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NEW-JERSEY
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1825;

Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year, and (until July 4th) the
forty-ninth of American Independence.

CONTAINING
THE USUAL ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,
And a great variety of other useful and entertaining matter.

By DAVID YOUNG, Philom.



ELIZABETH-TOWN, (N. J.)
PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. AND E. SANDERSON.

The Anatomy of Man's Body,
 AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.
 [According to ancient Astrology.]

♈ *Head and Face,*



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; and then find the Sign here, it will give you what Part of the Body it governs.

The Names and Characters of the PLANETS.

<i>Superior.</i>	♃ Herschell,	<i>Middle.</i>	♀ Venus,
	♄ Saturn,		♿ Mercury,
	♃ Jupiter,		♁ Earth,
	♂ Mars,		
		<i>Inferior.</i>	♁ Luna.

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

<i>NORTHERN.</i>		<i>SOUTHERN.</i>		<i>Affects.</i>	
♈ Aries,	♎ Libra,	♄ Conjunction,		♄ Opposition,	
♉ Taurus,	♏ Scorpio,	♁ Trine,		♁ Quartile,	
♊ Gemini,	♐ Sagittarius,	♆ Sextile,		♁ Moon's ascending Node.	
♌ Cancer,	♑ Capricorn,				
♍ Leo,	♒ Aquarius,				
♎ Virgo,	♓ Pisces.				

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B	Solar Cycle	14
Golden Number	2	Roman Indiction	13
Epact	11	Julian Period	6538

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	April	3	Whitsunday,	May 22
Rogation Sunday,	May	8	Trinity Sunday,	May 29
Ascension Day,	May	12	Advent,	Nov. 27

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (♀) will be evening star until May 19th, then morning star until March 10th, 1826.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 18th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 18th degree of (♋) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (♃) about $26\frac{1}{2}$ minutes south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's ascending node in the middle of this year—8 signs, 20 degrees.

CARDINAL POINTS.

		D.	H. M.
Vernal Equinox,	<i>March</i>	20,	4 22 P. M.
Summer Solstice,	<i>June</i>	21,	1 51 P. M.
Autumnal Equinox,	<i>September</i>	23,	3 45 A. M.
Winter Solstice,	<i>December</i>	21,	8 49 P. M.

ECLIPSES.

Twice, in the course of this hasty year, will the splendor of the Monarch of Day suffer a diminution; and twice the Queen of Night be, in a measure, divested of her borrowed radiance; but

“Not all you luminaries quenched at once
Were half so sad as one benighted mind,
Which gropes for happiness, and meets despair.”

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Tuesday May 31st, at 7h. 1m. in the afternoon, ending five minutes after the rising of the moon, and therefore nearly invisible to us. The whole of this Eclipse may be seen 300 miles east from New-York, in the Atlantic ocean;

but it is proper to observe that it will scarcely be noticed there or in any other place, the greatest obscuration being little more than one fifth part of a digit. It will be on the moon's north limb.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Thursday June 16th, at 7h. 25m. in the morning, invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in almost every part of South America and Africa, while it will hardly be perceived from any part of Europe or North America. It will be central on the meridian in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Guinea, in lat. 0 deg. 56 min. and 30 sec. north, and long. 5 deg. 14 min. west from Greenwich. Here the darkness will be total for about a minute; but in South America, where the central eclipse commences, and at its termination in Madagascar, it will exhibit a luminous ring of a few seconds in breadth, circumscribing the opaque disk of the moon.

III. An Eclipse of the Moon will take place on Friday, November 25th, at 11h. 15m. in the morning, invisible.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Friday, December 9th, in the afternoon, partly visible.

	h.	m.
Commencing at	3	46
Sun sets at	4	35
Duration of visibility .	0	49

Quantity at setting, $7\frac{1}{3}$ digits on the south limb.

The centre of the penumbra, in this eclipse, will strike first in the middle of the Pacific ocean, between China and California, about in lat. 23 deg. 38 min. north, and long. 106 deg. 53 min. west from the meridian of New-York, where the darkness will be total for about fifteen seconds. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in lat. 9 deg. 11 min. north, and long. 53 deg. 16 min. west from New-York. Here total darkness will continue full two minutes. From hence it will pass (the duration of total darkness diminishing) through New-Spain and the Gulf of Mexico, very near the west end of Cuba and the south point of East-Florida, and go off

in the Atlantic in about the same latitude in which it commenced its career in the Pacific, and about one degree east of the meridian of New-York; where the duration of total darkness will not exceed fifteen seconds.

GRAND SOLAR ECLIPSE.

From motions regular through time elapsed,
Astronomers compute phenomena
For many lustrum yet to roll along.

In the year 1831, the 12th of February, there will be a visible Eclipse of the Sun,

	H.	M.	
Commencing - -	11	12	A. M.
Greatest obscuration	0	46	P. M.
End - - - - -	2	15	
Duration - - -	3	3	

Quantity, $11\frac{1}{3}$ digits on the south limb.

The penumbra's centre will pass through the Carolinas, and very near Norfolk in Virginia, nearly in the direction from S. W. to N. E. The eclipse will be central, and almost total, on the meridian in lat. 34 deg. 44 min. north, and long. 4 deg. 58 min. west from Washington. Magnitude at Washington, $11\frac{1}{2}$ digits; at Philadelphia the same; at Norfolk, $11\frac{5}{8}$ digits, if not annular.

The seasons.—Each season comes attended with its benefits, and beauties, and pleasures. All are sensible to the charms of Spring. Then the senses are delighted with the feast, that is furnished on every field and on every hill. The eye is sweetly delayed on every object to which it turns. It is grateful to perceive how widely, yet chastely, nature hath mixed her colours and painted her robe; how bountifully she hath scattered her blossoms and flung her odours. We listen with joy to the melody she hath awakened in the groves, and catch health from the pure and tepid gales that blow from the mountains.

When the summer exhibits the whole force of active nature, and shines in full beauty and splendour; when the succeeding season offers its "purple stores and gol-

den grain," or displays its blended and softened tints; when the winter puts on its sullen aspect, and brings stillness and repose, affording a respite from the labors which have occupied the preceding months, inviting us to reflection, and compensating for the want of attractions abroad by fireside delights and home felt joys; in all this interchange and variety, we find reason to acknowledge the wise and benevolent care to the God of seasons.

Our life is compared to a falling leaf.—When we are disposed to count on protracted years, to defer any serious thoughts of futurity, and to extend our plans through a long succession of seasons; the spectacle of the "fading many-coloured woods," and the naked trees, affords a salutary admonition of our frailty. It should teach us to fill the short year of our life, or that portion of it which may be allotted to us, with useful employments and harmless pleasures; to practice that industry, activity, and order, which the course of the natural world is constantly preaching.

Let not the passions blight the intellect in the spring of its advancement; nor indolence nor vice canker the promise of the heart in the blossom. Then shall the summer of life be adorned with moral beauty; the autumn yield a harvest of wisdom and virtue; and the winter of age be cheered with pleasure and reflections on the past, and bright hopes of the future.

It is painful to us all, we know, to lie down at night, and think the duties of the day have not been done. It is more painful to close the year, and to think that it has been wasted in idleness and folly. But what, alas! must be the feelings of those who lie down at last upon the bed of death, and look back upon their past lives with no remembrance of goodness; who can recall only riches wasted, and power abused, and talents misemployed—and see the grave opening to receive them, upon which no tear will be shed and no memorial of virtue raised.

1 MONTH, JANUARY, HATH 31 DAYS.

Full ☽ 4th, 6h. 42m. aft. | New ☽ 18th, 10h. 46m. aft.
 Last ☾ 11th, 10h. 56m. mor. | First ☽ 27th, 3h. 27m. morn.

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

1	7	Circumcision.	♄	30	7	26	4	34	4	2	9	18	5	24
2	B	☽ runs high.	♁	13	7	25	4	35	5	4	10	15	6	18
3	2	☿ south 9 1. ☽ ☿.		27	7	25	4	35	6	2	11	13	7	15
4	3	♃ rises 6 49.	♁	11	7	24	4	36	☽ rise	Morn			8	13
5	4	High winds.		25	7	24	4	36	5	47	0	12	9	12
6	5	Epiphany. ☽ ☼ H.	♁	10	7	23	4	37	7	2	1	10	10	10
7	6	♃ stat. ☽ in per.		25	7	23	4	37	8	17	2	4	11	4
8	7	Lucian.	♁	9	7	22	4	38	9	30	2	57	11	57
9	B	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.		24	7	22	4	38	10	42	3	48	Af.	48
10	2	♃ sets 7 57.	♁	8	7	21	4	39	11	53	4	38	1	38
11	3	I guess rain,		22	7	20	4	40	Morn		5	28	2	28
12	4	Ell & yd. sou. 9 49.	♁	6	7	20	4	40	1	3	6	19	3	19
13	5	♃ south 1 15.		20	7	19	4	41	2	12	7	12	4	12
14	6	or snow.	♃	3	7	18	4	42	3	18	8	6	5	6
15	7	☽ runs low.		16	7	18	4	42	4	19	9	1	6	1
16	B	Inf. ☽ ☼ ♀. ☽ ☿.		29	7	17	4	43	5	14	9	55	6	55
17	2	Aldebar. sou. 8 27.	♁	11	7	16	4	44	6	0	10	47	7	47
18	3	Prisca.		24	7	15	4	45	☽ sets	11	37	8	37	
19	4	Probably fair	♁	6	7	14	4	46	5	39	Af.	23	9	23
20	5	Fabian. ☽ ent. ♁.		18	7	13	4	47	6	40	1	8	10	8
21	6	Agnes. and		30	7	12	4	48	7	39	1	49	10	49
22	7	Vincent. mild.	♁	12	7	11	4	49	8	37	2	30	11	30
23	B	☽ in apogee.		24	7	11	4	49	9	34	3	10	Morn	
24	2	Blustering.	♁	6	7	10	4	50	10	33	3	51	0	10
25	3	Conv. of St. Paul.		18	7	9	4	51	11	32	4	33	0	51
26	4	Sirius south 10 0.		30	7	8	4	52	Morn		5	17	1	33
27	5	♃ stationary.	♁	12	7	7	4	53	0	33	6	4	2	17
28	6	♃ ☼ ♃. Perhaps		25	7	6	4	54	1	35	6	55	3	4
29	7	snow.	♁	8	7	4	4	56	2	36	7	49	3	55
30	B	Septuag. ☽ runs hi.		21	7	3	4	57	3	36	8	46	4	49
31	2	♃ stationary. ☽ ☼.	♁	5	7	2	4	58	4	31	9	45	5	46

A passionate temper renders a man unfit for advice, deprives him of his reason, robs him of all that is great or noble in his nature; makes him unfit for conversation, destroys friendship, changes justice into cruelty, and turns all order into confusion.

