

14651
175

THE

UNITED STATES
ALMANAC,

FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD

1818:

Being the second year after Bissextile, and, until the Fourth of July, the 42d of American Independence—and from the Creation (per Bible) 5822.

CONTAINING THE USUAL
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,
*And a greater Variety of other Matter than is common
in an Almanac.*

By DAVID YOUNG, Philom.



ELIZABETH-TOWN, N. J.

Printed and Sold by *Shepard Kollock*, nearly opposite the
Academy.

With regard to the Tides.

THE time of High-Water, mentioned in the Calendar, is the time of High-Water at Elizabeth-Town Point, to or from which, if you *add* or *subtract* the time below directed to be added or subtracted, you will have the time of High-Water at any of the following places.—*a* denotes addition—*s* subtraction.

	H. M.
Albany,	<i>a</i> 6 30
Amboy, Bridgetown in East-Jersey, Cape-May, Main Ocean, Providence, Rhode-Island and Sandy-Hook,	<i>s</i> 0 45
Annapolis in Maryland, Perrysburg, S. C. Char- leston light-house, Cape-Fear Bar,	<i>s</i> 2 0
Boston, Calco Bay, Reedy-Island, Say-Brook,	<i>a</i> 2 15
Brunswick in N. C. Cape-Henlopen, Cockspur in Georgia, New-London, New-York, Tar- paulen Cove,	0 0
Burlington,	<i>a</i> 0 20
Cape-Anne, Ipswich Newburyport, Portsmouth, Salem, Whitestone,	<i>a</i> 2 45
Cape-Fear, Savannah,	<i>s</i> 1 11
Cape-Hatteras, Cape-Henry, Fairfield, Wilming- ton in North-Carolina,	<i>a</i> 2 0
Georgetown Bar,	<i>s</i> 2 20
Guilford, Newtown Landing,	<i>a</i> 1 30
Hackinsack, Halifax, Penobscot, Polopel's Is- land, Quebec,	<i>a</i> 3 0
Hell-Gate, Sunbury in Georgia,	<i>a</i> 0 30
Hartford, Williamsburg in Virginia,	<i>a</i> 2 20
Jamestown,	<i>a</i> 0 50
Kingston, (Esopus)	<i>a</i> 6 0
Nantucket Shoals, St. Augustine,	<i>s</i> 1 30
New-Haven, A. 1h. 50m. New-Providence,	<i>s</i> 1 25
Philadelphia, A. 5h. 25m. Piscataway,	<i>a</i> 2 40
Plymouth, A. 1h. 35m. Tybee Bar,	<i>a</i> 0 15
Wilmington in Delaware,	<i>a</i> 3 15

CARDINAL POINTS.

	D.	H. M.
Vernal Equinox, <i>March</i>	20,	11 54 P. M.
Summer Solstice, <i>June</i>	21,	9 19 P. M.
Autumnal Equinox, <i>September</i>	23,	11 6 A. M.
Winter Solstice, <i>December</i>	22,	4 11 A. M.

1 MONTH, JANUARY, HATH 31 DAYS.

New D. 6th, 6h. 39m. After. Full D 22d, 5h. 28m. Morn.
 First Q. 14th, 1h. 48m. Morn. Last Q. 29th, 1h. 43m. Mor.

M|W| CALENDAR, &c. | D p | R | S | R D S | D fo. | H. W.

1	5	CIRCUMCISION.	△	29	7	26	4	34	1	5	6	52	3	52
2	6	D ☽ Snow.	♄	14	7	25	4	35	2	19	7	42	4	42
3	7	D in perigee.		28	7	25	4	35	3	36	8	37	5	37
4	D 2	Sun. aft. Christ.	♃	13	7	25	4	35	4	53	9	36	6	36
5	2	Windy.		28	7	24	4	36	6	10	10	40	7	40
6	3	EPIPHANY.	♃	13	7	24	4	36	D	fets	11	45	8	45
7	4	♃'s gr. elongation.		27	7	23	4	37	5	24	Af.	48	9	48
8	5	LUCIAN.	♃	11	7	23	4	37	6	38	1	47	10	47
9	6	Ell&Yard fets 4. 2.		25	7	22	4	38	7	51	2	40	11	40
10	7	Cold.	♃	9	7	21	4	39	9	1	3	28	Morn	
11	D 1	Sun. af. Epiph.		22	7	21	4	39	10	7	4	13	0	28
12	2	Aldebaren fo. 8. 49.	Υ	5	7	20	4	40	11	9	4	54	1	13
13	3	☉'s decl. 21. 31. S.		17	7	19	4	41	Morn		5	35	1	54
14	4	7*'s fet 3. 22.		29	7	19	4	41	0	11	6	15	2	35
15	5	♃ stationary. D ☽	♃	11	7	18	4	42	1	11	6	57	3	15
16	6	D in apogee.		23	7	17	4	43	2	13	7	40	3	57
17	7	Look for snow.	♄	5	7	16	4	44	3	14	8	27	4	40
18	D	PRISCA. SEPTUA.		17	7	15	4	45	4	15	9	16	5	27
19	2	More settled.		29	7	15	4	45	5	15	10	7	6	16
20	3	FABIAN. ☉ n. ♀	♃	11	7	14	4	46	6	10	11	0	7	7
21	4	AGNES.		23	7	13	4	47	6	59	11	53	8	0
22	5	VINCENT.	♄	6	7	12	4	48	Drise	Morn			8	53
23	6	Inferior ☉ ☽		19	7	11	4	49	6	9	0	44	9	44
24	7	Stormy weather.	♃	2	7	10	4	50	7	18	1	34	10	34
25	D	CON. OF ST PAUL		1	7	9	4	51	8	28	2	22	11	22
26	2	More [SEXAGESI.		29	7	8	4	52	9	36	3	8	Af.	8
27	3	Ell&Yard 100. 8. 47	♃	12	7	7	4	53	0	47	3	54	0	54
28	4	Snow.		26	7	6	4	54	11	58	4	40	1	40
29	5	D ☽ Good sleighing.	♄	10	7	5	4	55	Morn		5	29	2	29
30	6	D in perigee.		24	7	4	4	56	1	12	6	20	3	20
31	7	Arcturus rises 9. 57	♃	8	7	3	4	57	2	28	7	16	4	16

FORTITUDE.

Nothing would fortify us more against any manner of accidents, than the possessing our souls with this maxim, that we never can be hurt but by ourselves. If our reason be what it ought, and our actions according to it, we are invulnerable.

MONTH, FEBRUARY, HATH 28 DAYS.

New D 5th, 6h. 41m. Morn. Full ☉ 20th, 8h. 32m. After.
 First Q. 12th, 11h. 6m. After. Last Q. 27th, 7h. 29m. After.

M|W| CALENDAR, &c. | Ep | ☉ R ☉ S | R S I | fo. IH. W.

1	D	QUINQUAGES..	♁	23	7	14	59	3	44	8	17	5	17	
2	2	PURIFICATION.	♁	7	7	0	5	0	4	54	9	19	6	19
3	3	Moderate weather.	♁	21	6	59	5	1	5	55	10	23	7	23
4	4	ASH WEDNESDAY	♁	6	6	58	5	2	6	45	11	23	8	23
5	5	AGATHA.	♁	20	6	57	5	3	♁ sets	Af.	19	9	19	
6	6	Perhaps snow.	♁	4	6	56	5	4	6	33	1	10	10	10
7	7	Spica ♃ ris. 10. 26.	♁	17	6	55	5	5	7	41	1	57	10	57
8	D	1 Sun. in Lent.	♁	30	6	53	5	7	8	47	2	41	11	41
9	2	High winds.	♁	13	6	52	5	8	9	50	3	23	Morn	
10	3	Antares rises 2. 24.	♁	25	6	51	5	9	10	53	4	4	0	23
11	4	Clear	♁	8	7	50	5	10	11	55	4	46	1	4
12	5	♁ and cold.	♁	19	6	49	5	11	Morn		5	30	1	46
13	6	♁ in apogee.	♁	1	6	47	5	13	0	57	6	15	2	30
14	7	VALENTINE.	♁	13	6	46	5	14	1	59	7	4	3	15
15	D	2 Sun. in Lent.	♁	25	6	45	5	15	3	0	7	55	4	4
16	2	☉'s decl. 12. 24 S.	♁	7	6	43	5	17	3	57	8	47	4	55
17	3	♁'s gr. elonga.	♁	19	6	42	5	18	4	49	9	40	5	47
18	4	☉ enters ♁	♁	2	6	41	5	19	5	34	10	33	6	40
19	5	Snow or rain.	♁	14	6	40	5	20	6	13	11	25	7	33
20	6	Sirius south 8. 23	♁	28	6	38	5	22	D rise	Morn		8	25	
21	7	Pleasant.	♁	1	6	37	5	23	6	13	0	14	9	14
22	♁	WASHINGTON BO.	♁	25	6	30	5	24	7	24	1	2	10	2
23	2	Snow.	♁	9	6	31	5	26	8	39	1	50	0	50
24	3	ST. MATTHIAS.	♁	23	6	33	5	27	9	49	2	37	11	37
25	4	Tolerably	♁	7	6	32	5	28	11	3	3	26	Af.	26
26	5	♁ pleasant.	♁	21	6	30	5	30	Morn		4	17	1	17
27	6	☉ ☉ ♁ ♁ in per.	♁	5	6	29	5	3	0	19	5	12	2	12
28	7	Arcturus So. 3. 24	♁	19	6	28	5	32	1	34	6	11	3	11

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

Mr. Levrat, a celebrated French Chemist at Chatillon, has discovered that the seed of the yellow water flag of marshes, known to Botanists by the name of IRIS SPREUDACERUS—when dried by heat, and freed from the shell which envelopes it, and then infused like coffee, produces a beverage like coffee, but much superior both in regard to taste and flavour.

III MONTH, MARCH, HATH 31 DAYS.

New ☉ 6th, 8h 2m. After. Full ☉ 22d, 9h. 4m. Morn.
 First Q. 14th, 8h. 10m. After. Last Q. 29th, 2h. 39m. Morn.

M|W| CALENDAR, &c. Dp ☉ R ☉ S R D S I D So. HW.

