

[First Year of Publication.]

New Jersey Farmers' and Mechanics' ALMANAC,

AND EPHEMERIS OF THE MOTIONS OF THE SUN AND
MOON, THE TRUE PLACES AND ASPECTS OF THE
PLANETS, RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN,
AND THE RISING, SETTING, AND SOUTH-
ING OF THE MOON.



FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1851

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR,
And (until July 4th) the 75th Year of American Independence
CONTAINING, ALSO, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the
Weather, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Length of Days and Nights,
Time of High Water, &c. &c. &c. Agricultural Remarks, Cures,
Valuable Tables, Anecdotes, Recipes, and Miscellany.

BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILM.

NEW BRUNSWICK:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. ACKERMAN,
332 Burnet-street.

do not do *do not*

ban. d.

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY

As governed by the twelve constellations, according to ancient astrology.



To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the calendar page, and against the day in the seventh column, you have the sign or place of the moon; then find the sign here; and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern.

Note.—It is thought proper to notice in this place, that in this enlightened age of the world, people in general place no confidence in these signs, nor the prognostics of the weather.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Summer signs.	{	1. ♈ Aries, or Ram,	{	Autumn signs.	7. ♎ Libra, or Balance,
		2. ♉ Taurus, or Bull,			8. ♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion,
		3. ♊ Gemini, or Twins,			9. ♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman,
		4. ♋ Cancer, or Crab fish.			10. ♑ Capricornus, or Goat,
		5. ♌ Leo, or Lion,			11. ♒ Aquarius, or Waterman,
		6. ♍ Virgo, or Virgin,			12. ♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

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

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS.

Sun, Planets, &c.—Sun, ☉, or ☽—Moon, ☾, or ☽—Mercury, ☿—Venus, ♀—Earth, ♁—Mars, ♂—Jupiter, ♃—Saturn, ♄—Herschel, ♅—Ascending Node, ♁—Descending Node, ♁.

The character of the nodes are indiscriminately used in relation to any of the Planets; but the times when the primary planets are in their nodes are generally omitted in common almanacs.

CALCULATIONS FOR

An Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1851; being the Third after Bissextile, and (until the 4th of July,) the 75th year of American Independence. Adapted to the Meridian and Horrizon of New York. By DAVID YOUNG, Philom.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (♀) will be Morning Star until September 30th, then Evening Star until July 21st, 1852.
2. The Moon will run highest this year about the 12th degree of (♋) Cancer, and lowest about the 12th degree of (♏) Capricorn.
3. Latitude of Herschel, (♃) about 31' south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's ascending (♌) in the middle of this year, 3 signs, 27 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 31.3". True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27' 26.6".

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Dominical Letter,	E.	Easter Sunday,	April	20
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,	9	Rogation Sunday,	May	25
Epect, (Moon's age January 1st.)	23	Ascension Day,	May	29
Solar Cycle,	12	Whitsunday, (Pentecost,)	June	8
Roman Indiction,	9	Trinity Sunday,	June	15
Julian Period,	6564	Advent Sunday,	November	30

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	20	11	59	Evening.
Summer Solstice,	21	8	45	Evening.
Autumnal Equinox,	23	10	55	Morning.
Winter Solstice,	22	4	33	Morning.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1851.

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

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 17th of January, at 11h. 46m. in the morning, invisible. Visible in the opposite hemisphere. Magnitude, 5.58 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 1st of February, at 1h. 6m. in the morning, invisible in America. The Sun may be seen more or less eclipsed on the southern limb at Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and the southern part of Madagascar; and at New Zealand on the northern limb. The Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 98° 22' east from Greenwich, and latitude 58° 23' south.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 13th of July in the morning, visible.

	H.	M.
Beginning	0	54
Middle	2	25
End	3	56
Duration	3	2

Magnitude, 8.47 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 28th of July, in the morning, visible.

	H.	M.
Beginning	7	34
Greatest Eclipse,	8	21
End	9	12
Duration	1	38

Magnitude, 3.42 digits on the Sun's northern limb.

This Eclipse will be more or less visible in almost the whole of North America, together with Europe and the northern part of Africa. It will be central and total on the meridian in Greenland, in longitude 33° 43' west from Greenwich, and latitude 69° 54' north

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.


The Sun is in	English Miles.
Perigee Dec. 31, 1850, distant from the Earth	93,582,000
Apogee July 1, 1851,	96,771,000
Perigee Jan. 2, 1852,	93,575,000

The Perigee skips over 1851, and occurs twice in 1852.

NOTE.—The rising and setting of the Sun, are given in apparent time in this Almanac. All the other calculations are in Clock time.

TO BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE.

Immediately, as soon as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly, *downward and backward*, and *instantly* discontinue the pressure. Repeat this *without interruption*, until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the *base of the tongue*. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck (called Adam's apple), and use the *bellows actively*. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this, *at least an hour*, unless signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. *Every thing, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs.*  Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

VALENTINE MOTT,

Surgeon General of the American Shipwreck Society.

TIDE TABLE

In the last column of the calendar pages, you have the time of high water at New York, Elizabeth Town Point, New London, Tarpaufen Cove, Cape Henlopen, Sandwich Bay, Cockspur, in Ga. and Brunswick, in North Carolina; and by adding thereto and subtracting therefrom the annexed quantities of time, you will have the time of high water at the places enumerated below.—A denotes addition—S subtraction.

Names of Places.	H. M.	Names of Places.	H. M.	Names of Places.	H. M.
Albany	A 6 30	Halifax	A 3 0	Port Royal, s. c.	S 0 30
Amboy	S 0 45	Hartford	A 2 20	Portsmouth	A 2 45
Annapolis, M.	S 2 0	Hell-Gate	A 0 30	Providence	S 0 43
Ditto N. S.	A 3 0	Huntington	A 2 0	Perrysburg, s. c.	S 2 0
Boston,	A 2 15	Ipswich	A 0 45	Quebec	A 3 0
Bridgetown	S 0 45	Jamestown	A 0 50	Reedy Island	A 2 15
Burlington	A 6 20	Kingston, Es.	A 5 0	Rhode Island	S 0 45
Cape Ann	A 2 45	Main Ocean	S 0 45	Salem,	A 2 45
Cape Fear	S 1 10	Nantuc Shoals	S 1 30	Sandy Hook	S 0 45
Cape Hatteras	A 2 0	Newburyport	A 2 45	Savannah	S 1 12
Cape Henry	A 2 0	New Haven	A 2 13	Saybrook	A 2 15
Casco Bay	A 2 15	N. Providence,	S 1 25	Sunbury, Geo.	A 0 30
Charleston	S 2 0	Newtown Lan-	A 1 30	Tybee Bar,	A 0 15
light house	S 2 0	ding	A 3	White Stone,	A 2 45
Cape May	S 0 45	Penobscot	A 5 25	Williamsburg,	A 2 15
Fairfield	A 2 0	Philadelphia	A 2 40	Virg.	A 3 20
Geo'town Bar	S 2 20	Piscataway	A 1 35	Wilmington,	A 3 20
Guildford	A 1 30	Plymouth	A 3 0	Del.	A 3 20
Hackensack	A 3 0	Poleple's Isld.	A 3 0		A 3 20

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

Note.—The rising and setting of the Sun, given in this Almanac, are in Apparent Time. All the other calculations are in Clock Time.

1. JANUARY. Begins on Wednesday, has 31 days. 1851.

Moon's Phases.		Sun on Meridian.		Sun's place.		Moon rises.		Moon south.		High water.																			
D. H. M.		H. M.	E. V.	°	'	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.																		
New Moon,		2	5	48	M.	1	5	0	5	41	0	7	25	0	8	59	0	10	23	0	11	36	0	12	37	0	13	26	
First Quarter,		10	11	25	M.	5	9	13	17	21	25	29																	
Full Moon,		17	11	46	M.																								
Third Quarter,		24	3	21	M.																								
Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec.S.	Moon's place.	Moon rises.	Moon south.	High water.																			
		H. M.	H. M.	°	'	°		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.																			
1	Wed	Circumcision.		7 26	4 34	23	1 ♃	6 33	11 26	8 6																			
2	Thur	♁ runs low.		7 25	4 35	22	56 15	sets.	ev. 16	8 47																			
3	Fri	<i>Very cold.</i>		7 25	4 35	22	50 27	6 1	1 5	9 27																			
4	Sat	♁ stationary. ♁ ☿.		7 25	4 35	22	44 ♃	6 56	1 53	10 3																			
5	Mon	♀ stat. ♀ ☉ ♃.		7 24	4 36	22	38 21	7 53	2 39	10 35																			
6	Tues	Epiphany.		7 24	4 36	22	31 ♃	8 50	3 24	11 10																			
7	Wed	<i>High cold winds.</i>		7 23	4 37	22	23 14	9 47	4 7	11 46																			
8	Thur	N. O. bat. 1815.		7 23	4 37	22	16 26	10 45	4 49	morn.																			
9	Fri	E. M. & yd. s. 10 12		7 22	4 38	22	7 ♃	11 44	5 32	0 22																			
10	Sat	<i>Perhaps snow.</i>		7 21	4 39	21	59 21	morn.	6 15	1 1																			
11	Mon	Dr. Dwight d. 1817.		7 21	4 39	21	49 ♃	0 44	7 0	1 44																			
12	Tues	♀ stat. ♀ ☉ ♃.		7 20	4 40	21	40 16	1 46	7 49	2 37																			
13	Wed	Sirius south 11 6.		7 19	4 41	21	30 30	2 50	8 41	3 48																			
14	Thur	♀ rises 4 37.		7 19	4 41	21	19 ♀	3 57	9 37	4 57																			
15	Fri	<i>More snow.</i>		7 18	4 42	21	8 28	5 4	10 37	6 6																			
16	Sat	♁ runs high. ♀ ☉ ♁.		7 17	4 43	20	57 ♃	6 9	11 39	7 4																			
17	Mon	Franklin b. 1706.		7 16	4 44	20	46 28	rises.	morn.	7 55																			
18	Tues	♁ in perigee.		7 15	4 45	20	34 ♃	6 27	0 42	8 45																			
19	Wed	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.		7 15	4 45	20	21 28	7 42	1 43	9 34																			
20	Thur	☉ enters ♃.		7 14	4 46	20	8 ♃	8 55	2 41	10 22																			
21	Fri	♀ at gr. brilliancy.		7 13	4 47	19	55 27	10 7	3 36	11 9																			
22	Sat	Inferior ☉ ☉ ♃.		7 12	4 48	19	42 ♃	11 16	4 28	11 56																			
23	Mon	<i>Severe cold.</i>		7 11	4 49	19	28 26	morn.	5 18	ev. 44																			
24	Tues	♀ rises 4 19.		7 10	4 50	19	13 ♃	0 23	6 7	1 32																			
25	Wed	Conv. of St. Paul.		7 9	4 51	18	59 22	1 28	6 55	2 28																			
26	Thur	3d Sun. af. Epiph.		7 8	4 52	18	44 ♃	2 31	7 44	3 34																			
27	Fri	<i>More pleasant.</i>		7 7	4 53	18	29 18	3 31	8 33	4 44																			
28	Sat	Sirius south 10 7.		7 6	4 54	18	13 30	4 28	9 23	6 0																			
29	Mon	♁ runs low.		7 5	4 55	17	57 ♃	5 21	10 12	7 5																			
30	Tues	♀ south 4 51.		7 4	4 56	17	41 24	6 9	11 1	7 55																			
31	Wed	♁ ☿. <i>High winds.</i>		7 3	4 57	17	24 ♃	6 52	11 49	8 36																			