II MONTH, FEBRUARY, HATH 28 DAYS

Full ☽ 3d, 6h. 18m. morn.
Last ♀. 9th, 8h. 59m. aft.

New ☽ 17th, 5h. 8m. aft.
First ♀. 25th, 8h. 15m. aft.

M|W| CALENDAR, &c. | ♀p | ☉ R | ☽ S | R | ☽ S | I | ☽ fo. | H. W.

1	3	♄ south 11 40.	♄	19	7	1	4	59	5	21	10	44	6	45
2	4	Purificat. B. V. M.	♁	4	7	0	5	0	6	4	11	41	7	44
3	5	Quite cold.		19	6	59	5	1	♄	Morn			8	41
4	6	☽ Dia perigee.	♁	4	6	58	5	2	7	1	0	36	9	36
5	7	Agatha. Windy.		19	6	57	5	3	8	17	1	30	10	30
6	B	Sexagesima.	♁	4	6	55	5	5	9	32	2	23	11	23
7	2	Perhaps snow. ♀ ☽		18	6	54	5	6	10	45	3	15	Af.	15
8	3	♀ sets 8 52.	♁	3	6	53	5	7	11	57	4	8	1	8
9	4	Arcturus ris. 9 20.		16	6	52	5	8	Morn		5	2	2	2
10		♄'s gr. elongation.		30	6	51	5	9	1	5	5	57	2	57
11	6	☽ runs low.	♄	13	6	49	5	11	2	8	6	52	3	52
12	7	Probably ☽ ☽.		26	6	48	5	12	3	5	7	46	4	46
13	B	Quinquagesima.	♁	8	6	47	5	13	3	54	8	39	5	39
14	2	Valentine.		21	6	46	5	14	4	36	9	29	6	29
15	3	more snow.	♁	3	6	44	5	16	5	11	10	17	7	17
16	4	Ash Wednesday.		15	6	43	5	17	5	41	11	2	8	2
17	5	Very cold.		27	6	42	5	18	♄	fets	11	44	8	44
18	6	☉ enters ♄.	♁	9	6	41	5	19	6	27	Af.	26	9	26
19	7	☽ in apog. ☉ ☽ h.		21	6	39	5	21	7	25	1	7	10	7
20	B	Quadragesima.	♁	3	6	38	5	22	8	23	1	47	10	47
21	2	Pleasant.		15	6	37	5	23	9	22	2	29	11	29
22	3	Washingt. b. 1732.		26	6	35	5	25	10	22	3	12	Morn	
23	4	Steady.	♁	8	6	34	5	26	11	23	3	58	0	12
24	5	St. Matthias.		21	6	33	5	27	Morn		4	47	0	58
25	6	Spica ♁ rises 9 16.	♁	3	6	31	5	29	0	24	5	38	1	47
26	7	☽ runs high.		16	6	30	5	30	1	23	6	33	2	38
27	B	Snow. ☽ ☽.		29	6	29	5	31	2	19	7	29	3	33
28	2	♄ south 9 42.	♁	13	6	27	5	33	3	10	8	26	4	29

How much it would conduce to our happiness to be select in our friends and books—to choose them both for their good sense and knowledge—to be contented with a small but certain income—to have no master, but few servants—to be without ambition, envy, avarice, or a law-suit—and to preserve our health by exercise, instead of medicine.

III MONTH, MARCH, HATH 31 DAYS.

Full ☽ 4th, 4h. 24m. aft. | New ☽ 19th, 11h. 26m. morn.
 Last ☾ 11th, 9h. 29m. mor. | First ☽ 27th, 10h. 13m. mor.

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

1	3	David. ♀ sets. 9 31.	☽ 27	6 26	5 34	3 35	9 23	5 26
2	4	♃ south 9 34.	☾ 12	6 25	5 35	4 35	10 20	6 23
3	5	<i>Sudden</i>	27	6 23	5 37	5 11	11 15	7 20
4	6	☽ in perigee.	☾ 12	6 22	5 38	☽ rise	Morn	8 15
5	7	<i>changes.</i>	27	6 21	5 39	7 9	0 9	9 9
6	B	♃d Sab. in Lent.	☽ 12	6 19	5 41	8 26	1 4	10 4
7	2	Perpetua.	27	6 18	5 42	9 41	1 59	10 59
8	3	♀'s gr. elongation.	☾ 12	6 17	5 43	10 54	2 55	11 55
9	4	Look for a storm.	☽ 26	6 15	5 45	Morn	3 52	Af. 52
10	5	Spica ☾ rises 8 28.	♄ 9	6 14	5 46	0 2	4 49	1 49
11	6	☽ runs low. ☽ ☽.	22	6 13	5 47	1 3	5 45	2 45
12	7	Gregory Martyr.	☽ 5	6 11	5 49	1 56	6 39	3 39
13	B	Mid-Lent.	18	6 10	5 50	2 40	7 31	4 31
14	2	<i>Cold and</i>	30	6 8	5 52	3 18	8 20	5 20
15	3	*s set 11 22.	☽ 12	6 7	5 53	3 50	9 5	6 5
16	4	<i>squally.</i>	24	6 6	5 54	4 18	9 49	6 49
17	5	St. Patrick.	♃ 6	6 4	5 56	4 43	10 31	7 31
18	6	☽ in apogee.	18	6 3	5 57	5 8	11 12	8 12
19	7	Look for snow.	30	6 2	5 58	☽ sets	11 53	8 53
20	B	☽ enters ♃.	☽ 11	6 0	6 0	7 22	Af 34	9 34
21	2	Benedict.	23	5 59	6 1	8 22	1 17	10 17
22	3	♀ sets 10 4.	8	5 5	6 2	9 22	2 2	11 2
23	4	<i>Unpleasant</i>	18	5 56	6 4	10 23	2 50	11 50
24	5	<i>weather.</i>	30	5 55	6 5	11 22	3 40	Morn
25	6	Annunc. ☽ r. high.	☽ 12	5 53	6 7	Morn	4 33	0 40
26	7	<i>Very</i> ☽ ☽.	25	5 52	6 8	0 18	5 27	1 33
27	B	Pal. Sab. Sup. ☽ ☽	☽ 8	5 51	6 9	1 10	6 23	2 27
28	2	<i>variable.</i> [♀]	22	5 49	6 11	1 56	7 18	3 23
29	3	Ell& yd. sets 10 49.	☾ 6	5 48	6 12	2 36	8 12	4 18
30	4	☽ stationary.	20	5 47	6 13	3 13	9 6	5 12
31	5	Antares ris. 11 21.	☾ 5	5 45	6 15	3 47	10 0	6 6

It evinces one of the worst and most treacherous memories, to forget friends, and even benefactors, in their adversity, when they stand in need of aid. *The chief butler did not remember Joseph, but forgot him.*

IV MONTH, APRIL, HATH 30 DAYS.

Full D 3d, 1h. 26m. morn. | New D 18th, 4h. 23m. mor.
 Last Q. 10th, 0h. 12m. morn. | First Q. 25th, 7h. 41m. aft.

M|W| CALENDAR, &c. | Δ p | \odot R | \ominus S | R D S I D So. H. W.