1	D	ST. DAVID.	☿	36	26	5	34	2	46	7	12	4	12
2	2	Anares rises 1. 7.		17	6	25	35	3	49	8	14	5	14
3	3	Cold disagreeable	☿	16	24	5	36	4	41	9	14	6	14
4	4	weather		15	6	22	38	5	23	10	11	7	11
5	5	Spica ♀ rises 8 47.		29	6	21	39	5	58	11	3	8	3
6	6	Rain or snow.	♄	12	6	20	40	6	57	1	52	8	52
7	7	PERPETUA.		25	6	18	42	6	34	Af.	37	9	37
8	D	Sunday in Lent.	☿	8	6	17	43	7	39	1	20	10	20
9	2	☉'s decl. 4 34. S.		20	6	16	44	8	42	2	2	11	2
10	3	Precarious	♄	3	6	14	45	9	45	2	44	11	44
11	4	D ☉ weather.		15	6	13	47	10	48	3	28	Morn	
12	5	GREG. MARTYR.		27	6	12	48	11	51	4	13	0	28
13	6	D in apogee.	♄	9	6	10	50	Morn		5	0	1	13
14	7	Sirius sets at midn.		20	6	9	51	0	53	5	50	2	0
15	D	PALM SUNDAY.	♄	2	6	7	53	1	52	6	42	2	50
16	2	Snow or Rain.		14	6	6	54	2	45	7	35	3	42
17	3	ST. PATRICK.		27	6	5	55	3	33	8	27	4	35
18	4	Antares to. 4 29.	♄	9	6	3	57	4	14	9	19	5	27
19	5	Pleasant for March		22	6	2	58	4	49	10	10	6	19
20	6	☉ enters ♀	♄	6	6	1	59	5	19	10	59	7	10
21	7	BENEDICT.		20	5	59	6	1	5	11	47	7	59
22	D	EASTER.	♄	4	5	58	6	2	5	11	Morn	8	47
23	2	Equinoctial storm		18	5	57	6	3	7	0	36	9	36
24	3	☉'s decl. 1. 20. N.	♄	2	5	55	6	5	8	1	25	10	25
25	4	ANNUNCIATION.		17	5	54	6	6	10	2	18	11	18
26	5	D in Perigee.	♄	1	5	53	6	7	1	3	13	Af.	13
27	6	Mild.		16	5	51	6	9	Morn	4	12	1	12
28	7	Ell & yard Se 10.54		30	5	50	6	10	0	5	13	2	13
29	D	LOW SUNDAY.	☿	14	5	48	6	12	1	6	16	3	16
30	2	RELIEVE THE		28	5	47	6	13	2	7	16	4	16
31	3	POOR. Stormy	☿	11	5	46	6	14	3	8	13	5	13

1 MID-LENT. 18 ☐ ♂

12 Superior ♂ ☉ ♀

20 GOOD FRIDAY.

Contentment.—It is necessary, and should be an indispensable rule in life, to contract our desires to our circumstances, and whatever expectations we may have, to live within the compass of what we actually possess.

IV MONTH, APRIL, HATH 30 DAYS.

New ☉ 5th, 10h. 47m. Morn. | Full ☉ 20th, 7h. 16m. After.
 First ♀. 13th, 2h. 55m. After. | Last ♀. 27th, 10h. 6m. Morn.

M | W | CALENDAR, &c. | ☽ p | ☉ R | ☽ S | R D S | D S. H. W.

1	4	Cold winds.	☽	25	5	44	6	16	4	7	9	6	6	6
2	5	7*'s set 10 18.	♋	8	5	43	6	17	4	36	9	55	6	55
3	6	sup. ☽ ☉ ♀		21	5	42	6	18	5	1	10	40	7	40
4	7	ST. AMBROSE.	♌	4	5	40	6	20	5	24	11	24	8	24
5	D	2 Sun. at. Easter.		16	5	39	6	21	D sets	At.	6	9	6	
6	2	More like		29	5	38	6	2	7	41	0	48	9	48
7	3	D ☽ Spring.	♌	1	5	36	6	24	8	44	3	10	31	
8	4	Brisk breezes.		23	5	31	6	25	9	46	2	15	1	15
9	5	D in apogee.	♌	5	5	34	6	26	10	50	3	2	Morn	
10	6	7*'s set 9 49.		16	5	33	6	27	1	50	3	51	0	2
11	7	April		28	5	31	6	29	Morn		4	41	0	51
12	D	3 Sun. aft. Easter	♍	10	5	30	6	30	0	45	5	33	1	41
13	2	O's decl. 8. 58. N.		22	5	29	6	31	1	34	6	25	2	33
14	3	showers.	♍	5	5	27	6	33	2	17	7	16	3	25
15	4	Coincid. of time.		17	5	26	6	34	2	54	8	6	4	16
16	5	Ell.-&-yard sets 9 44		30	5	25	6	35	3	25	8	55	5	6
17	6	Look for rain.	♎	14	5	24	9	36	3	53	9	43	5	55
18	7	Pleasant.		28	5	22	6	38	4	18	10	31	6	43
19	D	ALPHEGE.	♎	12	5	21	6	39	4	43	11	20	7	31
20	2	☉ enters ♋		26	5	20	6	40	D rise	Morn	8	20		
21	3	D ☽ Warm	♎	11	5	18	6	42	7	58	0	12	9	12
22	4	weather.		26	5	17	6	43	9	19	1	7	10	7
23	5	ST. GEORGE.	♎	11	5	16	6	44	10	37	2	7	11	7
24	6	[D in perigee.		26	5	15	6	45	11	50	3	10	At.	10
25	7	ST. MARK.	♎	10	5	14	6	46	Morn		4	14	1	14
26	D	ROGATION.		24	5	12	6	48	0	50	5	17	2	17
27	2	April	♎	8	5	11	6	49	1	38	6	16	3	16
28	3	☉'s decl. 14. 4. N		22	5	10	6	50	2	16	7	10	4	10
29	4	Sirius sets 9 12.	♎	5	5	9	6	51	2	47	8	0	5	0
30	5	ASCEN. showers		18	5	8	6	52	3	13	8	45	5	45

ANECDOTE.—The Laird of M'Nab was writing to one of his friends from an Edinburgh coffee-house, when a gentleman of his acquaintance observed that he was setting at defiance the laws of orthography and grammar. 'Biefs your soul,' exclaimed the chieftian, "how can a man write grammar with a pen like this?"

IV MONTH, APRIL, HATH 30 DAYS.

New ☉ 5th, 10h. 47m. Morn. | Full ☉ 20th, 7h. 16m. After.
 First Q. 13th, 2h. 55m. After. | Last Q. 27th, 10h. 6m. Morn.

M | W | CALENDAR, &c. | ♀ | ☉ | R | ☽ | S | R | D | S | D | S | H. | W.

1	4	Cold winds.	♄	25	5	44	6	16	4	7	9	6	6	6
2	5	*'s fet 10 18.	♃	8	5	43	6	17	4	36	9	55	6	55
3	6	Sup. 6 ☉ ♀		21	5	42	6	18	5	1	10	40	7	40
4	7	ST. AMBROSE.	♃	4	5	40	6	20	5	24	11	24	8	24
5	D	2 Sun. at Easter.		16	5	39	6	21	D	fets	At.	6	9	6
6	2	More like		29	5	38	6	2	7	41	0	48	9	48
7	3	D ☽ Spring.	♃	1	5	36	6	24	8	44	3	1	10	31
8	4	Brisk breezes.		23	5	35	6	25	9	46	2	15	11	15
9	5	D in apogee.	♃	5	5	34	6	26	10	50	3	2	Morn	
10	6	*'s fet 9 49.		16	5	33	6	27	1	50	3	51	0	2
11	7	April		28	5	31	6	29	Morn		4	41	0	51
12	D	3 Sun. aft. Easter	♃	10	5	30	6	30	0	45	5	33	1	41
13	2	☉'s decl. 8. 58. N.		22	5	29	6	31	1	34	6	25	2	33
14	3	showers.	♃	5	5	27	6	33	2	17	7	16	3	25
15	4	Coincid. of time.		17	5	26	6	34	2	54	8	6	4	16
16	5	Ell.-&-yard fet 9 44		30	5	25	6	35	3	25	8	55	5	6
17	6	Look for rain.	♃	14	5	24	9	36	3	53	9	43	5	55
18	7	Pleasant.		28	5	22	6	38	4	18	10	31	6	43
19	D	DALPHEGE.	♃	12	5	21	6	39	4	43	11	20	7	31
20	2	☉ enters ♃		26	5	20	6	40	D	rise	Morn	8	20	
21	3	♃ Warm	♃	11	5	18	6	42	7	58	0	12	9	12
22	4	weather.		26	5	17	6	43	9	19	1	7	10	7
23	5	ST. GEORGE.	♃	11	5	16	6	44	10	37	2	7	11	7
24	6	[D in perigee.		26	5	15	6	45	11	50	3	10	At.	10
25	7	ST. MARK.	♃	10	5	14	6	46	Morn		4	14	1	14
26	D	ROGATION.		24	5	12	6	48	0	50	5	17	2	17
27	2	April	♄	8	5	11	6	49	1	38	6	16	3	16
28	3	☉'s decl. 14. 4. N		22	5	10	6	50	2	16	7	10	4	10
29	4	Sirius fet 9 12.	♃	5	5	9	6	51	2	47	8	0	5	0
30	5	ASCEN. showers		18	5	8	6	52	3	13	8	45	5	45

ANECDOTE.—The Laird of M^rNab was writing to one of his friends from an Edinburgh coffee-house, when a gentleman of his acquaintance observed that he was setting at defiance the laws of orthography and grammar. ‘Bless your soul,’ exclaimed the chieftian, ‘how can a man write grammar with a pen like this?’

VI MONTH, JUNE, HATH 30 DAYS.

New ☽ 3d, 6m. 16m. After. Full ☉ 18th, 10h. 31m. Morn.
 First ♀ 11h. 5h. 54m. After. Last ♀ 25th, 5h. 50m. Morn.

M | W | CALENDAR, &c. | ♀ | ☉ | R | ☉ | S | R | D | S | ☽ | So. | H. | W.