2. FEBRUARY. Begins on Saturday, has 28 days. **1851.**

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.		Days.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
New Moon,	1	1	6 M.	0	13 53	1	
First Quarter,	9	4	0 M.	0	14 19	5	
Full Moon,	15	10	32 E.	0	14 31	9	
Third Quarter,	22	4	42 E.	0	14 31	13	
				0	14 18	17	
				0	13 54	21	
				0	13 20	25	

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec.S. ° ' "	☾ Moon's place. Moon's sets. H. N.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Sat	Sirius sou. 9 52.	7 24	58 17	7 33	sets.	ev. 36	9 13
2	E	Pur. B. V. Mary.	7 05	0 16	50 30	6 43	1 21	9 49
3	Mon	<i>Steady</i>	6 59	5 11	16 32	7 40	2 41	10 19
4	Tues	<i>winter</i>	6 58	5 21	15 23	8 37	2 47	10 50
5	Wed	♃ sets 10 19.	6 57	5 31	15 57	9 35	3 29	11 22
6	Thur	<i>weather.</i>	6 56	5 41	15 38	10 34	4 12	11 54
7	Fri	♃ stationary.	6 55	5 51	15 20	11 34	4 55	morn.
8	Sat	Sirius sou. 9 24.	6 53	5 7	15 18	morn.	5 41	0 37
9	E	5th Sun. aft. Epiph.	6 52	5 8	14 42	0 35	6 30	1 5
10	Mon	♃ south 4 8.	6 51	5 9	14 22	1 39	7 22	1 50
11	Tues	<i>Perhaps snow.</i>	6 50	5 10	14 3	2 44	8 18	2 49
12	Wed	♀ rises 4 9.	6 49	5 11	13 43	3 48	9 18	4 5
13	Thur	Sirius sou. 9 5.	6 47	5 13	13 23	4 50	10 19	5 26
14	Fri	Valentine. ☉ ♀.	6 46	5 14	13 2	5 46	11 21	6 42
15	Sat	☉ in perigee.	6 45	5 15	12 42	rises.	morn.	7 41
16	E	Septuagesima.	6 44	5 16	12 22	6 28	0 21	8 31
17	Mon	<i>Quite mild.</i>	6 42	5 18	12 0	7 44	1 19	9 21
18	Tues	Luther d. 1546.	6 41	5 19	11 39	8 57	2 15	10 7
19	Wed	☉ enters ♋.	6 40	5 20	11 18	10 7	3 8	10 52
20	Thur	♃ rises 9 47.	6 38	5 22	10 57	11 16	3 59	11 36
21	Fri	<i>Cold winds.</i>	6 37	5 23	10 35	18 morn.	4 49	ev. 17
22	Sat	Wash. born 1732.	6 36	5 24	10 13	0 21	5 39	1 1
23	E	Sexagesima.	6 34	5 26	9 51	1 24	6 29	1 48
24	Mon	St. Matthias.	6 33	5 27	9 29	2 23	7 19	2 47
25	Tues	♀'s gr. elongation.	6 32	5 28	9 7	3 18	8 9	4 3
26	Wed	<i>More</i>	6 30	5 30	8 45	4 7	8 58	5 25
27	Thur	☉ ♄. <i>snow.</i>	6 29	5 31	8 22	4 52	9 46	6 43
28	Fri	♃ rises 9 14.	6 28	5 32	8 0	5 31	10 33	7 38

3. MARCH. Begins on Saturday, has 31 days. 1851.

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.		Sun's place.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	s.	
New Moon,	2	8	19	E.	0	12	37
First Quarter,	10	4	49	E.	0	11	46
Full Moon,	17	8	23	M.	0	10	48
Third Quarter,	24	8	30	M.	0	9	44
					0	8	35
					0	7	22
					0	6	9
					0	4	45
				Days.	1	5	9
					13	17	21
					25	29	

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. ° ' "	☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon rises H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	☾ High water. H. M.
1	Sat	St. David. ☉ in ap.	6 26	5 34	7 37	♊	6 6	11 19	8 18
2	E	Quinquagesima.	6 25	5 35	7 14	♋	sets.	ev. 3	8 54
3	Mon	<i>Fair and mild.</i>	6 24	5 36	6 51	♌	6 32	0 46	9 26
4	Tues	☽ rises 8 56.	6 22	5 38	6 28	♍	7 29	1 28	9 56
5	Wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 21	5 39	6 5	♎	8 28	2 10	10 24
6	Thur	Reg. sou. 11 3.	6 20	5 40	5 42	♏	9 27	2 54	10 55
7	Fri	<i>Blustering.</i>	6 18	5 42	5 18	♐	10 28	3 38	11 26
8	Sat	Procyon sou. 8 27.	6 17	5 43	4 55	♑	11 29	4 25	11 57
9	E	1st Sun. in Lent.	6 16	5 44	4 32	♒	morn.	5 15	morn.
10	Mon	<i>Look for snow.</i>	6 14	5 46	4 8	♓	0 32	6 8	0 35
11	Tues	♀ rises 4 10.	6 13	5 47	3 45	♈	1 35	7 4	1 18
12	Wed	Gregory, Martyr.	6 12	5 48	3 21	♉	2 36	8 2	2 13
13	Thur	☉ ♀. <i>High winds.</i>	6 10	5 50	2 57	♊	3 32	9 2	3 32
14	Fri	Reg. sou. 10 32.	6 9	5 51	2 34	♋	4 24	10 2	5 1
15	Sat	Jackson b. 1767.	6 8	5 52	2 10	♌	5 10	11 0	6 24
16	E	2d Sun. in Lent.	6 6	5 54	1 46	♍	5 51	11 56	7 27
17	Mon	St. Patrick. <i>Look</i>	6 5	5 55	1 23	♎	rises.	morn.	8 17
18	Tues	<i>for stormy weath.</i>	6 3	5 57	0 59	♏	7 43	0 51	9 3
19	Wed	♀ rises 4 8.	6 2	5 58	0 35	♐	8 55	1 44	9 47
20	Thur	☽ enters ♎.	6 1	5 59	s. 12	♑	10 4	2 37	10 28
21	Fri	Reg. sou. 10 4.	5 59	6 1	N. 12	♒	11 11	3 29	11 9
22	Sat	<i>Variable winds.</i>	5 58	6 2	0 36	♓	morn.	4 21	11 49
23	E	3d Sun. in Lent.	5 57	6 3	0 59	♈	0 13	5 12	ev. 29
24	Mon	☉ runs low.	5 55	6 5	1 23	♉	1 11	6 4	1 14
25	Tues	Annun. B. V. M.	5 54	6 6	1 47	♊	2 4	6 54	2 8
26	Wed	☉ ♁. <i>Unpleasant</i>	5 53	6 7	2 10	♋	2 50	7 43	3 25
27	Thur	♀ rises 4 5.	5 51	6 9	2 34	♌	3 31	8 30	4 52
28	Fri	☉ in apogee.	5 50	6 10	2 57	♍	4 8	9 16	6 10
29	Sat	<i>weather.</i>	5 49	6 11	3 20	♎	4 40	10 0	7 10
30	E	4th Sun. in Lent.	5 47	6 13	3 44	♏	5 10	10 44	7 51
31	Mon	☽ south 0 41.	5 46	6 14	4 7	♐	5 37	11 26	8 24

4. APRIL. Begins on Tuesday, has 30 days. 1851.

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.		Sun on Meridian.		Sun on Meridian.		Sun on Meridian.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
New Moon,	1	1	37 E.	0	4	1		0	4	1	
First Quarter,	9	2	6 M.	0	2	49		0	2	49	
Full Moon,	15	5	39 E.	0	1	40		0	0	35	
Third Quarter,	23	2	2 M.	Days.		1	5	9	13	Morning.	
										17	11 59 35
										21	11 58 41
										25	11 57 54
										29	11 57 15

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉	☉	☉	☾	☾	☾
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decN.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water.
			H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues	Superior ☉ ☽.	5 45	6 15	4 30	☽ sets.	ev. 9	8 55
2	Wed	<i>Warm.</i>	5 43	6 17	4 53	☽	0 52	9 25
3	Thur	R. Raikes d. 1811.	5 42	6 18	5 16	☽	1 37	9 55
4	Fri	Harrison d. 1841.	5 41	6 19	5 39	☽	2 23	10 27
5	Sat	Reg. south 9 5.	5 39	6 21	6 2	☽	3 12	10 59
6	E	5th Sun. in Lent.	5 38	6 22	6 25	☽	4 3	11 34
7	Mon	<i>Frequent</i>	5 37	6 23	6 47	☽ morn.	4 58	morn.
8	Tues	☉ r. high. ☽ ☽ ♃.	5 35	6 25	7 10	☽	5 54	0 12
9	Wed	☽ rises 3 56.	5 34	6 26	7 32	☽	6 52	0 56
10	Thur	☽ ♃. <i>showers.</i>	5 33	6 27	7 55	☽	7 50	1 57
11	Fri	Reg. sou. 8 42.	5 31	6 29	8 17	☽	8 46	3 16
12	Sat	Spica ♃ sou. 11 54.	5 30	6 30	8 39	☽	9 42	4 47
13	E	Palm Sunday.	5 29	6 31	9 0	☽	10 36	6 8
14	Mon	☉ ☽ ♃. <i>Shifting</i>	5 27	6 33	9 22	☽	11 29	7 9
15	Tues	☽ south 11 31.	5 26	6 34	9 44	☽ rises.	morn.	7 57
16	Wed	<i>winds.</i>	5 25	6 35	10 5	☽	0 22	8 39
17	Thur	Franklin d. 1790.	5 24	6 36	10 26	☽	1 14	9 23
18	Fri	Good Friday.	5 22	6 38	10 47	☽	2 7	10 4
19	Sat	[☉ ☽ ♃.]	5 21	6 39	11 8	☽	3 0	10 43
20	E	E. Sun. ☽ ent. ☽.	5 20	6 40	11 29	☽	3 53	11 22
21	Mon	☽ runs low.	5 19	6 41	11 49	☽ morn.	4 45	ev. 4
22	Tues	☽ ☽. <i>Variable.</i>	5 17	6 43	12 9	☽	5 36	0 46
23	Wed	St. George.	5 16	6 44	12 30	☽	6 25	1 37
24	Thur	☽ rises 3 42.	5 15	6 45	12 49	☽	7 12	2 46
25	Fri	St. Mark. ☽ in ap.	5 14	6 46	13 9	☽	7 57	4 8
26	Sat	<i>Unsettled.</i>	5 12	6 48	13 29	☽	8 40	5 23
27	E	Low Sunday.	5 11	6 49	13 48	☽	9 23	6 28
28	Mon	☽'s gr. elong.	5 10	6 50	14 7	☽	10 5	7 11
29	Tues	Spica ♃ sou. 10 47.	5 9	6 51	14 26	☽	10 48	7 48
30	Wed	☽ south 10 25.	5 8	6 52	14 44	☽	11 33	8 23

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "d. n. H. 24" and "0 11 1".

