

THE
NEW-JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA
ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1815;

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR :

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, places and eclipses of the Sun and Moon ; the phases, node, age, latitude and southing of the Moon ; the geocentric places and aspects of the planets ; with the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and Fixed Stars ; the time of High Water at Philadelphia, and the Sun's Declination for every day of the year ; the Culmination of Alioth, and a Table of the Equation of Time, &c. &c. &c.

Calculated for the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

BY JOSHUA SHARP, OF NEW-JERSEY.

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TRENTON, N. J.

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The Anatomy of Man's Body, as governed by the Twelve Constellations.

♈ The Head and Face.



♓ The Feet.

Characters, &c. of the Constellations.

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

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| ● New Moon. | ♃ Jupiter. |
| ○ Full Moon. | ♄ Mars. |
| ☾ First, } Quarter or, | ♀ Venus. |
| ☽ Last, } Moon in general. | ☿ Mercury. |
| ♁ Moon's ascending node. | ♁ Georgium. |
| ☺ or ☻ Sun. | ♌ Conjunction. |
| ♄ Saturn. | ♍ Opposition. |
| | ♎ Quartile. |

To know where the sign is—First find the day of the month and against it you have the sign or place of the moon in the seventh column—then finding the sign here, it shews the part of the body it governs.

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5310
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Notes to the Reader.

1. THE calculations of this Almanac are made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation in the table on page 6, when the clock is fast, and subtract when slow, for the mean or clock time.

2. The time of high water at Philadelphia is so computed as to serve for either morning or evening. The morning flood being about 12 minutes earlier than the time in the tide column, and that of the evening as much later.

3. The sun's declination is fitted to the meridian of Philadelphia, for the noon of each day in the year.

4. As the days end at midnight, the rising, setting and southing of the moon, when after that time, is found against the succeeding day; so on the night of (or following) the 4th day of the first month (January) the moon rises at 2h. 41m. after midnight, viz: in the morning of the 5th, not at 1h. 39m. the time opposite the 4th, which is the time of its rising the preceding morning.

5. The rising, setting or southing of a star may be carried several days backwards by adding, or forwards by subtracting four minutes per day; for instance, on the 11th day of the first month, (January) Sirius is south at 6 minutes past 11h. adding 12 minutes for 3 days sooner, we have 11h 18m. for the southing on the 8th; and deducting 8m. for two days later, leaves 10h. 58m. for that on the 13th of the same month, &c.

6. The time of Alioth's passage over the meridian, or when a plumb line apparently cuts both the pole star and Alioth, is given for the first six months above the pole, and for the last six months below it, to five days in every month, and may be readily known for any day by the preceding note. These two stars will be visibly coincident with a level east and west line at 5h: 59m. before and after Alioth passes the meridian; but for common use say 6h—Thus we may regulate time pieces to a minute, or tell the time without them. The pole star is on the meridian seven minutes later than Alioth, when a true meridian line may be drawn by it, and the magnetic variation thereby determined, &c.

Alioth is the first star in the tail of the Great Bear, viz. that next to the square; or it is the third star of the seven commonly called the Waggon or Plough, counting towards those two of them which are denominated the Pointers.

MOVEABLE FEASTS FOR 1815.

Septuagesima	Jan. 22	Low Sunday	April 2
Quinquagesima	Feb. 5	Rogation	April 30
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 8	Ascension	May 4
Middle Lent	Mar. 5	Whit-Sunday	May 14
Palm Sunday	Mar. 19	Trinity	May 21
Easter	Mar. 26	Advent	Dec. 3

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES

IN THE YEAR 1815.

1st. OF the Sun, on the 10th day of the first month, (January) at 56m. past 8 in the morning, invisible in our hemisphere. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in latitude 63 deg. 46m. south, and long. 48 deg. 42m. east from Philadelphia.

2d. Of the Moon, on the 21st of the 6th month (June,) at one hour past noon, invisible.

3d. Of the Sun, on the 6th day of the 7th month (July) part visible as follows: Beginning of the eclipse at Philadelphia will be at 6h. 59m. The sun will set five digits eclipsed on his north limb.—Duration of visibility 23m. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in lat. 88 deg. 3m. north, and long. 99 deg. 10m. west from Philadelphia.

4th. Of the Moon, on the 16th of the 12th month (December) part visible as follows: Beginning at 6h. 7m. in the morning. The moon will set totally eclipsed at sun rising.—Duration of visibility 1h. 18m.