1	6	Good Friday.	π 20	5	44	6	16	4	18	10	54	7	0
2	7	D in perigee.	Δ 5	5	43	6	17	4	50	11	49	7	54
3	B	Easter. <i>Dull.</i>	20	5	41	6	18	D	rise	Morn		8	49
4	2	St. Ambrose.	μ 5	5	40	6	20	8	38	0	45	9	45
5	3	<i>More pleasant.</i>	20	5	39	6	21	9	51	1	43	10	43
6	4	7*s set 10 3.	\uparrow 4	5	37	6	23	10	57	2	43	11	43
7	5	D runs low. D \odot	18	5	36	6	24	11	55	3	41	Af.	41
8	6	h sets 10 13.	β 1	5	35	6	25	Morn		4	38	1	38
9	7	\square \odot H. <i>Squally.</i>	14	5	33	6	27	0	44	5	33	2	33
10	B	Low Sabbath.	26	5	32	6	28	1	25	6	23	3	23
11	2	<i>Cold and</i>	\sim 9	5	31	6	29	1	59	7	11	4	11
12	3	Algol sets 10 39.	21	5	30	6	30	2	29	7	55	4	55
13	4	\uparrow sets 10 10.	\times 3	5	28	6	32	2	55	8	38	5	38
14	5	<i>unseasonable.</i>	15	5	27	6	33	3	20	9	19	6	19
15	6	D in apogee.	26	5	26	6	34	3	44	9	59	6	59
16	7	7*s set 9 26.	ν 8	5	24	6	36	4	8	10	41	7	41
17	B	2d Sab. aft. Easter.	20	5	23	6	37	4	34	11	23	8	23
18	2	<i>Some falling</i>	8	2	22	6	38	D	sets	Af.	8	9	8
19	3	Alphege.	15	5	21	6	39	8	24	0	55	9	55
20	4	\odot enters γ .	27	5	19	6	41	9	24	1	45	10	45
21	5	<i>weather.</i>	π 9	5	18	6	42	10	21	2	37	11	37
22	6	D r. hi. \uparrow 's gr. el.	22	5	17	6	43	11	14	3	31	Morn	
23	7	St. George. [\odot] γ .	τ 5	5	16	6	44	Morn		4	25	0	31
24	B	\square \odot γ . <i>Cold for</i>	18	5	14	6	46	0	1	5	19	1	25
25	2	St. Mark H stat.	Ω 2	5	13	6	47	0	42	6	12	2	19
26	3	<i>the season.</i>	15	5	12	6	48	1	19	7	4	3	12
27	4	\uparrow stationary.	30	5	11	6	49	1	52	7	56	4	4
28	5	\uparrow sets 9 30.	μ 14	5	10	6	50	2	23	8	47	4	56
29	6	Antares rises 9 30.	29	5	8	6	52	2	54	9	40	5	47
30	7	D in perigee.	Δ 14	5	7	6	53	3	26	10	34	6	40

Creditors, generally speaking, have better memories than their debtors. The former are never known to forget the *bond*; while the latter are very prone to forget it, or at least to forget its *date*, or the day of promised payment.

V MONTH, MAY, HATH 31 DAYS.

Full ☽ 2d, 10h. 2m. morn. | First ☽ 25th, 1h. 54m. mor.
 Last ☽ 9th, 4h. 24m. aft. | Full ☽ 31st, 7h. 1m. aft.
 New ☽ 17th, 7h. 9m. aft. | Inf. ☽ ☉ ♀ 19th, 11h. 11m. mo.

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

1	B	Philip and James.	△	29	5	66	54	4	c	1	31	7	34
2	2	☽ stationary.	∩	13	5	56	55	☽	rife	Morn		8	31
3	3	Inven. of the cross.		28	5	46	56	8	42	0	30	9	30
4	4	☽ runs low. <i>More pleasant.</i>	♄	12	5	36	57	9	45	1	30	10	30
5	5	☽ ☽.		26	5	26	58	10	40	2	29	11	29
6	6	St. John Evangel.	♃	9	5	16	59	11	25	3	26	Af.	26
7	7	<i>Seasonable.</i>		22	4	52	7	1	Morn	4	19	1	19
8	B	Rogation.	∩	5	4	58	7	2	0	3	5	9	2
9	2	Antares so. 1 15.		17	4	57	7	3	0	35	5	55	2
10	3	<i>Now plant corn.</i>		29	4	56	7	4	1	2	6	39	3
11	4	Spica ♃ sets 3 29	♃	11	4	55	7	5	1	28	7	20	4
12	5	Ascension. ☽ in ap.		23	4	54	7	6	1	52	8	1	5
13	6	Spica ♃ sou. 9 54.	♃	5	4	53	7	7	2	16	8	42	5
14	7	Inferior ☽ ☉ ♀.		17	4	52	7	8	2	4	9	24	6
15	B	6th Sab. af. Easter.		29	4	51	7	9	3	8	10	7	7
16	2	<i>Fine,</i>	♃	11	4	50	7	10	3	8	10	54	7
17	3	<i>seasonable</i>		23	4	50	7	10	☽	sets	11	43	8
18	4	<i>weather.</i>	∩	6	4	49	7	11	8	17	Af.	34	9
19	5	Dunst. ☽ ☽. p r. h.		19	4	48	7	12	9	12	1	28	10
20	6	<i>Warm, and</i>	♃	2	4	47	7	13	10	1	2	23	1
21	7	☽ enters ∩.		15	4	46	7	14	10	44	3	17	Morn
22	B	Whit Sabbath.		29	4	45	7	15	11	22	4	10	0
23	2	Arcturus sou. 10 6.	♃	12	4	44	7	16	11	55	5	2	1
24	3	<i>perhaps showers.</i>		26	4	44	7	16	Morn		5	52	2
25	4	Zubenesh so. 10 21	♃	10	4	43	7	17	0	26	6	42	2
26	5	☽ station. ☽ ☉ ☽.		24	4	42	7	18	0	56	7	32	3
27	6	Bede. <i>Seasonable</i>	∩	9	4	41	7	19	1	26	8	24	4
28	7	☽ in perigee.		23	4	41	7	19	1	58	9	17	5
29	B	Trinity. ♀ ☽.	♃	8	4	40	7	20	2	33	10	14	6
30	2	<i>weather.</i>		22	4	39	7	21	3	14	11	12	7
31	3	☽ sets 11 20.	♄	6	4	39	7	21	Drise	Morn	8	12	

The good we do is registered faithfully in our memories, but our reproveable deeds we consign to oblivion, by concealing them as much as possible from our own sight, as well as from the sight of others.

VI MONTH, JUNE, HATH 30 DAYS.

Last Q. 8th, 9h. 20m. morn. | First Q. 23d, 6h. 13m. mor.
 New D 16th, 7h. 25m. mor. | Full D 30th, 5h. 7m. morn.

M | W | CALENDAR, &c. | P | R | S | R | D | S | D So. | H. W.

1	4	Nicom. d. l. d. 8.	20	4	38	7	22	8	25	0	11	9	11
2	5	☉ h. Warm,	4	4	38	7	22	9	14	1	10	10	10
3	6	with showers.	17	4	37	7	23	9	56	2	5	11	5
4	7	Antares so. 11 28	30	4	37	7	23	10	31	2	58	11	58
5	B	Boniface.	1	4	36	7	24	11	1	3	46	Aft	46
6	2	H south 2 27.	25	4	36	7	24	11	27	4	31	1	31
7	3	H rises 9 43.	7	4	35	7	25	11	52	5	14	2	14
8	4	Thunder showers.	19	4	35	7	25	Morn	5	55	2	55	
9	5	♀ stat. D in apog.	1	4	34	7	26	0	16	6	35	3	35
10	6	♀'s gr. elongation.	13	4	34	7	26	0	40	7	16	4	16
11	7	St. Barnabas.	25	4	34	7	26	1	6	7	59	4	59
12	B	2d Sab. aft. Trin	8	4	34	7	26	1	35	8	44	5	44
13	2	Now the	19	4	33	7	27	2	8	9	32	6	32
14	3	H rises 9 14.	11	4	33	7	27	2	48	10	22	7	22
15	4	D runs high.	15	4	33	7	27	3	34	11	16	8	16
16	5	vegetables D 8.	28	4	33	7	27	D sets	Aft	11	9	11	
17	6	St. Alban.	11	4	33	7	27	8	37	1	6	10	6
18	7	flourish.	25	4	32	7	28	9	18	2	1	11	1
19	B	3d Sab. aft. Trin.	9	4	32	7	28	9	53	2	54	11	54
20	2	♀ rises 2 34.	23	4	32	7	28	10	25	3	45	Morn	
21	3	☉ enters ☍	7	4	32	7	28	10	55	4	36	0	45
22	4	Thunder showers	21	4	32	7	28	11	24	5	25	1	36
23	5	D in perigee.	5	4	32	7	28	11	55	6	15	2	25
24	6	St. John Baptist.	20	4	32	7	28	Morn	7	7	3	15	
25	7	♃ sets 9 49.	4	4	33	7	27	0	28	8	0	4	7
26	B	4th Sab. aft. Trin.	8	4	33	7	27	1	6	8	56	5	0
27	2	in some places.	1	4	33	7	27	1	49	9	54	5	56
28	3	D runs low. D 8.	16	4	33	7	27	2	40	10	51	6	54
29	4	St. Peter.	29	4	33	7	27	3	36	11	48	7	51
30	5	Almaach ris 9 56.	12	4	33	7	27	D rise	Morn	8	48		

Prudence of the right stamp, is the *practical* exposition both of a correct judgment and a correct heart. It regards the future, as well as the present; immortality as well as time; and each according to their respective importance.

VII MONTH, JULY, HATH 31 DAYS.

Last Q. 8th, 2h. 27m. morn. | First Q. 22d, 10h. 37m. mor.
 New D 15th, 5h. 28m. aft. | Full D 29th, 5h. 0m. aft.

