in company with a third ruffian, who calls himself *Rum*. *Whiskey* is a foreigner. He has lived several years in Scotland, and is well known in Ireland, where he passes himself off under the assumed names of *Farintosh* and *Polyean*. Since his emigration to this country, he resided a long while at *Monongahela*. He is now a regularly naturalized citizen, and may be met with at all hours of the day or night, in the hotels or streets of New-York. He is a mean looking yellow faced fellow who generally mixes himself up with persons of very opposite characters.—We have seen him arm-in-arm with Messrs. *Sugar* and *Lemon*. When so supported, he always gets into hot water, and is very quarrelsome. All three of them go into the streets, *punching* every body they meet, staggering some, and knocking down others. No better evidence can be given of the effects of ‘evil communication,’ than this—for *Sugar* and *Lemon*, when out of *Whiskey*’s influence, are very respectable and harmless people. *Sugar* is particularly sweet tempered, but when *Whiskey* gets hold of him, all his sweetness melts away. The habits of *Whiskey* are all low, and though some of them keep up a secret intercourse with him, yet he is not publicly recognized by the members of ‘Good Society.’ *Monsieur Brandy*, on the other hand is more genteel, and may occasionally be encountered at the tables of persons of condition. He sat opposite to us yesterday, and behaved very becomingly, probably because the company took scarcely any notice of him. His complexion is ruddy and high colored, and his general manner spirited and agreeable. In matters of taste he is remarkable for smartness and piquancy. *Brandy* is a Frenchman by birth and belongs to the ancient family of *De Cogniac*. It is to be lamented that a person with such

gentlemanly capacities should ever mingle with people of such bad odor as Whisky and Rum. This Rum is a decided ruffian. His very looks condemn him. His face is of a dark sallow hue, and from the unpleasant effluvia which proceeds from him, I suspect he is sadly unclean in his habits, and has antipathy to water; and yet he is a monstrous coxcomb, and is always admiring his own unseemly appearance in a glass. Fortunately he seldom intrudes into the company of *gens comme il faut*. He delights to linger about pot houses and ship yards, and to blow it out with daily laborers and sailors. It is shrewdly conjectured that he is fond of drink, for he may be generally met with about 'grog time.' Rum is manifestly of West India origin. The principal seat of the family is on the plantations of *Jamaica*, although some of the illegitimate branches have resided for several years in *New England*, where their influence is most unfavorable to the proverbial 'steady habits' of the country. The individual who is now in New-York is from the West Indies. He is called by those who know him 'Old Jamaica,' to distinguish him from his 'New-England' kinsman.

From these descriptions, our readers may be able to discover and avoid these suspicious characters. All connexion with them is disreputable; and great injury to health, purse, and fame, must attend the slightest intimacy.—*New-York Enquirer*.

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**SWEET BUTTER.**—The component parts of milk are oil, curd and whey. The oily parts constitute the cream, and the curd makes the cheese. The oily parts, being specifically lighter than the other parts of the substance, ascend to the surface, in the form of cream.

In winter, four or five days, according to the common practice, are necessary to produce all the cream of a pan of milk. Such cream, from this tedious process, not unfrequently acquires a bitter taste, which is communicated to the butter. And the churning of butter from such cream is moreover an operation of four or five hours, and sometimes longer, unless hot

water be poured into the cream, which invariably injures the butter by rendering it white and insipid.

To shorten the time, and to diminish the labor of making butter, and at the same time to improve its quality, there has been recently established in the dairy house of Mr. Robert Smith's farm, called Orange, an apparatus upon the simplest principles imaginable. During the coldest weather in winter, in the course of less than 24 hours after the milk has been taken from the cows, sweet cream is produced, greater in quantity, and richer in quality, than can be obtained in the ordinary management of five days. So rich, indeed, is the cream, that it is churned with as much facility as is the rich cream of the Alderney cows in the summer season. The operation of churning never exceeds 25 minutes. The butter from such cream has never failed to be of a fine flavor, and of a fine color; and in the nature of things it can never fail to be so, unless the dairy women should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter. The process is not a new invention. According to the principles of the system pursued at Orange, is made the sweet butter which, in England, is the most admired. The part of the course of proceeding not in common use is this:—The pans, with the milk just taken from the cows, remain until a thin skim of cream is produced. They are then placed in hot water, and in about thirty minutes thereafter, all the cream contained in the milk is formed on the surface. The cream thus obtained, is managed as other rich cream is in well conducted dairies.