1581

5. MAY. Begins on Thursday, has 31 days. 1851.

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.		Days.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	s.	
New Moon,	1	4	6 M.	11	56	59	1
First Quarter,	8	8	38 M.	11	56	33	5
Full Moon,	15	3	9 M.	11	56	16	9
Third Quarter,	22	8	9 E.	11	56	7	13
New Moon,	30	3	51 E.	11	56	8	17
				11	56	17	21
				11	56	36	25
				11	57	3	29

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉ Sun rises		☉ Sun sets.		☉ Sun's decN.		☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon sets.		☾ Moon south.		High water.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	°	'		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Thur	Sts. Phil. & James.	5	7	6	53	15	3	♈	sets.	ev.	19	8	54	
2	Fri	<i>Warm and</i>	5	5	6	55	15	21	♈	8	19	1	8	9	
3	Sat	♀ rises 3 32.	5	4	6	56	15	38	♈	9	23	1	59	10	
4	E	2d Sun. aft. Easter.	5	3	6	57	15	56	♈	10	25	2	54	10	
5	Mon	Napoleon d. 1821.	5	2	6	58	16	13	♈	11	24	3	50	11	
6	Tues	<i>pleasant.</i>	5	1	6	59	16	30	♈	morn.	4	47	11	57	
7	Wed	♃ sou. 9 55. ♁ ♃.	5	0	7	0	16	47	♈	0	17	5	44	morn.	
8	Thur	A. B. Soc. anniv.	4	5	9	7	1	17	♈	1	4	6	40	0	
9	Fri	♀ stationary.	4	5	8	7	2	17	♈	1	46	7	35	1	
10	Sat	<i>Perhaps showers.</i>	4	5	7	7	3	17	♈	2	23	8	27	3	
11	E	♁ in per.	4	5	6	7	4	17	♈	2	57	9	19	4	
12	Mon	♃ south 9 34.	4	5	5	7	5	18	♈	3	29	10	10	5	
13	Tues	<i>Good planting</i>	4	5	4	7	6	18	♈	4	1	11	2	6	
14	Wed	♀ rises 3 20.	4	5	3	7	7	18	♈	4	35	11	54	7	
15	Thur	Arct. sou. 10 36.	4	5	2	7	8	18	♈	rises.	morn.	8	17		
16	Fri	<i>season.</i>	4	5	1	7	9	19	♈	8	43	0	47	9	
17	Sat	♃ south 9 13.	4	5	0	7	10	19	♈	9	44	1	41	9	
18	E	4th Sun. aft. Easter.	4	4	9	7	11	19	♈	10	38	2	34	10	
19	Mon	<i>Very</i>	4	4	8	7	12	19	♈	11	25	3	26	11	
20	Tues	Inf. ♂ ♁ ♃. ♁ ♃.	4	4	7	7	13	19	♈	morn.	4	17	11	41	
21	Wed	♁ enters ♈.	4	4	6	7	14	20	♈	0	6	5	5	ev.	
22	Thur	<i>temperate.</i>	4	4	6	7	14	20	♈	0	42	5	51	1	
23	Fri	♁ in apogee.	4	4	5	7	15	20	♈	1	14	6	36	2	
24	Sat	Q. Vic. born 1819.	4	4	4	7	16	20	♈	1	43	7	18	3	
25	E	Rogation Sunday.	4	4	3	7	17	20	♈	2	10	8	1	4	
26	Mon	J. Calvin d. 1564.	4	4	2	7	18	21	♈	2	36	8	43	5	
27	Tues	<i>Perhaps showers.</i>	4	4	2	7	18	21	♈	3	3	9	27	6	
28	Wed	♀ rises 3 6.	4	4	1	7	19	21	♈	3	31	10	12	7	
29	Thur	Ascension day.	4	4	0	7	20	21	♈	4	3	11	0	7	
30	Fri	A. Pope died 1744.	4	4	0	7	20	21	♈	sets.	11	51	8	23	
31	Sat	♃ south 8 15.	4	3	9	7	21	21	♈	8	16	ev.	46	9	

5717

7. JULY. Begins on Tuesday, has 31 days. **1851.**

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter,	5	6	12	E.
Full Moon,	13	2	18	M.
Third Quarter,	21	5	43	M.
New Moon,	28	9	44	M.

Sun on Meridian.	s.		25		10		49		21		46		3		11		10	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Days.	1		5		9		13		17		21		25		29			

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉		☽		☾		Moon's place.	☾		☾		High water.	
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decN.	Moon's place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Tues	☉ in perigee.	4 34	7 26	23 8	♈	9 46	2 29	10 11						
2	Wed	Visit. of B. V. M.	4 34	7 26	23 4	♈	10 27	3 26	10 56						
3	Thur	<i>Pleasant.</i>	4 34	7 26	23 0	♈	11 2	4 21	11 44						
4	Fri	Independence.	4 35	7 25	22 55	♈	11 36	5 13	morn.						
5	Sat	♀ rises 2 58.	4 35	7 25	22 49	♈	morn.	6 3	0 36						
6	E	☉ ☽ ♃. <i>Some</i>	4 35	7 25	22 44	♈	0 7	6 53	1 32						
7	Mon	Sheridan d. 1816.	4 36	7 24	22 37	♈	0 38	7 42	2 33						
8	Tues	<i>want of rain.</i>	4 36	7 24	22 31	♈	1 11	8 33	3 39						
9	Wed	Braddock's def. '75.	4 37	7 23	22 24	♈	1 46	9 24	4 44						
10	Thur	Columbus b. 1447.	4 37	7 23	22 17	♈	2 25	10 16	5 51						
11	Fri	J. Q. Ad. b. 1767.	4 38	7 22	22 9	♈	3 8	11 8	6 50						
12	Sat	☉ r. low. <i>Warm.</i>	4 39	7 21	22 1	♈	3 56	12 0	7 42						
13	E	4th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 39	7 21	21 52	♈	rises.	morn.	8 30						
14	Mon	Fr. Revol. 1789.	4 40	7 20	21 43	♈	8 39	0 51	9 12						
15	Tues	Superior ☉ ☽ ♃.	4 40	7 20	21 34	♈	9 14	1 39	9 51						
16	Wed	<i>Perhaps</i>	4 41	7 19	21 25	♈	9 46	2 25	10 26						
17	Thur	☉ in ap. <i>thunder</i>	4 42	7 18	21 15	♈	10 14	3 9	11 1						
18	Fri	♃ sets 10 59.	4 42	7 18	21 4	♈	10 40	3 52	11 36						
19	Sat	<i>showers.</i>	4 43	7 17	20 54	♈	11 6	4 34	ev. 13						
20	E	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 44	7 16	20 43	♈	11 32	5 15	0 50						
21	Mon	R. Burns d. 1796.	4 45	7 15	20 31	♈	12 0	5 58	1 33						
22	Tues	<i>Showers in some</i>	4 46	7 14	20 20	♈	morn.	6 42	2 22						
23	Wed	☉ enters ♈.	4 46	7 14	20 8	♈	0 31	7 29	3 25						
24	Thur	Bolivar b. 1783.	4 47	7 13	19 55	♈	1 6	8 19	4 30						
25	Fri	St. James.	4 48	7 12	19 43	♈	1 48	9 13	5 36						
26	Sat	St. Anne. <i>places.</i>	4 49	7 11	19 30	♈	2 38	10 11	6 40						
27	E	☉ ☽ ♃. ☉ ☽ ♃.	4 50	7 10	19 16	♈	3 36	11 12	7 33						
28	Mon	Vis. Ecl. of ☉.	4 51	7 9	19 3	♈	sets.	ev. 13	8 25						
29	Tues	☉ in perigee.	4 52	7 8	18 49	♈	8 21	1 13	9 13						
30	Wed	Dog days begin.	4 53	7 7	18 34	♈	9 1	2 11	9 59						
31	Thur	<i>Hot and sultry.</i>	4 54	7 6	18 20	♈	9 36	3 6	10 43						

8. AUGUST. Begins on Friday, has 31 days. **1851.**

Moon's Phases.			Sun on Meridian.		Days.	
	D.	H. M.	H.	M. S.		
First Quarter,	4	0 11	0	6 3	1	
Full Moon,	11	4 47	0	5 44	5	
Third Quarter,	19	8 2	0	5 16	9	
New Moon,	26	5 24	0	4 39	13	
			0	3 53	17	
			0	2 59	21	
			0	1 58	25	
			0	0 50	29	

