

NO.] FARMERS' [22.  
**ALMANAC,**

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

**1847:**

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE,  
AND UNTIL THE  
**FOURTH OF JULY,**  
The 71st Year of the Independence  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM.



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

☿ *Head and Face.*

Arms  
♊  
Heart.  
♌  
Reins.  
♎  
Thigh.  
♏  
Legs.  
♐



Neck.  
♈  
Breast.  
♋  
Bowels.  
♍  
Secrets.  
♎  
Knees.  
♏

♋ *Feet.*

To know where the Sign is, find the day of the month, and against the day in the 4th column, you have the sign or place of the Moon: then find the sign here, and it will give you what part of the body it governs.

*Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.*

☿ ( <i>Aries,</i> ) a Ram.	♎ ( <i>Libra</i> ) a Balance.
♈ ( <i>Taurus,</i> ) a Bull.	♏ ( <i>Scorpio</i> ) a Scorpion.
♊ ( <i>Gemini,</i> ) Twins.	♏ ( <i>Sagittarius,</i> ) an Archer.
♋ ( <i>Cancer,</i> ) a Crab Fish.	♐ ( <i>Capricornus,</i> ) a Goat.
♌ ( <i>Leo,</i> ) a Lion.	♑ ( <i>Aquarius,</i> ) a Butler
♍ ( <i>Virgo,</i> ) a Virgin.	♒ ( <i>Pisces,</i> ) Fish.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	C.
Golden Number,	5
Epact,	14
Solar Cycle,	8
Roman Indiction,	5
Julian Period,	6560

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	April	4
Rogation Sunday,	May	9
Ascension,	May	13
Whit-Sunday,	May	23
Trinity,	May	30
Advent,	Nov.	28

5310  
All

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

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

*Characters and Names of the Planets, with their Diameters, Mean Distances from the Sun, and the times of their respective Revolutions.*

<i>Character &amp; Names.</i>	<i>Diameters in miles.</i>	<i>Mean dis. from the sun in miles.</i>	<i>Revolution round the sun in days</i>
☉ The Sun	892,163		
☿ Mercury	2,999	36,841,327	87.969258
♀ Venus	7,660	68,841,768	224.700787
♁ The Earth	7,964	95,173,127	365.256384
♂ Mars	4,118	145,014,532	686.979646
♃ Jupiter	92,572	495,164,461	4,332.585117
♄ Saturn	75,304	907,834,568	10,758.322161
♃ Herschel	34,585	1,825,735,123	30,688.712687
☾ The Moon:	2,174	Same as earth.	Same as earth.

NOTE.—With regard to bulk, the Sun is equal to 1,405,851 of the Earth; Jupiter, to 1,570; Saturn, to 845; and Herschel, to nearly 82. The Earth is equal to 19 of Mercury, to 7 of Mars, or to 49 of the Moon. Nine times the bulk of Venus is equal to eight times that of the Earth.

**CUSTOMARY NOTES.**

1. Venus (♀) will be an Even'g Star until October 3rd. then Morning Star until July 22d. 1848.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 27th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 27d degree of (♐) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (♃) about 39' 30 south, this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (♌) in the middle of this year, 6 signs, 14 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year 23° 27' 33.1." True obliquity, same time, 23° 27' 23.6".

**EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES. D. H. M.**

Vernal Equinox	March	21	0	37	Morn.
Summer Solstice	June	21	9	23	Even.
Autumnal Equinox	September	23	11	26	Morn.
Winter Solstice	December	22	5	9	Morn.

*Rule to find the length of the day.*—Add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

0  
5310  
All

# ECLIPSES.

—000—

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

I.—There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Wednesday, March 31, at 4h. 21m. in the afternoon, invisible in America. Visible in the Eastern Hemisphere.

II.—There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Thursday, April 15, at 1h. 26m. in the morning, invisible in America. Its chief visibility will be in the Indian Ocean, and the adjacent regions of the Southern Ocean, extending to  $80^{\circ}$  of South latitude. It will be visible (wholly or in part) at the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, Java and the lesser neighboring islands. It will be central and total on the meridian, in long.  $89^{\circ} 53'$  east from Greenwich and lat.  $24^{\circ} 30'$  south.

III.—There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Friday, September 24, at 9h. 29m. in the morning, invisible here. The beginning of the Eclipse may be seen at California and Oregon, and in Asia the whole will be visible.

IV.—There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Saturday, October 9, at 4h. 11m. in the morning, invisible in America, except the north-eastern coast of Greenland. It will be visible in Europe, the greater part of Asia, and the northern part of Africa. It will be central and annular on the meridian, in long.  $47^{\circ} 11'$  east from Greenwich, and lat.  $31^{\circ} 22'$  north. It will be annular in the south parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the north of France. The centre will pass very little south of Cape Clear in Ireland, about 15 miles south of Exeter, in England, and about the like distance north of Havre, in France; while the annular phase of the Eclipse will extend more than 100 miles on each side of the path of the centre. Thus it will be annular at Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, Cork and Kinsale, in Ireland; at Cardigan and Swansea, in South Wales; at Bristol, Greenwich, Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth and other towns in the south part of England; and at Calais, Boulogne, Havre, Honfleur, Caen and Cherbourg, on the neighboring coast of France. Magnitude at Edinburg, 9.95 digits on the Sun's southern limb; at Brest, 10.87 digits on the northern limb.

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ANECDOTE.—“Well Pat, my good fellow,” said a victorious General to a brave son of Erin after a bloody battle, “and what did you do to help us gain this victory?” “Do!” replied Pat, “may it please yer honor, I went up boldly to wun of the enemy and cut off his *fut*!” “Cut off his foot! and why did you not cut off his *head*?” “Ah! and faith, that was off already!”

# A T A B L E

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

D.	January		February		March		April		May		June		D.
	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	
1	eve	3 49	0 13	53	0 12	37	0 4	0	11 56	58	11 57	26	1
5	0	5 39	0 14	18	0 11	45	0 2	48	11 56	31	11 58	4	5
9	0	7 23	0 14	30	0 10	47	0 1	39	11 56	14	11 58	48	9
13	0	8 56	0 14	30	0 9	43	0 0	34	11 56	6	11 59	36	13
17	0	10 23	0 14	18	0 8	35	morning.		11 56	7	eve	0 27	17
21	0	11 36	0 13	55	0 7	23	11 58	41	11 56	17	0 1	19	21
25	0	12 37	0 13	21	0 6	10	11 57	54	11 56	35	0 2	11	25
29	0	13 25			0 4	56	11 57	15	11 57	2	0 3	0	29

D.	July		August		Septem.		October		Novem.		Decem.		D.
	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	
1	0	3 34	0 6	2	morning.		11 49	45	11 43	44	11 49	11	1
5	0	4 8	0 5	44	11 58	39	11 48	31	11 43	45	11 50	47	5
9	0	4 48	0 5	17	11 57	19	11 47	23	11 43	59	11 52	31	9
13	0	5 21	0 4	40	11 55	56	11 46	22	11 44	27	11 54	22	13
17	0	5 47	0 3	55	11 54	32	11 45	30	11 45	8	11 56	18	17
21	0	6 4	0 3	1	11 53	8	11 44	46	11 46	2	11 58	17	21
25	0	6 11	0 1	59	11 51	54	11 44	13	11 47	9	ev	0 17	25
29	0	6 10	0 0	51	11 50	24	11 43	52	11 48	23	0 2	15	29



## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATION,

Showing all the visible Eclipses of the Moon at Jerusalem, from Julian Period, 4,710, to J. P. 4,717 inclusive, with the vulgar year of the Christian Era.

Julian Period.	Christian Era.	
4710	—4	March 11, visible.
4711	—3	No Eclipse of the Moon this year.
4712	—2	None visible.
4713	—1	January 8, visible and total.
4713	—1	December 28, partly visible.
4714	A. D. 1	None visible.
4715	A. D. 2	November 8, visible.
4716	A. D. 3	May 3, visible and total.
4716	A. D. 3	October 23, visible and total.
4717	A. D. 4	October 16, visible.

The first four years are marked with the negative sign, because they are previous to the commencement of the vulgar Christian Era. The calculations are made in the New Style.

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

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

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

January, October.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb. March, Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
April, July,	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May,	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June,	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
August,	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
September, Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

**DIRECTIONS.**

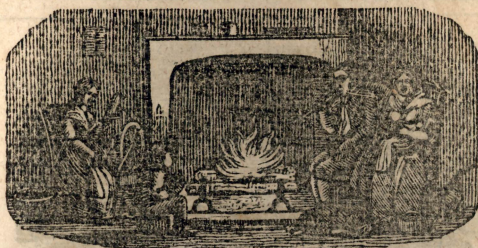
Seek the Dominical Letter for the given year against the given month in this table, and the figures below in that column, show the days of the month answering to each of the Sundays—from the nearest of which to the given day, count backward or forward in the week, as in the following example :

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

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

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

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Friday.

Full ☉ 1d. 9h. 46m. morn. First Qr. 23d. 11h. 22m. morn.  
 Third Qr. 9d. 1h. 44m. even. Full ☉ 31d. 3h. 33m. morn.  
 New ☉ 16d. 7h. 49m. even.

	<i>Various Phenomena.</i>	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉ R.	☉ sou.	H.	W.
1	6 <i>Circumcis.</i> ☐ ☉ ☉	7 27	4 41	23 1	☉ rises.	morn.	3	38
2	7 Cold	7 27	4 42	22 56	25 6	12 0	32 0	22
3	C 2d S. aft. Christmas.	7 27	4 43	22 51	☉ 7	10 1	20 10	2
4	2 [increases.	7 27	4 44	22 45	19 8	7 2	6 10	37
5	3 2 south 9 24.	7 27	4 45	22 38	☉ 9	3 2	50 11	12
6	4 Epiphany. ☉ in ap.	7 27	4 46	22 31	13 9	5 9	33 11	45
7	5 Betelguese s. 10 39.	7 27	4 47	22 24	23 10	5 4	15 ev.	20
8	6 N. O. Bat. 1815.	7 27	4 48	22 16	☉ 11	5 2	4 58	0 57
9	7 ☉ ☉. Cold winds.	7 27	4 49	22 7	19 morn.	5	40 1	34
10	C 1st Sun. aft Epiph.	7 26	4 50	21 59	☉ 0	50 6	25 2	16
11	2 Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7 26	4 51	21 50	13 1	4 9	7 11	3 14
12	3 7*s. set. 3 45.	7 26	4 52	21 40	26 2	4 9	8 14	26
13	4 Cher. Miss est. 1817.	7 25	4 53	21 30	1 3	4 9	8 54	5 39
14	5 ☉ runs low. Cold	7 25	4 54	21 20	23 4	4 9	9 50	6 49
15	6 2 south 8 42.	7 25	4 55	21 9	☉ 5	46 10	48 7	43
16	7 penetrating	7 24	4 56	20 58	22 sets.	11	47 8	33
17	C <i>Franklin b.</i> 1706.	7 24	4 57	20 46	☉ 6	10 ev.	46 9	19
18	2 ☉ in per. [winds.	7 23	4 58	20 34	22 7	23 1	43 10	5
19	3 Vega rises 1 41.	7 23	5 0	20 21	☉ 8	35 2	29 10	49
20	4 ☉ ent. ☉.	7 22	5 1	20 9	22 9	47 3	33 11	33
21	5 Agnes. Snow	7 22	5 2	19 56	☉ 10	56 4	26 morn.	
22	6 2 south 8 13. ☉ ☉.	7 21	5 3	19 42	20 morn.	5	18 0	19
23	7 [may be expected.	7 20	5 4	19 28	☉ 0	46 10	1 6	
24	C 3rd Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 20	5 6	19 14	17 1	10 7	2 55	
25	2 Conv. of St. Paul.	7 19	5 7	18 59	☉ 2	13 7	54 2	52
26	3 2 sets 3 20.	7 18	5 8	18 44	14 3	12 8	46 4	2
27	4 ☉ r. high. Perhaps	7 17	5 9	18 29	26 4	7 9	37 5	20
28	5 Betelguese s. 9 16.	7 16	5 10	18 13	☉ 4	57 10	27 6	37
29	6 George III. d. 1820.	7 16	5 12	17 57	21 5	41 11	15 7	39
30	7 [snow.	7 15	5 13	17 41	☉ 6	21 morn.	8	28
31	C Septuages. 2 stat.	7 14	5 14	17 24	16 rises.	0	29	10

Hath 28 days.