The principal merit of the apparatus at Orange, is the great facility of heating water, the convenient fixture of the vessels containing the same, and the complete exclusion of every particle of the smoke of the fire.

The skimmed milk, consisting of curd and whey, without any of the buttery parts, has a peculiar sweetness, is extremely pleasant to the taste, and is deemed a very wholesome beverage.

With this apparatus, butter can be made in summer as in winter.

[*American Farmer.*]

*The following narrative is founded on fact.*—Mr. \*\*\* who is an intemperate man, made application for a Bible, alledging that he was a proper object for charity on account of his poverty. In order to show him what made him poor, he was asked how much liquor he drank on an average, daily : he stated the quantity : a calculation was then made how much it would cost for his liquor in a year, and it amounted to *forty dollars* or more. He was then asked how much time he lost a week in consequence of intemperance : he stated the average to be about two days, his labor, being a mechanic, was worth \$1 25 a day. In a year this would amount to \$130. Add the price of liquor to the time lost, and the whole amount was *one hundred and seventy dollars a year as a tax for intemperance*. With such a heavy tax, no wonder he was poor : he is certainly to be pitied : ought he not to receive a Bible as a charity ? Now, people may tell us about the enormous taxes of Great Britain ; and we can show them greater taxes here. They, in Great Britain, do indeed “grind the faces of the poor ;” but in this land of freedom, we, by means of whiskey, “grind the faces of the poor”—and of the rich too ! There ought to be another “whiskey insurrection,” every body ought to rise up and put the monster down. You, sober men, ought to let ardent spirits alone, if you would not patronize drunkenness. You men of influence ought to exert your influence against it, unless you wish to impoverish society, and ruin families, and load the poor house with paupers. You will have a tax to pay, presently, to support these worn-out drunkards. For my part, I should grudge to pay a shilling for the support of such wretches. I hate a drunkard—there is no animal more odious.

[*Black River Gazette.*

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Happiness, in this world, as well as in the next, is only attained, by doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly.

Defer not charities till death ; he that doeth so is rather liberal of another man's than his own.

**NEW-YEAR.**—In the commencement of a new year, we are entering on an untried, undiscovered country, where, as each succeeding month comes forward, new scenes may open ; new objects may engage our attention ; changes at home or abroad, in public or private affairs, may alter the whole state of our fortune. New connexions may be at hand to be formed, or old ones just about to be dissolved ; perhaps we may have little more to do with this world, or with any of its connexions ; we may be standing on the verge of time and life, and on the point of passing into a new region of existence. In short, the prospect before us is full of awful uncertainty. Life and death, prosperity and adversity, health and sickness, joy and trouble, lie in one undistinguishable mass, where our eye can descry nothing through the obscurity that wraps them up.

**Our Parents.**—It is the common rule of nature, that our parents should precede us to the grave, and it is also her rule, that our grief for them should not be of such power as to prevent us from entering, after they are gone, into a zealous participation both of the business and pleasure of life. Yet, in all well regulated spirits, the influence of that necessary and irremediable deprivation, however time may soothe and soften it, has a deep and enduring resting place. In the midst of the noisiest, busiest hours of after life, the memory of that buried tenderness rises up ever and anon, to remind us of the instability of all human things, and wins rather than warns us to a deliberate contemplation of futurity.

**Charity.**—As the beams of the morning sun dissipate that gloom which casts a darksome shadow on the face of nature ; as she adorned with smiling verdure, and flowers of every varied hue, returneth her grateful acknowledgements, in mute, ineffable gratitude ; so CHARITY, bestowed with a benevolent delicacy, gladdens the drooping spirits of the way worn child of misfortune.