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

1	6	H south 0 40.	☿	25	4	34	7	26	8	22	0	41	9	41
2	7	Visitation B. V. M.	♁	8	4	34	7	26	8	5	1	31	10	31
3	B 5th	Sab. aft. Trin.	♁	21	4	34	7	26	9	23	2	18	11	18
4	2	Independence.	♁	3	4	35	7	25	9	48	3	2	Af.	2
5	3	Warm enough.		15	4	35	7	25	10	18	3	44	0	44
6	4	Fomalh. ris. 11 46.		27	4	36	7	24	0	37	4	25	1	25
7	5	☽ in apogee.	☿	9	4	36	7	24	11	2	5	6	2	6
8	6	♀ rises 1 55.		21	4	37	7	23	11	30	5	48	2	48
9	7	Dry enough.	♁	3	4	37	7	23	Morn.		6	32	3	32
10	B Sup.	♁ ☉ ♁. 8 ☉		15	4	38	7	22	0	1	7	18	4	18
11	27	*s rise 0 49. [H.]		28	4	38	7	22	0	37	8	7	5	7
12	3	Hot enough.	♁	10	4	39	7	21	1	20	8	59	5	59
13	4	D runs high. D 28.		23	4	39	7	21	2	10	9	53	6	53
14	5	♀ rises 1 47.	♁	7	4	40	7	20	3	9	10	49	7	49
15	6	Swithin.		21	4	41	7	19	9	fetr	11	46	8	46
16	7	Thunder showers	♁	5	4	41	7	19	7	47	Aft	41	9	41
17	B 7th	Sab. aft. Trin.		19	4	42	7	18	8	21	1	34	10	34
18	2	in various parts.	♁	3	4	43	7	17	8	53	2	26	11	26
19	3	☽ in perigee.		18	4	43	7	17	9	23	3	18	Morn.	
20	4	Margaret.	♁	2	4	44	7	16	9	54	4	8	0	18
21	5	H. south 11 11.		17	4	45	7	15	10	27	5	0	1	8
22	6	Magdalen. Show-	♁	1	4	46	7	14	11	3	5	53	2	0
23	7	☉ enters ♁. ery.		15	4	47	7	13	11	45	6	48	2	53
24	B 8th	Sab. aft. Trin.		28	4	48	7	12	Morn		7	44	3	48
25	2	St. James.	♁	12	4	48	7	12	0	32	8	41	4	44
26	3	St. Anne. D 28.		25	4	49	7	11		26	9	37	5	41
27	4	More showers,	♁	9	4	50	7	10	2	25	10	31	6	37
28	5	♀'s gr. elongation.		2	4	51	7	9	3	27	11	22	7	31
29	6	I expect.	♁	4	4	52	7	8		die	Morn		8	22
30	7	Dog days begin.		17	4	53	7	7	7	22	0	10	9	10
31	B 9th	Sab. aft. Trin.		29	4	54	7	6	7	48	0	55	9	55

The truly honest man would be just as honest without law as with it. Guided by the paramount authority of conscience, he neither withholds aught nor exacts aught on the mere plea that civil law is on his side.

VIII MONTH, AUGUST, HATH 31 DAYS.

Last Q. 6th, 7h. 17m. aft. | First Q. 20th, 4h. 36m. aft.
 New D 14th, 2h. 1m. morn. | Full D 28th, 7h. 3m morn.

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

1	2	Lamm Day.	♄	11	4	55	7	5	8	13	1	38	10	38
2	3	H. south 10 22.		23	4	56	7	4	8	38	2	20	11	20
3	4	D in apogee. <i>Hot.</i>	Υ	5	4	57	7	3	9	3	3	1	Af.	1
4	5	♄ sets 8 5. <i>Dry.</i>		17	4	58	7	2	9	30	3	43	0	43
5	6	Fomalh. rises 9 47.		29	4	59	7	1	9	59	4	25	1	25
6	7	Transfiguration.	♁	11	5	0	7	0	10	33	5	10	2	10
7	B	Name of Jesus.		23	5	1	6	59	11	13	5	57	2	57
8	2	7*s rise 10 54.	♁	6	5	2	6	58	11	59	6	47	3	47
9	3	D runs high. D ☽.		18	5	3	6	57	Morn		7	40	4	40
10	4	St. Lawrence.	♁	15	5	5	6	55	0	54	8	35	5	35
11	5	<i>Very hot.</i>		15	5	6	6	54	1	55	9	31	6	31
12	6	♄ rises 0 29.		29	5	7	6	53	3	3	10	27	7	27
13	7	♀ sets 7 53.	♁	13	5	8	6	52	4	15	11	22	8	22
14	B	11th Sab. aft. Trin.		28	5	9	6	51	♄	sets	Af.	17	9	17
15	2	Assumption.	♁	13	5	10	6	50	7	25	1	10	10	10
16	3	D in perig. <i>Some</i>		28	5	11	6	49	7	57	2	3	11	3
17	4	♄ ☉ ♃. <i>rain.</i>	♁	13	5	13	6	47	8	30	2	56	11	56
18	5	7*s rise 10 17.		27	5	14	6	46	9	7	3	51	Morn	
19	6	♄'s gr. elongation.	♁	11	5	15	6	45	9	48	4	46	0	51
20	7	<i>Perhaps more rain.</i>		25	5	16	6	44	10	34	5	43	1	46
21	B	12th Sab. aft. Trin.	♁	9	5	18	6	42	11	26	6	40	2	43
22	2	D runs low. D ☽.		22	5	19	6	41	Morn		7	36	3	40
23	3	☉ enters ♁.	♁	5	5	20	6	40	0	23	8	30	4	36
24	4	St. Bartholomew.		18	5	21	6	39	1	24	9	22	5	30
25	5	<i>Heat continues.</i>	♁	15	5	22	6	38	2	27	10	10	6	22
26	6	♀ rises 1 48.		13	5	24	6	36	3	29	10	56	7	10
27	7	7*s rise 9 44.		26	5	25	6	35	4	31	11	40	7	56
28	B	St. Augustine.	♁	8	5	26	6	34	D	rises	Morn		8	40
29	2	St. John Bap. beh.		20	5	28	6	32	6	47	0	22	9	22
30	3	<i>Perhaps rain.</i>	Υ	2	5	29	6	31	7	12	1	4	10	4
31	4	D in apogee.		14	5	30	6	30	7	39	1	46	10	46

We have no more right, wantonly or causelessly, to wound the mind than to wound the body of a fellow being; and, in many instances, the former is the more cruel of the two.

IX MONTH, SEPTEMBER, HATH 30 DAYS.

Last Q. 5th, 11h. 11m. morn. | First Q. 19th, 1h. 32m. mor.
 New D 12th, 10h. 3m. mor. | Full D 26th, 11h. 16m. aft.

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

1	5	Giles. <i>Pleasant.</i>	♃	26	31	6	29	8	7	2	28	11	28
2	6	♃ stationary.	♃	7	5	33	6	27	8	39	3	12	Af. 12
3	7	♃ rises 11 10.		19	5	34	6	26	9	16	3	58	0 58
4	B	14th Sun. aft. Trin	♄	15	35	6	25	9	59	4	46	1	46
5	2	D runs high. D 8.		14	5	37	6	23	10	49	5	37	2 37
6	3	Aldebaran r. 10 26		26	5	38	6	22	11	40	6	30	3 30
7	4	Enurachus. <i>Rather</i>	♄	9	5	39	6	21	Morn	7	24	4	24
8	5	Nativity B. V. M.		23	5	40	6	20	0	49	8	19	5 19
9	6	<i>precarious.</i>	♃	7	5	42	6	18	1	50	9	14	6 14
10	7	Dog days end.		21	5	43	6	17	3	10	10	8	7 8
11	B	15th Sun. aft. Trin	♄	6	5	44	6	16	4	25	11	2	8 2
12	2	Aldebaran ri. 10 5		21	5	46	6	14	Dicta	11	56	8	56
13	3	D in perigee.	♄	7	5	47	6	13	5	35	Af.	51	9 51
14	4	Holy cross. ☐ ☉ ♃		22	5	48	6	12	7	11	1	47	10 47
15	5	<i>Some rain.</i>	♄	7	5	50	6	10	7	52	2	45	11 45
16	6	Inferior ☉ ☉ ♃.		21	5	51	6	9	8	38	3	43	Morn
17	7	Lambert.	♃	5	5	52	6	8	9	29	4	42	0 43
18	B	♃ runs low. D 8.		19	5	54	6	6	10	26	5	39	1 42
19	2	♃ rises 10 16.	♃	2	5	55	6	5	11	27	6	35	2 39
20	3	<i>Perhaps a ♃ 8.</i>		15	5	56	6	4	Morn	7	28	3	35
21	4	St. Matthew.		28	5	58	6	2	0	29	8	17	4 28
22	5	<i>light frost.</i>	♄	10	5	59	6	1	1	32	9	3	5 17
23	6	☉ enters ♄.		23	6	0	6	0	2	33	9	48	6 3
24	7	♄ & ♃ ris. 11 25	♃	5	6	2	5	58	3	34	10	30	6 48
25	8	♃ & ♄ stationary		17	6	3	5	57	4	33	11	12	7 30
26	2	Cyprian.		29	6	4	5	56	5	32	11	53	8 12
27	3	♃ in apogee.	♃	11	6	6	5	54	D rise	Morn	8	53	
28	4	♃ ♃ ♃. <i>Some frost.</i>		22	6	7	5	53	6	19	0	35	9 35
29	5	St. Michael.	♃	4	6	9	5	51	6	50	1	19	10 19
30	6	St. Jerome.		16	6	10	5	50	7	25	2	4	11 4

There are those who despise labour, even though their circumstances urgently need it. As if the point of honour lay in being useless, improvident, and helpless.— This is *Folly's* pride. Whoso despiseth labour, despiseth an ordinance of heaven.

X MONTH, OCTOBER, HATH 31 DAYS.