Begins on Monday.

Third Qr. 8d 8h. 43m. morn.  
New ☉ 15d. 6h. 30m. morn.

First Qr. 21d. 11h. 3m. even.

Various Phenomena		☉	R	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	son	H.	W.
1	☾ sets 2 56.	7	13	5	15	17	8	♄	6	54	0	47	9	46
2	3 Purif. B. V. M.	7	12	5	17	16	50	♃	7	51	1	30	10	19
3	4 ☉ in apogee. High	7	11	5	18	16	33	21	8	47	2	13	10	50
4	5 N. W. winds.	7	10	5	19	16	15	♌	9	43	2	55	11	20
5	6 Earthq. at Sic. 1780	7	9	5	20	15	57	15	10	40	3	37	11	52
6	7 Sirius s. 9 32 ☉ Ω	7	8	5	22	15	39	27	11	37	4	20	ev.	23
7	C Sexagesima ☉ ♀ ♃.	7	7	5	23	15	20	♎	morn.		5	5	0	58
8	2 Probably some	7	5	5	24	15	1	21	0	35	5	52	1	35
9	3 ☾ sets 2 25. [snow.	7	4	5	25	14	42	♈	1	34	6	42	2	22
10	4 Procyon sou. 10 9.	7	3	5	27	14	23	17	2	32	7	35	3	27
11	5 ☉ runs low. Windy	7	2	5	28	14	3	♁	3	29	8	30	4	51
12	6 Sirius south. 9 8.	7	1	5	29	13	43	15	4	23	9	28	6	11
13	7 Cold and	6	5	5	30	13	23	30	5	14	10	26	7	22
14	C Quinquages. Valen	6	5	5	32	13	3	♃	6	0	11	25	8	13
15	2 ☉ in per. [stormy.	6	5	5	33	12	42	30	sets.	ev.	22	9	1	
16	3 Superior ☉ ♀.	6	5	5	34	12	22	♋	7	24	1	19	9	48
17	4 Ash Wednesday.	6	5	4	35	12	1	30	8	37	2	14	10	32
18	5 ☉ ☽. Piercing	6	5	3	36	11	40	♎	9	49	3	9	11	16
19	6 ☉ enters ♋. [winds.	6	5	1	38	11	19	30	10	58	4	3	11	59
20	7 ☾ sets. 1 45.	6	5	0	39	10	57	♄	morn.		4	56	morn.	
21	C 1st S. in Lent.	6	4	5	40	10	35	27	0	4	5	50	0	43
22	2 W'n. b. 1732. ☉ ♀ ♃	6	4	7	41	10	14	♈	1	6	6	42	1	27
23	3 ☉ runshigh. Steady	6	4	6	42	9	52	23	2	27	3	34	2	18
24	4 S. Matthias.	6	4	4	44	9	30	♌	2	54	8	24	3	25
25	5 Winter	6	4	3	45	9	8	18	3	40	9	13	4	51
26	6 ☉ ☾. [weather.	6	4	1	46	8	45	♄	4	21	9	59	6	12
27	7 Elias Hicks d. 1830.	6	4	0	47	8	23	13	4	58	10	45	7	23
28	C 2d Sun. in Lent.	6	3	8	48	8	0	25	5	31	11	28	8	9

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Monday.

Full ☉ 1d. 10h. 13m. even.  
 Third Qr. 9d. 11h. 43m. morn.  
 New ☉ 16d. 4h. 15 m. even.

First Qr. 23d. 0h. 45m. even.  
 Full ☉ 31d. 4h. 21m. even.

Various Phenomena.		☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	S.	☉	sou.	H.	W
1	2 St. David. Cold	6	37	5	49	7	37	♄	6	2		morn.	8	50
2	3 ☉ in apogee.	6	35	5	50	7	15	18			rises.	0	11	9 24
3	4 weather	6	34	5	52	6	52	30	7	36	0	53	9	56
4	5 ♀ sets 7 26.	6	32	5	53	6	29	♌	8	33	1	36	10	25
5	6 ☉ Ω. [continues	6	31	5	54	6	6	24	9	30	2	19	10	54
6	7 Procyon south 8 35.	6	29	5	55	5	42	♍	10	27	3	3	11	25
7	C 3d Sun. in Lent.	6	27	5	56	5	19	18	11	24	3	48	11	53
8	2 Blustering.	6	26	5	57	4	56	30			morn.	4	36	ev. 27
9	3 Regulus sou. 10 51.	6	24	5	58	4	32	♎	0	22	5	26	1	5
10	4 ☉ runs low. More	6	23	5	59	4	9	26	1	18	6	19	1	51
11	5 [moderate.	6	21	6	0	3	45	♏	2	11	7	14	2	50
12	6 Martyr Gregory.	6	19	6	2	3	22	24	3	1	8	9	4	12
13	7 ♄ discovered 1781.	6	18	6	3	2	58	♐	3	48	9	6	5	39
14	C Mid. L. ♀'s g. el.	6	16	6	4	2	35	23	4	31	10	3	6	56
15	2 Jackson b. 1767.	6	14	6	5	2	11	♑	5	12	11	0	7	52
16	3 ☉ in per. Windy	6	13	6	6	1	47	23			sets.	11	56	8 40
17	4 St. Patrick. and	6	11	6	7	1	23	♒	7	24		ev. 52	9	25
18	5 ☉ ♀. [cold.	6	9	6	8	1	0	24	8	36	1	48	10	9
19	6 Procyon sou. 7 44.	6	8	6	9	0	36	♈	9	46	2	44	10	53
20	7 Snow or rain.	6	6	6	10	S.	12	23	10	52	3	39	11	36
21	C 5th. S. in Lent. ☉	6	4	6	11	N.	11	♓	11	53	4	34	morn.	
22	2 ☉ runs high. [ent. ♑.	6	3	6	12	0	35	20			morn.	5	28	0 18
23	3 Look for a storm.	6	1	6	13	0	59	♉	0	48	6	20	1	3
24	4 ♀ sets 8 14.	5	59	6	14	1	22	15	1	37	7	9	1	53
25	5 Annun. of B. V. M.	5	58	6	15	1	46	27	2	20	7	57	2	54
26	6 Unsettled.	5	56	6	16	2	9	♊	2	58	8	43	4	16
27	7 Regulus sou. 9 41.	5	54	6	17	2	33	22	3	33	9	27	5	37
28	C Palm Sunday.	5	53	6	18	2	56	♋	4	4	10	9	6	49
29	2 ☉ in apogee. and	5	51	6	20	3	20	15	4	34	10	52	7	42
30	3 [irksome weather.	5	49	6	21	3	43	27	5	2	1	34	8	21
31	4 Inferior ☉ ☉ ♀.	5	48	6	22	4	6	♌			rises.	morn.	8	52

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Thursday.

Third Qr. Sd. 10h. 30m. morn. | First Qr. 22d. 4h. 13m. morn.  
 New ☉ 15d. 1h.26 m. morn. | Full ☉ 30d. 8h. 30m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	R.	S.	dc.	☉	R.	☉ sou.	H.	W.
1	5 ☉ Ω. The weather	5 46	6 23	4 29	☾	7 24	0 17	9 24	
2	6 Jefferson b. 1743.	5 45	6 24	4 53	♏	8 21	1 1	9 56	
3	7 Good Friday. still	5 43	6 25	5 16	15	9 19	1 46	10 27	
4	C Easter Sun. ☉ ☉ ♄.	5 41	6 26	5 39	27	10 16	2 34	10 57	
5	2 Regulus sou. 9 5.	5 40	6 27	6 1	♏	11 12	3 23	11 30	
6	3 ☉ r. low. [unsettled.	5 38	6 28	6 24	23	morn.	4 14	ev. 3	
7	4 ♀ sets 8 47.	5 36	6 29	6 47	☾	0 5	5 7	0 43	
8	5 Now probably	5 35	6 30	7 9	20	0 56	6 1	1 32	
9	6 [a storm.	5 33	6 31	7 32	☾	1 42	6 55	2 31	
10	7 Spica ♀ sou. 0 6.	5 32	6 32	7 54	18	2 25	7 50	3 52	
11	C Low Sunday. More	5 30	6 33	8 16	☾	3 5	8 45	5 14	
12	2 [pleasant.	5 28	6 34	8 38	17	3 43	9 39	6 29	
13	3 ☉ in perigee ☉. stat.	5 27	6 35	9 0	☾	4 21	10 34	7 28	
14	4 ☉ ☉. Frequent	5 25	6 36	9 21	17	4 59	11 30	8 16	
15	5 [showers.	5 24	6 37	9 43	☉	sets.	ev. 26	9 1	
16	6 Spica ♀ sou. 11 38.	5 22	6 38	10 4	16	8 31	1 23	9 46	
17	7 Franklin d. 1790.	5 21	6 39	10 26	☾	9 37	2 19	10 32	
18	C 2d Sun. aft. Easter.	5 19	6 40	10 47	15	10 36	3 15	11 14	
19	2 ☉ runs high. Quite	5 18	6 41	11 7	28	11 29	4 10	11 56	
20	3 ☉ ent. ☉. Warm	5 16	6 42	11 28	☾	morn.	5 2	morn.	
21	4 and pleasant.	5 15	6 43	11 49	24	0 16	5 52	0 40	
22	5 ♀ sets 10 23.	5 13	6 44	12 9	☉	0 57	6 39	1 28	
23	6 St. George.	5 12	6 45	12 29	18	1 33	7 24	2 25	
24	7 Spica ♀ sou. 11. 7.	5 11	6 46	12 49	30	2 6	8 7	3 36	
25	C St. Mark. Many	5 9	6 47	13 9	♏	2 36	8 49	4 51	
26	2 ☉ in apogee.	5 8	6 48	13 28	24	3 5	9 32	6 3	
27	3 light	5 6	6 49	13 47	☾	3 34	10 14	7 2	
28	4 ♀'s gr. elong. ☉ Ω.	5 5	6 50	14 6	18	4 3	10 58	7 43	
29	5 showers.	5 4	6 52	14 25	30	4 34	11 43	8 20	
30	6 ♀ sets 9 41.	5 2	6 53	14 44	♏	rises.	morn.	8 54	

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Saturday.

Third Qr. 7d. 5h. 53m. even.  
New ☾ 14d. 10h. 27m. morn.