5th. Of the Sun, on the 30th day of the 12th month (December) at 50m. past 9 in the morning, invisible to us—only to be seen near the south pole, by reason of the moon's great south latitude.

By the following notes, any curious person may become acquainted with and know the principal Stars, by observing when they are above the horizon, and taking notice of the several rising, setting and southing of them, as mentioned in the calendar pages.

In the evenings of January, Sirius, Regulus, Bulls-Eye and the Seven Stars,

In the evenings of February, Sirius, Regulus, Bull's Eye and the Seven Stars,

In the evenings of March, Sirius, Spica, Procyon, Lyra, Bulls-Eye, Seven Stars and Jupiter,

In the evenings of April, Spica, Bulls Eye, Procyon, Arcturus, Seven Stars and Jupiter,

In the evenings of May, Sirius, Spica, Procyon, Arcturus, Seven Stars and Jupiter,

In the evenings of June, Spica, Procyon, Arcturus and Jupiter,

In the evenings of July, Spica, Lyra, Arcturus, Antares, Fomalhaut, Saturn and Jupiter,

In the evenings of August, Spica, Lyra, Arcturus, Antares, Saturn and Jupiter,

In the evenings of September, Lyra, Arcturus, Antares, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and Venus,

In the evenings of October, Arcturus, Seven Stars, Antares, Fomalhaut, Saturn and Mars,

In the evenings of November, Sirius, Lyra, Seven Stars, Fomalhaut, Saturn and Mars,

In the evenings of December, Sirius, Bulls-Eye, Seven Stars, Saturn and Mars.

will be above the horizon.



The above figure represents the North Star, Alioth and the Pointers, when Alioth is on the meridian below the pole. By turning the figure upside down, it will represent them when Alioth is on the meridian above the pole (or north star) and by turning the figure one quarter round, so as the letter C on the right hand of the figure appears to be over head, or place the figure so that the letters C and D become perpendicular, up and down, then it will represent them when Alioth and the Pole or North Star are on a level east and west line, Alioth appearing east of the Pole Star. By turning it the other way, so that D is over head, it will represent them on a level east and west line, and Alioth will then appear west of the North Star. Any person, by viewing the above figure and comparing it with the stars themselves in the northern hemisphere, may become acquainted with and know the North Star, Alioth and the Pointers.

N. B. The above stars make a complete revolution round the Pole once in about twenty-four hours, and are called the Waggon or Plough.

A TABLE

*Of the Equation of Time, for regulating Clocks and Watches
for 1815.*

Note. Fast Clock, too fast, that is, your Clock, to be set right, must be so much faster than the Sun Dial. Slow Clock, too slow, that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun Dial.

Days.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.
1	3	fast 47	13	fast 56	12	fast 44	4	fast 7	3	slow 1	2	slow 40
3	4	44	14	11	12	20	3	30	3	16	2	22
5	5	30	14	22	11	53	2	54	3	29	2	3
7	6	37	14	30	11	24	2	18	3	39	1	43
9	7	27	14	35	10	54	1	44	3	48	1	20
11	8	11	14	36	10	23	1	11	3	54	0	56
13	8	57	14	35	9	50	0	38	3	57	0	32
15	9	41	14	30	9	16	0	7	3	58	0	7
17	10	24	14	23	8	41	0	slow 22	3	57	0	fast 18
19	11	1	14	13	8	6	0	51	3	54	0	44
21	11	37	14	00	7	30	1	17	3	48	1	10
23	12	9	13	45	6	53	1	41	3	40	1	36
25	12	39	13	27	6	16	2	4	3	30	2	2
27	13	5	13	7	5	39	2	25	3	18	2	27
29	13	28			5	2	2	44	3	4	2	52
31	13	48			4	25			2	49		