Last Q. 5th, 1h. 25m. morn.
New ☾ 11th, 6h. 33m. aft.

First Q. 18th, 2h. 9m. aft.
Full ☽ 26th, 5h. 5m. aft.

M | W | CALENDAR, & C. | D | P | ☉ | R | O | S | R | D | S | D | So | H. W.

1		Remig. ☽'s gr. el.	8	28	6	11	5	4	9	8	6	2	5	2	11	5	2
2	B	Fair. D ☽.	10	6	13	5	4	7	8	5	2	3	4	1	Af	4	1
3		☽ runs high.	23	6	14	5	4	6	9	4	6	4	3	2	1	3	2
4	3	☽ stat. ☽ ♀ ♀.	5	6	15	5	4	5	10	4	5	5	2	5	2	2	5
5	4	Pleasant.	18	6	17	5	4	3	11	4	9	6	1	8	3	1	8
6	5	Faith.	1	6	18	5	4	2	Morn	7	10	4	10	4	10		
7	6	Ell&yd. rise 10 38.	15	6	19	5	4	1	0	5	7	8	3	5	3		
8	7	☽ south 4 31.	30	6	21	5	3	9	2	9	8	5	5	5	5		
9	8	St. Denys. ☐ ☉ ♀.	4	6	22	5	3	8	3	2	9	4	8	6	4	8	
10	9	Cool N. W.	29	6	23	5	3	7	4	3	10	4	2	7	4		
11	10	☽ in perigee.	15	6	25	5	3	5	☽	11	3	7	8	3	7		
12	11	☽ ♀ ♀. winds.	30	6	26	5	3	4	5	5	2	Af.	3	5	9	3	5
13	12	☽ rises 8 49.	15	6	27	5	3	3	6	3	6	1	3	5	10	3	5
14	13	☽ south 4 8.	30	6	29	5	3	1	7	2	6	2	3	6	11	3	6
15	14	☽ runs low. D ☽.	14	6	30	5	3	0	8	2	3	3	6	Morn			
16	15	20th Sun. aft. Trin	29	6	31	5	2	9	9	2	4	4	3	0	3	6	
17	16	Perhaps	11	6	33	5	2	7	10	2	8	5	3	0	1	3	4
18	17	St. Lake.	24	6	34	5	2	6	11	3	2	6	2	2	3	0	
19	18	☽ rises 2 28	7	6	35	5	2	5	Morn	7	9	3	2	1			
20	19	☽ rises 2 40	19	6	36	5	2	4	0	3	4	7	5	4	9		
21	20	some rain.	2	6	38	5	2	2	1	3	5	8	3	6	4	5	4
22	21	Ell&yd. rises 9 45	14	6	39	5	2	1	2	4	9	1	8	5	3	6	
23	22	☽ enters ♀.	26	6	40	5	2	0	3	3	2	9	5	9	6	1	8
24	23	Winds and	7	6	42	5	1	8	4	3	0	10	4	1	6	5	9
25	24	Crispin. ☽ in apog	19	6	43	5	1	7	5	2	8	11	2	3	7	4	1
26	25	☽ south 3 22.	1	6	44	5	1	6	☽	rise	Morn	8	2	3			
27	26	broken clouds	13	6	45	5	1	5	5	3	2	0	8	9	8		
28	27	St. Simon & St. Jude	25	6	47	5	1	3	6	1	1	0	5	9	5	5	
29	28	Uncertain. D ☽.	7	6	48	5	1	2	6	5	5	1	4	10	4	3	
30	29	☽ runs high	19	6	49	5	1	1	7	4	6	2	3	11	3	4	
31	30	Superior ☽ ☉ ♀.	2	6	50	5	1	0	8	4	3	3	2	Af.	2	5	

For the enjoyment of every essential comfort that this world can afford, there is need only of health and competence, together with a contented mind, a pure conscience and a thankful heart.

XI MONTH, NOVEMBER, HATH 30 DAYS.

Last Q. 3d, 1h. 24m. aft. | First Q. 17th, 6h. 34m. mor.
 New ☽ 10th, 4h. 16m. mor. | Full ☉ 25th, 11h. 15m. mor.

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

1	3	All saints. <i>Look</i>	☽	15	6	51	5	9	9	44	4	17	1	17
2	4	☽ south 2 53.		28	6	53	5	7	10	49	5	9	2	9
3	5	<i>for a storm.</i>	♌	11	6	54	5	6	11	56	6	0	3	0
4	6	☽ rises 4 20.		25	6	55	5	5	Morn		6	50	3	50
5	7	Sirius rises 10 52.	♍	9	6	56	5	4	1	6	7	40	4	40
6	B	23d Sun. aft. Trin.		23	6	57	5	3	2	17	8	31	5	31
7	2	<i>Chilly.</i>	♎	8	6	59	5	1	3	30	9	24	6	24
8	3	Sirius rises 10 40.		23	7	0	5	0	4	45	10	19	7	19
9	4	☽ in perigee.	♏	8	7	1	4	59	6	1	11	16	8	16
10	5	<i>Perhaps rain.</i>		23	7	2	4	58	D	fets	Af.	17	9	17
11	6	St. Martin. ☽ ☽.	♐	8	7	3	4	57	6	7	1	18	10	18
12	7	☽ runs low.		22	7	4	4	56	7	8	2	19	11	19
13	B	Britius.	♑	6	7	5	4	55	8	12	3	18	Morn	
14	2	<i>The aspects</i>		20	7	6	4	54	9	18	4	12	0	18
15	3	Machutus.	♒	3	7	7	4	53	10	22	5	2	1	12
16	4	Sirius rises 10 8.		16	7	8	4	52	11	24	5	49	2	2
17	5	☽ south 1 49.		28	7	9	4	51	Morn		6	33	2	49
18	6	<i>denote cold.</i>	♓	10	7	10	4	50	0	24	7	15	3	33
19	7	H. sets 8 10.		22	7	11	4	49	1	23	7	56	4	15
20	B	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	♈	4	7	12	4	48	2	20	8	37	4	56
21	2	☽ in apogee		16	7	13	4	47	3	18	9	19	5	37
22	3	Cecilia. ☉ ent. ♀.		28	7	14	4	46	4	16	10	2	6	19
23	4	Clement.	♉	10	7	15	4	45	5	15	10	48	7	2
24	5	<i>Look for a</i>		22	7	16	4	44	6	13	11	36	7	48
25	6	Sirius rises 9 30.	♊	4	7	16	4	44	D	rise	Morn		8	36
26	7	☽ runs high. ☽ ☽.		16	7	17	4	43	5	38	0	26	9	26
27	B	Advent.		29	7	18	4	42	6	33	1	17	10	17
28	2	<i>cold storm.</i>	♋	12	7	19	4	41	7	33	2	9	11	9
29	3	7 *s south 11 13.		25	7	19	4	41	8	36	3	1	Af.	1
30	4	St. Andrew.	♌	8	7	20	4	40	9	42	3	51	0	51

Of school-masters and school-mistresses how arduous is the task! how unremitted the toil! how immense the benefits which their silent, and too often unregarded labours produce! They stand midway as it were between the parent and the child, and have strong hold on both.

XII MONTH, DECEMBER, HATH 31 DAYS.

Last Q. 2d, 11h. 10m. aft. | First Q. 17th, 2h. 9m. morn.
 New D 9th, 3h. 37m. aft | Full D 25th, 4h. 16m. morn.


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

1	5	☿ rises 0 5.	☉	21	7	21	4	39	10	49	4	4	1	41
2	6	☽ south 0 41.	☽	5	7	21	4	39	11	57	5	3	2	30
3	7	<i>Windy and cold.</i>		19	7	22	4	38	Morn		6	19	3	19
4	B	2d Sun. in Advent.	☽	3	7	23	4	37	1	7	7	8	4	8
5	2	<i>Cold and ☐ ☉ ☽.</i>		17	7	23	4	37	2	18	8	0	5	0
6	3	Nicholas. <i>windy</i>	☾	2	7	24	4	36	3	30	8	54	5	54
7	4	D in perigee.		17	7	24	4	36	4	44	9	51	6	51
8	5	Concep. B V. M.	☽	5	7	25	4	35	5	55	10	51	7	51
9	6	D runs low. ☽ ☽.		16	7	25	4	35	☾ sets		11	51	8	51
10	7	☉ ☽. <i>Perh. snow.</i>		30	7	26	4	34	5	43	Af.	51	9	51
11	B	3d Sab. in Advent.	☽	14	7	26	4	34	6	48	1	48	10	48
12	2	7*s south 10 18.		28	7	26	4	34	7	55	2	41	11	41
13	3	Lucy. ☽'s gr. elon.	☽	11	7	27	4	33	8	59	3	31	Morn	
14	4	☽ south 5 37.		24	7	27	4	33	10	1	4	16	0	31
15	5	<i>Pleasant.</i>	☽	6	7	27	4	33	11	1	5	0	1	16
16	6	☿ rises 11 0.		18	7	27	4	33	11	59	5	41	2	0
17	7	7*s south 9 55.	☽	1	7	27	4	33	Morn		6	22	2	41
18	B	4th Sun. in Advent.		12	7	28	4	32	0	57	7	4	3	22
19	2	D in apogee.		24	7	28	4	32	1	55	7	46	4	4
20	3	<i>Pretty cold.</i>	☽	6	7	28	4	32	2	52	8	31	4	46
21	4	St. Tho. ☽ ent. ☽.		18	7	28	4	32	3	51	9	18	5	31
22	5	☽ stationary.		30	7	28	4	32	4	48	10	7	6	18
23	6	D runs high. ☽ ☽.	☽	13	7	28	4	32	5	44	10	58	7	7
24	7	Coincid. of time.		25	7	28	4	32	6	36	11	50	7	58
25	B	Christmas.	☽	8	7	28	4	32	D rises	Morn			8	50
26	2	St. Stephen. <i>Look</i>		21	7	27	4	33	6	15	0	43	9	43
27	3	St. John. <i>for</i>	☽	4	7	27	4	33	7	21	1	35	10	35
28	4	Innocents. <i>snow.</i>		18	7	27	4	33	8	28	2	25	11	25
29	5	☽ south 10 28.	☽	2	7	27	4	33	9	36	3	15	Af.	15
30	6	☽ stationary.		16	7	26	4	34	10	45	4	4	1	4
31	7	Sylves. Inf. ☽ ☽ ☽.		30	7	26	4	34	11	54	4	53	1	53

“It is seldom seen,” observes the great Locke, “that he who keeps an account of his income and expences, and thereby has constantly under view the course of his domestic affairs, lets them run to ruin.”