First Qr. 21d. 9h. 3m. even.  
Full ☀ 29d. 9h. 50m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	R.	S.	dc.	☉	☽	R.	☉ sou	H. W.
1	7 Sts. Philip & James.	5	16	54	15	2	11	8 10	0 30 9 27
2	C 4th S. a. East.	5	06	55	15	20	1	9 8	1 19 10 0
3	☉ runs low. Fine	4	59	56	15	38	20	10 2	2 11 10 33
4	☉ growing	4	57	57	15	55	13	10 53	3 4 11 7
5	4 N. Buona. d. 1821.	4	56	58	16	13	16	11 41	3 57 11 45
6	5 ♂ ♀ ♃. [weather.	4	55	59	16	30	30	morn.	4 51 ev. 29
7	6 ☽ sets 9 39.	4	54	0	16	46	☽	0 24	5 44 1 19
8	7 Spica ♃ sou. 10 12.	4	53	7	1	17	3	28 1 4	6 37 2 20
9	C Rogation Sunday.	4	51	7	2	17	19	☿	1 41 7 30 3 32
10	2 Now plant the	4	50	7	3	17	35	27 2 18	8 23 4 49
11	3 ☉ in per. [maize.	4	49	7	4	17	51	☿	2 54 9 16 6 1
12	4 A. T. S. anniv. ☉ ☽.	4	48	7	5	18	6	26 3 31	10 11 7 0
13	5 Ascension Day.	4	47	7	6	18	21	☿ 4 11	11 6 7 51
14	6 Arcturus sou. 10 40.	4	46	7	6	18	36	25 sets.	ev. 3 8 41
15	7 Warm	4	45	7	7	18	50	☿ 8 20	1 0 9 28
16	C Sun. aft. Ascension.	4	44	7	8	19	4	23 9 17	1 56 10 12
17	2 [showers.	4	43	7	9	19	18	☽ 10 8	2 50 10 55
18	3 ♀ sets 10 12. [1780.	4	43	7	10	19	31	19 10 52	3 42 11 37
19	4 Dark day in N. E.,	4	42	7	11	19	44	☿ 11 31	4 32 morn.
20	5 LaFayette d. 1834.	4	41	7	12	19	57	14 morn.	5 18 0 20
21	6 ☉ enters ♀. Hot	4	40	7	13	20	9	26 0 6	6 3 1 5
22	7 Spica ♃ sou. 9 17.	4	39	7	14	20	21	☿ 0 37	6 46 1 56
23	C Whit Sun. ☉ in ap.	4	38	7	15	20	33	20 1 7	7 28 2 52
24	2 Q. Victoria b. 1819.	4	38	7	16	20	45	☽ 1 35	8 10 4 1
25	3 ☉ ☽. Pleasant	4	37	7	17	20	56	14 2 4	8 53 5 3
26	4 Calvin died, 1564.	4	36	7	17	21	6	26 2 34	9 38 6 4
27	5 Arcturus sou. 9 49.	4	36	7	18	21	17	☿ 3 6	10 24 6 58
28	6 Wm. Pitt born, 1759	4	35	7	19	21	26	20 3 42	11 13 7 40
29	7 Hot and	4	35	7	20	21	36	☿ rises.	morn. 8 23
30	C Trinity Sunday.	4	34	7	21	21	45	16 7 56	0 4 9 1
31	2 ☉ runs low. [dry.	4	34	7	21	21	54	30 8 50	0 58 9 38

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Tuesday.

Third Qr. 5d. 11h. 10m. even.  
New. ☉ 12d. 7h. 56m. even.

First Qr. 20d. 2h. 36m. even  
Full ☉ 25d 8h. 27m. morn.

	<i>Various Phenomena.</i>	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ ac.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou.	H.	W.
1	3 ♀ sets 10 22. Fair	4 33	7 22	22 2	∞	9 40	1 52	10 16	
2	4 Arcturus sou. 9 25.	4 33	7 23	22 10	27	10 25	2 47	10 53	
3	5 ☐ ☉ ♄. [and warm.	4 32	7 23	22 18	∞	11 6	3 41	11 35	
4	6 Superior ♂ ☉ ♀.	4 32	7 24	22 25	25	11 44	4 35	ev. 19	
5	7 Dr. Worcester d.	4 32	7 25	22 32	∞	morn.	5 27	1 10	
6	C 1st. Sun. aft. Trin.	4 31	7 25	22 39	23	0 20	6 19	2 8	
7	2 ☉ in per. [1845.	4 31	7 26	22 45	∞	0 55	7 11	3 13	
8	3 ☉ ♄. Jackson died,	4 31	7 27	22 50	21	1 31	8 3	4 25	
9	4 S. L. Southard born	4 31	7 27	22 56	∞	2 8	8 56	5 30	
10	5 Arct. s. 8 54. [1787.	4 30	7 28	23 120		2 49	9 51	6 36	
11	6 St. Barnabás. Very	4 30	7 28	23 5	∞	3 34	10 46	7 35	
12	7 N. Y. incorp. 1665.	4 30	7 29	23 9	17	sets.	11 42	8 28	
13	C ☉ runs high, warm	4 30	7 29	23 13	∞	7 58	ev. 38	9 14	
14	2 ♀ sets 10 21.	4 30	7 30	23 16	14	8 46	1 31	9 58	
15	3 ♄ r. 11 50. [weather	4 30	7 30	23 19	27	9 27	2 22	10 39	
16	4 ♂ ☉ ♀. [1775.	4 30	7 30	23 21	∞	10 4	3 11	11 19	
17	5 Bunker Hill Battle,	4 30	7 31	23 23	22	10 38	3 57	11 58	
18	6 Bat. Waterloo 1815.	4 30	7 31	23 25	∞	11 8	4 41	morn.	
19	7 Perhaps thunder.	4 30	7 31	23 26	16	11 37	5 23	0 39	
20	C ☉ in apo. ♂ ☉ ♃.	4 30	7 32	23 27	28	morn.	6 6	1 19	
21	2 ☉ ent. ♄. [showers	4 31	7 32	23 27	∞	0 6	6 48	2 5	
22	3 ☉ ∞.	4 31	7 32	23 27	22	0 35	7 32	2 58	
23	4 Antares sou. 10 13.	4 31	7 32	23 27	∞	1 6	8 17	4 3	
24	5 St. John Bap. ♄ stat.	4 31	7 32	23 26	16	1 39	9 4	5 4	
25	6 Showers in	4 32	7 33	23 25	29	2 17	9 55	6 6	
26	7 various	4 32	7 33	23 23	∞	3 0	10 47	7 2	
27	C 4th Sun. aft. Trin,	4 32	7 33	23 21	25	3 49	11 42	7 49	
28	2 Madison died 1836.	4 33	7 33	23 18	∞	rises..	morn.	8 35	
29	3 St. Peter. [places.	4 33	7 33	23 15	23	8 22	0 38	9 17	
30	4 ♀ sets 10 6.	4 33	7 33	23 12	∞	9 5	1 34	10 0	

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Thursday.

Third Qr. 5d. 3h. 46m. morn.  
New ☉ 12d. 6h. 42m. morn.

First Qr. 20d. 7h. 56m. morn.  
Full ☉ 27d. 5h. 12m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	☉	R	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	sou.	H.	W.
1	5 Wyoming massacre.	4	34	7	33	23	8	☞	9	45	2	29	10	42
2	6 Vis. B.V.M. [1778.	4	34	7	33	23	4	☞	10	23	3	23	11	25
3	7 ☐ ☉ ♂. Very	4	35	7	32	23	0	20	10	58	4	16	ev.	10
4	C Independence.	4	35	7	32	22	55	☐	11	34	5	8	0	58
5	2 ☉ ☽. hot	4	36	7	32	22	49	18	morn.	6	0	1	53	
6	3 [weather.	4	37	7	32	22	44	8	0	10	6	52	2	52
7	4 Antares sou. 9 18.	4	37	7	31	22	37	16	0	49	7	45	3	58
8	5 ♄ rises 10 20.	4	38	7	31	22	31	30	1	31	8	39	5	7
9	6 Cool breezes.	4	38	7	31	22	24	☐	2	17	9	34	6	18
10	7 ☉ r. high. ☐ ☉ ♃.	4	39	7	30	22	17	27	3	7	10	28	7	21
11	C ♀'s gr. elongation.	4	40	7	30	22	9	☐	4	2	11	22	8	15
12	2 ♀ sets 9 47.	4	40	7	29	22	1	23	sets.	ev.	14	9	3	
13	3 Perhaps rain.	4	41	7	29	21	52	☉	8	2	1	3	9	45
14	4 Fr. rev. com. 1789.	4	42	7	28	21	44	18	8	37	1	50	10	25
15	5 Geo. Clinton b 1739	4	43	7	28	21	34	30	9	9	2	35	11	0
16	6 Antares sou. 8 43.	4	43	7	27	21	25	☐	9	39	3	19	11	35
17	7 Quite	4	44	7	27	21	15	24	10	8	4	1	morn.	
18	C 7th Sun. aft. Trin.	4	45	7	26	21	5	☐	10	36	4	44	0	10
19	2 ☉ ☽. [pleasant.	4	46	7	25	20	54	18	11	6	5	26	0	47
20	3 ♄ rises 9 32.	4	47	7	25	20	43	30	11	38	6	10	1	25
21	4 Burns died, 1796.	4	48	7	24	20	32	☐	morn.	6	56	2	7	
22	5 Expect	4	48	7	23	20	20	24	0	13	7	44	2	57
23	6 ☉ enters ☉. [rain.	4	49	7	22	20	8	1	0	53	8	35	4	8
24	7 ♀ stat. ♃ stat.	4	50	7	22	19	56	20	1	38	9	29	5	14
25	C ♀'s gr. el. St. James	4	51	7	21	19	43	☐	2	30	10	24	6	22
26	2 St. Anne.	4	52	7	20	19	30	17	3	29	11	21	7	22
27	3 More	4	53	7	19	19	16	☐	rises.	morn.	8	12		
28	4 Vega south 10 7.	4	54	7	18	19	3	16	7	42	0	18	8	59
29	5 [showers.	4	55	7	17	18	49	☐	8	22	1	14	9	44
30	6 Dog d's b. ☉ in per.	4	56	7	16	18	35	15	8	59	2	9	10	27
31	7 ♄ south 2 23.	4	56	7	15	18	20	30	9	35	3	3	11	9

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Sunday.

Third Qr. 3d. 9h. 3m. morn.  
New ☉. 10d. 7h. 32m. even.