1	2	Nico mede.	♄	16	4	38	7	22	3	0	0	14	7	14
2	3	Very warm.	♄	28	4	38	7	22	3	32	10	59	7	59
3	4	☽ in apogee.	♁	10	4	37	7	23	♄	11	40	8	40	
4	5	☽ stationary.	♄	2	4	37	7	23	8	3	A	35	9	35
5	6	BONIFACE.	♄	4	4	36	7	24	9	20	1	25	10	25
6	7	Thunder showers	♁	10	4	36	7	24	10	16	2	17	11	17
7	8	☽ 3 Sun. aft. Trin.	♄	28	4	35	7	25	0	53	3	7	Morn	
8	2	Antares sou. 11 12	♁	10	4	35	7	25	1	28	3	50	0	7
9	3	☽ ☉ ☽ Hot	♄	22	4	35	7	25	1	56	4	43	0	56
10	4	and fultry	♄	4	4	34	7	26	Morn		5	28	1	43
11	5	ST. BARNABAS.	♄	18	4	34	7	27	0	21	6	13	2	28
12	6	☽'s dec. 23 9 N	♁	1	4	34	7	26	0	44	6	57	3	13
13	7	Gentle [D 8	♄	15	4	33	7	27	1	6	7	44	3	57
14	D 4	☽ Sun. aft. Trin.	♄	29	4	33	7	27	1	30	8	33	4	44
15	2	Coincidence of	♁	13	4	33	7	27	1	50	9	20	5	33
16	3	ime. Z phys.	♄	28	4	33	7	27	2	28	10	2	6	26
17	4	ST. ALBAN.	♄	13	4	33	7	27	3	8	11	30	7	26
18	5	☽'s gr. elongatio	♄	28	4	32	7	28	☽	rise	Morn		8	30
19	6	7's rise 2 20.	♄	13	4	32	7	28	9	16	0	38	9	38
20	7	Perhaps rain.	♄	28	4	32	7	28	10	6	1	44	10	44
23	D	☽ ente s ☽.	♄	13	4	32	7	28	0	44	2	47	11	47
21	2	Heat increases	♄	27	4	32	7	28	11	14	3	43	Aft	43
22	3	daily	♄	1	4	32	7	27	11	40	4	34	1	34
24	4	ST. JOHN BAPT	♄	24	4	32	7	28	Morn		5	20	2	20
25	5	Antares sou. 10 2.	♄	7	4	32	7	28	0	1	6	3	3	3
26	6	Perhaps more rain	♄	19	4	33	7	27	0	22	6	44	3	44
27	7	D R.	♄	2	4	33	7	27	0	43	7	25	4	25
28	D 6	☽ Sun. aft. Trinity	♄	14	4	33	7	27	1		8	7	5	7
29	2	ST. PETER.	♄	25	4	33	7	27	1	20	8	51	5	51
30	3	☽ ☉ ☽ Thunder.	♁	7	4	33	7	27	1	59	9	37	6	37

Shortly after the revolutionary war, the division line between North Carolina and Virginia was defined, and part of Virginia thrown into North Carolina. An old woman near the border being told she was thereby removed to North Carolina, replied, 'I am glad of that, for I always heard it was a healthy state.'

Weak minds are apt to protect themselves under the mask of humble hesitation.

Be ever industrious, but recollect to mind *your own business*.

VII MONTH, JULY, HATH 31 DAYS.

New ☉ 30, 9h. 21m. Morn. Full ☉ 17th, 5h. 17m. After
 First Q. 11th, 20. 39 a Morn. Last Q. 24th, 7h. 37m. A

M W | CALENDAR, &c. | dp ☉ R ☉ S | R D S | D So. III. W.

1	☉ in apogee.	L	17	4	34	7	26	2	33	10	25	7	25
2	☉ VISITATION.	B	14	34	7	26	3	4	11	16	8	16	
3	<i>Hot and dry.</i>		13	4	34	7	26	let	Al.	7	9	7	
4	☉ INDEPENDENCE.		2	4	35	7	25	8	50	0	58	9	58
5	☉ Sun. aft. Trin.	R	7	4	35	7	25	9	25	1	44	10	48
6	<i>Hot and sultry</i>		19	4	3	7	25	9	5	2	36	1	36
7	Almsach rises 9 29	☉	2	4	30	7	24	10	20	3	22	Morn	
8	<i>Thunder showe s</i>		15	4	30	7	24	0	43	4	6	0	22
9	☉ Sol r. 10. 35.		27	4	37	7	23	11	5	4	49	1	6
10	☉'s dec. 22. 18 N	☉	11	4	37	7	23	11	27	5	34	1	49
11	<i>Rain.</i> [D ☉		24	4	38	7	22	11	52	6	20	2	34
12	☉ Sun. aft. Trinity	R	8	4	39	7	2	Morn		7	10	3	20
13	<i>Pleasant.</i>		22	4	39	7	21	0	20	8	4	4	10
14	☉ in perigee.	A	7	4	40	7	20	0	55	9	5	5	4
15	☉ WITHIN.		22	4	40	7	2	1	38	10	10	6	5
16	<i>Cool breezes.</i>	☉	7	4	41	7	19	2	34	1	17	7	10
17	Superior ☉ ☉		22	4	42	7	18	2	10	Morn		8	17
18	☉ ill & yard 11 3 44	☉	7	4	42	7	18	8	33	0	22	9	22
19	☉ Sunday aft. Trin.		21	4	43	7	17	9	7	1	22	10	22
20	MARGARET.	☉	6	4	44	7	16	9	35	2	17	11	17
21	<i>Thunder.</i>		19	4	45	7	1	10	0	3	7	Al.	7
22	MAGDALEN.	☉	3	4	4	7	14	10	22	3	53	0	53
23	☉ en. ☉ Sultry		16	4	49	7	1	10	43	4	36	1	30
24	<i>Hay weather</i>		28	4	47	7	13	11	5	5	18	2	18
25	T. JAMES. D ☉	☉	10	4	48	7	12	11	29	6	1	3	1
26	T. ANNE.		22	4	49	7	11	1	50	6	44	3	44
27	<i>Very warm.</i>	B	4	4	50	7	10	Morn		7	30	4	30
28	☉ in apogee.		16	4	51	7	9	0	29	8	18	5	18
29	<i>Sow turnips</i>		28	4	52	7	8	1	0	9	8	6	8
30	☉ Dog Days begin.		10	4	53	7	7	1	5	10	0	7	0
31	☉'s dec 11. 22 N.	☉	22	4	54	7	6	2	49	10	5	7	51

Chinese Method of mending China.—Take a piece of flint
 glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the
 white of an egg, and it joins china without riveting, so that
 no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe
 that the composition is to be ground extremely fine on a pain-
 er's stone.

VIII MONTH, AUGUST, HATH 31 DAYS.

New ☉ 1st, 11h. 24m. After. Last Q 23d, oh. 15m. After.
 First Q, 9th, 9h. 25m. Morn. New ☽ 31st, oh. 30m. After.
 Full ☾ 16th, 1h. 8m. Morn. 29th, ☽'s greatest elongation.

M|W| CALENDAR, &C. | Dp | ☉ | R | ☽ | S | R | D | S | D | So. | H. | W.

1	7	LAMMAS DAY.	♈	4	4	55	7	5	D sets	11	42	8	42	
2	D	11 Sun. aft. Trin.		10	4	56	7	4	7 56	Af.	31	9	31	
3	2	<i>Thunder.</i>		29	4	57	7	3	8 23		18	10	18	
4	3	Algol rises 8. 52.	♁	4	4	58	7	2	8 47		2	4	4	
5	4	<i>Very warm.</i>		25	4	59	7	1	9 10		2	48	48	
6	5	TRANSFIGURAT.	♁	8	5	0	7	0	9 32		3	32	Morn	
7	6	NAME OF JESUS.		21	5	1	0	59	9 55		4	17	0	32
8	7	D & Heavy dew.	♈	5	5	2	6	58	10 21		5	5	1	17
9	D	12 Sun. aft. Trin.		18	5	3	6	57	10 53		5	57	2	5
10	2	ST. LAWRENCE.	♁	2	5	4	6	56	11 32		6	54	2	57
11	3	D in perigee.		17	5	5	6	55	Morn		7	55	3	54
12	4	<i>Very dry</i>	♁	1	5	6	6	54	0 21		8	59	4	55
13	5	<i>and smoky.</i>		16	5	8	6	52	1 23		10	4	5	59
14	6	Fomalht. ris. 9. 10.	♁	1	5	9	0	51	2 35		11	6	7	4
15	7	ASSUMPTION.		15	5	10	6	50	D rise	Morn		8	6	
16	D	13 Sun. aft. Trin.		30	5	11	6	49	7 36		0	4	9	4
17	2	<i>Pleasant.</i>	♁	14	5	12	6	48	8 2		0	57	9	57
18	3	☉'s decl. 13. 13.		27	5	13	6	47	8 26		1	45	10	45
19	4	<i>Hot and dry.</i>	♁	11	5	15	6	45	8 48		2	31	11	31
20	5	*s rises 10 10.		24	5	16	6	44	9 10		3	14	Af.	14
21	6	D & Thunder.	♁	6	5	17	6	43	9 34		3	58	0	58
22	7	Sirius rises 3 33.		18	5	18	6	42	10 0		4	42	1	42
23	D	☉ enters ♍		30	5	20	6	40	10 31		5	28	2	28
24	2	ST. BARTHOLOM.	♈	12	5	21	6	39	11 8		6	15	3	15
25	3	D in apogee.		24	5	22	6	38	11 52		7	5	4	5
26	4	<i>Look for a</i>	♁	6	5	23	6	37	Morn		7	57	4	57
27	5	<i>severe storm</i>		18	5	25	6	35	0 44		8	49	5	49
28	6	ST. AUGUSTINE.		30	5	26	6	34	1 43		9	40	6	40
29	7	JOHN BAP. BEH.	♈	12	5	27	6	33	2 47		10	31	7	31
30	D	15 Sun. aft. Trin.		25	5	28	6	32	3 54		11	19	8	19
31	2	<i>Mild.</i>	♈	8	5	30	6	30	D sets	Af.	6	9	6	

Maxim.—Providence hath placed all things that are for our advantage, near at hand; but gold and silver nature hath hidden in the bowels of the earth, and they were mingled with dirt, till avarice and ambition parted them.

IX MONTH, SEPTEMBER, HATH 30 DAYS.

First Q. 7h, 3h. 13m. After. Last Q. 22h, 6h. 59m. Morn.
 Full ☉ 14th, 11h. 18m. Morn. New ☽ 30th, oh. 50m. Morn.