Days.	July.		August.		Septem.		October.		Novem.		Decem.	
	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.
1	3	fast 16	5	fast 59	0	slow 1	10	slow 10	16	slow 14	10	slow 51
3	3	39	5	52	0	39	10	48	16	16	10	6
5	4	1	5	42	1	18	11	25	16	14	9	17
7	4	21	5	29	1	57	12	00	16	10	8	26
9	4	40	5	14	2	38	12	33	16	1	7	33
11	4	57	4	58	3	19	13	5	15	49	6	39
13	5	13	4	38	4	1	13	34	15	34	5	42
15	5	27	4	17	4	42	14	2	15	15	4	45
17	5	39	3	54	5	24	14	27	14	54	3	46
19	5	49	3	28	6	6	14	50	14	28	2	46
21	5	57	3	1	6	48	15	10	13	58	1	46
23	6	3	2	32	7	30	15	28	13	28	0	46
25	6	7	2	00	8	11	15	44	12	53	0	fast 13
27	6	7	1	28	8	51	15	56	12	15	1	13
29	6	6	0	53	9	37	16	5	11	35	2	12
31	6	2	0	18		16	12			3	10	

How to set a Clock or Watch by this Table. For example, January 1st, I find by looking into the Table, that the Clock to be right must be 3 minutes 47 seconds faster than the sun dial; therefore, I set it so much faster. And so of the rest. Twelve o'Clock is the best time to set a Clock or Watch by a Sun Dial.

Note. A Sun Dial shews Solar or apparent time, but a Clock, &c. should be set to equal or mean time, as the Table directs.

I Month, JANUARY, 31 days. 1814.

How dark? How solemn is the midnight hour!
 How dread! how awful does the scene appear!
 When wintry storms exert their solemn power,
 "And reign tremendous o'er the conquer'd year."

Moon's Phases.		Planets' Places, &c.								☾ sages	☽ Lat.	Alioth on mer
		☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	♂			
	D H M	1	10	1	9	29	12	24	13	21	5 N	6 0
Last	☾ 2 9 51 M	7	17	5	1	10	19	13	13	27	2 N	5 36
New	☉ 10 9 56 M	13	23	5	2	10	7	27	12	4	3 S	5 11
First	☽ 18 11 1 M	19	29	6	2	10	11	21	12	10	4 S	4 44
Full	☉ 25 4 47 M	25	31	6	3	10	15	12	12	16	2 N	4 19

M D	W U	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	☉		☽		☾		☽		☽		H W	
			rises	sets.	decli.	place	rises	south	rises	south	Phil.	H M		
1	A	High winds	7 24	4 36	23 3	29	11 29	5 17	7 23					
2	2	Cold increases	7 23	4 37	22 58	♁ 13	morn	5 51	8 3					
3	3	Day 9h 14m long.	7 23	4 37	22 53	♁ 26	0 36	6 38	8 50					
4	4	High winds	7 22	4 38	22 47	♃ 9	1 39	7 23	9 35					
5	5	B's eye south 9 20	7 22	4 38	22 41	♃ 21	2 41	8 9	10 21					
6	6	Epiphany	7 22	4 38	22 34	♃ 14	3 42	8 54	11 6					
7	7	♄ sets 5 53	7 21	4 39	22 27	♃ 15	4 39	9 39	11 51					
8	A	Cloudy, and	7 21	4 39	22 18	♃ 27	5 37	10 27	0 15					
9	2	perhaps	7 20	4 40	22 10	♃ 9	6 28	11 16	1 4					
10	3	☉ eclipsed invisible	7 20	4 40	22 1	♃ 21	sets	A. 7	1 55					
11	4	Sirius south 11 6	7 19	4 41	21 52	♃ 3	5 51	0 57	2 45					
12	5	snow,	7 18	4 42	21 43	♃ 15	6 46	1 44	3 32					
13	6	♄ rises 4 7	7 17	4 43	21 33	♃ 27	7 45	2 29	4 17					
14	7	♃ south 5 00	7 17	4 43	21 23	♃ 21	8 43	3 11	4 59					
15	A	B's eye south 8 37	7 16	4 44	21 12	♃ 9	9 40	3 54	5 42					
16	2	then severe	7 15	4 45	21 1	♃ 3	10 39	4 35	6 23					
17	3	cold	7 14	4 46	20 49	♃ 15	11 41	5 19	7 7					
18	4	Stormy weather	7 14	4 46	20 37	♃ 28	morn	6 4	7 52					
19	5	♃ rises 3 16	7 13	4 47	20 25	♃ 12	0 41	6 52	8 40					
20	6	☉ enters ♃	7 12	4 48	20 12	♃ 26	1 51	7 49	9 37					
21	7	Severe cold.	7 11	4 49	19 59	♃ 10	3 1	8 46	10 34					
22	A	Septuagesima	7 10	4 50	19 46	♃ 25	4 16	9 46	11 34					
23	2	Spicari. 11 28 ☉ ♄	7 9	4 51	19 32	♃ 10	5 24	10 48	0 36					
24	3	☽ in perigee	7 8	4 52	19 18	♃ 24	6 26	11 49	1 00					
25	4	Snow or rain	7 7	4 53	19 3	♃ 9	rises.	morn	2 01					
26	5	♃ stationary	7 6	4 54	18 48	♃ 24	6 37	0 49	3 01					
27	6	Day 9h 50m long.	7 5	4 55	18 33	♃ 9	7 52	1 46	3 58					
28	7	Mild and pleasant	7 4	4 56	18 18	♃ 24	9 4	2 44	4 56					
29	A	Sexagesima	7 3	4 57	18 2	♃ 9	10 17	3 35	5 47					
30	2	*s set 2 13 ☉ ♄	7 2	4 58	17 46	♃ 22	11 19	4 24	6 36					
31	3	for the season	7 1	4 59	17 29	♃ 5	morn	5 10	7 22					