First Qr. 19d. 0h. 5m. morn.  
Full ☉ 26d. 1h. 13m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	R.	S.	d.	N.	R.	sou.	H.	W.
1	C 9th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 57	7 14	18 5	∩ 10	12 3	56 11	53	
2	♁ ☉ ♁. Pleasant	4 58	7 13	17 50	29 10	51 4	49 ev.	41	
3	Burr's trial com.	5 59	7 12	17 34	∞ 11	32 5	42 1	30	
4	♁ sou. 2. 6. [1807.	5 07	11 17	19 26	morn.	6 36	2 24		
5	[for the season.	5 17	10 17	2 ∏	0 16	7 30	3 27		
6	Transfiguration.	5 27	8 16	46 23	1 4	8 23	4 45		
7	Inf. ♁ ☉ ♁. Perhaps	5 37	7 16	30 ∑	1 56	9 16	6 2		
8	C 10th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 47	6 16	13 19	2 52	10 8	7 12		
9	♁ rises 10 8. some	5 57	5 15	56 ∞	3 49	10 58	8 4		
10	St. Lawrence. want	5 67	4 15	38 14	sets.	11 45	8 51		
11	Vega sou. 9 12. of	5 77	2 15	20 27	7 10	ev. 31	9 29		
12	G. IV. b. 1762. rain.	5 87	1 15	3 ∏	7 41	1 15	10 3		
13	Q. Adelaide b. 1792	5 97	0 14	44 21	8 10	1 58	10 37		
14	☉ in apogee.	5 106	58 14	26 ∓	8 39	2 40	11 8		
15	C 11th S. aft. T. ☉ ∞.	5 116	57 14	7 14	9 8	3 23	11 40		
16	2 Choc. miss. es. 1818	5 126	56 13	49 26	9 39	4 6	morn.		
17	3 ♁ stationary.	5 136	54 13	30 ∏	10 12	4 50	0 12		
18	4 ♁ south 1 8. Cloudy	5 146	53 13	10 20	10 49	5 36	0 46		
19	5 7* rise 10 15. and	5 156	51 12	51 †	11 31	6 25	1 23		
20	6 perhaps	5 166	50 12	31 15	morn.	7 16	2 10		
21	7 ☉ runs low. [rain.	5 176	48 12	11 28	0 18	8 9	3 10		
22	C 12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 186	47 11	51 ∞	1 12	9 5	4 30		
23	2 ☉ enters ∏. Windy.	5 196	46 11	31 25	2 13	10 1	5 45		
24	3 St. Bartholomew.	5 206	44 11	11 ∞	3 19	10 58	6 58		
25	4 ♁'s gr. elong.	5 216	43 10	50 25	4 29	11 54	7 48		
26	5 [brilliancy.	5 226	41 10	29 ∞	rises.	morn.	8 38		
27	6 ☉ in per. ♁ at gr.	5 236	39 10	8 25	7 32	0 50	9 24		
28	7 St. Augustine. ☉ ♁.	5 246	38 9	47 ∩	8 10	1 46	10 7		
29	C St. John Bap. beh.	5 256	36 9	26 24	8 49	2 41	10 50		
30	2 Paley born, 1743.	5 266	35 9	5 8	9 31	3 36	11 35		
31	3 Quite cool.	5 276	33 8	43 23	10 15	4 31	ev. 18		

Hath 30 days.



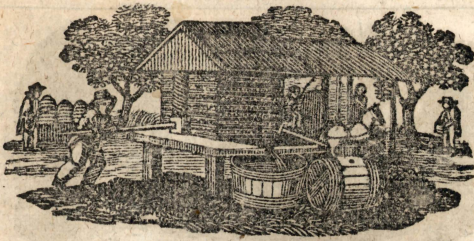
Begins on Wednesday

Third Qr. 1d. 4h. 18m. even.  
New ☉ 9d. 10h. 51m. morn.

First Qr. 17d. 2h. 25m. even.  
Full ☉ 24d. 9h. 29m. morn.

Various Phenomena.		R.	S.	d.	N.	R.	sou.	H.	W.
1	4 ♂ south 4 1. Very	5 28	6 32	8 21	Π 11	3 5	26 1	6	
2	5 ♀ ☉ ♄. pleasant	5 29	6 30	8 0	20 11	54 6	20 1	56	
3	6 ☉ runs high. [days.	5 30	6 28	7 38	☽ morn.	7 13	3 1		
4	7 Altair south 8 49.	5 31	6 27	7 15	16 0	48 8	5 4	24	
5	C 14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 31	6 25	6 53	29 1	44 8	55 5	44	
6	2 Lafayette b. 1757.	5 32	6 24	6 31	Ω 2	41 9	43 6	58	
7	3 Han. More d. 1833.	5 33	6 22	6 9	23 3	38 10	29 7	49	
8	4 Nativity B: V: M.	5 34	6 20	5 46	♃ 4	36 11	13 8	31	
9	5 Perhaps rain.	5 35	6 19	5 23	17 sets.	11 56	9 6		
10	6 ♀ stat: Dog d's end.	5 36	6 17	5 1	29 6	42 ev.	38 9	39	
11	7 ☉ in apogee. ☉ Ω.	5 37	6 15	4 38	♄ 7	11 1	21 10	8	
12	C 15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 38	6 14	4 15	23 7	41 2	3 10	39	
13	2 Quite cold winds.	5 39	6 12	3 52	♃ 8	13 2	47 11	10	
14	3 Moscow burnt 1812	5 40	6 10	3 29	17 8	48 3	32 11	39	
15	4 Sur. of N. Y. 1776.	5 41	6 9	3 6	29 9	27 4	19 morn.		
16	5 Look for	5 42	6 7	2 43	♄ 10	11 5	8 0	13	
17	6 ☉ runs low. wet	5 43	6 5	2 20	23 11	1 5	59 0	48	
18	7 Fomalhaut s. 10 58.	5 44	6 4	1 56	♃ 11	57 6	52 1	32	
19	C sup. ♂ ☉ ♀ weather.	5 45	6 2	1 33	20 morn.	7 46	2 32		
20	2 ♄ south 10 45.	5 46	6 0	1 10	♃ 0	58 8	41 3	52	
21	3 St. Matthew. More	5 47	5 59	0 46	18 2	5 9	36 5	15	
22	4 ♂ rises 7 58.	5 48	5 57	N. 23	♃ 3	15 10	32 6	31	
23	5 ☉ enters ♄. rain	5 49	5 55	0 0	18 4	28 11	28 7	27	
24	6 ☉ in per. ♂ sta. ☉ ☽	5 50	5 53	S. 24	♃ rises.	morn.	8 15		
25	7 [may be expected.	5 51	5 52	0 47	18 6	42 0	25 8	58	
26	C 17th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 52	5 50	1 11	8 7	24 1	21 9	43	
27	2 Perhaps frost.	5 53	5 48	1 34	18 3	8 2	18 10	28	
28	3 ♄ south 10 11.	5 54	5 47	1 57	Π 3	56 3	16 11	12	
29	4 St. Mich. [high.	5 55	5 45	2 21	16 9	48 4	12 11	56	
30	5 St. Jerome. ☉ runs	5 56	5 43	2 44	30 10	42 5	7 ev.	43	

Hath 31 days.

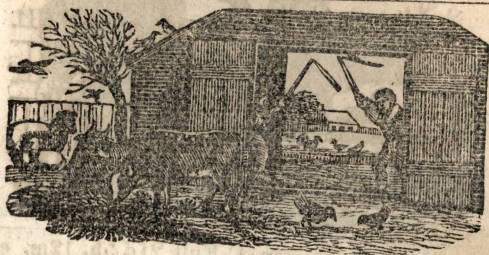


Begins on Friday.

Third Qr. 1d. 2h. 40m. morn. Full ☉ 23d. 6h. 40m. even.  
 New ☉ 9d. 4h. 11m. morn. Third Qr. 30d. 5h. 0m. even.  
 First Qr. 17d. 2h. 45m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	sou	H.	W.
1	6 ♂ south 2 17.	5	575	42	3	8	☽	11	39	6	1	1	35	
2	7 Cold blustering	5	585	40	3	31	26	morn.	6	52	2	38		
3	C Inferior ♂ ☉ ♀.	5	595	38	3	54	Ω	0	36	7	41	3	59	
4	2 [winds.	6	05	37	4	17	20	1	33	8	27	5	20	
5	3 Brainard died 1747.	6	15	35	4	40	♄	2	30	9	11	6	32	
6	4 ♀ sets 3 7. Frosty	6	25	33	5	4	14	3	27	9	55	7	24	
7	5 Sirius rises 0 33	6	45	32	5	27	26	4	23	10	37	8	3	
8	6 ☉ in apogee. ☉ Ω.	6	55	30	5	50	♌	5	18	11	19	8	38	
9	7 ♀ south 9 26.	6	65	29	6	13	20	sets.	ev.	2	9	8		
10	C ♂ ☉ ♀. [mornings.	6	75	27	6	35	♄	6	15	0	45	9	40	
11	2 Bahamas dis. 1492.	6	85	25	6	58	14	6	49	1	30	10	11	
12	3 7 * s south 2 17.	6	95	24	7	21	26	7	27	2	16	10	41	
13	4 ☐ ☉ ♀. Cold	6	105	22	7	43	♄	8	9	3	4	11	12	
14	5 ♂ south 1 16.	6	115	21	8	6	20	8	56	3	54	11	45	
15	6 ☉ runs low. frosty	6	125	19	8	28	♄	9	48	4	45	morn.		
16	7 [mornings.	6	135	18	8	50	16	10	46	5	37	0	23	
17	C 20th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	145	16	9	12	29	11	48	6	30	1	9	
18	2 St. Luke.	6	155	15	9	34	♄	morn.	7	23	2	4		
19	3 Cornwal. sur. 1781.	6	175	13	9	56	27	0	54	8	17	3	21	
20	4 7 * s south 1 46.	6	185	12	10	18	♄	2	3	9	11	4	47	
21	5 Perhaps rain.	6	195	10	10	39	26	3	14	10	6	6	3	
22	6 ♀ stationary. ☉ ☉.	6	205	9	11	1	♄	4	27	11	2	7	0	
23	7 ☉ ent. ♄. ☉ in per.	6	215	7	11	22	26	rises.	11	59	7	50		
24	C 21st Sun. aft. Trin.	6	225	6	11	43	8	5	56	morn.	8	36		
25	2 ♀ rises 4 0.	6	235	5	12	4	26	6	44	0	58	9	21	
26	3 Expect more	6	245	3	12	24	♄	7	36	1	56	10	8	
27	4 ☉ runs high. [rain	6	265	2	12	45	25	8	31	2	55	10	52	
28	5 Sts. Simon & Jude.	6	275	0	13	5	☽	9	28	3	51	11	35	
29	6 ♀ south 8 4.	6	284	59	13	25	22	10	27	4	45	ev.	21	
30	7 John Adams b. 1735	6	294	58	13	45	Ω	11	25	5	36	1	11	
31	C ♂ ☉ ♂. Cold.	6	304	57	14	5	17	morn.	6	24	2	8		

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Monday.

New ☉ 7d. 10h. 15m. even. | Full ☉ 22d. 5h. 8m. morn.  
 First Qr. 15d. 1h. 19m. even. | Third Qr. 29d. 11h. 26m. morn.