M	W	CALENDAR, &c.	Dp	☉	R	☽	S	R	☽	S	☽	So.	H. W.
1	3	GILES. Council	☾	21	5	31	6	29	7	20	0	51	9 51
2	4	dence of Time.	☽	4	5	32	6	28	7	43	1	36	10 36
3	5	<i>Cold and stormy.</i>		18	5	34	6	26	8	6	2	22	11 22
4	6	Antares sets 9 45.	♄	1	5	35	6	25	8	32	3	9	Morn
5	7	<i>Cool breezes.</i>		15	5	36	6	24	9	2	4	0	0 9
6	D 16	Sun after Trin.		29	5	37	6	23	9	38	4	55	1 0
7	2	Eurichus. ☉ ☽	♃	13	5	39	6	21	10	23	5	55	1 55
8	3	NATIVITY V. M.		27	5	40	6	20	11	20	6	58	2 55
9	4	D in Per. Fair.	♃	12	5	41	6	19	Morn	8	0	0	3 58
10	5	Dog Days end.		26	5	43	6	17	0	20	9	2	5 0
11	6	☽ Stationary.	♃	10	5	44	6	16	1	4	10	0	6 2
12	7	7*s rise 8 46.		24	5	45	6	15	2	57	10	53	7 0
13	D 17	Sun. after Trin.	♃	8	5	47	6	13	4	13	11	43	7 53
14	2	HOLY CROSS.		22	5	48	6	12	Drise	Morn	8	43	8 43
15	3	<i>Rainy.</i>	♃	5	5	49	6	11	6	57	0	30	9 30
16	4	☉'s dec. 2 46 N.		19	5	51	6	9	7	20	1	14	10 14
17	5	LAMBERT. D ☽	♃	1	5	52	6	8	7	43	1	59	10 59
18	6	Antares sets 8 55.		14	5	53	6	7	8	9	2	43	11 43
19	7	<i>Cold mornings.</i>		26	5	55	6	5	8	38	3	29	Af. 29
20	D 18	Sun after Trin.	♄	8	5	56	6	4	9	13	4	16	1 16
21	2	ST. MATTHEW.		21	5	57	6	3	9	54	5	6	2 6
22	3	☽ in apogee.	♃	2	5	59	6	1	10	43	5	57	2 57
23	4	☉ enters ♋.		14	0	0	0	11	11	39	6	49	3 49
24	5	<i>Perhaps frost.</i>		26	6	1	5	59	Morn	7	40	4	4 40
25	6	Inferior ☽ ☽ 230	♃	8	6	3	5	57	0	41	8	31	5 31
26	7	ST. CYPRIAN.		20	6	4	5	56	1	46	9	20	6 20
27	D 1	<i>Cold for</i>	♃	3	6	5	5	55	2	54	10	7	7 7
28	2	<i>the season.</i>		16	6	7	5	53	4	2	0	53	7 53
29	3	ST. MICHAEL.		30	6	8	5	52	D sets	11	39	8	8 39
30	4	ST. JEROME.	♃	13	6	9	5	51	6	18	Af. 25	9	9 25

Oak Leaves.—Mr. Hentz, an eminent tanner in Poland, has ascertained, that the leaves of the Oak are equal to the bark for tanning of leather, provided they are used in the month of September, when they possess the bitter sap, but which they lose after this month.

A true observation.—A French paper observes, that the Americans bring up their children in the fear of God and love of money.

X MONTH, OCTOBER, HATH 31 DAYS.

First Q. 6th, 9h. 9m. After. Last Q. 22, 2h. 33m. Morn.
 Full O 14th, oh. 2m. Morn. New O 29h, oh. 30m. After.

M|W|CALENDAR, &c. | Dp | O R | O SR DS | So. | H.W.

1	5	REMIGIUS. D 8	27	6	11	5	49	6	43	1	13	10	13
2	6	Aldebaran ii. 8. 54	11	6	12	5	48	7	13	2	4	11	4
3	7	Stationary.	26	6	14	5	46	7	47	2	59	11	59
4	D 20	Sun. aft. Trin.	10	6	15	5	45	8	29	3	57	Mo	n
5	2	in perigee.	24	6	16	5	44	9	22	4	59	0	57
6	3	FAITH. Chilly.	8	6	18	5	42	10	26	6	2	1	59
7	4	Cold wet weather.	22	6	19	5	41	11	37	7	4	3	2
8	5	Aldebaran ri 8. 32	6	6	20	5	40	Morn	8	2	4	4	4
9	6	ST. DENYS. 8's gr	20	6	22	5	38	0	52	8	56	5	2
10	7	8's gr. elon. [elong	4	6	23	5	37	2	7	9	46	5	56
11	D 21	S. af. Trin.	18	6	24	5	36	3	19	10	32	6	46
12	2	- Fair weather.	1	6	26	5	34	4	29	11	17	7	32
13	3	Sirius rises O. 25.	14	6	27	5	33	5	12	12	0	8	17
14	4	D 8 Rain.	27	6	28	5	32	5	53	Morn	9	9	0
15	5	Aldebaran ii. 8. 6.	8	9	6	29	31	6	17	0	44	9	44
16	6	White frost.	22	6	31	5	29	6	43	1	30	10	30
17	7	ETHELDRED.	11	4	6	32	28	7	18	2	16	11	16
18	D 8	ST. LUNE.	16	6	33	5	27	7	56	3	5	Af.	5
19	2	in apogee.	28	6	35	5	25	8	42	3	56	0	56
20	3	Perhaps rain.	10	6	36	5	24	9	35	4	47	1	47
21	4	O's decl. 10. 37. S.	21	6	37	5	23	10	34	5	39	2	39
22	5	Ell. & Y rd ri 9 43	4	6	39	5	21	11	37	6	29	3	29
23	6	ea. M	16	6	40	5	20	Morn	7	18	4	18	
24	7	Fair weather.	28	6	4	5	19	0	43	8	5	5	5
25	D 8	CRISPIN.	11	6	42	5	18	1	49	8	50	5	50
26	2	Blustering winds	24	6	44	5	16	2	57	9	35	6	35
27	3	Ell & Yar. ri. 9. 24	8	6	45	5	15	4	610	21	7	21	
28	4	ST. SIM. & JUDE.	22	6	46	5	14	5	1711	8	8	8	
29	5	8 Frosts and pe	6	6	47	5	13	6	11	58	8	58	
30	6	netrating winds.	20	6	49	5	11	5	48	Af	53	9	53
31	7	Sirius south 4. 17.	1	5	6	50	10	6	29	1	52	10	52

The following receipt for the cure of the DYSENTERY has the attestation of thousands of its efficacy.

“ One ounce of Castor Oil, one ounce of pulverised Gum Arabick, one ounce of Tincture of Terra Japonica, & three ounces of Water. These, well mixed until they become a mucilage. Dose, one table spoonful morning and evening.”

XI MONTH, NOVEMBER, HATH 30 DAYES

First Q. 5th, 4h. 28m. Morn. Last Q. 20th, 9h. 31m. After.
 Full ☉ 12h. 4h. 52m. After. New ☉ 27th, 11h. 29m. After.

M|W| CALENDAR, &c. | Dp | R | S | R | S | D | o. | H. | W.

1	D	ALL SAINTS.	♂	20	6	51	5	9	7	20	2	5	11	55
2	2	☾ in perigee.	♂	46	52	5	5	8	8	21	3	59	Morn	
3	3	<i>Cold and</i>		19	6	5	5	6	9	32	5	3	0	59
4	4	☉'s decl. 15. 19. S.	☿	36	5	5	5	5	10	47	6	2	2	3
5	5	<i>high winds</i>		17	6	56	5	4	Morn		6	57	3	2
6	6	Arcturus ris. 4. 10.	♁	16	57	5	3	0	2	7	47	3	57	
7	7	Sirius rises 10. 45.		14	6	58	3	2	1	13	8	35	4	47
8	D	25 Sun. af. Trin.		28	6	5	5	1	2	22	9	17	5	33
9	2	Superior ☉ & ☽	♃	10	7	0	5	0	3	29	9	59	6	17
10	3	☾ Pleasant		23	7	2	4	58	4	34	10	42	6	59
11	4	ST. MARTIN.	♁	6	7	3	4	57	5	35	11	26	7	42
12	5	<i>weather.</i>		18	7	4	4	56	Drise	Morn			8	26
13	6	BRITUIS.		30	7	5	4	55	5	17	9	11	9	11
14	7	<i>Look for rain</i>	♂	12	7	6	4	54	5	53	0	59	9	59
15	D	MACHUTUS.		24	7	7	4	53	6	35	1	49	10	49
16	2	☾ in apogee.	♁	6	7	8	4	52	7	26	2	40	11	40
17	3	<i>Rough and</i>		18	7	9	4	51	8	22	3	34	Af.	31
18	4	♂ & ♀ <i>Equally.</i>		30	7	10	4	50	9	23	4	25	1	21
19	5	<i>White frost.</i>	♁	13	7	11	4	49	10	26	5	10	2	10
20	6	☉'s decl. 19. 40. S		24	7	12	4	48	11	3	5	56	2	56
21	7	<i>High winds with</i>	♁	6	7	13	4	47	Morn		6	41	3	41
22	D	CECILIA. ☉ en. ♀		19	7	14	4	46	0	36	7	24	4	24
23	2	CLEMENT. <i>snow</i>	♁	2	7	14	4	45	1	42	8	8	5	8
24	3	Sirius rises 9. 35.		16	7	15	4	45	2	50	8	52	5	52
25	4	☽ <i>Pretty steady</i>		30	7	16	4	44	4	2	9	40	6	40
26	5	Sirius sou. 2. 31.	♁	14	7	17	4	43	5	1	0	31	7	31
27	6	<i>N. W. winds.</i>		29	7	18	4	42	6	36	1	28	8	28
28	7	<i>Look for snow</i>	♁	14	7	19	4	41	7	fets	Af.	31	9	31
29	D	ADVENT. <i>Dinner.</i>		29	7	19	4	41	5	59	1	37	10	37
30	2	ST ANDREW. <i>Clear</i>	♁	14	7	20	4	40	7	9	2	43	11	43

VIRTUE.—It is virtue that makes the mind invincible, and places us out of the reach of fortune, though not out of the malice of it. When Zeno was told that all his goods were drowned, Why then said he fortune hath a mind to make me a philosopher: Nothing can be above him that is above fortune; no infelicity can make a wise man quit his ground.