## INTEGRITY.

HAPPY the breast which feels no guilty joy,  
 Nor tastes the pleasures won by smooth deceit,  
 Which knows each precious moment to employ,  
 In something which is truly good or great.  
 Pale Envy, then, may breathe her deadly sighs,  
 Or Scandal's blasting influence diffuse,  
 Secure the soul of innocence shall rise,  
 Nor devils harm what falsely they accuse.

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*Devotion.*—Devotion, considered simply in itself, is an intercourse betwixt us and God, betwixt the supreme, self-existent, inconceivable Spirit, which formed and preserves the universe, and that particular spirit, with which, for awful reasons, he has animated a portion of matter upon earth, that we call man. It is a silent act, in which the soul divests itself of outward things, flies into heaven, and pours forth all its wants, wishes, hopes, fears, guilt or pleasures, into the bosom of an Almighty friend.

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*Justice.*—Justice may be defined, that virtue which impels us to give to every person what is his due. In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practice of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. Our duty to our Maker, to each other and to ourselves, are fully answered, if we give them what we owe them. Thus justice, properly speaking, is the only virtue, and all the rest have their origin in it.

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*Communion with our hearts.*—If we would but learn to commune with our own hearts, and know what noble company we can make them, we should little regard the elegance and splendor of the worthless. Almost all men have been taught to call life a passage, and themselves the travellers. The similitude still may be improved, when we observe that the good are joyful and serene; like travellers they are going toward home: the wicked, but by intervals are happy, like travellers who are going into exile.

### OMNIPRESENCE OF DEITY.

Above—below—wher'er I gaze,  
 Thy guiding finger, Lord, I view,  
 Traced in the midnight planet's blaze,  
 Or glistening in the morning dew.  
 What'er is beautiful or fair,  
 Is but thine own reflection there.  
 I hear thee in the stormy wind,  
 That turns the surging wave to foam ;  
 Nor less thy wond'rous power I find,  
 When summer airs around me roam ;  
 The tempest and the calm declare  
 Thyself, for thou art every where.  
 I find thee in the noon of night,  
 And read thy name in every star  
 That drinks its splendor from the light  
 That flows from mercy's beaming ear.  
 Thy footstool, Lord, each starry gem  
 Composes—not thy diadem.  
 And when the radiant orb of light  
 Hath tipped the mountain tops with gold,  
 Smote with the blaze, my wearied sight  
 Shrinks from the wonders I behold ;  
 That ray of glory, bright and fair,  
 Is but a living shadow there.  
 Thine is the silent noon of night,  
 The twilight eve—the dewy morn ;  
 What'er is beautiful or bright,  
 Thy hands have fashioned to adorn.  
 Thy glory walks in every sphere,  
 And all things whisper, “ God is here !”

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Nothing is durable, virtue alone excepted. Personal beauty soon passes away ; fortune inspires extravagant inclination ; grandeur fatigues ; reputation is uncertain ; talents, nay genius itself, is liable to be impaired ; but virtue is ever beautiful, ever diversified, ever equal, and ever vigorous, because it is resigned to all events, to privations as to enjoyments, to death as to life.

*From the "Star," (London) 1813.*

I would not change for cups of gold,  
This little cup, that I now hold :  
'Tis from the beach that gave a shade.  
At noon-day, to my village maid.

I would not change for Persian loom  
The humble matting of my room ;  
'Tis from those very rushes twi'd  
Oft press'd by charming Rosalind.

I would not change my lonely wicket,  
That looks into her favorite thicket,  
For portals proud, of towers that frown,  
The monuments of old renown.

I would not change this foolish heart,  
That learns from her's to joy or smart,  
For his that burns with love or glory,  
Or loses life to live in story.

Yet, in themselves, my heart, my cot,  
My mat, my bowl, I value not,  
But only, as they one and all,  
My charming Rosalind recall.