Various Phenomena.		☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ S.	H.W.	
1	2 All Saints. Cold	6 32	4 55	14 24	Ω	0 23	7 9	3	18
2	3 [winds.	6 33	4 54	14 43	♄	1 20	7 53	4	38
3	4 δ south 11 25.	6 34	4 53	15 23	♃	2 16	8 35	5	50
4	5 ☉ in apogee. ☉ Ω.	6 35	4 52	15 21	♂	3 12	9 18	6	49
5	6 ♀ gr. elong. Clear	6 36	4 51	15 39	♁	4 8	10 0	7	31
6	7 ♀ rises 3 23. and	6 38	4 50	15 57	♂	5 4	10 43	8	8
7	8 ☉ stationary. [cold	6 39	4 48	16 15	♄ sets.	11 28	8	41	
8	2 ♀ at gr. brilliancy.	6 40	4 47	16 33	♃	5 27	ev. 14	9	14
9	3 7*s south 0 27.	6 41	4 46	16 50	♂	6 7	1 2	9	45
10	4 ♀ stationary. More	6 42	4 45	17 7	♁	6 53	1 51	10	18
11	5 ☉ runs low. [pleas't.	6 44	4 44	17 24	♃	7 44	2 42	10	51
12	6 δ south 10 39.	6 45	4 43	17 41	♁	8 40	3 33	11	26
13	7 ♀ rises 3 12.	6 46	4 42	17 57	♂	9 39	4 25	morn	
14	8 24th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 47	4 42	18 13	♄	10 42	5 17	0	6
15	2 ♀ stationary. Look	6 48	4 41	18 28	♃	11 48	6 9	0	52
16	3 [for rain.	6 50	4 40	18 43	♁	morn.		7	1
17	4 ♀ south 3 45.	6 51	4 39	18 58	♂	0 56	7 53	2	55
18	5 δ south 10 9. ☉ ☉.	6 52	4 38	19 13	♁	2 5	8 47	4	14
19	6 Hard	5 53	4 38	19 27	♂	3 16	9 42	5	28
20	7 ☉ in perigee. [frost.	6 54	4 37	19 41	♃	4 28	10 38	6	32
21	8 25th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 55	4 36	19 54	♁	5 40	11 37	7	27
22	2 ☉ en. ♄. Fair	6 57	4 36	20 7	♂ rises.	morn.		8	18
23	3 7*s south 11 28.	6 58	4 35	20 19	♁	6 13	0 36	9	5
24	4 ☉ r. high. [days.	6 59	4 34	20 33	♃	7 11	1 34	9	50
25	5 N. Y. evac. 1783.	7 0	4 34	20 45	♁	8 11	2 31	10	35
26	6 Inferior δ ☉ ♀.	7 1	4 33	20 56	♂	9 12	3 25	11	19
27	7 ♀ rises 3 7.	7 2	4 33	21 7	Ω	10 12	4 16	ev. 1	
28	8 Advent Sunday.	7 3	4 32	21 18	♃	11 10	5 4	0	48
29	2 ☉ ☉ ♀ Look for	7 4	4 32	21 29	♄	morn		5	49
30	3 St. Andrew. [rain.	7 6	4 32	21 39	♁	0 7	6 32	2	33

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Wednesday.

New ☉ 7th. d. 3h. 35m. even.

Full 21d 5h. 12m. even.

First Qr. 14d 10 h. 30m. even.

Third Qr. 29d. 8h. 52m. morn.

Various Phenomena.		☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	sou.	H.	W.
1	4 ♂ south 9 13.	7	7	4	31	21	48	☉	1	4	7	15	3	41
2	5 ☉ in apogee ☉ Ω	7	8	4	31	21	57	13	1	59	7	57	4	47
3	6 ♂ stat. windy.	7	9	4	31	22	6	25	2	56	8	40	5	52
4	7 ♀ rises 3 10.	7	10	4	31	22	14	☿	3	52	9	23	6	50
5	C 2d Sun. in Adv ☽ s.	7	11	4	31	22	22	19	4	48	10	9	7	34
6	2 Perhaps	7	12	4	31	22	30	♄	5	45	10	57	8	13
7	3 ♄ sets 10 57.	7	13	4	30	22	37	14	sets.	11	46	8	50	
8	4 ☉ runs low. [rain.	7	13	4	30	22	43	27	5	39	ev	37	9	25
9	5 Milton b. 1608.	7	14	4	30	22	50	♃	6	33	1	30	10	2
10	6 7*s south 10 21.	7	15	4	31	22	55	23	7	33	2	22	10	39
11	7 Pleasant	7	16	4	31	23	0	☁	8	35	3	15	11	16
12	C 3d S. in Advent.	7	17	4	31	23	5	20	9	40	4	6	11	56
13	2 ♀ south 1 55.	7	18	4	31	23	10	☿	10	46	4	58		morn.
14	3 Wash. d. 1799. ♀'s	7	18	4	31	23	14	17	11	54	5	49	0	42
15	4 ☉ ☽. Clear. [gr. el.	7	19	4	31	23	17	☿	morn.	6	40	1	33	
16	5 Gr. fire N. Y. 1835.	7	20	4	32	23	26	15	1	2	7	32	2	31
17	6 Bolivar d. 1830.	7	21	4	32	23	22	29	2	11	8	26	3	41
18	7 ☉ in per. and cold.	7	21	4	32	23	24	8	3	20	9	22	4	53
19	C 4th S. in Advent.	7	22	4	33	23	26	28	4	29	10	19	6	4
20	2 Look for	7	23	4	33	23	27	☿	5	36	11	17	7	7
21	3 St. Thom. ☉ r. h.	7	23	4	34	23	27	27	rises.	morn.	8	0		
22	4 ☉. enters ♃. more	7	24	4	34	23	27	☽	5	52	0	15	8	51
23	5 rain.	7	24	4	35	23	27	25	6	54	1	10	9	38
24	6 ☿ stationary.	7	25	4	35	23	26	☉	7	55	2	4	10	23
25	7 Christmas.	7	25	4	36	23	25	21	8	55	2	54	11	3
26	C St. Stephen.	7	25	4	36	23	23	☿	9	54	3	41	11	44
27	2 St. John. moderate.	7	26	4	37	23	21	16	10	52	4	27	ev.	25
28	3 Innocents. and	7	26	4	38	23	18	28	11	49	5	10	1	5
29	4 7*s s. 9 7. ☉ Ω.	7	26	4	38	23	15	☽	morn.	5	52	1	48	
30	5 ☉ in apogee. plea-	7	26	4	39	23	11	21	0	45	6	35	2	35
31	6 ☉ in perigee. sant.	7	27	4	40	23	7	☿	1	41	7	18	3	36

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### THE RE-UNITED,

### A TALE OF TRUTH.

IN the evening of the day on which ALICE H—— arrived at S——, a great temperance meeting was to be held in one of the churches. Her friend, who had become enthusiastic in the cause, urged her to go to this meeting, which Alice did, although it was with some reluctance. The house was excessively crowded, both above and below. The preliminaries usually appertaining to such meetings having been arranged, a brief opening address was made by one of the ministers. A reformed man then gave the audience his experience with great effect. After he had finished, there was a pause of nearly a minute. At length a man who had been seated far back, with his face partly turned from the audience, arose slowly from his seat, and moved to the front of the stage.

A half-expressed exclamation escaped Alice, as her eyes caught the well known features of him who had been her husband, while a quick thrill ran through her whole frame, which trembled in accord with her fluttering heart. The face of Mr. DELANEY was greatly changed since she had last looked upon it. Its calm, dignified elevation had been restored, but with what difference! What before was cheerful, was sad—very sad.

“Mr. President,” he began, in a subdued voice, “although I had consented at your urgent solicitation to address this large assembly to-night, yet I have felt so strong a reluctance in doing so, that it has been with the utmost difficulty I have succeeded in dragging myself forward. But I had passed my word, and I could not violate it. As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not recall. Would to Heaven that the memory of just ten years of my life was blotted out.”

Then he paused a moment, already much affected. Resuming, in a firmer voice, he said,

“But something must be said of my own case, or I shall fail to make that impression on your minds that I wish to produce.”

Pictures of real life touch the heart with power, while abstract presentations of truth glitter coldly in the intellectual regions of the mind, and then fade from the perception like dissolving figures in the diorama.

“Your speaker once stood among the first members of the bar, in a neighboring state. Nay, more than that—he represented his

county for three years in the Assembly of the Commonwealth.—  
And more than that still—occupied a seat in Congress for two Congressional periods ”

At this announcement the stillness of death pervaded the whole assembly.

“ And yet more than all that,” he continued, his voice sinking into a low, thrilling tone—“ I once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all these honors—all these blessings have departed from me,” he again continued, his voice growing louder and deeper in his effort to control himself. “ I was unworthy to retain them. My constituents threw me off because I had debased myself, and disgraced them. And, worse than all!—she, who had loved me devotedly—she who had borne me these two babes, was forced to abandon me, and seek an asylum in her father’s house. And why?—Could I become so changed in a few short years? What power was there so to abase me that my fellow beings spurned, and even the wife of my bosom turned away, heart-stricken, from me? Alas! my friends, it was a mad indulgence in mockery!—a very demon!—a Circe, changing the human into the bestial! But for this, and I were now an honorable and useful representative in Congress, pursuing after my country’s good, and blessed in the home circle with wife and children.

“ But I have not yet told you all. After my wife separated from me, I sank rapidly. A state of perfect sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts; I therefore drank more freely, and it was but seldom that I was not suffering under the bewildering effects of at least partial intoxication. I remained in the same village for some years, but never saw my wife during that time, nor a glimpse of my children. At last I became so abandoned in my course, that my wife, urged on by her friends, filed an application for a divorce, and as cause could readily be shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared. To complete my disgrace, at the next Congressional canvass, I was left off the ticket, as unfit any longer to represent the district. I then left the country and state where I had lived from my boyhood up.

“ Three years has passed since then. For two years of that period I abandoned myself to the fearful impulse of the appetite I had acquired. Then I heard of this new movement—the great temperance cause. At first I sneered, then wondered. I listened at last, and finally threw myself upon the great wave that was sweeping onward, with the hope of being carried by it far out of the reach of danger. I did not hope in vain. It did for me all and more than I thought to be possible. It placed me once more upon my feet—it again made me a MAN! A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gives strength to every good resolution, has restored to

me much that I had lost—but not all—not the richest treasure that I proved myself unworthy to retain—not my wife and children! Ah! between myself and these the law has laid its stern impassible interdiction! I have no longer a wife—no longer children—though my heart goes out towards those dearly beloved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our earliest days of wedded love are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet fire-side circle—I see ever before me the once placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into my own with intelligent confidence. I feel her arms twine about my neck—the music of her voice is ever sounding in my ears.”

Here the speaker's emotion overcame him—his utterance became choked, and he stood silent with bowed head and trembling limbs. The dense mass of people were hushed into an oppressive stillness, that was broken here and there by half-stifled sobs.

At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one present appeared instinctively to give way, was seen passing up the aisle. This was not observed by Delaney, until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and lifting his eyes, that instantly fell on Alice—for it was she who was pressing onward—he bent forward towards her with suddenly lifted hands and eager eyes, and stood like a statue, until she had gained the stand and advanced quickly to his side. For a moment the two stood thus. The whole audience, thrilled with the scene before them, were upon their feet and bending forward. Then Delaney opened his arms, *and Alice threw herself upon his bosom with a quick, wild gesture!* Thus, for the full space of a minute, they both stood—every one fully, as by a singular intuition, understanding the scene. One of the ministers here came forward and gently separated them.

“No, no,” said Delaney, “you must not, you cannot take her away from me!”

“Heaven forbid that I should do that!” replied the minister.

“But by your own confession she is not your wife.”

“No, she is not!” returned Delaney, mournfully.

“But she is ready to take up her vows again,” said Alice, smiling through the tears that now rained over her face.

Before that large assemblage, all standing, and with few dry eyes, was pronounced, in a broken voice, the marriage ceremony that gave Delaney and Alice to each other. As the minister, an aged man, with thin white locks, finished the rite, he laid his hands upon the heads of the two he had joined in holy bonds, and lifting up his aged eyes, that streamed with drops of gladness, he said, in a solemn voice,

“*What God has joined together, let not RUM put asunder!*”

"Amen!" shouted the whole assembly, with one spontaneous voice. The re-union was accomplished.