A few years since, whilst the famous Lorenzo Dow was travelling thro' a certain state, he came to a solitary house in the woods, and asked for lodging during the night. The woman of the house reluctantly consented, (her husband being absent, and not being expected home that night.) Lorenzo got his supper, attended family worship & went to bed in a room adjoining the one where the woman was, and separated from it by a rough partition with large cracks between the boards. Lorenzo could not get to sleep, and therefore lay in a wakeful posture for some hours. About midnight he heard a gentle tap at the door, which the woman opened to a sturdy looking fellow, who, it seemed was the lady's paramour, whispered to him that Lorenzo was in the next room, and he must speak very low for fear of awaking him. The lovers sat up a while conversing together, and then retired to bed. In the course of an hour the husband unexpectedly began to thunder at the door. The lovers were put into terrible consternation, but the female mind is wonderful for expedients. The paramour was stowed into a large barrel, and some cotton locks thrown over him. The woman opened the door and received her husband with as much tenderness as surprize. He was about three sheets in the wind, that is to say a little intoxicated, and began to talk loud and swear. She hushed him by informing him, that a minister, the famous Lorenzo Dow, was asleep in the next room.—The husband, upon hearing this, replied, that Lorenzo should get up and sup with him. The woman's entreaties, and Lorenzo's excuses were in vain, a drunken man is a most unreasonable being. Lorenzo had to get up. Well, said the husband, I understand you can raise the Devil; I wish you would bring him up now; I wish very much to see him. Lorenzo observed, he made no such pretensions. The drunkard was importunate and would have the Devil raised at any rate. Lorenzo told him he would be sadly terrified at the sight. No, said the husband, knocking his fists together, I defy him. Well, said Lorenzo, since you will have him raised, I request you would open the door so that he may escape, otherwise he might carry off a side of the house.—The door was opened, and the husband prepared for the attack. When Lorenzo set the cotton on fire in the barrel. Out came the Devil amidst the flames, and made a rapid retreat through the door.—The husband reported the story about in the neighbourhood, and upon its being questioned, he went before a magistrate and made oath to it. It gained such evidence, that Lorenzo was compelled to explain the mystery, by clapping a PAIR OF HORNS on the head of the swaggering fool.

An Exclamation!—Unblest in his basket and store be the man who grindeth the faces of the poor—and let all the people say, Amen.

ANECDOTE.

Paris the gallery of the theatre is called *Paradise*. The chefs of Orleans took a fancy to go to the play one night with only a *fille de chambre*, and to sit there. A young officer sat next her, who was very free in his addresses, and when the play was over, concluded by offering her a supper, which she seemed to accept. He accompanied her down stairs, but was confounded when he saw her attendants and equipage and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her into her carriage, bowed in silence, and was retiring when she called out, where is the supper you promised? He bowed and replied, "In Paradise, madam, we are all equal; but I am not insensible of the respect I owe you on earth." This prompt and proper reply obtained for him a place in the Dutchess's carriage, and at her table.

RELIGION.

Celestial power, on wings of love descend,
And kindly chase these darksome glooms away;
E'en storms can smile, if thou thy presence lend,
And midnight shades seem lovely as noon-day.
O come! and with thee bring thy white rob'd train,
Life's little ills no more will woes appear;
Unshaken faith shall triumph over pain,
and love divine the chaf'ning band reverse.
Sweet smiling hope shall promise joyful peace,
When this inconstant, chequered day is o'er;
Where songs shall rise, each murmuring passion cease,
And weary pilgrims rest to roam no more.
Come, blest Religion! in our hearts preside;
Make every thought in quick obedience bend;
Let meek ev'd Patience stem misfortune's tide,
While grateful anthems cheerfully accord.

ANECDOTE.

Marshal Luxemburg, in his last hours, was asked by his confessor — "If then it would not afford him greater pleasure and satisfaction, to have it in his power to reflect on the performance of *one deed of charity* rather than on the *many brilliant victories* he had gained in the field of battle?" It was answered in the affirmative; "as nothing, added the celebrate hero, will avail a man in the eternal world but *piety*, of which *charity* is a fruit."

ANECDOTE.

Francis I was the monarch who first introduced ladies at his court. He said, in the style of a true gallant, "that a drawing room without ladies, was like a year without Spring; or rather like the Spring without flowers."

HUMOROUS.

General Burgoyne, in the height of jovial conversation, told General Gates that he was fitter for a *midwife* than a general.—
“Acknowledged (said Gates) I have safely delivered you of 7000 men.”

The late Col. Ethan Allen had a high opinion of himself and his six brothers, and took occasion to observe, there never were seven such born of any woman. You are mistaken, said a Scotch officer, Ma y Magdalen had seven *exactly like you*.

At the conclusion of a meeting for the choice of town officers, a Mr. Shote was chosen hog constable—which produced the subsequent impromptu:

The wisdom of this town now stands confess'd,
They chose one *Shote* to govern all the rest.

When George Whitefield came to Charleston, in South Carolina, the Rev. Alexander Gardner was episcopal minister in that place. Not liking Whitefield's principles, he took occasion to preach from the following text: “Behold, they that have turned the world upside down, have come higher also.” In the afternoon, Mr. Whitefield retorted upon his antagonist, before a crowded audience, in these words—“Alexander the copper-smith hath done me much evil—The Lord reward him according to his works.”

A thief, having stolen a cup out of a tavern, was pursued, and a great mob raised around him. A bystander was asked, what was the matter? Nothing answered he, a poor fellow has only *taken a cup too much*.”

A niggardly representative, taking advantage of privilege, pass over Charles river without paying toll. The toll man calls out to him, Sir, your copper. He replies, I belong to the House.—Do you, replied the wit, I really thought you belonged to the *barn*.

The marshal Turenne happened one hot day to be looking out of the window of his antichamber, in a white waistcoat & night-cap. A servant entering the room, deceived by his dress, mistakes him for one of the under cooks. He comes softly behind him, and with a hand which was not of the lightest, gives him a violent slap on the breech. The marshal instantly turns about, and the fellow, frightened out of his wits, beholds the face of his master: down he drops upon his knees—*Oh! my Lord! I thought it was George—and suppose it had been George, replied the marshal, rubbing his breech you ought not to have struck quite so hard.*

Prognostic Signs of the Weather.

PROGNOSTICS BY THE LEECH WORM.

Place a leech in a common eight ounce vial, three-fourths filled with water, and covered at the mouth by a linen rag. In warm weather the water should be changed every week, and in winter every fortnight. This weather-gage will last many years.

If the weather continues serene and beautiful the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass in a spiral form. If it rains either before or after noon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, where it remains till the weather is settled.

If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner gallops through his limped habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests until it begins to blow hard. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days before it lodges almost continually out of the water, and discovers great uneasiness, in violent throes convulsive like motion. In frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies constantly at the bottom, and in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its lodging upon the top of the phial.

PROGNOSTICS BY BIRDS, BEASTS, INSECTS, REPTILES,
PLANTS AND WOOD.

It is well known that birds retain in the quill part of their feathers a quantity of oil, which, when any unusual degree of moisture is in the atmosphere, they squeeze it out by their bills, and pass it over their feathers, in order to prevent the effects of the approaching shower. This is almost universal among the feathered tribe, consequently is one of the best and most correct means of ascertaining the fall of rain.

In wet weather swallows keep near the earth in pursuit of flies and insects, on which they prey, and dry weather from a similar cause they fly much higher.

Animals of domestic habits, as cows and sheep, and the latter in particular, on the approach of rain, feed with great avidity in the open field, and retire near the trees and hedges as soon as they are satisfied. In fine weather they graze and lounge about eating and resting alternately, with apparent indifference.

I have observed, that when the tree-frogs croak very much stormy weather generally follows.

When swine carry straw and other articles to make beds for themselves, a similar change is to be expected.

The farmers of Pennsylvania have in use a great variety of signs, arising from the different habits of animals, by which they are enabled to prognosticate the weather almost to a certainty.—The public would be indebted to them, if they would make their observations generally known.

The different species of insects and
ling weather, according to their respective habits and
and in this manner give notice of the approaching change.
The house spider against fine weather peeps out its head, and
stretches its legs out of its hole; this the more remarkable the
longer the fine weather is to remain. Against bad weather it goes
back, and against very tempestuous weather turns quite round,
showing nothing but its hind parts to the observer, thus indicating
the new change of weather.

The down of the dandelion is materially affected by moisture,
and the pimpernal, or as it is generally called, the peep-a-day, or
the shepard's weather-glass, shuts its leaves before rain.

Wood of every description expands during moist damp weather
—the vapours insinuate themselves into the pores of trees, and
also into the wood work of houses.

INDICATIONS BY CLOUDS, ETC.

When the clouds are formed like fleeces, deep and dense to-
wards the middle, and white edges, with a bright blue sky about
them, they soon fall in hail, or snow, or quick showers of rain.

Different currents of clouds, especially if the uppermost fly
fast before wind, a pretty certain sign of rain. This occurring in
the Summer season is seldom attended with much wind, and a
thunder storm generally succeeds. In winter, when the vapour
or scud, as seamen call it, draws near rapidly against the wind,
a gale is to be expected.

Rains accompanied by an easterly wind generally continues at
least twenty four hours. The weather clears at noon, but if it
rains at mid day it seldom clears until sunset.

The inhabitants of the Alpine mountains consider the trans-
parency of air as one of the unequivocal signs of rain. When ob-
jects far off appear distinct and clear, and the sky is of a deep
blue, though no other sign is apparent, they calculate rain to be
near at hand. The observation is not local, and applies to other
situations. The sailors, in such a state of the air, say land looms
near, and prognosticate foul weather.

The sky being tinged in a rainy season with a sea green colour
near the horizon, when it ought to be blue, the rain will continue
to increase. If it be of a dead blue it will be showery. This obser-
vation is particularly true near the sea coast.

Dense irregular clouds, whose weight projects them towards
the earth, generally produce thunder in Summer, and snow in
Winter.

After a thunder storm the wind generally veers to the quarter
from whence the first clap proceeded.

Sudden changes of temperature are mostly succeeded by rain
within twenty four hours.

The Aurora Borealis is a sign of good weather.
Rain may be expected when the wind shifts from point to point round the compass.

If the horizon appear lighter from any particular quarter after a continued rain, the wind may be expected from that quarter.