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉	☉	☉	Moon's place.	☾	☾	High water.
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec.N.		Moon sets.	Moon south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Fri	Bat. of Nile, 1798.	4 55	7 5	18 5	♄	10 9	3 58	11 31
2	Sat	☽ sets 10 4.	4 56	7 4	17 49	♃	10 41	4 49	morn.
3	E	7th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 57	7 3	17 34	♂	11 13	5 40	0 18
4	Mon	<i>Hot and dry.</i>	4 58	7 2	17 18	♂	11 47	6 30	1 9
5	Tues	Vega south 9 36.	4 59	7 1	17 2	♃	morn.	7 21	2 1
6	Wed	Transfiguration.	5 0	7 0	16 46	♂	0 25	8 12	3 0
7	Thur	♃ rises 10 27.	5 1	6 59	16 29	♂	1 6	9 4	4 13
8	Fri	☽ sets 9 42.	5 2	6 58	16 12	♃	1 53	9 56	5 27
9	Sat	☉ ☽. <i>Thunder</i>	5 3	6 57	15 55	♂	2 44	10 46	6 39
10	E	St. Lawrence.	5 4	6 56	15 38	♂	3 38	11 35	7 34
11	Mon	<i>showers in various</i>	5 5	6 55	15 20	♂	rises.	morn.	8 20
12	Tues	Geo. IV. born 1762.	5 6	6 54	15 2	♂	7 47	0 22	8 57
13	Wed	Q. Adelaide b. '92.	5 8	6 52	14 44	♂	8 16	1 6	9 34
14	Thur	☉ in ap. <i>places.</i>	5 9	6 51	14 26	♂	8 43	1 49	10 7
15	Fri	Bonaparte b. 1769.	5 10	6 50	14 7	♂	9 9	2 31	10 36
16	Sat	<i>Very hot</i>	5 11	6 49	13 48	♂	9 35	3 13	11 9
17	E	♃ stationary.	5 12	6 48	13 29	♂	10 1	3 54	11 41
18	Mon	<i>and sultry.</i>	5 13	6 47	13 10	♂	10 30	4 37	ev. 13
19	Tues	Vega south 8 41.	5 15	6 45	12 51	♂	11 3	5 22	0 52
20	Wed	<i>More showers.</i>	5 16	6 44	12 31	♂	11 41	6 9	1 33
21	Thur	Wm IV. b. 1765.	5 17	6 43	12 11	♂	morn.	7 0	2 28
22	Fri	7*s rise 10 3.	5 18	6 42	11 51	♂	0 25	7 55	3 42
23	Sat	☉ enters ♃.	5 20	6 40	11 31	♂	1 18	8 53	5 0
24	E	St. Bartholomew.	5 21	6 39	11 10	♂	2 20	9 53	6 16
25	Mon	<i>Cool breezes.</i>	5 22	6 38	10 50	♂	3 29	10 54	7 15
26	Tues	☽'s gr. elongation.	5 23	6 37	10 29	♂	sets.	11 53	8 10
27	Wed	☉ in perigee.	5 25	6 35	10 8	♂	7 31	ev. 51	8 57
28	Thur	St. Augustine.	5 26	6 34	9 47	♂	8 6	1 46	9 41
29	Fri	St. J. Bapt. beh.	5 27	6 33	9 26	♂	8 39	2 40	10 26
30	Sat	<i>Perhaps rain.</i>	5 28	6 32	9 4	♂	9 12	3 32	11 11
31	E	11th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 30	6 30	8 43	♂	9 47	4 24	11 54

9. SEPTEMBER. Begins on Monday, has 30 days. 1851.

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.	H. M. S.	Morning.	56	39	18	55	30	6	43	23
	D.	H.	M.											
First Quarter,	2	8	57	M.			1	11	59					
Full Moon,	10	8	48	M.			5	11	58					
Third Quarter,	18	8	33	M.			9	11	57					
New Moon,	25	1	16	M.	Days.			13	11	55				
								17	11	54				
								21	1	53				
								25	1	51				
								29	1	50				

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's decN. ° ' "	☾ Moon's place. H. M.	☾ Moon sets. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	☾ High water. H. M.
1	Mon	Altair south 9 1.	5 31	6 29	8 21	♈	10 24	5 16	morn.
2	Tues	Very	5 32	6 28	7 59	♈	11 5	6 8	0 38
3	Wed	Cromwell d. 1658.	5 34	6 26	7 37	♈	11 50	7 1	1 27
4	Thur	☉ runs low. hot.	5 35	6 25	7 15	♈	morn.	7 52	2 24
5	Fri	7*s rise 9 8.	5 36	6 24	6 53	♈	0 40	8 43	3 41
6	Sat	La Fayette b. 1757.	5 37	6 23	6 30	♈	1 33	9 32	5 4
7	E	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 39	6 21	6 8	♈	2 29	10 19	6 21
8	Mon	☽ stationary.	5 40	6 20	5 45	♈	3 27	11 4	7 18
9	Tues	Look for showers.	5 41	6 19	5 23	♈	4 25	11 48	8 1
10	Wed	Dog days end.	5 43	6 17	5 0	♈	rises.	morn.	8 39
11	Thur	Probably	5 44	6 16	4 37	♈	7 13	0 30	9 10
12	Fri	more showers.	5 45	6 15	4 14	♈	7 38	1 12	9 40
13	Sat	♁ south 2 43.	5 47	6 13	3 51	♈	8 4	1 53	10 9
14	E	13th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 48	6 12	3 28	♈	8 32	2 35	10 40
15	Mon	Sur. of N. Y. 1776.	5 49	6 11	3 5	♈	9 3	3 19	11 8
16	Tues	Fomalhaut south	5 51	6 9	2 42	♈	9 38	4 5	11 39
17	Wed	[11 7.	5 52	6 8	2 19	♈	10 18	4 53	ev. 15
18	Thur	7*s rise 8 17.	5 53	6 7	1 56	♈	11 6	5 45	0 56
19	Fri	☉ runs high. Hot	5 55	6 5	1 33	♈	morn.	6 40	1 49
20	Sat	☉ ♀. weather	5 56	6 4	1 9	♈	0 2	7 37	3 5
21	E	St. Matthew.	5 57	6 3	0 46	♈	1 6	8 36	4 35
22	Mon	Inferior ☉ ☽.	5 59	6 1	N. 22	♈	2 17	9 35	6 0
23	Tues	☽ enters ♄. con-	6 0	6 0	S. 1	♈	3 31	10 32	7 0
24	Wed	☉ in per. tinues.	6 15	59	0 24	♈	sets.	11 29	7 52
25	Thur	7*s rise 7 50.	6 35	57	0 48	♈	6 34	ev. 24	8 36
26	Fri	♁ south 1 49.	6 45	56	1 11	♈	7 7	1 18	9 20
27	Sat	Cool mornings.	6 55	55	1 35	♈	7 42	2 12	10 4
28	E	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 75	53	1 58	♈	8 19	3 6	10 46
29	Mon	St. Mich'l. [☉ ☽ ♀.	6 85	52	2 21	♈	9 0	4 0	11 27
30	Tues	St. Jerome. Sup.	6 95	51	2 45	♈	9 44	4 54	morn.

10. OCTOBER. Begins on Wednesday, has 31 days. **1851.**

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.
First Quarter,	1	9	34 E.	11	49
Full Moon,	10	1	37 M.	11	48
Third Quarter,	17	7	17 E.	11	47
New Moon,	24	10	14 M.	11	46
First Quarter,	31	2	22 E.	11	45
				11	44
				11	44
				11	43

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec S. ° ' "	Moon's place.	Moon sets. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Wed	☾ south 1 28.	6 11	5 49	3 8	♊	10 34	5 47	0 8
2	Thur	☉ runs low.	6 12	5 48	3 31	16	11 27	6 39	0 55
3	Fri	☉ ☿. <i>Hot</i>	6 13	5 47	3 55	29	morn.	7 29	1 53
4	Sat	<i>and dry.</i>	6 15	5 45	4 18	≈	0 23	8 17	3 11
5	E	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 16	5 44	4 41	23	1 20	9 3	4 37
6	Mon	♂ rises 11 7.	6 17	5 43	5 4	♋	2 18	9 46	5 56
7	Tues	♀'s gr. elongation.	6 19	5 41	5 27	16	3 16	10 29	6 55
8	Wed	<i>Cool mornings,</i>	6 20	5 40	5 50	28	4 14	11 10	7 34
9	Thur	St. Denys. <i>but</i>	6 21	5 39	6 13	♀	rises.	11 52	8 10
10	Fri	7*s south 2 25.	6 23	5 37	6 36	22	6 8	morn.	8 38
11	Sat	Babamas dis. 1492.	6 24	5 36	6 59	♌	6 35	0 34	9 8
12	E	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 25	5 35	7 21	16	7 5	1 17	9 38
13	Mon	<i>hot days.</i>	6 27	5 33	7 44	29	7 38	2 3	10 9
14	Tues	♂ rises 10 55.	6 28	5 32	8 6	♈	8 16	2 50	10 40
15	Wed	☾ south 0 29.	6 29	5 31	8 29	24	9 1	3 41	11 12
16	Thur	☉ runs high.	6 31	5 29	8 51	♈	9 53	4 34	11 48
17	Fri	☉ ♀. <i>Perhaps</i>	6 32	5 28	9 13	20	10 52	5 29	ev. 32
18	Sat	St. Luke. <i>rain.</i>	6 33	5 27	9 35	♌	11 58	6 26	1 27
19	E	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 35	5 25	9 57	18	morn.	7 22	2 43
20	Mon	7*s south 1 46.	6 36	5 24	10 18	♈	1 8	8 18	4 16
21	Tues	Fomal. south 8 50.	6 37	5 23	10 40	17	2 21	9 13	5 41
22	Wed	<i>More</i> [☐ ☉ ♂.	6 39	5 21	11 1	♈	3 36	10 7	6 40
23	Thur	☉ ent. ♃. ☉ in per.	6 40	5 20	11 22	17	4 51	11 1	7 29
24	Fri	♂ ☉ ♃. <i>rain.</i>	6 41	5 19	11 43	♈	sets.	11 55	8 13
25	Sat	♂ rises 10 37.	6 42	5 18	12 4	17	6 11	ev. 49	8 57
26	E	♂ ☉ ♃. <i>High</i>	6 44	5 16	12 25	↑	6 50	1 45	9 41
27	Mon	♂ ☉ ♃. <i>winds.</i>	6 45	5 15	12 45	16	7 34	2 40	10 21
28	Tues	Sts. Simon & Jude.	6 46	5 14	13 6	29	8 23	3 36	11 2
29	Wed	7*s south 1 11.	6 47	5 13	13 26	♊	9 16	4 30	11 44
30	Thur	☉ ☿. <i>Quite cool.</i>	6 49	5 11	13 45	25	10 13	5 22	morn.
31	Fri	☾ south 11 17.	6 50	5 10	14 5	≈	11 11	6 12	0 29

11. NOVEMBER. Begins on Saturday, has 30 days. **1851.**

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	8	6	25	E.
Third Quarter,	16	4	26	M.
New Moon,	22	9	10	E.
First Quarter,	30	10	31	M.

Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.
	11	43	44
5	11	43	45
9	11	43	59
13	11	44	26
17	11	45	7
21	11	46	1
25	11	47	9
29	11	48	29

Days.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec S. ° ' "	☾ Moon's place. Moon sets. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Sat	All Saints. <i>Cold</i>	6 51	5 9	14 25	♊ morn.	6 59	1 22
2	E	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 52	5 8	14 44	♋ 0 9	7 44	2 31
3	Mon	<i>winds.</i>	6 53	5 7	15 3	13 1 8	8 27	3 56
4	Tues	☉ in apogee.	6 55	5 5	15 21	25 2 6	9 8	5 14
5	Wed	Powder plot 1605.	6 56	5 4	15 40	♌ 3 3	9 50	6 18
6	Thur	♂ rises 10 14.	6 57	5 3	15 58	19 4 1	10 32	7 0
7	Fri	Superior ♂ ☉ ♀.	6 58	5 2	16 16	♍ 5 0	11 15	7 35
8	Sat	<i>Cold increases.</i>	6 59	5 1	16 33	13 rises.	12 0	8 8
9	E	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	7 0	5 0	16 51	26 5 39	morn.	8 39
10	Mon	Milton d. 1674.	7 1	4 59	17 8	♎ 6 15	0 47	9 13
11	Tues	♁ south 10 31.	7 3	4 57	17 25	21 6 58	1 37	9 45
12	Wed	<i>Perhaps rain.</i>	7 4	4 56	17 41	♏ 7 48	2 30	10 17
13	Thur	☉ runs high. ☉ ♀.	7 5	4 55	17 57	17 8 45	3 25	10 52
14	Fri	♂ rises 9 56.	7 6	4 54	18 13	♐ 9 48	4 21	11 33
15	Sat	7*s south 0 4.	7 7	4 53	18 29	14 10 56	5 17	ev. 21
16	E	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	7 8	4 52	18 44	28 morn.	6 12	1 17
17	Mon	<i>Frosty</i>	7 9	4 51	18 59	♑ 0 6	7 5	2 27
18	Tues	♁ south 10 1.	7 10	4 50	19 13	27 1 17	7 57	3 54
19	Wed	7*s south 11 44.	7 11	4 49	19 27	♒ 2 30	8 49	5 12
20	Thur	☉ in perigee.	7 12	4 48	19 41	26 3 42	9 41	6 14
21	Fri	<i>mornings.</i>	7 13	4 47	19 55	♓ 4 55	10 34	7 5
22	Sat	☉ enters ♃.	7 13	4 47	20 8	25 sets.	11 28	7 53
23	E	St. Clement.	7 14	4 46	20 21	♈ 5 25	ev. 24	8 38
24	Mon	7*s south 11 25.	7 15	4 45	20 33	23 6 9	1 20	9 20
25	Tues	N. Y. evac. 1783.	7 16	4 44	20 45	♉ 7 2	2 16	10 1
26	Wed	☉ ♁. <i>Cold winds.</i>	7 17	4 43	20 57	20 7 58	3 11	10 43
27	Thur	♂ rises 9 21.	7 18	4 42	21 8	♊ 8 57	4 3	11 25
28	Fri	♁ south 9 20.	7 18	4 42	21 19	15 9 57	4 52	morn.
29	Sat	7*s south 11 5.	7 19	4 41	21 29	27 10 56	5 39	0 8
30	E	Adv. St. Andrew.	7 20	4 40	21 39	♋ 11 55	6 22	0 55

12. DECEMBER. Begins on Monday, has 31 days. **1851.**

Moon's Phases.				Sun on Meridian.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	S.
Full Moon,	8	10	31 M.	11	49
Third Quarter,	15	0	30 E.	11	50
New Moon,	22	10	38 M.	11	52
First Quarter,	30	8	19 M.	11	54
				17	56
				21	58
				25	Ev. 0
				29	2 16

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Various Phenomena.	☉	☽	☿	Moon's place.	☾	☽	High water.
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec S.		Moon sets.	Moon south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Mon	☉ in apogee.	7 21	4 39	21 49	♊	morn.	7 5	1 49
2	Tues	<i>Look for rain.</i>	7 21	4 39	21 58	♋	0 53	7 46	2 55
3	Wed	♂ south 4 19.	7 22	4 38	22 6	♌	1 50	8 27	4 9
4	Thur	♃ south 8 55.	7 22	4 38	22 15	♍	2 49	9 9	5 16
5	Fri	7*s south 10 41.	7 23	4 37	22 23	♎	3 48	9 54	6 11
6	Sat	♂ rises 8 52.	7 23	4 37	22 30	♏	4 49	10 40	6 56
7	E	2d Sun. in Advent.	7 24	4 36	22 37	♐	5 51	11 30	7 33
8	Mon	<i>Cold winds.</i>	7 24	4 36	22 44	♑	rises.	morn.	8 11
9	Tues	Milton born 1608.	7 25	4 35	22 50	♒	5 42	0 23	8 49
10	Wed	☉ runs high. ☉ ♀.	7 25	4 35	22 55	♓	6 38	1 19	9 26
11	Thur	♂ south 3 51.	7 26	4 34	23 1	♊	7 40	2 16	10 3
12	Fri	<i>Look for</i>	7 26	4 34	23 5	♋	8 48	3 13	10 44
13	Sat	7*s south 10 10.	7 26	4 34	23 10	♌	9 57	4 8	11 26
14	E	Wash. d. 1799.	7 27	4 33	23 14	♍	11 8	5 2	ev. 15
15	Mon	<i>falling weather.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 17	♎	morn.	5 54	1 11
16	Tues	♂ stat. ☉ in per.	7 27	4 33	23 20	♏	0 18	6 45	2 13
17	Wed	♂ south 3 28.	7 27	4 33	23 22	♐	1 29	7 35	3 26
18	Thur	♂ rises 8 6.	7 27	4 33	23 24	♑	2 39	8 26	4 36
19	Fri	<i>Cold freezing</i>	7 28	4 32	23 26	♒	3 50	9 17	5 46
20	Sat	♃'s gr. elongation.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♓	5 0	10 11	6 42
21	E	St. Thomas.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♊	6 9	11 6	7 33
22	Mon	☉ enters ♃.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♋	sets.	ev. 2	8 23
23	Tues	☉ ♃. <i>weather.</i>	7 28	4 32	23 27	♌	5 43	0 57	9 8
24	Wed	☉ and clock agree.	7 28	4 32	23 26	♍	6 41	1 51	9 49
25	Thur	Christmas.	7 28	4 32	23 25	♎	7 41	2 43	10 30
26	Fri	St. Stephen.	7 27	4 33	23 23	♏	8 42	3 31	11 9
27	Sat	St. John. ♂ stat.	7 27	4 33	23 21	♐	9 42	4 16	11 47
28	E	Innocents. 1st Sun-	7 27	4 33	23 18	♑	10 40	4 59	morn.
29	Mon	[day aft. Christ.	7 27	4 33	23 15	♒	11 38	5 41	0 28
30	Tues	<i>Blustering winds.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 11	♓	morn.	6 22	1 10
31	Wed	♃ stationary.	7 26	4 34	23 7	♊	0 36	7 3	1 57

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE,

17

For foretelling the Weather, through all the Lunations of each year, for ever.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon or last quarter happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and 2 in the morning,	Fair.	Hard frost, unless the wind is S. or W.
— 2 and 4, morning,	Cold, with freq't showers.	Snowy and stormy.
— 4 and 6, "	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 and 8, "	Wind and Rain.	Stormy.
— 8 and 10, "	Changeable.	Cold rain, if the wind be W., snow if E.
— 10 and 12, "	Frequent Showers.	Cold, and high wind.
At 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 P. M.,	Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 P. M.	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6, "	Fair.	Fair.
— 6 and 8, "	Fair, if wind N. W. ; Rainy, if S. or S. W.	Fair and frosty, if the wind is N. or N. E.
— 8 and 10, "	Ditto.	Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.
— 10 and midnight,	Fair.	Ditto. Fair and frosty.

Observations.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above table was originally formed by Dr. Herschel, and is now published with some alterations founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.

TO THE WEATHER WISE. Dr. Foster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journals of the weather, kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to the present time, *whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy*, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

It has been remarked by eminent nautical men, who have made it a prominent part of thier business, during thirty years, upon their voyages, to observe the weather, that they never knew a violent storm happen near the full of the moon.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 16th Presidential Term, of four years, since the establishment of the Government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th day of March, 1849; and will expire on the 4th day of March, 1853.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *Acting President*, . . . \$25,000
Vice President, 5,000

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of State*, . . . 6,000
 THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury* . . . 6,000
 ALEXANDER STEWART, of Va., *Secretary of the Interior*, . . 6,000
 CHARLES M. CONRAD, of La., *Secretary of War*, 6,000
 WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of N. Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*, 6,000
 NATHAN K. HALL, of New-York, *Postmaster General*, . . . 6,009
 JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, *Attorney General* . . . 4,000

The Officers of the Cabinet hold their offices at the will of the President, but are appointed with the consent of the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the estimate of the products of Agriculture, in the U. S., as taken from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, Jan., 1849 :

Barley.....	6,222,050 bushels.	Rice,	199,199,500 pounds.
Buck Wheat...	12,538,000 "	Potatoes,....	114,475,000 bushels.
Corn,.....	588,150,000 "	Hay,	15,785,000 tons.
Oats,.....	135,500,000 "	Hemp,.....	20,380 tons.
Rye,.....	32,952,500 "	Tobacco,....	218,900,000 pounds.
Wheat,.....	126,364,600 "	Cotton.....	1,066,000,000 pounds.

The valuation of the Hay crop, at eight dollars per ton, amounts to \$126,280,000. The Cotton crop, at 6 cents per pound, amounts to only \$63,960,000, being but a little more than half the value of the hay.

The value of the Potato crop, at 25 cents per bushel, amounts to \$28,618,750.

The products of the soil in this country, used as food for man, are unprecedented in the history of nations, for to the articles above named, are to be added, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Milk, culinary vegetables, fruits, &c.

A TABLE OF THE WEIGHT AND VALUE OF COINED SILVER AND GOLD.

AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

NAMES OF COINS.	STANDARD WEIGHT		FEDERAL VALUE.		
	Dwt.	Gr.	Dols.	Cts.	Mills.
An English or French Crown,.....	19	0	1	10	0
Spanish Dollar,.....	17	6	1	0	0
English shilling,	3	18	0	22	2
Pistareen,	3	11	0	20	0
Eagle,	11	6	10	0	0
English Guinea,	5	6	4	66	7
French Guinea,.....	5	5	4	60	0
Johannes,	18	0	16	0	0
Half Johannes,.....	9	0	8	0	0
Moidore,.....	6	18	6	0	0
Doubloon,	16	21	14	93	3
Spanish Pistole,	4	6	3	77	3
French Pistole,	4	4	3	66	7
A Four Pistole Piece,	16	12	14	66	7

STEAMBOATS ON THE HUDSON FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Journal furnishes the following reminiscences of steamboating on the Hudson forty years ago. The contrast in point of time and fare is very striking, and it will be more so when the Hudson River Railroad is completed, and the traveller can go from Troy to New York in three hours and a half, or less. The following is an advertisement, taken from the Albany Gazette of September, 1807:—

“The North River steamboats will leave Paulus Hook ferry (now Jersey City) on Friday, the 4th of September, at 9 in the morning, and arrive at Albany on Saturday, at 9 in the afternoon. Provisions, good berths and accommodations are provided. The charge to each passenger is as follows:—

To Newburgh.....	\$3	Time.....	14 hours.
“ Poughkeepsie.....	4	“	17 “
“ Esopus.....	5	“	20 “
“ Hudson.....	5½	“	30 “
“ Albany.....	7	“	36 “

“For places, apply to Wm. Vandervoort, No. 48 Courtland-street, on the corner of Greenwich. September 24, 1807.”

Extract from the Albany Gazette, dated October 6th, 1807:—

“Friday, October 2, 1807, the steamboat Clermont left New York at 10 A. M., against a strong tide, very rough water, and a violent gale from the North. She made a headway beyond the most sanguine expectations, and without being rocked by the waves. Arrived at Albany Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, P. M., being detained by being obliged to come to anchor, owing to a gale, and having one of her paddle-wheels torn away by running against a sloop.”

AMERICAN BATTLES.—The following are the comparative losses of the battles of the Revolution, arranged according to priority:—

	<i>Brit. loss.</i>	<i>Am. loss.</i>
Lexington, April 19, 1775.....	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.....	1054	453
Flatbush, August 12, 1776.....	400	200
White Plains, August 26, 1776.....	400	400
Trenton, December 25, 1776.....	1000	9
Princeton, January 5, 1777.....	400	100
Hubbardstown, August 7, 1777.....	180	800
Bennington, August 16, 1777.....	800	100
Brandywine, September 11, 1777.....	500	1100
Stillwater, September 17, 1777.....	600	350
Germantown, October 4, 1777.....	600	1200
Saratoga, October 17, 1777.....	5752 sur.	
Red Hook, October 22, 1777.....	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778.....	400	130
Rhode Island, August 27, 1778.....	260	211
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779.....	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779.....	600	100
Camden, August 16, 1780.....	375	610
Kings Mountain, October 1, 1780.....	950	96
Cowpens, January 17, 1781.....	800	72
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781.....	532	400
Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781.....	400	400
Eutaw Springs, September, 1781.....	1000	550
Yorktown, October 19, 1781.....	7072 sur.	
Total.....	24,853	9,697

BEGINNING OF THE YEAR IN VARIOUS NATIONS.

THE Chaldeans' and Egyptians' year was dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and the Arabs date their year from the 16th of July. Dremchild or Gemchild, King of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries, and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachmun begin their year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans begin in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days in each; the last five is spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service in the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August. The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the moon at the vernal equinox. The Mohammedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and Pisans in Italy, began the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the 1st of March. Under the Carolingians, it began on Christmas day, and under the Capetians on Easter day. The ecclesiastical begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX. appointed, in 1564, that the civil year should commence on the 1st of January. The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March, and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752; after which our year commenced on the 1st of January.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

I would not indulge an idolatrous feeling towards the Constitution of the United States, or any other mere work of man, but, this side of idolatry, I hold it in most profound respect. I believe that no human work approaches so near to perfection, that no human ability has produced such a result, or holds out such a prospect of social happiness for ages and ages to come, as the Constitution transmitted to us by our fathers. * * * Fairly interpreted, it is the bond of our Union. * * * And what is the duty of us who enjoy it? We are all called upon to administer it honestly, and in the sense in which it was adopted, and which has been practiced upon ever since. It may happen that there have been instances in which the spirit of the instrument has been departed from. But what of that? Are we to abandon it on that account? Abandon it? I should as soon think of abandoning my own father when ruffians had attacked him. It is rather our duty on that account to rally round, to stand by, or fall with that happy Constitution, which binds us together, and has such rich blessings in store for us, and our posterity, if we and they shall be wise enough and virtuous enough to maintain it.—*Daniel Webster.*

IMMENSITY OF CREATION.

"He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds and worlds compose one universe;
Observe how system into system runs,
What other planets circle other suns;
What varied beings people every star,
May tell why God has made us as we are."

POPE.

Some astronomers have computed that there are no less than 75,000,000 of suns in the universe. The fixed stars are all suns having, like our sun, numerous planets revolving round them. The Solar System, or that to which we belong, has about 30 planets, primary and secondary belong to it. The circular field of space which it occupies is in diameter THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS of miles, and that which it controls much greater. That sun which is nearest neighbor to ours is called Sirius, distant from our sun about twenty-two billions of miles. Now if all the fixed stars are as distant from each other as Sirius is from our sun: or if our solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of the 75 millions of suns, what imagination can grasp the immensity of creation! Every sun of the 75 millions, controls a field of space about 10,000,000,000, of miles in diameter. Who can survey a plantation containing 75 millions of circular-fields, each ten millions of miles in diameter! Such, however, is one of the plantations of him—"who has measured the water in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance"; he who "sitting upon the orbit of the earth, stretches out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in."

HOW TO GET ON IN THE WORLD.

Is there no general rule for "getting on" in the world? We think there is. We cannot tell what is coming; but we can hold ourselves in preparation for what may befall. A ship that goes forth upon the ocean is provided with appliances both for catching the breeze and evading the storm; and were it otherwise, she would have no chance of making a prosperous voyage. Don't rush from employment to employment, but keep up to the times, and be ready for opportunities—they all occur, and the wise are those who seize them. Don't believe in getting on by *chance*. Think! learn! aspire! be ready! act!—*Chambers*.

THE IRRESOLUTE, UNDECIDED, AND THEREFORE UNSUCCESSFUL MAN.

All his defects and mortifications he attributes to the outward circumstances of his life, the exigencies of his profession, the accidents of chance. But in reality, they lay much deeper than this. They are within himself. He wants the all-controlling, all-subduing will. He wants the fixed purpose that sways and bends all circumstances to its uses, as the wind bends the reeds and rushes beneath it.—*Kavanagh, by Longfellow*.

DON'T BROOD OVER TROUBLE.

Man doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering over them; a scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small period a great danger, and a light sickness often ends in death by brooding apprehensions.

A SETTLER'S STRATAGEM.

Did you ever hear of "Old Smith," that used to live away down east, during the early settlement of the country now called Maine? Old Smith had lost several relations by the hands of the Indians, and had vowed eternal enmity to the whole race. He had been twice taken by the savage tribes, but contrived to escape from them, and had killed several of their number. He sought every opportunity to do them mischief in any way. By this course he had become so exceedingly obnoxious to the red men, that they would not even kill him if they could, but were almost constantly on the watch to take him alive, for the purpose of satisfying their revenge, by the infliction of the utmost torture that barbarity could invent. Smith was aware of this disposition of the savages, and was the less afraid of their bullets.

It is reported that Smith was at one time engaged in splitting some pine logs for fence rails, and in the ardor of his employment he had neglected his "look out," till six Indians came upon him with a yell of exultation. The chief of the party, whose name was Wahoos, seized him by the arm, exclaiming.

"Now Smit! now Smit! me got you." Smith saw that it would be in vain to resist, and assuming an air of composure, thus addressed his captor:

"Now, Wahoos, I will tell you what I will do; if you will help me to split open this log, I will go with you without any resistance; otherwise I will not walk a step, and you will have to carry or kill me."

The Indians, now having him safe in their possession, and willing to save themselves trouble, agreed to help split the log if he would show them how. Smith had already opened one end of the log with a large wooden wedge, and renewing his blows with a beetle, he directed them to take hold of the separated parts of the log, three on each side, and pull with all their might, while he should drive the wedge. The red men were not without suspicions, and kept their eyes on Smith's motions, while they pulled at the sundered part of the log. Every blow of Smith opened the crevice wider, which enabled the Indians to renew their holds by inserting their fingers deeper into the crevice, when Smith slightly changed the direction of the beetle, struck on the side of the wedge, knocking it out of the log, which closing with great force, caught every foe by the hands, save one, who seeing the predicament of his companions, took to his heels, but was quickly brought down by Smith's long barrelled gun, which he had kept near him. The other five expected no mercy, and were not disappointed. Five blows from Mr. Smith's axe silenced their death-song.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The foundation of the National Washing Monument, at Washington, was completed on the 23d of April, 1849, and the laying of the marble work commenced. The foundation of this mighty structure is executed in a most substantial and workmanlike manner. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1849, and in an appropriate address, delivered on the occasion, by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, occurs this eloquent passage: "Proceed to the noble work for which you have assembled. Build the monument to the skies—you cannot overreach the loftiness of his principles; found it on the massive and eternal rock—you cannot make it more enduring than is his fame; construct it of Parian marble—you cannot make it purer and more spotless than was his life; exhaust on it the principles of ancient and modern art—you cannot make it more proportionate than was his character."

FEMALE INGENUITY—SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

A young lady, newly married, being obliged to show to her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following to an intimate friend :

— ‘I cannot be satisfied, my Dearest friend!
 blest as I am in the matrimonial state,
 — unless I pour into your friendly bosom,
 which has ever been in unison with mine,
 — the various sensations which swell
 with the liveliest emotion of pleasure,
 — my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear
 husband is the most amiable of men.—
 — I have now been married seven weeks, and
 have never found the least reason to
 — repent the day that joined us. My husband is
 both in person and manners far from resembling
 — ugly, cross, old, disagreeable and jealous
 monsters, who think by confining to secure
 — a wife, it is his maxim to treat as a
 bosom friend and confidant, and not as a
 — play-thing or menial slave, the woman
 chosen to be his companion. Neither party,
 — he says, should always obey implicitly,
 but each yield to the other by turns—
 — An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy,
 a cheerful, venerable and pleasant old lady,
 — lives in the house with us—she is the de-
 light of both young and old; she is ci-
 — vil to all the neighborhood round,
 generous and charitable to the poor.—
 — I am convinced my husband loves nothing more
 than he does me; he flatters me more
 — than a glass, and his intoxication,
 (for so I must call the excess of his love,)
 — often makes me blush for the unworthiness
 of its object, and wish I could be more deserving
 — of the man whose name I bear. To
 say all in one word, my dear,—and to
 — crown the whole, my former gallant lover
 is now my indulgent husband, my fondness
 — is returned and I might have had
 a Prince, without the felicity I find in
 — him. Adieu! may you be as blest as I am un-
 able to wish that I could be more
 — happy.’