A Table of the Equation of Time,

Which is indispensably necessary in order either to set or regulate Clocks or Watches with precision.

 Fast or fa. signifies that the time-keeper must be so much faster than the dial, and slow or sl. denotes that it should be so much slower.

Days.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.			
	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.		
1	4	2	14	0	12	37	3	55	3	6	2	34	3	24	5	58	0	12	10	22	16	16	10	38	1	
3	4	58	14	14	12	11	3	19	3	20	2	15	3	47	5	50	0	50	11	0	16	16	9	52	3	
5	5	53	14	24	11	44	2	43	3	32	1	55	4	8	5	40	1	29	11	36	16	14	9	3	5	
7	6	45	14	31	11	15	2	8	3	41	1	34	4	29	5	26	2	9	12	11	16	8	8	11	7	
9	7	36	14	35	10	45	1	34	3	49	1	11	4	47	5	11	2	50	12	43	15	59	7	18	9	
11	8	24	14	36	10	13	1	3	54	0	48	5	4	54	4	54	3	31	13	14	15	46	6	23	11	
13	9	10	14	34	9	40	fa.	29	3	57	sl.	23	5	19	4	34	4	13	13	43	15	30	5	26	13	
15	9	53	14	28	9	6	sl.	1	3	57	fa.	23	2	32	4	12	4	55	14	10	15	10	4	28	15	
17	10	34	14	20	8	31	0	30	3	55	0	28	5	44	3	47	5	37	14	35	14	48	3	29	17	
19	11	14	9	7	55	0	58	3	51	0	53	5	53	5	33	3	21	6	19	14	58	14	21	2	30	19
21	11	46	13	56	7	19	1	24	3	45	1	19	6	1	2	53	7	1	15	17	13	52	1	30	21	
23	12	18	13	39	6	42	1	48	3	36	1	45	6	5	2	53	7	43	15	35	13	19	sl.	30	23	
25	12	46	13	21	6	5	2	11	3	26	2	11	6	8	1	51	8	24	15	49	12	43	fa.	30	25	
27	13	11	13	0	5	28	2	31	3	13	2	36	6	8	1	18	9	4	16	0	12	5	1	30	27	
29	13	33			4	51	2	49	2	59	3	1	6	6	0	43	9	44	16	9	11	23	2	29	29	
31	13	51			4	14			2	43			6	2	0	7			16	14				3	27	31

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

For single letters, if carried not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents.
Do. over 30 and not over 80 miles,	10
Do. over 80 and not over 150,	12 1-2
Do. over 150 and not over 400,	18 1-2
Do. over 400 miles,	25

For double letters, double those rates—for triple letters, triple those rates—for packets composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce avordupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for greater weights.

Newspapers carried not over 100 miles, or any distance within the state where they are printed, 1 cent each—over 100 miles, and out of the state where they are printed, 1 1-2 cents each.

Magazines and Pamphlets, carried not over 50 miles, 1 ct. per sheet—over 50, and not over 100 miles, 1 1-2 do.—over 100 miles, 2 do.

AGRICULTURAL.

Important to Farmers.—A writer in a late Philadelphia paper remarks:—"The difficulties under which the agricultural interest at present labors, may be fairly charged to the account of inveterate habit:—For the Farmers do not, will not turn their exertions to supply the demands of the market, until necessity compels them to it: it is to this cause owing almost exclusively, that the farming business is thus, at present, palsied. We now import large quantities of hemp, wool, and other raw materials, and export flour, pork, &c. Now a large portion of lands occupied in the growth of wheat, would produce good, and abundantly more profitable crops, of hemp and flax: the time and expense devoted to the rearing and fattening of swine, would in most situations produce an abundance of sheep, which are at present the most valuable stock of the farmer, and will continue to be increasingly valuable. From the surplus product of wheat, little or no profit can be realized: In cattle, managed in whatever way, there is still less profit. What inducement then is held out to the farmer to continue in the old custom, or rather habit, of raising provisions, rather than materials for manufactures; when every market upon the globe is glutted with the former, and when an extensive and lucrative market is opened at home for the latter.

Pasture.—It is not right to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures promiscuously. Milch kine, working oxen, and fattening beasts, should have the first feeding of an enclosure, afterwards sheep and horses. When the first lot is thus fed off, it should be shut up, and the dung that has been dropped should be well scattered. Afterwards the second pasture should be treated in the same manner, and the rest in course, feeding the wettest pasture after the driest.—Something is saved by letting all sorts of grazing animals take their turns. By means of this nearly all the herbage produced will be eaten. Horses will eat the leavings of horned cattle; and sheep

will eat some things that both leave. A farm should have at least four enclosures for pasture land. One enclosure may be fed two weeks, and then shut up to grow. Each one will recruit well in six weeks; and each will have this time to recruit. But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range throughout all the lots unless some one may become too wet and soft. Feeding pasture in rotation, is of great advantage. One acre will turn to better account, than three in the common way.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Hay-making.—The following is Dr. Anderson's method of curing hay:—"Instead (says he) of allowing the hay to lie, as usual in most places, for some days in the swarth after it is cut, and afterwards putting it up into cocks, and spreading it out, and drying it in the sun, which tends greatly to blanch the hay, exhales its natural juices, and subjects it very much to the danger of getting rain, and thus runs a great risk of being good for little, I make it a general rule, if possible, never to cut my hay but when the grass is quite dry, and then make the gatherers follow close upon the cutters, putting it up immediately into small cocks, about three feet high each when newly put up, always giving each of them a slight kind of thatching, by drawing a few handfuls of hay from the bottom of the cock all around, and laying it lightly on the top, with one of the ends hanging downwards. This is done with the utmost ease and expedition; and when it is once in that state, I consider my hay as in a great measure out of danger; for unless a violent wind should arise immediately after the cocks are made, so as to overturn them, nothing else can hurt the hay; as I have often experienced that no rain, however violent, ever penetrates into these cocks but a very little way. And if they are dry put up they never sit together so closely as to heat, although they acquire in a day or two such a degree of firmness as to be in no danger of being overturned by wind after that time, unless it blows a hurricane. In these cocks

I allow the hay to remain until, upon inspection, I judge that it will keep in pretty large tramp cocks, &c. The advantages that attend this method are that it greatly abridges labor, that it allows the hay to continue almost as green as when it is cut, and preserves it in its natural juices in the greatest perfection; for it is dried in the most slow and equal manner that can be desired. Lastly, that it is thus in a great measure secured almost from the possibility of being damaged by rain."

Fruit.—There are few who do not like good food at its season, and good fruit is seldom out of season—yet fruit trees are seldom attended to, and their qualities still less minded. A farmer with an orchard of 30 or 100 trees, is too often contented if 4 or 5 of them bear a palatable apple: "the rest (he will say) will do to make cider." Now the same attention and care which brought the 94 bad and 6 good trees, would have produced the whole 100 of the best quality—and farmers begin to learn, that the quality of the cider depends upon the apple. Somebody has said that "planting useful trees was among the duties which the present generation owes the next;" if so, let our agriculturists discharge their duty towards their children better than our predecessors have done to us. Do not continue to cultivate trees which can produce nothing but crabbed unpalatable fruit, merely because we found such in our fields, lest our children say, "Our *Fathers* have eaten *sour* grapes, and *our* teeth are set on edge with them."