The wind following the course of the sun is always attended by fair weather.

THE RICH MAN OF THE WORLD.

How very apt are many at the sight of a rich worldling to envy him for what he possesses, but for my part I pity him for what he possesses not. While what he has moves the concern of others, I am most moved by the consideration of what he wants.

He has an important talent committed to his trust, but it wants improvement. Amid the darkness of this world he holds in his hand a lamp, which might be useful, but it wants oil. He has a soul, the offspring of God, composed of exquisite sensations, and formed for eternal existence, but it wants grace. His life is gratified with every appendage necessary to the comforts of this world, but he wants that which is indispensable to felicity. He has riches, honors, health and friends, but he wants—"the one thing needful." He has the creature, but he wants the Creator.

I fear, that when this man is weighed in the balances of God's impartial & righteous judgment, a hand will inscribe upon him, "*Tekel*," and a voice will say, "Thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting."

Where at this period will be this object of general envy?—Where amid the tempestuous billows of divine wrath will his silver anchor him?—Will those who used in former times to flatter his greatness, now afford him friendship? Alas! he has floated insensibly down the stream of vanity, and is now lost in the ocean of disappointment and despondency.

And if this man be worth envying, who can be worth pitying? If this be happiness, then let me be miserable!

AZYMA.

PULPIT BETTING.

Rowland Hill took for his text the following passage from St. Paul: "I can do all things."—There he stopt and said, "You can do all things, can you, Paul? I'll lay thee half a crown you can't tho'—and here's down with the money, (pulling out half a crown and clapping it down on the pulpit cushion.)—but let us give him fair play tho', and hear what he has to say for himself further, (repeating and going through the whole of the text,) I can do all things through Jesus Christ my Lord."—"Oh, that's quite a different thing, Paul, you can do all things; but it turns out after all, that the Lord is to do it for ye, ay!—oh, it is a drawn wager; so I'll put my money into my pocket again;"—and he did so.—Not Burke's dagger appeared a more brilliant trophy of rhetoric in St. Stephen's Chapel, than Rowland Hill's half crown wager with St. Paul in the Surry Chapel.

Farmer's Perpetual Calendar ;
*Embracing Family Lectures, on Household and Barn-
Economy.*

January.—The farmer who finds the balance of last year's account in his favour, and has a sufficiency in his cornhouse and cellar for the sustenance of his family, till the next autumn, may begin to enjoy a happy new year.

Be not dissatisfied. Look at the title. You see it is an "*Economical Almanac.*" Its object is to teach you to improve time to the best advantage.

Never let the sun rise till half an hour after you have left your pillow; employ the hours well while he is above the horizon, and you may let the moon and stars take their own time to rise and set, while you relax from the labors of the day, and regale or improve your mind by the fireside.

Are you in debt to the collector, the industrious labourer, or honest tradesman? instead of guazes and ribbands, take money enough to answer their demands. Are your windows broken? repair them, rather than buy beakers and wine glasses. If you have no library, what think you of a little collection of books?—They will set out your room better, and be more to your honour and advantage than a case of bottles filled with liquors. You cannot hesitate between the food of the mind and the poison of the body.

Create a taste for books and newspapers in your children, and direct this taste in a proper channel. It will become a source of amusement and improvement, while it keeps them from idleness, the parent of most vices.

February.—Shell your corn, thresh your rye and wheat, and put it out of the way of the rats and mice—there is some merit in starving these obnoxious animals. If all that these pillagers destroy, could be saved for benevolent purposes, the real objects of charity, would be well supplied.

Let not the music of the spinning wheel cease for want of flax. When I see a man quit his field in the summer, and go to his barn to dress flax, or to his woodlot for fuel, I think to myself, he may have a good wife; but she has certainly a poor husband.

Cut firewood enough this month to last you a year. If you have read the Promptor, or worn out one pair of bellows, you are convinced that dry wood is better than green. If fuel is a scarce article in your vicinity, study economy in preserving your woodlot. Spare the useful timber. Pick up the old wood and cut down such trees as begin to decay, or hinder the growth of others; and plant acorns.

March.—While the sun is gradually wearing away the snow, and unbinding the icy chains of winter, lose no time in making preparations for your spring's work. If you wish to be master of

not be obliged to borrow of your neighbour. Remember the
power is a slave to the lender. The man who sees you idle in
March, will not be willing to lend you a chain or a shovel in
April.

Prune your orchard this month, if not done last: Your trees
will pay you well in the fall for particular attention to this busi-
ness.

Remember "time is money," and that money, at 6 per cent
doubles in sixteen years and two-thirds. If, by doing your work
well, and attending to it in season, you can by one hour's labour
this year save two within seventeen years, that hour is put out
to interest at six per cent.

These hints, though given in March, may be of service from one
end of the year to the other. Drive your business before you and
it will go easily: Suffer it to lag behind, and it soon becomes a
burden too unwieldy for your management.

Attend strictly to the economy of time, and you will have but
little reason to complain of the SCARCITY of CASH.

April.—Do not expect to find here a monitor for the whole rou-
tine of business for this season. Art thou unacquainted with it?
observe thy industrious neighbour, or let thy fields and meadows
be thy monitors.

I have done my part every month, when I have pointed out
something new, that may be of service; or collected the fragments
of your business and flung before you, that they might not grow
to a heavy burden if suffered to lag behind.

While the ground is soft and the grass tender, do not let your
cattle tread up the roots or impede its growth by too early grazing.
Give your pasture several weeks credit in the spring: it will pay
you interest and principal in the summer.

Attend well to your fences this month. Repair the old and put
up new where they are wanted. Good fences are the *magna char-
ta* of the farmer's rights. When you are employed in this busi-
ness, remember that a piece of work well finished once, is better
than but half done a dozen times. Poor fences and short feed,
make lean cattle and ill-natured neighbours.

May.—While every wild beast is exulting in his freedom, suf-
fer not the submissive ox to pine in servitude. Let thy crib reward
him for his toil in the field. Never urge him beyond his strength.

The bly be husbandman, surrounded by the verdure and accom-
panied by the music of May, will find himself sufficiently amused,
and instructed from "Nature's Library," while whistling after his
plough, or scattering grain in his furrow, instead of considering
labour a toil, I believe he will esteem it a pleasure, and be ready
to exclaim with enthusiastic Frank, "O that spring would last
for ever."

June.—If you have any leisure hours this month, prepare for
the more urgent labours of the next. Employ the rainy days

of June so that you may "make hay while the sun shines" in July.

Let your rakes, forks and scythes be in perfect order. He must be a rich man, who can afford to work with poor tools. Would you mow your grass with ease and expedition? do not grudge a high price for a good scythe; if your object is the toilsome folly of flinging away your time and strength together, a poor one is the fittest instrument.

When bountiful nature offers a present, do not be too indolent to secure it. Plough and hoe your field, and let the roots of your corn partake of the rich manure, or the sunbeams will take the talent from you, and the next shower leave it with those who know better how to improve it.

Leave no weeds behind your hoe to steal from the growth of the corn.

July.—While the increasing heat and urgent labour of July, remind you that man is doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, do not forget that you cultivate a free soil, and are not liable to be dunned quarterly for a heavy rent, or turned out of doors by an imperious landlord.

Let the farmer remember, while the leisure and luxury of one day are devoted to the celebration of his independence, the industry and economy of twelve months are necessary to support it.

The farmer who has brought his land to the best state of cultivation, and raised the minds of his children to the highest degree of improvement, has acted the patriot in earnest, and contributed to the independence of his country, by securing his family from a state of dependence.

August.—The farmer never need inquire for instruments to kill time. It is his rational employment to keep pace with steady hours, and enliven the long day with his well paid industry.—When the sun refuses his assistance in making hay, instead of killing time, kill the bushes in your field and pasture. If you inquire the fatal hours or days for cutting them, I know but one certain rule—mow them when they are high enough to shade the grass—like *vicia*, they must be cropt in the bud. Never suffer the branch to grow; the root will die of course.

As soon as you have reaped your wheat and rye, if the land is for tillage next year, take the first opportunity to turn the soil with the plough. The stubble will keep the ground light, and the weeds instead of running to seed will be turned to manure.

"There is a time to reap and a time to sow." Let your winter grain have an opportunity to take root before the ground freezes. Give it to the earth this month, or the beginning of next, if you would receive your hundred fold of her another summer. She bestows her richest bounties on those from whom she receives the greatest attention.

September.—Thy month has no very urgent calls on thy industry; but every day has its claims to thy economy. Thy care may save much that the negligent farmer suffers time to destroy. His corn stalks, if not cut in season, are exposed to wind and weather until they are not worth carrying home. Let yours be carefully dried and secured from the rain; they will prove a nutritive fodder for your cattle in the winter.

Prepare manure for the next spring. Do not suffer a drain from your barn yard to rob your farm of this advance pay for its produce. Let it receive the wash of the highway if possible; if not, avail yourself of it where it is deposited. Cover the yard several inches deep with this, or the ooze from a pond or marsh. It will receive improvement from your cattle that will reward you amply for the trouble.

October.—The man who keeps pace with time in his business is out of the sheriff's way. When I see a farmer leave his corn after it is ripe, to be pillaged by the birds and vermin, I conclude he has gone to work for an attorney, to settle the costs upon a suit for an old debt.

Let not the labour that has been laid out upon your orchard in the spring, be lost for want of attention to the fruit of this month. Suffer none to rot under the trees. "*A penny saved is worth as much as a penny earned.*" It is very easy to earn a penny by picking up apples that would otherwise be lost.

If your barrels have been used before, and were not rinsed out with water as soon as the cider was drawn off, they are probably musty. The evil might have been easily prevented in season—but it is cheaper to cleanse a foul barrel than to buy a new one.

If your cider is for your own use, its genuine flavour will compensate for a little extra trouble—if for sale, its reputation in a few years will command an advanced price. The same observation will apply to whatever articles you furnish for the market.

Unite reputation with profit, and you will have but little reason to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, or an empty purse. A hint to the way which might have been given earlier in the year.

November.—As soon as the produce of your orchard and field is secured, ~~the next~~ ~~by~~ ~~carefully~~ ~~housed~~, and your farming utensils carefully housed, put your house and barn in a posture of defence against the storms of winter.

It is the part of a prudent man, to make the execution of his business easy by judicious plans, and save, by his care, what he earns by industry.