N. B. The key to the above letter, is to read the first and then every alternate line.

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?—Three wild mudlarks were recently captured by a young divine, and brought into Sunday School in New York.

“What is your name, my boy?”

“Dan,” replied the untaught one, who was first interrogated.

“Oh, no, your name is Daniel, say it now.”

“Daniel.”

“Yes: well, Daniel, take that seat.”

“And what is your name?” was interrogated of number two.

“Sam,” ejaculated the urchin.

“Oh dear, no, it is Samuel; sit down, Samuel, and now let us hear what your name is, my bright little fellow?” said he, turning to the third.

With a grin of self-satisfaction, and a shake of the head that would have done honor to Lord Burleigh, the young catechumen boldly replied, “Jimuel, be Jabers.”

We would recommend the following to young men, who are diffident and cannot “come to the point.” They should look for the black cat:

“SAY YES, PUSSY.—A gentleman, not long since, wishing to pop the question, did it in the following singular manner:—Taking up the young lady’s cat, he said, ‘Pussy, may I have your mistress?’ It was answered by the lady, who said, ‘Say yes, Pussy.’”

INSURANCE DIALOGUE.—“An’ sure, Jamie, why do you not be after getting the life ov ye insured?”

“The life ov me insured, is it! and why should I, my honey?”

“Ah, indade, that after you’re dead and gone, you may be sure of a comfortable subsistence, and without any expinse to yourself entirely.”

LUCIFER MATCHES.—“I wonder how they make lucifer matches,” said a young lady to her husband, with whom she was always quarrelling. “The process is very simple—I once made one,” he answered. “How did you manage it?” “By leading you to church.”

KEEPING A SECRET.—“My dear Murphy,” said an Irishman to a friend, “why did you betray that secret I told ye?” “Is it betray you call it? Sure, when I found I wasn’t able to keep it myself, didn’t I do well to tell it to some one that could keep it?”

☞ The Belfast (Me.) Journal tells of an old lady who was always troubled with the asthma during the prevalence of east winds. “After consulting physicians without success,” her husband nailed the weather-cock with his head to the west, and she hasn’t been troubled with the disorder since.

☞ An Irishman who lives with a Grahamite, tells a friend that if he wants to know what “illigant living” is, he must come to his house, where the breakfast consists of nothing, and the supper of what was left at breakfast.

The following is the superscription of a letter which lately passed through the Buffalo post office:—

“Come uncle Sam, just stop a while, and put me in your mail,

For I’m resolved to have a ride although upon a rail;

To Oberlin, Ohio state, where I must soon be seen,

To cheer the heart or cloud the brow of Phineas Adams Green.”

MINE IS THINE.

MINE is thine, and thine is mine—
Such is love's most holy sign ;
When the mother's bosom bare
Giveth milk to baby fair ;
When the ailing infant's cries
Bring tears to the mother's eyes ;
Smile for smile, and eye for eye,
Tear for tear, and sigh for sigh ;
Then appears the lay divine—
Mine is thine, and thine is mine.

MINE is thine, and thine is mine—
Such is love's most holy sign ;
When the lover takes his bride,
Each shall share the same fireside,
Each the blue sky overhead,
Each the board and each the bed,
Each the night and each the day,
Each the toil and each the play,

Pulse to pulse and start for start,
Beat for beat and heart for heart ;
Thus they show the law divine,
Mine is thine, and thine is mine.

MINE is thine, and thine is mine—
Such is love's most holy sign ;
When the members of the state
Children are of mother great ;
One in heart and one in head,
Like two lovers ripely wed ;
When they each shall share as one,
Morning red and evening dun,
Each the spade and each the lute,
Each the spade and each the fruit,
Each the common table spread,
Each the blue sky overhead ;
Then shall rule the law divine,
Mine is thine, and thine is mine.

FUNNY.

Sam.—Mr. Snow, I wants to ax you a question.

Snow.—Propel it, den.

Sam.—Why am a grog-shop like a counterfeit dollar ?

Snow.—Well, Ginger, I gibs dat *right* up.

Sam.—Does you gib it up ?—*Kase you can't pass it.*

Snow.—Yah ! Yah ! nigga, you talk so much 'bout counterfeit dollars, jest succeed to deform me why am a counterfeit dollar like an apple pie ?

Sam.—Oh ! I drap de subject, and doesn't know nothing 'bout it.

Snow.—Kase it isn't currant.

Sam.—Oh, de Lord, what a nigger ! Why am your head like a bag of dollars ?

Snow.—Go way from me—why am it ?

Sam.—Kase there is no sense (cents) in it.

Snow.—Well, you always was de brackest nigger I ever seed—you will hab de las word.

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM A.—How many variations may be made of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet ?

Answer.—403,291,461,126,605,635,584,000,000.

PROBLEM B.—A man being offered a piece of land in any shape he might choose, as large as he could enclose with a mile of fence, chose that of a square. What shape would have been most for his advantage, and what did he lose by his ignorance ?

Answer.—A circular piece of land would have been most to the man's advantage. He lost, by his ignorance, 10 acres, 3 roods, 28 rods, 21 yards, 5 feet.

PROBLEM C.—Required to place the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in five lines, making a square to add up 15 each way, with a rule for arrangement.

Answer.—RULE. Write the numbers in their order, and afterwards commence each column with the 4th figure of the preceding column; write the 4th and 5th then the 1st.

1	4	2	5	3
2	5	3	1	4
3	1	4	2	5
4	2	5	3	1
5	3	1	4	2

ENIGMA.

My 1, 5, and 7, is an article worn on the head.

My 8, 5, and 6, is a metal.

My 1, 2, 5, 3, 8, is a portion of the body.

My 8, 9, 6, is a weight.

My 7, 5, 10, is a liquid.

My whole is a name never to be forgotten by Americans.

Wig—Tin—Waist—Ton—Gin ;—
WASHINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL SONG.

Plough deep to find the gold, my friends,
 Plough deep to find the gold!
 Your farms have treasures rich and sure,
 Unmeasured and untold.

Clothe with trees New England's hills,
 Her broad fields sow with grain,
 Nor search the Sacramento's rills
 For Californian gain.

Our land o'erflows with corn and bread,
 With treasures all untold,
 Would we but give the ploughshare speed
 And DEPTH to find the gold.

Earth is grateful to her sons
 For all their care and toil;
 Nothing yields such large returns
 As drained and deepened soil.

Science, lend thy kindly aid,
 Her riches to unfold!
 Moved by plough or moved by spade,
 Stir deep to find the gold!

Dig deep to find the gold, my friends,
 Dig deep to find the gold!
 Your farms have treasures rich and sure,
 Unmeasured and untold.

THE ESSENTIALS TO PRODUCTIVE FARMING.

THE following essentials for productive farming are from the pen of the editor of the American Farmer, which is, we believe, the oldest agricultural paper in the United States.

1. Good implements of husbandry, plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. *Deep ploughing* and *thorough pulverization* of the soil, by the free use of the horrow, drag and roller.

3. An application of *lime, marl* or *ashes*, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. A systematic husbandry of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, as a systematic protection of such substances from going to loss by evaporation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands in culture.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally as pernicious as drouth, to their healthful growth and profitable fructification.

6. The free use of the plow, cultivator and hoe, with all *row-cultured* crops, so as to keep down, at all times, the growth of grass and weeds, those pests which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding in the *proper time*, with good seed, and an equal attention as to time, which regard to the working of crops.

8. Attention to the construction and repair of fences, so that what is made through the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the degradation of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence, on the part of the master, over all the operations of the farm, no matter how good a manager he may have, or however faithful his hands may be, as the presence of the head of a farm, and the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of hands.

10. Labor-saving machinery, so that any one may render himself as independent as needful of neighborhood labor, as a sense of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the employed.

11. Comfortable stabling and shoes, for the horses and stock, all necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of the hands, and protection of the tools and implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. *Clover* and other grasses to form a part of the rotation of the crops, and these to be at proper periods plowed in, to form the pabulum for succeeding crops.

13. To provide a good orchard and garden—the one to be filled with choice fruits, of all kinds—the other with vegetables of all sorts, early and late, so that the table may, at all times be well and seasonable supplied, and surplus contributed to increase the wealth of the proprietor.

Genesee Farmer.

Let this be held the farmer's creed
 For stock seek out the choicest breed;
 In peace and plenty let them feed.
 Your land sow with the best of seed,
 Let it not dung nor dressing need;
 Inclose, plow, reap, with care and speed,
 And you will soon be rich indeed.

HOW TO ENLARGE VEGETABLES.—A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, and systematically carrying out for a time the principle of increase. Take, for instance, a pea. Plant it in very rich ground, allow it to bear the first year, say half a dozen pods only, remove all others save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the next year, and retain of the produce three pods only; sow the largest one the following year, and retain one pod; again select the largest, and the next year the sort will have trebled its size and weight. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed, and by these means you will get peas, or anything else, of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

ECONOMY OF FODDER FOR ANIMALS.—Every farmer should be a scientific man in his line—that is, he should pursue the best methods of doing everything in the best manner, and economy is the root of science. We do not mean by “economy,” stinginess, for that is the worst kind of extravagance, but we mean *care*, wisdom and observation. For example, it is not good to feed cattle on mere straw, but then if we can find something to combine with the straw, to make it good fodder, surely it is wise to use it as such. By cutting straw fine, and immersing it in boiling linseed meal and stirring it up, a most excellent feed is made for oxen and other cattle. Corn stalks are also good, if prepared as follows: Cut the stalks in a machine and place them in a hogshead, steam them by pouring boiling water upon them and covering them up for sometime with a blanket. Put some salt among them, and, when cold, strew over them a little ground meal, and a most excellent fodder is the result.

MILKING COWS.

AN EXTRACT.—The owner of cows should pay particular attention to milking. Children should never be trusted with this business, and there are many grown people who never milk well, though they have been brought up to the business. If you would obtain all the milk from the cow, you must treat her with the utmost gentleness; she must not stand trembling under your blows or threats. After the bag has been brushed, and the ends of the teats have been moistened, the milk must be drawn speedily, or you will not get the whole. You must not sit and talk—you must not delay one moment, if you would have all the milk she is ready to give. A careful and expeditious milker will always obtain more milk from a cow, especially if it be the person who has been in the habit of milking her, than a slow, careless milker.