Peach trees.—To preserve this valuable tree from the grubs at the roots, which are its greatest enemies, various methods have been recommended, many of which are no doubt effectual, if properly and timely attended to. The late Dr. Tilton says hogs will destroy the curculio which produces the grub, if permitted to range among the trees. Judge Peters takes the dirt a few inches from around the root in August or September, and turns upon each, beginning about a foot above the

ground, a quart of boiling hot soap suds or water. This kills the eggs or worm lodged in the bark. William Coxe, of New-Jersey, searches the roots in July and September, and opens the ground around them to the size of a wash bason, which is left open all winter, that the frost may destroy the worm. John H. Cocke, of Virginia, applies tobacco leaves about the lower part of the stock. Thomas Coulter, of Pa. (*See Am. Phi. Trans. vol. v.*) cuts them to the surface after they have grown two years from the stone, and then permits them to grow without pruning, under which management they have borne fruit 36 years. John Ellis, of New-Jersey, (see as above) clears the earth from about the roots when the trees are in blossom, sets a bundle of straw about the tree, to which it is confined by straw bands, and the dirt closed upon the butts. This is left till October, when it is removed, and the tree remains uncovered until spring. The object is to prevent the fly from depositing its eggs near the surface. The frost destroys the worm before it can reach its winter quarters at the root. William Ashton, of Pa. (*see Memoirs of Phil. Soc. vol. ii.*) applied a peck of old slacked lime about each tree on the surface, with good effect. It not only exterminated all grass and weeds, but prevented all depredations of worms, &c. He dug the ground, in subsequent years, about them, and they bore abundantly, although the field was in clover. A load of 40 bushels served for 800 trees, and its application was beneficial to the apple and pear tree. Mr. Ashton, his neighbour, had 300 peach trees on an acre of ground, which he cultivated every year in corn, manuring the ground. They were not injured by the worm, grew well, and the fruit produced him \$300 per annum. Mr. Janes, at the nursery in Lansinburgh, applies annually in the fall, a double handful of equal parts of lime and ashes about the roots, first removing the dirt. From these various prescriptions we leave the reader to select that which suits his convenience, or promises the best success.—*N. Y. Agricult. Almanac.*

Ewes and Lambs.—Deane's New-England Farmer says, "if sheep are fed with a little Indian corn, about half a gill a day to each, it will keep them in good heart, prevent the wool from falling off and enable the ewes to rear their young much better." Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs. The *Farmer's Manual* tells us that the best nursing for feeble sheep is to keep the ewes well, and recommends not only potatoes and carrots, but white beans in small quantities, so as not to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewes milk is best, and if a ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore, as before intimated you must doctor the mother for the sake of her offspring.

If your sheep have colds and discharge mucus from the nose feed them well, and occasionally give them pine boughs or spread tar on a board, and strew a little fine salt over the tar, and the sheep will lick the tar and get well immediately.

Fatting Swine.—A writer says, sour food is the most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes further than two of sweet.—Dry rotten wood should be constantly in the pens, that the hogs, when confined for fatting, may eat it at pleasure. Nature points out this absorbent as a remedy, or preventive. They will leave their food to devour the rotten wood when they require it. I have not lost a fatting hog for more than thirty years, when I used it, but have suffered greatly by neglecting it. Some of my neighbors met with frequent losses of fatting hogs, till I informed them of my practice; of which I was told by a woman from East-Jersey, before our revolutionary war. She said, it was then known and practised there.

The writer adds, we have three blacksmiths in this town, and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make; we haul into pens by card loads; and the hogs

will, as you observe of the rotten wood, devour this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food.

Art of dressing Flax so as to resemble Silk, as practiced in Germany.—Take one part of lime, and between two and three parts of wood ashes; pour over them a due proportion of water to make a strong and sharp lie after they have stood together all night, which must be poured off when quite clear. Tie handfuls of flax at both ends, to prevent its entangling, but let the middle of each be spread as open as possible, in a kettle, on the bottom of which has first been placed, a little straw with a cloth placed over it. Then put another cloth over the flax, and so continue covering each layer of flax with a cloth, till the kettle be nearly full. Pour over the whole the clear lie, and after boiling it some hours take it out and throw it into cold water. This boiling, &c. may be repeated if judged requisite. The flax must be each time dried, hackled, beaten, and rubbed fine: and at length, first dressed through a large comb, and then through a very fine. By this process the flax acquires a beautiful bright and soft thread. The tow which is beaten off, when prepared up and combed like cotton, is not only used for many of the same purposes, but makes an excellent lint for wounds.

Durability of Timber.—Samuel Preston, of Stockport, Pen. states some important facts to the editor of the *New England Farmer*, as to the durability of timber depending on the time when it is cut. In 1790 he built a mill of *oak*, part of which was fell in February and part in June. In 1804 the timber fell in June was so rotten as to require the mill to be rebuilt; while that cut in February was so sound as to be mostly used in the new frame. In 1790, also, he built a log barn of *hemlock* logs, cut and peeled in October. These were still sound in 1822. Some years after he built a house of *hemlock* logs, cut in midsummer, when the logs would not peel; and these rotted in a few years. *White pine*

timber, he says, should be cut in winter, when the wood is hard frozen, and the bark hewn off, otherwise it will soon decay.

RURAL ECONOMY.

General cautions in country Cookery.—Soups are never to be filled up, or have even a drop of water, hot or cold, added; and are never to boil briskly. They are to be long, long over the fire, *simmering* rather than boiling. And all soups having roots or herbs, are to have the meat laid on the bottom of the pan, with a good lump of butter. The herbs and roots being cut small are laid on the meat. It is then *covered close*, and set on a *very slow fire*. This draws out all the virtue of the roots and herbs, and turns out a good gravy, with a fine flavour, from what it would be if the water was put in at first. When the gravy is almost dried up, *then fill the pan with water*; and when it begins to boil, take off the fat.—Never *boil fish*, but only *simmer*, till enough.—Beef quick boiled, is thereby hardened; *simmer* or slow boil it in not too much water.—Veal and poultry are to be dusted with flour, and put into the kettle in *cold water*. Cover and boil *slow as possible*, skimming the water clean. It is the worst of faults to boil any meat fast.—In baking pies, a *quick oven, well closed*, prevents falling of the crust.

Wasteful and indolent people overlook calculation; and too many may think but little of the wholesome and nourishing qualities of food.—But here are well informed and most actively good men recommending to the world the results of much inquiry and experience therein. However lightly may be thought of a cent on a single meal of victuals, yet when the sum of a year's meals is calculated, for a person, a family, and a nation, it becomes striking and important. A cent for a meal amounts to three cents a day.

One person, at three cents a day, saves in the year,	\$11
One family of five persons,	55
A nation of five millions of people,	55,000,000

The cent thus saved by the good house-wife, on every plentiful meal of the *wholesomest* food, would be sufficient for maintaining the most desperate war by the freemen of America, in defence of their country, against the wiles and the violences of the great enlightened world!—*Bordley's Husbandry.*

Butter.—To prevent the rancidity of common salted butter, it has been very judiciously recommended to make it into rolls, and keep it in pure brine in a cask with a lid and dasher, somewhat similar to the common churn. The dasher is for the purpose of keeping the roll under the brine, which is effected by means of a cord tied at one side of the vessel, run over the head of the handle of the dasher, and then tied down to the opposite side. The brine doth not penetrate the butter, and therefore may be made strong; and to keep it pure it may be occasionally heated, and the skum taken off, which will clarify it.

Merchants, who take in butter, by attending to this, may preserve all their spring and summer butter sweet for the fall market.

Information to the Ladies.—Plaid stuffs will never shrink nor loose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleaning them—Wash them with soap and cold water, and starch and iron them before they are dry.

Mode of Whitening Straw.—In 1806, a new method of whitening straw was discovered in Germany. This consists of steeping it in muriatic acid saturated with potash. The straw, thus prepared, never turns yellow, is of a shining white, and acquires great flexibility.

Fall Fevers.—A writer in a late Philadelphia paper makes the following remarks: "Some time since, when the fall fever raged violently in the neighborhood of a canal, then in a state of progress, numbers of the workmen engaged on it ate plentifully of garlic, and wholly

escaped, while those who abstained from the use of this article were severely afflicted by the disorder. That this may have been accidental I freely admit; but garlic may, nevertheless, be a specific against autumnal fevers. If so, it is an invaluable article in the *Materia Medica*."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A comment upon the fable of the Invisible Spectacles.—
"Jove," an ancient fable relates, "having ordered that pleasure and pain should be mixed, in equal proportions, in every dose of human life; upon a complaint that some men endeavoured to separate what he had joined, and taking more than their share of the sweet, would leave all the sour for others, commanded Mercury to put a stop to this evil, by placing upon each delinquent a pair of invisible Spectacles, which should change the appearance of things, making pain look like pleasure, and pleasure like pain, labour like recreation, and recreation like labour."

If, by the *Invisible Spectacles* we are to understand, the illusions which mislead the judgment in regard to the true comforts and interests of life, it is pretty certain that no kind of spectacles is in so general use. In the days of youth almost every thing is seen through these false glasses, which many wear all their lives, in spite of age and experience.

One of the most needful of all arts, is the art of *computing*. It is deemed indispensably necessary in all kinds of business. And hence we send our children to school, to learn the use of figures, and how to cast up accounts, and foot them to a nicety. One who has no knowledge at all of the nine figures of arithmetic, who even knows not that 2 and 2 make four, is regarded as fit for no sort of business above that of a menial servant. But besides the knowledge of figures, there is another branch of the art of computing, which is of superior importance: I mean an accurate knowledge of the value of things, considered in relation to our real comfort and happiness. This is a kind of knowledge, not in itself so very difficult to learn, but which, nevertheless, is hid-

den from multitudes of men and women of good natural parts, by reason that their manner is to view things through the medium as it were of magic spectacles, rather than with the naked and unprejudiced eye of reason.

Apart from considering the common and fatal illusion, through which immortal joys are sacrificed to transient pleasure; a great many, for want of skill in the art of computing, make wrong judgments about *Pleasure*, on the right choice of which their worldly welfare depends in no inconsiderable measure. Scorning, or overlooking, the simple and innocent pleasures of life which are given in common to human beings, which no arts of refinement can considerably increase, and which excess never fails to embitter; they loose the good which they have, by their unfortunate longing after some unattainable felicity. Pursuing pleasure with eagerness, and as an employment, they purchase pain; and that at the expense of fortune, health, character, and peace of mind. At this dear rate they purchase the most grievous pain, to wit, that of satiety, which consists in loathing life and its enjoyments. He that is not man enough to govern his own appetites, cannot make himself brute enough to indulge and pamper them without remorse; and therefore in the very circumstance in which he places his chief good, he is far less happy than some of the irrational animals about him. But to return to the fabulous spectacles: it may be taken for certain that, though invisible, they are actually worn by all persons belonging to any of the following classes.