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A familiar story is related of the benevolence of one of the sons of ALL. In serving at table, a slave had inadvertently dropped a dish of scalding broth on his master ; the heedless wretch fell prostrate to deprecate his punishment, and repeated a verse of the Koran ; " Paradise is for those who command their anger ;" " I am not angry ;" " and for those who pardon offences ;" " I pardon your offence ;" " and for those who return good for evil ;" " I give you your liberty, and four hundred pieces of silver."

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When we indulge anger at any provocation we prepare work for repentance. When we practice deception, we renounce the inward support of rectitude. When we seek for the favor of the world, we encourage vanity. When we neglect to speak in the cause of piety, we forfeit our own peace of mind, and our claim upon that divine assistance without which we can do nothing.

## STARS.

If yon bright orbs, that gem the night,  
 Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,  
 Where kindred spirits re-unite,  
 Whom death has torn asunder here ;  
 How sweet it were at once to die,  
 And leave this blighted world afar,  
 Mix soul in soul to cleave the sky,  
 And soar away from star to star.

But oh, how dark, and drear, and lone,  
 Would seem the brightest world of bliss,  
 If, wandering through each radiant one,  
 We fail'd to find the lov'd of this !  
 If there no more the ties could twine,  
 That death's cold hand alone could sever,  
 Those stars would then in mockery shine—  
 More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be :—each hope, each fear,  
 That lights the eye or clouds the brow,  
 Proclaims there is a happier sphere,  
 Than this bleak earth that holds us now :  
 There is a voice by sorrow heard,  
 When heaviest weighs life's galling chain :  
 That voice is God's unfailing word,—  
 “The pure in heart shall meet again.”

*Rheumatism.*—We are assured by a person who has experienced its effects, that the following is excellent for rheumatic complaints : spirits of hartshorn, 1-2 an oz. sweet oil, 1-2 an oz. laudanum, 1-4 of an oz. honey, 1-4 of an oz. Mix, and apply with friction to the part affected. Bind on flannel to keep the part warm, and make use of the ointment morning and evening. The above ointment, says our informant, is likewise useful in sprains, and other cases in which opodeldoe is recommended.

The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, it is said, will remove warts, corns, and other excrescences from any part of the body.

## TIME.

Time is of so great importance to mankind, that it cannot too often employ religious meditation. There is nothing in the management of which, wisdom is more requisite, or where mankind display their inconsistency more. In its particular parcels, they appear entirely careless of it; and throw it away with the most thoughtless profusion. But when collected into some of its great portions, and viewed as the measure of their continuance in life, they become sensible of its value, and begin to regard it with a serious eye. While day after day is wasted in a course of idleness or vicious pleasures, if some incident should occur which leads the most inconsiderate man to think of his age or time of life; how much of it is gone; at what period of it he is now arrived; and to what proportion of it he can, with any probability, look forward as yet to come; he can hardly avoid feeling some secret compunction, and reflecting seriously upon his state. Happy, if that virtuous impression were not of momentary continuance, but retained its influence amidst the succeeding cares and pleasures of the world!

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I dreamed that, buried by my fellow clay,  
 Close by a common beggar's side I lay;  
 And, as so mean a neighbor shock'd my pride,  
 Then like a corpse of quality I cried—  
 Away, thou scoundrel, touch me not,  
 More manners learn, and at a distance rot.  
 "Thou scoundrel!" in a louder tone cried he,  
 "Proud lump of dirt, I scorn thy words and thee!  
 "We're equal now; I'll not an inch resign—  
 "This is my rotting place, and that is thine."

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To cleanse the Teeth, and to improve the breath.—To four ounces of fresh prepared lime water add a drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar, and remove the offensive smell from those which have most decayed.