Is wood a scarce article with you? a few clapboards on the side of your house and panes of glass in your windows, may save several loads between this and next spring.

There is a double saving in tight barns—the hay is secured

from being weatherbeaten a second time, and cattle kept dry and warm are wintered with much less fodder than when exposed to the severity of the weather.

While you attend to your flocks and herds, be not unmindful of your own health and convenience. The sudden changes of weather in our climate expose us to certain colds—these often bring on more serious diseases.

Above all, never overheat yourselves with ardent spirits or fervid politics: The former destroy the constitution of your body, the latter that of your country.

December.—I will suppose thou hast brought the labours of the year to a close several weeks before time has completed his annual task. If so, a new field for cultivation lies before you—the intellectual of your children.

This is the season, which convenience and custom, in the country, more particularly appropriate “to rear the tender thought, to teach the young idea how to shoot.” Intrust this important part of your yearly concerns, with a faithful and skilful labourer; supply him with whatever is necessary for him to perform his task to the best advantage.

In a place designed for the education of youth, every thing should be made, not only convenient, but agreeable to them.—They should be accustomed to regularity and good order, especially where they are to form their most lasting habits, and learn the principles that are to regulate their future conduct. Let these all be calculated, as far as possible, to promote good order, sweeten the temper, and enrich the mind. I submit the subject to the parent’s consideration. While his fields are congealed with frost, and covered with snow, it must afford him some satisfaction to see the early blossoms of useful knowledge expanding in the minds of his children.

Venus (♀) will be Morning Star until March 12th, then Evening Star until December 26 h, then Morning Star until October 9th, 1819.

The latitude of Herschel, (⊕) will be about 4 minutes south this year,

The moon runs highest, this year, about the 6th degree of ♋ Cancer, and lowest about the 6th degree of ♑ Capricorn.

Easter Sunday, this year, is the earliest that is possible.

MAXIM.—Fame is the attendant of virtue, and virtue is the forerunner of happiness here, and blessedness hereafter.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Bite of a Serpent.

In page 204, of vol. 3. (Memoirs of Dr. Lettson,) the following curious relation is given by Bishop Madison.

“ In a town, this Fall, among the mountains of our country, near to the place where I happened to be, a boy of 12 or 13 years of age, was bit on the side of one of his feet by a very venomous serpent, commonly called a copperhead.—The poison of this animal is not less dreaded than that of the *Erotalus Horridus* or Rattlesnake. The boy was carried home and soon discovered symptoms of great uneasiness. A swelling commenced, and the wound was slightly scarified. A bystander, acquainted, I suppose, with the practice of the Indians, recommended the following application: A chicken was caught, the feathers plucked from the abdomen, and that part closely applied to the wound. The chicken instantly grew sick, and died as quick as if its head had been cut off. A second was applied in a similar manner: it died in about four minutes. A third also shared the same fate in nearly eight minutes. A fourth was applied—it discovered some uneasiness, but did not die. The process was then discontinued. The boy was relieved, and suffered no greater inconvenience from the wound, than he would have done from the puncture of a needle or pin. He was perfectly well on the second day. Having heard of what had passed, I was preparing to go to the house where the boy was, when his father, a very respectable man, a magistrate, and noted for his strict veracity together with two other persons, upon whose information I entirely relied from an intimate acquaintance with them, came to me. From them I heard the particulars related, as they were present, and witnessed the effects of this extraordinary **IMBIBATION** of poison. There remains not the shadow of doubt of the fact, as I have stated it. I saw the boy on the third day.

“ The copper-head resembles the mockassin somewhat, but is larger. Some, indeed consider it as the female Rattlesnake; but I rather suppose it to be a distinct species. This snake is not mentioned by Catesby. Might not the same remedy be applied in the case of a bite from a mad dog?”

A Preventative, as well as Cure for the Dysentery.

Great benefit has resulted to those who have been afflicted with the dysentery, by the use of a tea made of blackberry root. Boil the root until all the substance is extracted, sweeten it a little to make it palatable, and very frequent relief is thus obtained.

Receipt for a Cold.

Take a large teacup full of linseed, two penny worth of stick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins; put these into two quarts of soft water; let it simmer over the fire, till it is reduced to one. Then add to it a quarter of a pound of sugar candy pounded, a table spoonful of old rum, and a table spoonful of good vinegar or lemon juice.

NOTE.—The rum and vinegar, or lemon juice, are best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it is put into the whole it is apt to grow flat.

Drink a half pint going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This medicine generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days; and if taken in time, may be said to be an infallible remedy. It is a most sovereign and balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have been almost settled into consumptions in less than three weeks.

Method of preserving Beef.

Sort your beef, let it be cold, but not frozen. To 200 weight use half a bushel of salt, half a pound of saltpetre, and two quarts of molasses. Dissolve your saltpetre in water, and add the molasses—then pack down your beef tight, put salt in your barrel, and between each layer; and let a suitable proportion of the saltpetre and molasses be put on each layer, till all is put together, reserving four or five quarts of salt to make a brine sufficient to cover the beef, which must be added in four or five days, and your beef will be good through the year.

When you salt beef again, use the same process—10, 11, or 12 quarts of salt will be enough—but keep your old brine, & in four or five days add it without boiling, as that will injure it very much. I have tried this method three years, and the beef has been sweet and good.

WILLIAM SLADE.

Cornwall, V^t, Oct. 22, 1816.

Cure for the Toothache.

An eminent apothecary, in the vicinity of London, has lately recommended, as an effectual cure for the toothache, the following remedy, which he has been in the habit of using for many years, and out of the number of cases eight-tenths have succeeded. Take three table spoons full of brandy, and one dram of camphor, with thirty or forty drops of laudunum; drop a little upon some lint, and apply it to the tooth affected, keeping the lint moistened for five minutes only on the tooth and gum.

To the Clergy of these U. States.

REVEREND BROTHERS,

HAVING preached the gospel a considerable time, and in health, about twenty years ago, I was obliged, for three years, to desist from preaching, through the debility of my lungs, occasioned by no apparent cause. I applied in vain for relief to several physicians of eminence. At length, however, I obtained a perfect cure of my disorder, (for no symptom of it hath returned,) and within three months, by the free use of the decoction of Kaskarilla and the tincture of Myrrh.

Having derived such signal benefit from these tonicks, I recommended the use of them to several of my friends, who were in a state of debility through various causes, especially by age. In no instance have I known the effects of these medicines to be injurious; but, in general, very salutary, particularly when taken and persevered in by those who were in the incipient state of the Palsy, the Consumption, and also the Dropsy. But, it may be prudent in the patient, who has a physician, to take no medicine, but such as he prescribes or approves of.

CLERICUS.

N. B.—The Kaskarilla is a bark that may be purchased of an apothecary for about seventy-five cents a pound. A decoction of it may be made, by steeping half a pound of it in two or three quarts of water. A wine glass full of it may be taken once or twice a day. The tincture of Myrrh may be bought for about six cents the ounce. About two tea spoonfuls of it may be taken daily in a tea cup of water, or the decoction of Kaskarilla.

GAMING.—Avoid gaming, for among many other evils which attend it, are these: Loss of time; loss of reputation; loss of health; loss of fortune; loss of temper; ruin of families; defrauding of creditors; and what is often the effect of it, the loss of life, both temporal and eternal.

The generous mind.—That man enjoys a heaven upon earth whose mind moves in charity, rests in Providence, and turns upon the poles of truth and wisdom.

Receipts for the Desentery.

The following receipt for the cure of the desentery, has the attestation of thousands of its efficacy :

One ounce of castor oil, one ounce of pulverised gum arabic one ounce of tincture of terra japonica, and three ounces of water—these well mixed till they become a mucilage. Dose—one table spoonful morning and evening.

From the Philadelphia Am. Daily Advertiser.

The Dysentery is now very prevalent, and more especially in some parts of the country. I have just had a severe handling. The following recipe is within the hands of every one, and is simple when there is much pain: One ounce of castor oil, and ten drops of laudanum for a grown person. When it has operated sufficiently, take the roots of the common blackberry, and make them into a tea, drink freely of it. If castor oil is too strong for the stomach, one and a half of good sweet oil will do.

Dr. Boyle's Remedy for the Dysentery.

Take new churned fresh butter, melt it over a clear fire and skim off the curdy part, give two spoonfuls of the clarified remainder two or three times a day, it seldom fails in effecting a speedy cure.

Camomile for sore Eyes.

IN certain inflammatory disorders of the eye, this herb has been successfully applied, even when almost all the remedies have failed of effecting a cure. The following instance is given by a medical gentleman. The daughter of a master carpenter had for many years been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acrimonious humour, that occasioned an almost total loss of sight. Alternatives were prescribed to no purpose; nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of camomile, boiled in sweet milk. With this the patient washed her eyes several times a day, as warm as could be borne without uneasiness, and in about five weeks, her eyes were perfectly cured.

ANECDOTE.

An East-India governor having died abroad, his body was put in arrack, to preserve it for interment in England. A sailor on board the ship, being frequently drunk, the captain assured him the next time he was guilty of the like offence, he should be severely whipped; and, at the same time, forbid the purser, and indeed all the ship, to let him have any liquor. Shortly after, the fellow appeared very drunk. How he got the liquor no one could guess. The captain resolved to find out and punish the person who had thus disobeyed his orders, promised to forgive him, if he would tell whence he got the liquor. After some hesitation, he hiccuped out, "Why, please your honor, I tapped the Governor."

TOOTH-DRAWING.