The meeting then adjourned, and many a warm shake of the hand and heart-felt congratulation did the redeemed one and his ever faithful wife receive from the multitude that now crowded around them on every side. Delaney now left the church in company with his smiling and happy bride, and proceeded to the home of her friends, by whom, it is needless to say, they were received with open arms and willing hearts. And what added still more to Delaney's felicity was, that his children, from whom he had been so long estranged by the evil influence of rum, were now restored to his paternal care and keeping. He is once more a happy husband and father; and may that Almighty Hand, which has snatched him from destruction still be his guide and protector, that he may be enabled to hold fast to his integrity, and be preserved from future temptation.

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### What o'clock is it?

When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me to know what o'clock it was. He told me the use of the minute finger, and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial plate, until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I complete master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions at a game of marbles; but my father called me back again. "Stop, Humphrey," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went, wondering what else I had got to learn; for I thought I knew all about the clock, and quite as well as my father did.

"Humphrey," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of day. I must now teach you how to find out the time of your life."

"All this was strange to me, so I waited rather impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," says he, "describes the years of man to be three-score and ten, or four-score years. Now, life is very uncertain, and you may not live a day longer; but if we divide the four-score years of a man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life, and this is the case with you. When you arrive at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock with you; and when at twenty-one years, it will be three o'clock, should it please God thus long to spare your life. In this

manner you may thus know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may perhaps remind you of it. My great-grandfather, according to his calculation, died at 12 o'clock; my grand-father at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you and I shall die, Humphrey, is only known to Him to whom all things are known."

Never since then have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think that I have ever looked at the face of the clock without being reminded of the words of my father.

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**A JUGGLER JUGGLED.**—A juggler in Boston, after performing several feats of legerdemain, asked any of the company to favor him with a nine-penny piece, and he would convert it into a dollar. A spectator out with his leather pouch, and handed the exhibitor a ninepence, which the latter readily apparently changed into a silver dollar, handing it to the spectator to examine. The countryman on receiving the dollar, took off his hat, and made a low bow to the exhibitor, exclaiming, "Well, I'll be darned if you hain't done it!" and putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken the nine pence, he added, "but you hain't got to turn it back into nine-pence, no how!"

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**WAYS AND MEANS.**—Two Irishmen who were travelling together, got out of money, and being in want of a drink of whiskey, devised the following ways and means:—Patrick catching a frog out of a brook, went forward, and the first tavern he came to, asked the landlord what creature that was. "It is a frog," replied the landlord. "No, sir," said Pat, "it is a mouse." "It is a frog," repeated the landlord. "It is a mouse," said Pat again, "and I'll leave it to the first traveller that comes along, for a pint of whiskey." "Agreed," said the landlord. Murphy soon arrived, and to him was the appeal made. After much examination and deliberation, it was decided to be a mouse, and the landlord, in spite of the evidence of his senses, paid the bet.

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**BEHIND HAND.**—An idle fellow, complaining of his hard lot, said he was the last child his mother ever had, that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, the last day of the week, and he had always been behind-hand. He believed it would have been fifty dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

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**"DON'T GO ANY HIGHER."**—The late Judge Pease, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and had thrown himself on the wings of his imagination into the seventh heaven, and was preparing for a higher ascent, when the Judge struck his ruler on his desk, two or three times, and exclaimed to the astonished orator,—“Hold on, hold on, my dear sir!—don't go any higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of this Court.”

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**LOVE IN TEARS.**—When love assumes the shape of tears, beware!—Remember, it is the warmth of summer days that causes showers.

## A Beautiful Incident.

On a beautiful summer's day a clergyman was called to preach in a town in Indiana, to a young Episcopal congregation. At the close of the discourse, he addressed his young hearers in such words as these :

"Learn that the present life is a preparation for and has a tendency to eternity. The present is linked to the future throughout creation, in the vegetable, in the animal, and in the moral world. As is the seed, so is the fruit ; as is the egg, so is the fowl ; as is the boy, so is the man ; and as is the rational being in this world, so will he be in the next ; Dives estranged from God here, is Dives estranged from Him hereafter ; and Enoch walking with God here is Enoch walking with God in a calm and better world. Go to the worm that you tread upon, and learn lessons of wisdom. The very caterpillar seeks the food that fosters it for another and similar state, and more wisely than man, builds its own sepulchre, from whence in time, by a kind of resurrection, it comes forth a new creature in almost an angelic form. And now, that which crawled, flies, and that which fed on comparatively gross food, sips the dew that revels in the rich pastures—an emblem of that paradise where flows the river of love, and grows the tree of life. Could the caterpillar have been diverted from its proper element and model of life—if it had never attained the butterfly's splendid form and hue, it had perished a worthless worm. Consider her ways and be wise. Let it not be said that ye are more negligent than worms, and that your reason is less available than their instinct. As often as the butterfly flits across your path, remember that it whispers in its flight—'**LIVE FOR THE FUTURE!**'"

With this the preacher closed his discourse ; but to deepen the impression, a butterfly, directed by the Hand which guides alike the sun and an atom in their course, fluttered through the church, as if commissioned by Heaven to repeat the exhortation. There was "neither speech nor language," but its voice was heard saying to the gazing audience—"**Live for the Future.**"

**AN ELEGANT EXTRACT.**—Here is an elegant extract from 'a Western paper :—It is easy to see when a girl thinks much of her beau ; for whenever he approaches her she sorter leans up to him like a sick kitten to a hot brick.

"What do you ask for your beef?" said a man to a butcher the other day. "Six cents a pound," was the reply. "Six cents! no, not I, faith," said the man, "I'd rather go home and dive into my pork barrel." "And break your skull against the bottom," said the butcher.

An Irishman cautions the public against trusting his wife Peggy on his account, as *he is not married to her!*

An English gentleman was complaining bitterly once to an itinerant fisherman who occasionally supplied him with fish, that a lobster he had purchased of him the day before, was not "quite fresh." "Vell, master," cried the fisherman, "and whose fault's that, I vonders? I've cried him by your house every day for a fortnight. You might have bought him before, if you're so wery petickler."

**A BASHFUL LOVER.**—A bashful wooer, not long since, wishing to pop the question, did so in the following singular, manner. Taking up the young lady's cat, he said—'Pussy, may I have your mistress?' It was answered by the lady, who said—"Say yes, pussy."

**TULIPS AND ROSES.**—The following is a pretty and withal a very pleasant Epigram:—

My Mary, from the lattic'd grove,  
Brought me a sweet boquet of posies,  
And asked, as round my neck she clung,  
If tulips I preferred to roses?  
"I cannot tell, sweet wife," I sighed,  
"But kiss me, ere I see the posies,"  
She did—"Oh, I prefer," I cried,  
"Thy two-LIPS to a dozen roses!"

"This here feller", said a witness in court the other day, "broke our winder with a tater, and hit our Isabellar on the elber, as she was playing on the pianer."

The magistrate said—"The conduct of the prisonah, and his general character, rendah it propah that he should be no longah a membah of societah."

**SWEETS OF LIBERTY.**—An Irishman escaped from a prison by jumping out of a window. He came down upon the head of a molasses hogshead, which broke and let him in up to the middle. "Faith," said he, as he scrambled out, "I have often heard of the sweets of liberty, but never knew what it meant before."

**FORTITUDE.**—At the siege of Yorktown, two colored men were placed as sentinels together. When the relief came, the corporal found both in the same position he had left them. On demanding of the one sitting why he did not rise, he answered,—“I believe, Massa, I'se wounded, and I guess Cuffee dead; hant spoke dis-good while.” On examination, Cuffee was really dead, and Sambo had the bones of his arm and leg so badly fractured as to render amputation absolutely necessary. When the poor fellow was informed of it he replied,—“Well, Massa, take um off.” After the operation was performed, the surgeons began to condole with him upon his misfortune, when he exclaimed,—“Never mind, Massa, tank God, I got noder leg and noder arm for um yet.”

## AGRICULTURAL, &c.

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**THE FARMER'S OCCUPATION.**—Agriculture is an employment instituted by God Himself, and by Him peculiarly owned and blest. It is that on which every thing else depends. True, it is laborious; but then the labor brings health, and health is the foundation of enjoyment and happiness. The condition of the farmer is the condition of independence. His little domain is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of public whim and caprice. If the income of the farmer be not as abundant as that of the professional man or the merchant, it is also not so precarious. If greater bodily exertion and fatigue attacks to his employment, he has far less anxiety and perplexity of mind. If he has not an equal access to the luxuries and superfluities of life, he is more certain of necessaries and comforts. In every civilized country the industrious farmer is respected; but in none have they enjoyed so many advantages as in our own. Here the man who cultivates the soil, and adheres attentively to his employment, acquires a fortune, and the confidence of his fellow citizens; and if he possesses that strong and vigorous mind for which our countrymen are remarkable, honors await him in our national and legislative councils. The intelligent farmer, therefore, need not consider himself as plodding in an humble sphere; as devoted to an occupation, useful indeed, as supplying the physical wants of man, but disconnected with the exercise of his intellectual powers. His false shame and indifference to labor, fly before the conviction that he ranks in society with all that is useful, honorable and dignified.

Ye tillers of the soil! ye that thus earn your bread by the sweat of the brow! ancient and honorable people! lords of the soil and sovereigns of this lower creation, may the earth still continue to yield to you her increase, and peace and plenty pervade your dwellings.

### **Buckwheat without Grit.**

Did any person, who eats buckwheat cakes, ever have the good fortune to get any containing not a particle of grit? A method not generally known, was lately stated to us by a practical farmer, who says that buckwheat raised in this way is entirely free from the difficulty.

The buckwheat is sown at the usual time, but before harrowing, a bushel of rye to the acre is sown with it. They both come up together, and the buckwheat, being much the most rapid growth, soon obtains the ascendancy, the rye only forming a smooth green carpet beneath, which completely prevents the dashing of the grit of the soil by rain upon the buckwheat when it is cut, and otherwise keeps it clean. After the crop of buckwheat is removed, the rye obtains sufficient growth before winter, and the next season affords a good crop of itself. Thus, the buckwheat is protected, and two crops obtained from a single seeding.

## DRAINING.

"Draining is the art of removing superabundant moisture from the surface of the earth, and is often indispensable in the cultivation and improvement of the soil."—BUTLER.

By the "surface of the earth," as herein applied, we are to understand the entire arable strata, consisting of both soil and subsoil. The object of drainage, then, is to remove from this strata all water found in excess, or in other words, all beyond the quantity required to saturate the earthy particles. This is better understood by observing that these particles separately considered, have the power to absorb a greater or less quantity of water, and that when they have absorbed as much as they are capable of doing, they are then said to be saturated. When these particles are aggregated, or collected together to form land, there exists between them more or less space. This space, if the land be dry, remains open, and the same thing holds good when the earthy particles are simply saturated; but when the land becomes charged with superabundant moisture, then the former space becomes filled with the water, said to be in excess.

By drainage, we remove the water from between the particles, but leave them in a state of saturation; still there is a more important change wrought in the land—a change not so much regarded as it should be. Observe that water cannot run out unless air runs in. By drainage, then, you change the land from a state wherein it must be, in a great measure, governed by the action of heat and moisture, to one wherein heat, air and moisture is the conjoint acting power. The former is the power of fermentation; the latter, the power of simple decay, or slow combustion. Thus, then, even the philosophy of drainage points out the error of always attributing the decomposition of manures in the soil to the action of fermentation, or of considering this last power as essential to the growth of plants.