## MINUTENESS OF ATOMS.

Goldbeaters by hammering, can reduce gold to leaves so thin, that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those leaves are perfect, or without holes—so that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin, that, if formed into a book, 1500 would occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper; and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well stocked ordinary library of 1500 volumes, with 400 pages in each. Still thinner than this is the coating of gold upon the silver wire of what is called gold lace, and we are not sure that such coating is not of only one atom thick. Platinum and silver can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. A grain of blue vitriol, or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the colour may be perceived. A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and will have lost little of its weight. The carrion crow smells its food many miles off. A burning taper, uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose one thousandth of a grain, would fill with light a sphere of four miles in diameter, so as to be visible in every part of it. The thread of the silk worm is so small that many of them are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread; but that of the spider is smaller still, for two drachms of it, by weight, would reach from London to Edinburg, or four hundred miles. In the milt of a codfish, or in water in which certain vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules, of which many thousand together do not equal in bulk a grain of sand; and yet nature with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of the whale or the elephant; and their bodies consist of the same substance, or ultimate atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter, there are more living creatures than of human beings on the face of this globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic enquirer! Water, mercury, sulphur, or in general any substance, when sufficiently heated, rises as invisible vapour or gas;

that is, it is reduced to the æriform state.—Great heat therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear, and the most solid bodies to become as invisible and impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this.

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*A method of obtaining Natural Flowers in Winter.*

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flower you wish to preserve, such as are late in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk, wrap each up in a piece of paper, clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting. In winter, or in any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over night, cut off the end of the stem, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt was infused, and the next day you will see the buds open and expand, and the flowers display their most lively colours, and breathe their agreeable odour.

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The deepest rivers have the plainest surface, and the purest waters are always clearest. Crystall is not the less solid for being transparent; the value of a style rises like the value of precious stones. If it be dark and cloudy, it is in vain to polish it: it bears its worth in its native looks, and the same art which enhances its price, when it is clear, only debases it if it be dull.

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Truth is ever most beautiful and evident in her native dress; and the arts that are used to convey her to our minds, are no argument that she is deficient, but so many testimonies of the corruption of our nature, where truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance to us in disguise, and court us in masquerade.

### AN AFFECTING STORY.

One of Major Hamilton's acquaintance, who was marching with a body of troops between Gulliakote and Duneewarra, called on a Bheel villager to be his guide through the wood very early one morning. The Bheel remonstrated, observing that it was not the custom of the country to march before day light, and that it was dangerous to do so. The officer, supposing this to be the pretext of laziness, was positive, and threatened him if he did not go on. The man said nothing more, but took his shield and sword and walked on along the narrow path overhung with long grass and bamboos. The officer followed at the head of his men, and had moved slowly half asleep on his saddle for about five miles, when he heard a hideous roar, and saw a very large tyger spring past him so close that he almost brushed his horse. The poor Bheel lifted up his sword and shield, but was down in an instant under the animal's paws, who turned round with him in his mouth, growling like a cat over a mouse, and looked the officer in the face. He did what could be done, and with his men attacked the tiger, whom they wounded so severely that he dropped his prey. But the first blow had done its work effectually, and the poor man's skull was mashed in such a manner as literally to be all in pieces. The officer told Major Hamilton that from that day forward this scene was seldom absent from his dreams, and with the least illness or fever he had always a return of the vision of the tiger with the unfortunate man in his jaws, whom his imprudence had sacrificed.

*Bishop Heber's Narrative.*

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#### *A new receipt for preserving cucumbers.*

Place them in a tub, and pour upon them fresh water boiling hot; pour the water off when cold, and repeat the process of scalding. After the water, cold, is poured off the second time, pour upon them boiling vinegar, and let the whole remain for after use; when the cucumbers will be found firm, crispy, and of the finest green.

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*Cure for the cholera morbus.*—Take a soft cork, and burn it thoroughly in the fire; when it ceases to blaze, mix it up on a plate with a little milk and water, or any thing more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases;—which it commonly does on the second or third administration of the remedy; the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect is instantaneous.

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**VIRTUE.**—Virtue is certainly the most noble and secure possession a man can have. Beauty is worn out by time or impaired by sickness—riches lead youth rather to destruction than welfare, and without prudence are soon lavished away—while virtue alone, the only good that is ever durable, always remains with the person who has once entertained her. She is preferable both to wealth, and a noble extraction.