An aged man being travelling on business, put up at a tavern. Having rode the whole day in a storm, he desired his landlord to give him a room, fire, and provide him some refreshment, which was accordingly done. There soon after came in sixteen young gentlemen, who demanded of the landlord the best room in the house; to which he replied, it was engaged, and he was unwilling to disoblige the guest. They then requested leave to speak with him, and proposed to hire him to quit the room. Leave was given, and proposals made and rejected; but the old man had the complaisance to offer to let them spend the evening with him.—To which they replied “They should raise the Devil” Well, says the good man, I will lay him for you; upon which the treaty closed. The young debauchees immediately ordered sixteen bottles of wine, drank them, and broke the bottles against the chimney back. The old man, who partook with them called for his bottle, and broke it likewise. The young fellows, still determined to oblige the old man to quit his post, and leave them masters of the ground, agreed, that some one of the company should make proposals, and execute them himself first; and that if any person in the room refused to follow, he should pay five pounds, to which all agreed. The first was, to burn all their hats; the second, their coats; the third, their waistcoats; the fourth, their boots; which was accordingly executed by them, and the old man followed suit; after which he says, gentlemen, now it is my turn to make proposals, to which I demand your compliance under the same penalty as before, to which they readily consented. The landlord was called, and a surgeon ordered with his instruments; when the old man proposed that every one in the company should have all the teeth in their heads extracted. He sat himself down accordingly, and ordered the surgeon to proceed; but to their astonishment, the old man had but one stump left to gratify their curiosity, which was sacrificed to execute the proposal. The young men soon discovered that they were out-generalled, and rather than part with their teeth, settled a truce with the old hero, paid him five pounds each, paid the landlord his bill for the wine, &c. and had only the consolation to go home naked, and tell their friends, as the paddy told Gen. Washington, when he had made prisoners of five dragoons; that one veteran rake had surrounded and **CATCHED THEM NAPPING.**

Method to extinguish Fire in a Chimney—Place a bucket of water on a stool near the fire, and with the hand, keep throwing the water gradually on the fire, (but so as not to injure it) the steam produced thereby will in a few minutes completely destroy the fire, by passing with the current of air up the chimaeay.

THE ATTORNEY'S CORK LEG.

A facetious attorney, who wore a cork leg, made an admirable imitation of the real one, and was esteemed an excellent *quizzer*. Having a dispute with a stranger about courage, and the different effects produced upon individuals, proposed to elucidate this, by trying, against his antagonist, which could bear to hold his leg longest in hot water; he who gave in first, to pay glasses round to the company — The stranger, pot valiant, accepted the challenge; pails were brought in, smoking hot; the lawyer immersed his leg with much seeming pain; the other did the same, and with many awkward gestures, boldly persevered for about half a minute, keeping his eye fixed upon his opponent, who grinned and distorted his features as if really agonized. At length, unable to bear longer torture, the stranger drew out his parboiled limb and declared himself vanquished, at the same time exclaiming, "that man must be the devil incarnate, or he never could bear it;" and seeing the lawyer in no haste to leave his situation, said, with much feeling, "For Heaven's sake, Sir! desist, you'll certainly lose your leg!" — "And if I do," replied the other, taking it deliberately out of the water, "I can buy another; they are only three guineas a piece." — The stranger finding he had been vainly contending with a cork leg, was highly exasperated at the deception, and swore, "he would commence an action for assault and battery" — "You had better call it *scalding* and *burning*," replied the other, "it is a new case, and will afford the counsel some fun."

Whimsical Poetical Cross-reading.

The candles purloined on last Saturday night —
It is shrewdly suspected will all come to light.

A good dose of salts, and a gentle potation —
To take out the stains — in a soil'd reputation.

Return'd from their travels, to see foreign parts —
Fresh oysters and lobsters, transported in carts.

Two tumblers of porter, five casks of saltpetre —
Set to music by Handel, in excellent metre.

A pedler came travelling by with his pack —
Containing ten white men, a squaw, and a black.

A snow storm, with thunder and lightning, 'tis said —
Fell down the chimney, and roll'd into bed.

A table for converting cents into pence, and vice versa:
eight shillings to the dollar.

Cents to Pence.		Pence to Cents.	
cts.	s. d.	s.	d. Cts.
1	0 1	0	1 0 1
2	0 2	0	2 0 2
3	0 3	0	3 0 3
4	0 4	0	4 0 4
5	0 5	0	5 0 5
6	0 5 3-4	0	6 0 6
7	0 6 3-4	0	7 0 7
8	0 7 3-4	0	8 0 8
9	0 8 3-4	0	9 0 9
10	0 9 1-2	0	10 0 10
20	1 7 1-4	0	11 0 11
30	2 5	1	0 12 1 2
40	3 2 1-2	2	0 0 25
50	4 0	3	0 0 37 1-2
60	4 9 1-2	4	0 0 50
70	5 7 1-4	5	0 0 62 1-2
80	6 5	6	0 0 75
90	7 2 1-2	7	0 0 87 1-2
100	8 0	8	0 1 00
110	8 9 1-2	9	0 1 12 1-2
120	9 7 1-4	10	0 1 25

Medical virtues of the Nettle.

It has long been my sentiment that the most common gifts of Providence, are the most useful, salutary & worthy of estimation. To prove that this opinion has not been ill founded, I will at present apply it to only one instance, of which I can speak with great confidence.

The common stinging nettle, apparently as useless and troublesome a plant as any that has been stigmatized with the name of weed, is one of the most efficacious medicines in the vegetable kingdom; in the form of strong decoction or infusion, taken in quantity of a pint a day, it is a most valuable strengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a weak decoction or infusion, it proves an admirable alternative, and deobstruent in impurities of the blood, and in obstructions of the vessels. And in that of expressed juices, taken by spoonfuls, as the exigency of the case requires, it is the most powerful sceptic in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as a fermentation or poultice, it amazingly discusses inflammation and resolves swellings. In the common sore throat, thus applied, and internally as a gurgle, dependence may be safely put on this common plant. I have been witness to its great efficacy therein in many instances.

I have labored under a disease called the Chiteon Rheumatism for nine months. I could get no remedy from Faculty or Physic, the pain increased to such a degree that I could scarcely walk. I stated my case to a friend, who advised me to drink Red Pepper Tea, which I accordingly did in the evening just before going to bed, the next morning, to my utter astonishment, I found myself entirely relieved from the disease, and have not had the slightest symptoms of it since.—*From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

A Table of Simple Interest, at Seven per cent.

	1 Month.				3 Months.				1 Year.				
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	1
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0
8	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	0	0
9	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	0	0
10	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0

	1 Month.				3 Months.				1 Year.				
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	2	2
2	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	1	0	2	9	3	3
3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	2	1	1
4	0	0	5	2	0	1	4	3	0	5	7	0	0
5	0	0	7	0	0	1	9	0	0	7	0	0	0
6	0	0	8	1	0	2	1	0	0	8	4	3	3
7	0	0	9	2	0	2	5	1	0	9	9	2	2
8	0	0	11	0	0	2	9	2	0	11	2	1	1
9	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	12	7	0	0
10	0	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	0	14	0	0	0
20	0	2	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
30	0	3	6	0	0	10	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
40	0	4	8	0	0	14	0	0	2	16	0	0	0
50	0	5	10	0	0	17	6	0	3	10	0	0	0
60	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
70	0	8	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	18	0	0	0
80	0	9	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	12	0	0	0
90	0	10	6	0	0	11	6	0	6	6	0	0	0
100	0	11	8	0	0	15	0	0	7	0	0	0	0

A TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.	
$\text{£. } 17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is 3 6 in a £.	
20 ditto	4 0 do.
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	4 6 do.
25 ditto	5 0 do.
30 ditto	6 0 do.
35 ditto	7 0 do.

A TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.	
$\text{£. } 2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is 6 in a £.	
ditto	1 0 do.
ditto	1 6 do.
ditto	2 0 do.
ditto	2 6 do.
ditto	3 0 do.

Planting of Indian Corn.

Many thousand bushels of Indian Corn are annually lost to the State by the bungling manner in which the seed is planted. It is a very common thing to observe whole fields of corn choked, and of course the crop cut short nearly half, by the seed being closely planted together; whereas, if pains were taken that each seed should be at least three inches apart, a much greater crop would be produced, and better in quality. Some farmers, who have been so particular as to place each kernel of the corn separately into the hill, instead of dropping it; and from their own observation, they are convinced it will more than doubly pay any person who takes the trouble to do it.

BED BUGS.—A correspondent asserts, that a solution of Camphor will rid bedsteads of this nauseous summer visitant.

NEW-JERSEY COURTS.

Courts of Errors of the Governor and Council, are held, At Trenton, on the third Tuesday in May, and the first Tuesday in November, annually

Supreme Courts are held,

At Trenton, on the 2d Tuesdays of May and November, the 1st Tuesday in September, and the last Tuesday in February.

Courts of Chancery are held at Trenton on the 1st Tuesday in March, 3d in May, 2d in Sept. and 3d in Nov. annually.

Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the several Counties, are held in the

COUNTIES OF

TUESDAY IN

<i>Middlesex,</i>	2 March,	2 June,	2 Sept.	2 December.
<i>Monmouth,</i>	4 Jan.	4 April,	4 July,	3 October.
<i>Essex,</i>	2 Jan.	2 April,	4 June,	3 September.
<i>Somerset,</i>	1 Jan.	3 April,	3 June,	1 October.
<i>Bergen,</i>	4 Jan.	4 March,	2 June,	4 October.
<i>Morris,</i>	3 March,	1 July,	4 Sept.	3 December.
<i>Burlington,</i>	2 Feb.	4 May,	2 Aug.	1 November.
<i>Gloucester,</i>	3 March,	3 June,	1 Oct.	2 December.
<i>Salem,</i>	1 March,	2 June,	3 Sept.	1 December.
<i>Cape-May,</i>	4 Feb.	last May,	1 Aug.	4 October.
<i>Hunterdon,</i>	1 Feb.	1 May,	1 Aug.	4 October.
<i>Cumberland,</i>	last Feb.	1 June,	4 Sept.	last November.
<i>Suffex,</i>	3 Feb.	4 May,	3 Aug.	4 November.

Courts of Nisi Prius are to be held at such times and places as the Judges shall direct and appoint.

CIRCUIT COURTS,

Are held in the several Counties, on the following Tuesdays:

<i>Bergen,</i>	4 March,	4 October,
<i>Essex,</i>	2 April,	3 September,
<i>Middlesex,</i>	2 June,	2 December,
<i>Monmouth,</i>	4 April,	3 October,
<i>Somerset,</i>	3 April,	1 October,
<i>Burlington,</i>	4 May,	1 November,
<i>Gloucester,</i>	3 March,	1 October,
<i>Salem,</i>	2 June,	1 December,
<i>Hunterdon,</i>	1 May,	4 October,
<i>Morris,</i>	3 March,	4 September,
<i>Cumberland,</i>	1 June	last November,
<i>Suffex,</i>	4 May,	4 November,
<i>Cape-May,</i>	last May.	

The Clerks of the several Counties are Clerks of the Circuit Courts

BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH COURTS are held,

First Tuesday in May—First ditto in June—First ditto in September—First ditto in December