ITS CHIEF USE.—“What is the chief use of bread?” asked an examiner at a recent school examination. “The chief use of bread,” answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, “the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on.”

ON MAKING BREAD.

EXPERIMENTS enable me to speak knowingly. The quantity of nutritious matter destroyed in getting what our wives call a "light raise," is as eight to one hundred; or, out of every one hundred pounds of flour, we destroy eight, while the balance is largely injured by the process.

Nor is the practice of raising bread by the use of saleratus any better; indeed, it is infinitely worse. Why are ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the American people afflicted with poor teeth? Solely from the use of saleratus, not "sweet" things, as many suppose. I am confident that the love of gain ought to lead us to abandon the use of the first ingredient, while the love of health, and, above all, a good set of teeth, should induce us to abstain from the use of the latter.

A sweeter and better kind of bread can be made by following the recipe given below. One trial, I am satisfied, will convince any one.

Three cups of flour;

Two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar;

One teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in hot water.

A little salt, and a small piece of butter or lard.

Mix with sweet milk, roll out and bake them quickly. Add a little sugar, and it makes a very nice, healthy cake for children. The same proportions may be carried out to make a large batch of bread.

By placing the bread, when taken from the oven, in a current of sweet, fresh air, it soon recovers the oxygen that was expelled from it while it was in the oven. No bread should ever be eaten while it is hot. It is not fit for the stomach, and certainly produces derangement,—such as flatulence, acidity, biliousness, &c. It is want of economy to use warm bread. Many persons will eat three or four warm biscuits, while seldom will they eat more than two when they are cold; and yet the two cold biscuits contain more nourishment than the four warm ones.—*Valley Farmer.*

SIMPLE CURE FOR CROUP.—We find in the *Journal of Health* the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of intense agony at the bedside of loved children will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety and lead the heart in thankfulness to the power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

☞ One of the best methods of extracting grease spots, where drops have fallen on dresses, books, &c., is to place magnesia on the spot, rub it in, cover it with clean paper, and place over this a warm iron. The grease will combine with the magnesia, and be thus removed. Finely powdered chalk will do, but it is not equal to magnesia. Repeated operations, or applications of magnesia, may be necessary where considerable grease has fallen.

CORN GRIDDLE CAKES WITH EGGS.

Pour one quart of boiling milk, or water, on a pint of Indian meal. When lukewarm, add three table-spoonfuls of flour, three eggs well beaten, and a tea-spoonful of salt. Bake on a griddle.

The Judiciary of the State of New-York, by the new Constitution, consists of a Court for the Trial of Impeachments; the Court of Appeals; the Supreme and Circuit Courts; County or Surrogate's Court for each County in the State, except the City and County of New York; and the Criminal Courts: also, such inferior local Courts as the Legislature may establish. By the new Judiciary act, the Superior Court in the City of New-York, consisting of six Judges—and the Court of Common Pleas in the same, consisting of three Judges—are continued as under the old Constitution. The Judges in all the Courts of the State are now elected by the people.

1. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*—This Court is composed of the President of the Senate—the Senators, or the major part of them—and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. It is a Court of Record—and when summoned, meets at Albany. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieut. Governor cannot act as a member of the Court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the Court extends only to removal from or disqualification for office.

2. *The Court of Appeals.*—This Court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. It is composed of eight Judges—four of whom are elected by the people at large, and four are selected from the Judges of the Supreme Court. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued. Four terms must be held each year.

3. *The Supreme and Circuit Courts.*—The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Common Pleas. It consists of four Judges for each of the eight judicial districts into which the State is divided. Every County has each year at least one special term, and two circuits.

4. *County or Surrogates' Courts.*—The *County Courts* are held by a County Judge and two associate Justices; and have a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Supreme Court in civil cases within their respective Counties. They have also equity jurisdiction in certain cases provided for by statute; and from time to time sit as a *Court of Sessions* for the trial of criminal causes.

The *Surrogates' Courts* (having the probate of all wills of real as well as personal estate—the control of executors and administrators—and the charge of infants' estates,) are held by the County Judge in Counties having less than forty thousand inhabitants. In Counties having more than that population, the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of Surrogate, is provided for by law.

5. *Criminal Courts.*—These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer in each County, except in the City of New York, are composed of a Justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the County Judge, and the two Justices of the Peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. These Courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the County Judge and two Justices of the Peace.


DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Paints, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, on advantageous terms, a full and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, DYE STUFFS,
LIME, CEMENT, PERFUMERY, PURE WINES
AND BRANDIES, SAL SODA, BAKING
SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, CASTILE SOAP, VAR-
NISHES, SHAKERS' HERBS AND ROOTS,
ALCOHOL, DALLEY'S SALVE, &c. &c.

PHYSICIANS are respectfully invited to examine his stock of *Chemicals* and *Selected Medicines*.

A fresh supply of *SWEEDISH LEECHES* constantly on hand, and applied, if desired.

 Particular attention given to the preparation of *Prescriptions*, and to the dispensing of medicines generally.

CHARLES D. DESHLER,
(After January 1, 1851,)

At the Sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR,
Peace-street, between Church-street and Commerce Square,
New Brunswick.

A. K. CORY,

No. 15 Peace Street, New Brunswick,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER WARE.

~~~~~

A. K. C. has on hand a large and well selected assortment of Goods in the above line, to which he is constantly making additions, ALL of which is offered for sale on the most favorable terms. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

**SILVER WARE,**

in all its branches. All goods sold are *warranted* to be as represented.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,**

AND

**MUSICAL BOXES,**

*REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.*

DISSOLUTION  
OF  
**COPARTNERSHIP.**

---

The late firm of H. VAN ARSDALE & SON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d of April, instant.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to R. A. Van Arsdale, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the concern; and those having demands against the late firm will present them to him for settlement.

HENRY VAN ARSDALE,  
R. A. VAN ARSDALE.

*New Brunswick, April 4, 1849.*

---

**Continuation of Business.**



THE HATTING BUSINESS

WILL IN FUTURE BE TRANSACTED BY

**R. A. VAN ARSDALE,**

*At his store in PEACE-ST., opposite J. & D. Clark's Iron Store,*

where he will manufacture and keep for sale a full assortment of

**HATS & CAPS, MUFFS & FURS,**

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

☞ He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage.

## ACKERMAN'S NATURAL HISTORY.

This "First Book of Natural History," is designed to draw the attention of youth to, and interest them in the study of the design, beauty, and wisdom of the works of nature around them; to be used as a reading or recitation book. Illustrated with numerous engravings.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

*From Lewis C. Beck, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Natural History in Rutgers' College, N. J.*

MR. A. ACKERMAN, *Dear Sir*:—I have perused with some care, the manuscript of your "First Book of Natural History." I am much pleased with the general plan, and with the manner in which the details are carried out. I doubt not that it will be the means of awakening an interest among the pupils of our schools in this most useful, but too much neglected branch of study.

Yours, truly,

L. C. BECK.

*From O. Pillsbury, Principal of Boundbrook Academy, N. J.*

MR. ACKERMAN, *Dear Sir*:—I have been extremely gratified with your "First Book of Natural History." I have introduced it into my Academy, and believe it is *just the book* needed in all our Schools. While it will greatly instruct and awaken a spirit of inquiry in an active mind, it can hardly fail to arrest the attention of the stupid.

Yours, truly,

O. PILLSBURY.

---

## COLES' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

This is undoubtedly the best work of the kind ever published in this country. Price 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

RUTGERS' COLLEGE.

The undersigned cheerfully recommend Mr. Cole's "Manual of English Grammar." It exhibits the essential principles of the grammar of our language in a concise and happy manner.

A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, President.

LEWIS C. BECK, Prof. Chemistry.

J. PROUDFIT, Prof. Greek Lit.

WM. H. CROSBY, Prof. Latin.

C. R. V. ROMONDT, Prof. Mod. Lan.

*From Rev. Dr. How, County Superintendent.*

MR. DAVID COLE, *Dear Sir*:—I have examined with some care your "Manual of English Grammar," and am much pleased with its simplicity, conciseness, and comprehensiveness. It is well adapted for youth who are just beginning to learn the grammar of our language, and contains in a short compass its most important elementary principles. It will give me real pleasure to learn that it is extensively introduced into our schools.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL B. HOW.

**A. ACKERMAN,**  
No. 332 Burnet-street., opposite Paterson Block,  
New Brunswick, N. J.,

HAS FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES, OR BY RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST  
PRICES, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

*Comprising Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and English School Books; Blank Books; Juvenile and Toy Books, Miscellaneous Works, with all the new and cheap publications as they issue from the press; also, a large assortment of Stationery and Fancy Articles.*

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**—All the different kinds of Primers, Spelling Books, Reading Books, Grammars, Arithmetics, Geographies, Atlases, Histories, Dictionaries, &c.; also, works on Astronomy, Algebra, Chemistry, Philosophy, Mathematics, Surveying, Geometry, Botany, Book-keeping, Rhetoric, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Geology, Mineralogy, Cooking, Farming, Gardening, Law, Medicine, Theology, Penmanship, Architecture, &c. &c.

**CLASSICAL BOOKS,** in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Hebrew.

**BLANK BOOKS.**—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice, Cash and Letter Books, Receipt, Time and Bill Books; Memorandum, Bank and Pass Books, Cyphering, Book-keeping and Writing Books.

**RELIGIOUS BOOKS.**—Family, Pocket and School Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and Hymn Books, Prayer Books, and various religious works by approved authors.

**MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,** including Standard and illustrated Books, Annuals, &c.

**SACRED MUSIC.**—All the popular collections published.

**STATIONERY** for the Counting Room, Schools, and private use, including all articles wanted for **DRAWING** and **PAINTING** of the best quality.

**FANCY ARTICLES**—A fine assortment for presents.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Justices' Blanks, Blank Notes, &c. &c.

Wall Papers, Window Curtains, Fire-board Prints, &c., for sale cheap.

A fine assortment of Letter and Foolscap Papers, from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per ream.

**FASHIONABLE MAGAZINES & CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.**

Also, Agent for the following Magazines, which are received as soon as published, and sold by the single number; or subscriptions received, and the numbers delivered in any part of the city, or sent by mail to any part of the country, viz:

*Godey's, Sartain's, Harper's and Graham's Magazines; Literary World, Ladies' National, Christian Parlor, Littell's Living Age, Democratic and Whig Reviews, Knickerbocker, &c.*

**WASHINGTON MONUMENT** Engravings and all kinds of Paintings and Engravings framed in every variety of style.

Every style of Book Binding done in the best manner.

**MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.**

RAGS bought in large or small quantities for cash or trade.