*How to pay for a Farm.*—A man in the town of D—, some twenty years ago went to a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. who was also president of a bank, and stated that he lived on a farm, the home of his fathers, which had descended to him by right of inheritance; that this, his only property, worth two thousand dollars, was mortgaged for one thousand, to a merciless creditor, and that the time of redemption would be out in a week. He closed by asking for a loan to the amount of his debt, for which he offered to re-mortgage his farm.

*Mer.*—I have no money to spare; and if I could relieve you now, a similar difficulty would probably arise in a year or two.

*Far.*—No: I would make every exertion: I think I could clear it.

*Mer.*—Well, if you will obey my directions, I can put you in a way to get the money; but it will require the greatest prudence and resolution. If you can get a good endorser on a note, you shall have money from the bank, and you can mortgage your farm to the endorser, for his security. You must pay in one hundred dollars every sixty days. Can you do it?

*Far.*—I can get Mr. — for endorser, and I can raise the hundred dollars for every payment but the first.

*Mer.*—Then borrow a hundred dollars more than you want, and let it lie in the bank: you will lose only one dollar interest. But mind—in order to get along, you must spend nothing—buy nothing:—make a box to hold all the money you get, as a sacred deposit.

He departed. The note was discounted, and the payments punctually made. In something more than two years he came again into the store of the merchant, and exclaimed, "*I am a free man—I don't owe any man ten dollars—but look at me.*"—He was embrowned with labour, and his clothes, from head to foot, were a tissue of darns and patches. "My wife looks worse than I do." So you have cleared your farm, said the merchant. "Yes," answered he, "and now *I know how to get another.*"

Thus, good advice, well improved, rescued a family from poverty, and put them in possession of a competency, which we believe they yet live to enjoy. Thus may any one retrieve a falling fortune, if he will. And by using the same amount of self denial, and making as great exertions, in the way to heaven, we may secure "an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away."

In Switzerland, are numerous herds of cows which yield from 60 to 64 quarts of milk a day. The same animals, when under the care of Mr. Chabert, director of the veterinary school of Alfort, yielded from 8 to 12 gallons a day, upon a soil much inferior. Mr. Chabert says that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances, give less milk than those fed on green diet; and that their milk loses much of its quality. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel, with intermediate layers of bran, and a quantity of yeast in the midst of the mess. When this has fermented for a week give it to the cows. This food in winter will cause the cows to give as much milk as in summer.

Table shewing the difference of High Water at the following places from Philadelphia.

Names of Places	H M	Names of Places	H M
Amboy	S 5 45	Newburyport	S 2 15
Annapolis (Maryland)	A 5 0	New-Haven	S 3 15
Boston	S 2 45	New London	S 5 0
Bridgetown (E. Jersey)	S 5 30	New York	S 5 0
Cape Ann	S 2 15	Penobscot	S 2 0
Cape Fear	A 5 50	Piscataway	S 2 15
Cape Hatteras	S 3 0	Plymouth	S 3 30
Cape Henlopen	S 5 45	Port Roseway	S 5 45
Cape-Henry	S 3 0	Portsmouth	S 2 15
Cape-May	S 5 45	Providence	S 5 45
Casco-Bay	S 2 45	Quebec	S 2 00
Charleston Light-House	A 5 0	Reedy-Island	S 2 45
Elizabeth-Town Point	S 5 0	Rhode-Island	S 1 45
Georgetown Bar	A 4 40	Salem	S 2 15
Halifax	S 2 0	Sandy-Hook	S 5 45
Hell-Gate	S 4 30	Savannah	A 5 48
Ipswich	S 2 15	Tarpaulen-Cove	S 5 0
Main Ocean	S 6 12	Trenton	A 1 45
Nantucket	A 5 30	Williamsburgh (Virg.)	S 2 45

N B The last column of the calender pages contains the time of high water at Philadelphia, and by adding thereto or subtracting therefrom the above quantities of time, we have the time of high water at the places there enumerated. S shews the quantity of time to be subtracted, A added.