### Potato Flour.

Potatoes which are unsound may be converted into starch, and thus saved from total loss. In England and Ireland, where the ravages of the potato disease have been seriously injurious, it has been attempted to preserve the valuable properties of the root by extracting the farina of flour, by various processes. It is converted into "British Arrow Root," which is nothing more than starch in a nice form. The Farmer's Magazine gives the following as the most perfect process of obtaining the flour:

1. Thoroughly wash the potatoes.
2. Peel away the skin without cutting off much.
3. Grate the peeled potatoes finely into a pulp.

4. Place the pulp on a hair sieve, pour water over it, stirring it about well, till the water ceases to pass with a milky appearance.

5. The pulp left on the sieve may be thrown away, [or given to animals] and the milky water set aside to settle.

6. When the particles of starch have all settled, the water should be poured off, and fresh water added; the whole stirred up afresh and allowed to settle again.

7. These washings may be repeated four or five times, when the starch will have assumed the character of arrow-root, and will have become white as snow, while the water will now be perfectly clear.

8. The prepared flour must be thoroughly dried, when it may be kept for any length of time in jars or casks.

The flour or starch may be dried by being spread on a cloth and laid on a board in the sun, or it may be dried in shallow vessels in a warm room; or it may be dried in stoves or ovens. Prepared in the manner described, the flour may not only be used as starch, but may be used with wheat flour for making bread, puddings, &c. It is also used as arrow-root, and is a delicate food for weak digestions, for children, and for the sick.

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From the New York Tribune.

### **Milk Souring in Thunder Storms.**

We have heard great complaints from dairy women about their milk getting sour during a thunder storm, although perfectly sweet a short time previous. The following plans will prevent this in a great degree. All the pans containing the milk ought to be placed on non-conductors of electricity, such as blocks of baked wood, pieces of glass, or wood that has been well painted or varnished. These are articles most easily provided. Bees-wax, feathers, and woolen cloth are also non-conductors, but inconvenient to be used. All these articles will insulate the pans and prevent the electric fluid from entering, which is the cause of acidity itself. We think we have clearly shown this to be the case in a pamphlet that we published some time ago. If glass basins were to be substituted for tin pans, the plan would be better still, and there would then be no necessity for the practice suggested above; the glass would preserve the milk much longer sweet than pans, and the acid would have no effect upon it. We are not aware of any acid that has the least impression on glass, except the fluoric acid. All iron vessels, or vessels compounded of iron, as tin pans are, attract the heat very readily, and of course sour the milk; and such is the affinity of iron for an acid that we doubt much if it is ever washed out entirely. Iron vessels, we are confident, are the very worst vessels that could be used for the purpose. They are even inferior to wood.

JAMES GLENN.

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Pressing ground in which onion or other light seeds are planted, with a roller or board, adds greatly to insure their growth, and increase the crop.

# RECEIPTS, &c.

## THE STUCCO WHITEWASH.

Take half a bushel of nice, unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of fine salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, ground to a thin paste, and stirred and boiled hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace.

Where colors are desired, Spanish-brown stirred in will make a red or pink, more or less deep according to quantity. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish-brown, before it is stirred into the mixture, makes it a lilac color. Lamp-black and Spanish-brown mixed together produces a reddish stone color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash, but chrome goes farther, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier.

**FRIED HAM, WITH TOMATOES.**—Fry some slices of cold boiled ham.—Then fry some tomatoes, allowing one tomato to each slice of meat. Lay the tomatoes on the ham, shake some pepper over them, and then send them to the table.

**VEAL CUTLETS.**—Make a seasoning of grated bread, minced ham, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and chopped mushrooms, if you have them. Mix with it some yolk of egg. Cut the veal into small thin slices, rub them all over with lard, and then spread the seasoning over both sides. Wrap up each cutlet carefully in white paper, oiled and buttered. Bake them slowly for three-quarters of an hour, and serve them up in the papers.

**CALVES' LIVER, FRIED.**—Cut the liver into thin slices, and put them into a frying-pan with a piece of butter, rolled in flour, some minced onions and a glass of white wine, salt, pepper, and a little mace. Let it fry about ten minutes.

**CALVES' LIVER BAKED.**—Lard the liver with bacon, and let it lie three or four hours in a covered tureen, with a seasoning of parsley, shalots, laurel and thyme chopped fine, a little pepper and salt, and two table-spoons full of sweet oil. Turn it several times. Then wrap it up in thin slices of bacon or cold ham, and bake or roast it about an hour and a quarter. Add to the gravy the yolk of an egg, and some minced onions and chopped sweet herbs.

**LOBSTER SAUCE.**—The lobster being boiled, extract the meat from the shell, and beat it in a mortar. Rub it through a cullender or sieve, and put into a sauce-pan with a spoon-full of veloute (or velvet essence) if you have it, and one of broth. Mix it well, and add a piece of butter, some salt, and some cayenne pepper. Stew it ten minutes, and serve it up, to eat with boiled fresh fish.

**PEA SOUP.**—Take two quarts of dried, split peas, the evening before you intend making the soup, and putting them into luke-warm water, let them soak all night. In the morning, put the peas into a pan or pot, with three quarts of cold water, a pound of bacon, and a pound of the lean of fresh beef. Cut up two carrots, two onions, and two heads of celery, and put them into the soup, with a bunch of sweet herbs, and three or four cloves. Boil it slowly five or six hours, till the peas can no longer be distinguished, having lost all shape and form; then strain it, and serve it up.

**TO KNOW GOOD FLOUR.**—When flour is genuine, or of the best kind, it holds together in a mass when squeezed by the hand, and shows the impression of the fingers, and even of the marks of the skin, much longer than when it is bad or adulterated; and the dough made with it is very gluey, ductile, and elastic, easy to be kneaded, and which may be elongated, flattened, and drawn in every direction, without breaking.

**A NOVEL PICKLE.**—The farmers' dames in Hampshire, England, and perhaps in other countries, when eggs are too plentiful for profitable sale in the neighboring markets, adopt the following plan of preserving them, and the condiment is very relishing. Take from four to six dozen of eggs, newly laid, boil them tolerably hard, divest them of the shells, place them in large-mouthed, earthen jars, and pour upon them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, ginger, and, for those who like the flavor, a few cloves or garlic. When the pickle is cold, stop the jars quite close, and the eggs will be fit for use in a month.

**FOR A SORE THROAT.**—Mix a penny's worth of pounded camphor with a wine-glass of brandy. Pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth time enables the patient to swallow with ease. This has cured in the last stages of the disease.

**TREES GIRDLIED BY MICE OR RABBITS.**—These may be saved by taking in the spring of the year, a piece of bark off from any limb, and putting on where the bark is gnawed off—using care to fit it nicely at the ends—and then covering it all over with grafting clay. It is not material that the bark so put on should extend entirely around the tree. If a channel is formed for the flow of the sap, the tree will be saved.

**GARLIC BUTTER.**—Take two large cloves of garlic and pound them to a paste in a mortar, adding by degrees, a piece of butter the size of an egg. You may with a little of this butter give the taste of garlic to sauces. Some persons like a piece of garlic butter on the table, to eat with roast meat.

**STRAWBERRY LEAVES**—Three or four eaten green, are an immediate remedy for Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c. Editors by publishing the above, will confer a favor on the community, and save an immense amount of suffering and many valuable lives.

The green leaves of the *Benne Plant*, which can be had at any of the florists and gardeners in the city or the suburbs, are an unfailing remedy in these complaints, either for infants or adults. These leaves possess the singular property of dissolving in cold water in a few minutes, forming an agreeable beverage which speedily allays all irritation, and restores the system to a healthy tone. Two leaves, fresh from the garden, will make about half a pint of liquor, and forty leaves can be had for five or ten cents. The plant is so very rare, and its extraordinary virtues so little known, that there are few places out of the city where it can be obtained.—*New York Sun.*

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

- On Letters.*—Single letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less - - - 5 cts.  
 If over 300 miles, - - - - - 10 “  
 Drop letters (not mailed) - - - - - 2 “  
 For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto,
- On Newspapers.*—Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding thirty miles, Free.  
 Over 30 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, - - - 1 ct.  
 Over 100 and out of the State, - - - - - 1½ “  
 All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.
- On Pamphlets, &c.*—Pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, - 2  
 Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof - 1½
- On Circulars.*—Quarto post, single cap or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed and unsealed, for every sheet, - - - - - 2

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

The following is a list of the Post Offices within 30 miles of the city of Newark, to which newspapers may be sent by mail to subscribers free of postage:

*New Jersey.*

*New York.*

Elizabethtown,	Chatham,	Little Falls,	New York city,
Rahway,	Morristown,	Pompton,	West Farms,
Westfield,	Suckasunna,	Hackensack,	Brooklyn, L. I.
Amboy,	Whippany,	Jersey City,	Jamaica,
South River,	Bloomfield,	Hoboken,	Newtown,
New Brunswick	Pine Brook,	Summit,	College Point,
Six Mile Run,	Basking Ridge	Madison,	Harlem,
New Market,	Rockaway,	Mendham,	New Rochelle,
Orange,	Dover,	Hanover,	Flatbush, L. I.
South Orange,	Belleville,	Boonton,	Williamsburg,
Camptown,	Acquackanonk	Caldwell,	Tompkinsville,
Springfield,	Paterson,	Parsippany.	Flushing, [S. I.
			Port Richmond

## *Courts in the State of New Jersey.*

Under the law passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the terms of holding the Circuit and other County Courts have been materially changed, and we publish the following table, compiled from the act, of the terms as they are to be held hereafter on the following Tuesdays:

*First District*—CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY W. GREEN, Presiding Judge:

Bergen,	1 Feb.	1 May.	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Hudson,	2 "	2 "	2 "	2 "
Essex,	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "

*Second District*—JAMES S. NEVIUS, Presiding Judge:

Monmouth,	1 Feb.	1 May.	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Somerset,	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Middlesex,	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
Warren,	1 Mar.	1 June.	1 Sep.	1 Dec.

*Third District*—IRA C. WHITEHEAD, Presiding Judge:

Sussex,	1 Feb.	1 May.	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Morris,	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Passaic,	1 March.	1 June.	1 Sep.	1 Dec.

*Fourth District*—JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, Presiding Judge:

Hunterdon,	2 Feb.	2 May.	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Burlington,	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Mercer,	1 March.	1 June.	1 Sep.	1 Dec.

*Fifth District*—THOMAS P. CARPENTER, Presiding Judge:

Camden,	1 Feb.	1 May.	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Camberl'd,	2 "	2 "	2 "	2 "
Salem,	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Gloucester,	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
Atlantic,	1 Mar.*	2 June.	2 Sep.	2 Dec.
Cape May,	2 "	1* "	1 Aug.	1* "

\*Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Court of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court, only.

*The following Courts hold their regular terms at Trenton.*

DISTRICT COURT of the U. S.—Second Tuesdays of March, May, September and November.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS, *in the last resort*—Third Tuesdays of April, July, October and January.

SUPREME COURT.—First Tuesdays of January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Third Tuesdays of March, June, September and December.

### *Courts in the State of New-York.*

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

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

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

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

### COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

*and General Sessions for the Counties of New York State.*

When the month is printed in *italics*, the Common Pleas is only held in that term.