They certainly wear them, who fondly hope to find happiness in a life devoted to idleness and an unrestrained indulgence of passion and appetite. With respect to their true good, as relates even to this life alone, they are under a deplorable mistake. For it is an axiom built upon irrefragable experience, that if mere corporeal gratification were intended to be the chief object of our pursuits, yet, even then, with regard to real enjoyment,

industry would be preferable to sloth, and temperance to excess.

They wear them, who make slaves of themselves, and are hard and stingy, for the sake of hoarding up treasure for their children. Blind infatuation! Often, very often, it happens, that such hoards are squandered in a much shorter time than it took to gather them.

They wear them, who, though possessing a competence, fret their hearts and embitter their lives with covetings after riches. Were they to view things in a true light, they would be thankful, rather than discontented and querulous; since their condition is precisely that which is best calculated to furnish the greatest amount of genuine earthly comfort.

They wear them, who sacrifice realities to appearances, substantial comforts to glittering gew-gaws; who had rather *feel* misery than not *seem* happy, who impoverish and beggar themselves for the sake of appearing more prosperous and felicitous than those of the common sort. The folly of such people's calculations is seen by every one but themselves.

They wear them, who lay the scenes of their happiness abroad rather than at home. It is a certain truth, that one who lives on uneasy terms with himself can find very little enjoyment in extrinsic objects. So that the very first step in the road to solid happiness, is the acquirement of a contented mind; because without a disposition to contentment, any change of place, or of outward condition, is only the exchange of one sort of disquietude for another. And as the spring of happiness is found in our own minds, or no where; so, "well-ordered *Home*" is the true centre of its enjoyment. Mothers, whose chief satisfaction lies in circles of fashion and scenes of amusement, have their vision woefully distorted by means of the magic spectacles. Else they would clearly see that the occupation of instructing and guiding their families, is what furnishes the sweetest of pleasures, at the same time that it is one of the first of duties.

Here, incidentally, an observation falls in, which it is of no inconsiderable importance to remember. The qualities that excite admiration, seldom contribute to domestic happiness; few women being sedulous to please at home, who know themselves greatly admired abroad.—*Brief Remarker.*

THE WILDERNESS—*By Selleck Osborn.*

There is a wilderness, more dark
Than groves of fir on Huron's shore;
And in that cheerless region, hark!
How serpents hiss, how monsters roar!

'Tis not among the untrodden isles
Of vast Superior's stormy lake,
Where social comfort never smiles,
Nor sun-beams pierce the tangled brake:

Nor is it in the deepest shade
Of India's tiger-haunted wood;
Nor western forests unsurveyed,
Where crouching panthers lurk for food:

'Tis in the dark uncultured SOUL,
By Education unrefined—
Where hissing Malice, Vices foul,
And all the hateful passions growl—
The frightful *Wilderness of Mind!*

Pleasure's a syren with inviting arms,
Sweet is her voice, and powerful her charms;
Lur'd by her call we tread the flow'ry ground,
Joy wings her steps, and music warbles round;
Lull'd in her arms we pass the fleeting hours,
And lie embosom'd 'midst the blooming bowers,
Till armed with death, she watches our undoing,
Stabs while she sings, and triumphs in our ruin.

COUNSEL—*By Wernicke.*

Friend! do not crouch to those above,
Friend! do not tread on those below;
Love those—they're worthy of thy love,
Love these, and thou wilt make them so.

ANECDOTES.

A roguish boy stole the glasses from his grandfather's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding that he could not see, he exclaimed, "Mercy me, I've lost my sight!"—but thinking the impediment to vision might be the dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them—when not feeling them, he still more frightened, cried out, "Why, what's come now? why I have lost my feeling too!"

A certain divine being presented with a living by the Lord Chancellor, waited upon him to make the proper acknowledgments for the favour. The Chancellor and his lady rallied him upon remaining a bachelor, and the lady added she had heard it reported, that having now a house, he very soon intended having a wife. "No, madam" replied the bachelor, "not so, his lordship has given me *plenty*, and it will be mine own fault if I have not *peace*."

A person talking to Fenelon upon the subject of the criminal laws of France, approved in contradiction to the archbishop, of the number of executions for criminal offences. "I maintain," said he, "that such criminals are unfit to live." "But my friend," said Fenelon, "they are still more unfit to die."

Lord Kelly was once amusing the company with the account of a sermon he had heard in Italy, in which the preacher related the miracle of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, which in order to listen to his pious discourse, held their heads out of the water. "I can credit the miracle (said Harry Erskine,) if your lordship was at church." "I certainly was there," said the peer. "Then," rejoined Harry, "there was at least one fish out of the water."

An Irishman being told, that a great part of the French army in Russia were obliged to go *barefooted*, said Paddy, "I should not like to *stand in their shoes*."

A poor woman, whose husband was going to sea, handed, through the clerk to the parson, this public prayer: "a man going to sea, his wife desires the prayer

of this congregation." The parson, pointing it in his own way, read to the ears of his flock: "A man, going to see his wife, desires the prayer of this congregation."

A little boy having been much praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed, when children are so keen in their youth, they are generally stupid and dull as they advance in years.—"*What a very sensible boy you must have been, Sir, then,*" replied the child.

A person about to open a dram-shop, asked another what he should put on the sign?—"Beggars made here;" was the reply.

Two men happening to jostle each other in the street, says one, "I never permit a blackguard to take the wall." "I do," said the other, and instantly made way.

A considerate kinsman.—The late Mr. G. Stackpole observing that every set of servants cheated their masters, said, that as he could not expect better luck than his neighbors, and did not wish any of his property to go out of his family, he would hire his from among his poor relations; he did so—and it was not uncommon to hear him call out, when his table was full of company of the first respectability—"Uncle Tom, tell cousin Dick to go down to the kitchen, and acquaint aunt Betty that she has roasted the mutton to rags."

A certain surgeon dentist who is not quite a span for Big Dicks, was called upon by a person of great maxillary dimensions, for his assistance to dislodge a tooth which had raised a mutiny among his nerves. The patient being seated on the floor, so as to accommodate his length to that of the doctor, began to open his head, nearly in the manner and form of an old fashioned fall back chaise, and the astonished operator fearing there might be a second edition of Jonah, exclaimed with terror in his countenance, you need not extend your jaws any further, for I intend to stand on the *outside* while I extract the tooth.

I never dine at home, said Harry Skinner:
True! true! if home—you get no dinner.

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 3d Tuesday in January, 1st in April, 2d in July, and 2d in October.

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>	1 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>	1 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 January,	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>	1 March,	3 September,
<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 March—First ditto in June—First ditto in September—First ditto in December.

FEDERAL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SUPREME COURT

Holds one session annually, at the seat of the general government, on the first Monday in February

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Are held in *New-Jersey*, on the first of April, and first of October, at Trenton

In *Pennsylvania*, at Philadelphia, on the eleventh of April, and at Yorktown, the eleventh of October.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

Are held in *New-Jersey*, on the first Tuesday in November and May, at New-Brunswick; and first Tuesdays in February and August, at Burlington.

In *Pennsylvania*, on the third Mondays in November, February, May and August, at Philadelphia.

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
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
3	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
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3
8	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	2
9	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	2
10	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	2
2	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	1	0	2	9	3
3	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	2	0	4	2	1
4	0	0	5	2	0	1	4	3	0	5	7	0
5	0	0	7	0	0	1	9	0	0	7	0	0
6	0	0	8	1	0	2	1	0	0	8	4	3
7	0	0	9	2	0	2	5	1	0	9	9	2
8	0	0	11	0	0	2	9	2	0	11	2	1
9	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	12	7	0
10	0	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	0	14	0	0
20	0	2	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	8	0	0
30	0	3	6	0	0	10	0	0	2	2	0	0
40	0	4	8	0	0	14	0	0	2	16	0	0
50	0	5	10	0	0	17	0	0	3	10	0	0
60	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
70	0	8	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	18	0	0
80	0	9	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	12	0	0
90	0	10	6	0	0	11	6	0	6	6	0	0
100	0	11	8	0	0	15	0	0	7	0	0	0

Shillings.

Pounds.

A TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.

£. 3 6 in a £.	3
do. 4 0	2
do. 4 6	1
do. 5 0	0
do. 6 0	0
do. 7 0	0
£. 17½ per cent. is	20
do. 20	22½
do. 25	25
do. 30	30
do. 35	35
£. 2½ per cent. is	10
do. 5	7½
do. 7½	10
do. 10	12½
do. 15	15

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, Casco Bay, Reedy-Island, Say-Brook, Brunswick in N. C. Cape-Henlopen, Cockspar 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 30
Guilford, Newtown Landing,	<i>a</i> 1 30
Hackinack, Halifax, Penobscot, Polopel's Ill- and, 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 20
Philadelphia, A. 5h. 25m. Piscataway,	<i>a</i> 2 41
Plymouth, A. h. 35m. Tybee Bar,	<i>a</i> 0 15
Wilmington in Delaware,	<i>a</i> 3 55

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