### Agricultural.

*Sea Sand*, when used as a top dressing upon grass land, either alone or with mould, never fails to bring forth, for a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage.

A little *vinegar*, added to cream, will greatly assist in bringing butter. *Lemon juice*, also, is said to be very good; say one lemon to a churning of 8 or 10 pounds of butter. Churning is sometimes difficult in consequence of the thickness of the cream. In such cases it is recommended to mix new milk (as much as there is cream) with the cream, which will save much labor in churning.

*Hot water*, applied to the roots of trees, will resuscitate them if they be worm eaten. Many trees, in a decaying condition, have been saved by scalding them in this way. Pour the water round the tree slowly, and be careful that it penetrates to the roots. Hot water will also be found extremely beneficial in radish and other vegetable beds. Scald the earth before sowing the seeds, by which means you will destroy the larvae of the insects which are apt to be very plenty in a rich soil,

*Bugs and Fleas*.—Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bedrooms with common salt and water, and those troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

## UNITED STATES COURTS.

*Circuit Courts* for the 3d circuit are held at Trenton for the district of New Jersey, the 1st April and 1st October, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the court opens on the 2d.

*District Courts* are held, for the district of East-Jersey, at New-Brunswick, the 2d Tuesday of March and September. At Burlington, for West-Jersey, the 3d Tuesday of May and November.

## NEW-JERSEY COURTS.

*Courts of Error* (Governor and Council) are held at Trenton on the first Tuesday in November and 3d Tuesday in May.

*Stated Terms of the Court of Chancery*.—3d Tuesday of January, 1st do. of April, 2d do. of July, 2d do. of October.

*Supreme Court* is held at Trenton on the 2d Tuesday of May and Nov. and on the 1st Tuesday in Sept. and last in February.

*Circuit Courts*, and *Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery*, are held in Cape-May once, and in the other counties twice a year, at the terms of holding the Common Pleas printed in italics in the following table.

*Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' and Quarter Sessions, are held in the several Counties on the following Tuesdays.*

Bergen	4 January	4 March	2 June	4 October
Essex	1 January	2 April	4 June	3 September
Sussex	3 February	4 May	3 August	4 November
Morris	3 December	3 March	1 July	4 September
Hunterdon	1 February	1 May	1 August	4 October
Somerset	1 January	3 April	3 June	1 October
Middlesex	2 March	2 June	2 Sept.	2 December
Morrimouth	4 January	4 April	4 July	3 October
Burlington	2 February	4 May	2 August	1 November
Gloucester	2 December	3 March	3 June	1 October
Salem	1 March	2 June	3 Sept.	1 December
Cumberland	3 February	1 June	4 Sept.	last November
Cape-May	1 February	last May	1 August	4 October
Warren	2 February	1 June	4 August—and the 1st	

[Tuesday after the 4th in November.]

The Courts of *Error and Appeals, Chancery, Prerogative Court and Orphans' Courts*, hold *Special Terms* at such times and places as the courts respectively appoint.

### *Counterfeit Notes circulating in New-Jersey.*

**NEW-YORK.** Merchants' Bank, 1s, 2s, 3s and 5s. Manhattan Company, 1s, 3s and 10s. Union Bank, 3s. Mechanic's Bank, 5s, old plate, new emission of counterfeits. Phenix, new emission of old plate, 2s and 10s.

**NEW JERSEY.** State Bank at Camden, 5s. Commercial Bank, Amboy, 3s. State Bk at Morris, 3s. Newark Banking and Insurance Company, 1s and 2s. State Bank at Newark, 1s. Sussex Bank, 3s.

**PENNSYLVANIA.** Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia, 10s. Philadelphia Bank, 5s. Girard's Bank, 5s. United States Bank, 10s and 2's, different branches. Harrisburg Bank, 5s. Norristown Bank 5s.