*Albany.*—Second Tuesday in June and December, and 3d do. in March, and September.

*Allegany.*—First Monday in February, June and October.

*Broome.*—First Monday in February, June and October.

*Cattaraugus.*—Last Tuesday in February, and 1st do. in June and October.

*Cayuga.*—Third Monday in January, May and September.

*Chatauque.*—Second Tuesday in February and October, and 4th do. in June.

*Chemung.*—Second Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

*Chenango.*—Second Monday in February, June and October.

*Clinton.*—First Monday in *January* and October and 2d do. in May.

*Columbia.*—Third Monday in February and June and do. 4th in September.

*Cortland.*—Second Tuesday in February, April and Septem.

*Delaware.*—Fourth Monday in February, third do. in June, and 2d do. in September and December.

*Dutchess.*—First Monday in February and June and last do. in September.

*Erie.*—First Monday in March, June and October, and 2d do. in August and November.

*Essex.*—Second Tuesday in January and April, and last do. in September.

*Franklin.*—Last Tuesday in April and 2d do. in October.

*Fulton.*—Third Monday in January and 1st do. in April August and October.

*Genesee.*—First Tuesday in February and 2d Tuesday in June and October.

*Greene.*—Second Monday in February, last do. in May and 1st do. in September.

*Hamilton.*—Third Tuesday in June and December.

*Herkimer.*—First Monday in February, June and October.

*Jefferson.*—Last Monday in February and May and 1st do. in September and December.

*Kings.*—Third Tuesday in January, July and October,

*Lewis.*—First Tuesday in January and 3d do. in April and September.

*Livingston.*—Last Monday in January, May and September.

*Madison.*—First Monday in February and October and 3d do. in June.

*Munroe.*—Second Monday in March and June, and 1st do. in October and December.

*Montgomery.*—Second Monday in March, June, September and December.

*Niagara.*—First Monday in February, June and September.

*Oneida.*—Second Monday in February, March, June, September and December.

*Onondaga.*—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

*Ontario.*—Third Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

*Orange.*—Second Monday in February, last do. in May, and first do. in September and December.

*Orleans.*—Third Monday in January, June and September.

*Oswego.*—First Monday in February, 3d do. in June and 2d do. in October.

*Otsego.*—First Monday in February, 3d do. in June and 2d do. in October.

*Putnam.*—First Tuesday in February and 2d do. in September.

*Queens.*—Third Tuesday in February, 1st do. in June and last do. in October.

*Rensselaer.*—Last Monday in January, May and September.

*Richmond.*—Second Tuesday in April, Sept. and December.

*Rockland.*—First Tuesday in February, 3d do. in April and November.

*St. Lawrence.*—Third Monday in May, September and Dec.

*Saratoga*.—Second Tuesday in April and July and last do. in August and December:

*Schenectady*.—Third Tuesday in January, last do. in April and 2d do. in October:

*Schoharie*.—First Monday in February, June and October.

*Seneca*.—First Tuesday in February and October, and 2d do. in May.

*Steuben*.—First Monday in March, June, Sept. and December.

*Suffolk*.—First Tuesday in January and October and last do. in May.

*Sullivan*.—Last Tuesday in January, 2d do. in June and Oct.

*Tioga*.—First Monday in February, June and October.

*Tompkins*.—Fourth Monday in January and September and 3d do. in May.

*Ulster*.—Second Monday in March, June, September and Dec.

*Warren*.—Second Tuesday in February and June, 3d do. in April and last do. in September.

*Washington*.—Second Tuesday in March, last do. in May and August and 1st do. in December.

*Wayne*.—Fourth Tuesday in January, May and September.

*Westchester*.—Fourth Monday in May and September and 1st do. in December.

*Wyoming*.—First Monday in June and 3d do. in October and February.

*Yates*.—Second Monday in February and November and 4th do. in May and August.

The Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York sits every month, commencing on the third Monday, and continues four weeks.

Superior Court of the city of New-York, is held on the first Monday of each month of the year.

Court of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of New York, is held at the City Hall, on the third Monday in March, first Monday in May, first Monday in July, 4th Monday in September, and fourth Monday in December. Courts of Oyer and Terminer are held simultaneously with the Circuit Courts in the several counties throughout the State.

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

The Marine Court in the city of New-York, sits every day in the year, Sundays, Christmas, New Year's day, and the Fourth of July excepted.

# CONSUMPTIVES!

READ AND REFLECT.

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

THE GREAT AND UNRIVALLED CURE FOR  
CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs. The most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this great "*Vegetable Compound.*" Its truly astonishing success in the most aggravated cases of *Consumption*, and all diseases of the *Lungs and Breast*, is a sufficient guarantee of its curative powers. In the annals of medicine, ever since the days of Hippocrates, there has not been a medical preparation which has obtained so boundless a confidence, or one that has conferred upon mankind so inestimable a blessing, as

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Wild Cherry.

To avoid the many "*spurious*" imitations of this medicine which have been, from time to time, palmed upon the public as genuine, we advise all who wish to use the article to "*inquire particularly*" for *Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.*

CONSUMPTIVES, AVOID IMPOSITION!

CAUTION!

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!

It may be truly said, that no one has been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, *Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY*, and none has been so generally patronised by the profession and others, both in this country and in

Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up NOSTRUMS of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of WILD CHERRY, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common *paregoric* of the shops, and calls it *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, has had the *impudence* to caution the public against the *Original Preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry*, which is doing so much good in the world.

### **Beware of such Base Impostors!**

And purchase none but the *original and only genuine* article, as prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, which is the only one compounded by a *regular Physician*, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry, for the cure of

## **CONSUMPTION,**

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling or Rising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of Calomel, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other *preparation of Wild Cherry* came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The *genuine article* is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia. The BALSAM and other *spurious articles* of Wild Cherry, have been sold out and re-sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to *Falsehood* and *Stratagem* to make their own out of them. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label, with the proprietor's signature attached, the Counterfeiting of which will be punished as Forgery.

### **A WORD OF ADVICE.**

When we reflect that most of the cases of Consumption terminating fatally, have had their origin in neglected colds, it is astonishing to witness the apathy displayed by those laboring under them. Although they may be repeatedly warned by their medical friends to guard against the effects of sudden changes of the weather, which, by checking the insensible perspiration, occasions coughs, colds, &c., their admonitions are often unheeded. The unfortunate subject perceiving no very bad effects arising from the slight cold, as he termed it, is lulled into false security by the vain hope that a return of pleasant weather will remove all unpleasant symptoms. But so far from being removed, the symptoms are generally aggravated, his debility increases, harrassed by incessant coughs; night sweats at length supervene; and he is aroused, perhaps too late, to a sense of his danger. He looks around him for that relief which might easily have been obtained at an earlier period. But alas! he is told by his Physician there is no hope for him. To whom, then, must he look for aid? The newspapers teem with advertisements of infallible remedies, with often-times *false certificates*, assuming the name of a *Respectable Physician*, attesting their universal efficacy. In despair he flies to them, but too often without receiving the slightest benefit. But is there indeed no remedy? Reason and experience forbid the supposition, as the following will fairly prove to the Reader.

### **THE WONDERFUL CURES**

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, in *Pulmonary Consumption*, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects. There is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages, furnishing a parallel; the almost miraculous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine are unprecedented. The following is one among the

many recommendations I have received from respectable citizens in favor of the virtue of the above medicine :

*Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption.*

Providence, R. I., Sep: 20, 1845.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—I feel called by a sense of duty I owe to suffering humanity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your “Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,” on me, after having suffered months after months with the most afflicting of all diseases—Consumption—with scarcely a ray of hope, or a “beacon-light” to guard me against my own horrible forebodings. The circumstance which first led to the awful state of debility was from first taking a very heavy cold, which seemed to fix itself upon the lungs, which gradually grew worse, the profuse night-sweat, a hacking cough, oppression of the breast, spitting blood, with great general debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system very much impaired, with all the symptoms of confirmed consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was treated there by physicians of the highest respectability, but still I grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go South; but being very poor, after losing so much time from my work, and having spent all my money on the various Patent Medicines, which were recommended so highly through the medium of the press, I was unable to take their advice. Being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money gratuitously to send me to my friends in Saco, Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there, but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physicians and myself gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the “valley of the shadow of death.” At this awful juncture, I heard of your “Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,” and knowing you to be a regular practising physician in Philadelphia, gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I concluded as a last resort to make a trial of it. I sent to your agent in Boston, and purchased one bottle, which relieved me very much. I then procured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have ever before in my life. It seemed to have a beneficial effect at once. I gained strength rapidly, although reduced to a mere skeleton, and I feel satisfied, from its salutary effect in my own case, that Dr. Swayne’s Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will cure any case of diseased lungs, if taken according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlet accompanying the medicines. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases, and I wish you to make this public, so that others, who are suffering as I have been, may know where to procure a remedy at first which will reach their disease, without tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many quack nostrums with which the whole country is flooded, prepared by persons who have no knowledge of the science of medicine, in theory or practice, but are got up merely with a mercenary view.

I am a Scarlet member of the Hope Lodge of I. O. of O. F., in Providence, R. I., and will be happy to give any information in regard to the efficacy of your medicine, and can give proof that my case is not exaggerated in the least.

ALBERT A. ROSS.

To Dr. H. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Hundreds of certificates could be published, setting forth the great virtues of Dr. Swayne’s Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. Its use is usually followed with improvement of appetite and digestion, increase of strength and flesh, better rest at night, the production of a more healthy state of mind, and complete restoration of health. Comment is unnecessary.

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*For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.*

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*In Intermittent, Remittent, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measels, Small-pox, and Erysipelas, or Rose; Inflammation of the Brain, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys and Bladder; Pains in the Bowels, Dropsey of the Head, Abdomen, Chest or Limbs; Scurvy, Gravel, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-ache, Rheumatism, Cholic, Dizziness or Pains in the Head, Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Epilepsy, Hystericks, Irregularities in women, Suppression, &c. In short, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every disease which is produced by our ever varying climate.*

### LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

That in this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medical properties of Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar, compounded with other valuable "VEGETABLE EXTRACTS," the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. Unlike all other Pills, these neither GRIPE, produce NAUSEA, or any other unpleasant sensation while they are as powerful as it is possible for a medicine to be and be harmless. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole human frame.

### DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEAD-ACHE,

Are cured by the use of these Pills. The desponding, the gloomy, and depressed, who have supposed they were laboring under a load of disease, which they were not able to bear, will soon have their complaints removed by the use of these Purifying Pills and Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the great strengthener and supporter of the declining powers of life.

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Dr. Swayne's Compound Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills have been introduced into this section of the country but a short time, and have received more testimonials in their favor for their efficacy than any other medicine ever discovered; and their name at home and abroad will induce thousands to apply to them to reap the benefit thereof.

Notwithstanding attempts may be made to impair the confidence of the public in the efficacy and curative powers of this medicine, it will go on to conquer disease, relieve the afflicted, and earn for itself the good opinions of thousands and tens of thousands. Already it has earned for itself a name which dastardly attacks cannot reach. It is entirely different from "nostrums" daily ushered into notice by "boasting quacks," and has been tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. Therefore we do not wish to deceive the public in any way by over-rating its virtues.

☞ *The most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the Public.* ☞

☞ It is taught by Nature, and therefore must be true. ☞

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
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