**DELAWARE.** Farmers' Bank of Delaware, 3s and 5s.

**MARYLAND.** Marine Bank, Baltimore, 5s and 10s.

**STATE GOVERNMENT—NEW-JERSEY.**

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, *Governor.*

DANIEL COLEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHARLES PARKER, *Treasurer.*

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, *Attorney-General.*

JOHN WILSON, *Clerk in Chancery.*

CHARLES EWING, *Chief-Justice,*

GABRIEL H. FORD, *Justice,*

GEORGE K. DRAKE, *Justice,*

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, *Clerk.*

} *Sup. Court.*

**LEGISLATURE.**

BERGEN, *Council*, Nathaniel Board. *Assembly*, Christian Zabriskie, Peter C. Westervelt, Andrew P. Hopper. ESSEX, *Council*, Amos Harrison. *Assembly*, Dennis Coles, William Stites, Abraham Godwin, jun. William Pennington. MORRIS, *Council*, Edward Condict. *Assembly*, William Monro, Joseph Jackson, Charles Hilliard, John Hancock. SUSSEX, *Council*, David Ryerson. *Assembly*, Peter Merkel, James Evans. WARREN, *Council*, Jeremy Mackey. *Assembly*, Jonathan Robbins, Daniel Vliet. HUNTERDON, *Council*, George Maxwell. *Assembly*, Enoch Clifford, Isaac G. Farlee, Alexander Wurts, Stacy G. Potts. SOMERSET, *Council*, Andrew Howell. *Assembly*, James S. Nevius, William C. Annin, John H. Voorhees. MIDDLESEX, *Council*, James T. Dunn. *Assembly*, Nicholas Booraem, Andrew Snowhill, Charles Carson. MONMOUTH, *Council*, William I. Emley. *Assembly*, James West, James Lloyd, Daniel H. Ellis, Leonard Walling. BURLINGTON, *Council*, Caleb Newbold. *Assembly*, John Emley of New-Hanover, Samuel Black, Philip F. Howell, Richard Eayre. GLOUCESTER, *Council*, Jeremiah J. Foster. *Assembly*, Joseph Porter, Charles Stratton, John Estell. SALEM, *Council*, Israel R. Clawson. *Assembly*, Edward Smith, Jeremiah Foster, William J. Shinn. CUMBERLAND, *Council*, John Trenchard. *Assembly*, William B. Ewing, Elias P. Seeley, Nathaniel Foster. CAPE-MAY, *Council*, Israel Townsend. *Assembly*, Joshua Townsend.

COUNTIES	CLERKS	SURROGATES	SHERIFFS
Bergen,	Abraham Westervelt,	David I. Christie,	John R. Blauvel.
Essex,	Asa Whitehead,	Oliver S. Halsted,	Jos. W. Camp.
Morris,	David Day,	Jacob Wilson,	Elijah Ward.
Sussex,	Ephraim Green,	Thomas Teasdale	L. M. De Camp.
Warren,	Matthias O. Halsted,	Jno. M. Sherrard,	Isaac Shipman.
Somerset,	Lot Southard,	J. Frelinghuysen.	John I. Gaston.
Middlesex,	James F. Randolph,	David Mercereau,	Samuel Edgar.
Hunterdon,	John T. Blackwell,	George Maxwell,	Peter Forman.
Monmouth,	William Ten Eyck,	P. C. Vanderhoof,	Daniel Holmes.
Burlington,	Samuel J. Read,	Abraham Brown,	Joseph A. Clark.
Gloucester,	John E. Smallwood	Jacob Glover.,	Isaac Hinchman.
Salem,	James Newell,	Morris Hancock.	John Hackett.
Cumberland,	Ebenezer Seeley,	Timothy Elmer,	Josiah Shaw.
Cape-May,	Richard Thompson,	Jehu Townsend,	Thos. P. Hughes.

*Members of the Twentieth Congress from New-Jersey.*

*Senators*, Mahlon Dickerson, Ephraim Bateman. *Representatives*, Isaac Pierson, Lewis Condict, Samuel Swan, James F. Randolph, Ebenezer Tucker, Thos. Sinnickson.