II Month, FEBRUARY, 28 days. 1815.

The howling tempest, with perpetual cry,
 The driving snow, the keen and piercing cold,
 The angry lowering of a blacken'd sky,
 Conspire to fill with gloom the pensive soul.

Moon's Phases.				Planets' Places, &c.								☾	☽'s	Alioth		
	D	H	M	Days	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	☾	Lat.	on mer		
					☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	☾	Deg	H	M	
Laft	☾	1	00	1 M												
New	☉	9	4	30 M	1	12	6	4	10	20	21	13	11	23	4 N	3 50
First	☾	16	11	44 A	7	18	6	5	10	24	28	24	11	29	2 S	3 25
Full	☉	23	3	16 A	13	25	7	6	10	28	♃	♃	11	5	5 S	3 1
					19	♃	7	6	9	♃	13	15	11	11	0 S	2 38
					25	5	7	7	9	7	21	24	10	17	5 N	2 16

M	D	W	D	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	☉	☉	☉	☽'s	☾	☾	H	W						
					rises	sets	decli	place	rises	south	Phila							
					H	M	H	M	s	D	H	M	H	M				
1	4			<i>Very cold</i>	7	0	5	0	17	12	18	0	22	5	56	8	8	
2	5			♄ rises 3 45	6	59	5	1	16	55	↑	00	1	24	6	42	8	44
3	6			<i>Cloudy</i>	6	58	5	2	16	38	↑	12	2	26	7	29	9	41
4	7			Day 10h 6m long	6	57	5	3	16	20	25	3	23	8	17	10	29	
5	A			Sirius fouth 9 22	6	56	5	4	16	2	♃	6	4	17	9	5	11	17
6	2			[Quing.	6	55	5	5	15	44	18	5	7	9	53	0	5	
7	3			☾ in apogee	6	53	5	7	15	25	30	5	56	10	44	0	32	
8	4			Ash-Wednesday	6	52	5	8	15	6	♃	12	6	34	11	30	1	18
9	5			<i>Expect a</i>	6	51	5	9	14	47	24	sets	A	19	2	7		
10	6			<i>long storm</i>	6	50	5	10	14	28	♃	6	6	30	1	3	2	51
11	7			B's eye south 6 46	6	49	5	11	14	9	18	7	32	1	50	3	38	
12	A			<i>about</i>	6	48	5	12	13	49	☉	00	8	28	2	29	4	17
13	2			<i>this time</i>	6	46	5	14	13	29	12	9	29	3	11	5	9	
14	3			♃ south 2 51	6	45	5	15	13	9	25	10	30	3	56	5	46	
15	4			Spica rises 10 53	6	44	5	16	12	48	♃	8	11	34	4	42	6	30
16	5			<i>Windy</i>	6	43	5	17	12	27	21	morn	5	31	7	19		
17	6			Day 10h 36m long	6	42	5	18	12	7	♁	5	0	41	6	23	8	11
18	7			<i>Now comes</i>	6	40	5	20	11	46	18	1	49	7	20	9	8	
19	A			☉ enters ♃	6	39	5	21	11	24	♁	3	2	58	8	23	10	11
20	2			<i>a thaw</i>	6	38	5	22	11	3	18	4	7	9	26	11	14	
21	3			☾ in perigee	6	36	5	24	10	42	♁	2	5	4	10	28	0	16
22	4			<i>Expect some rain</i>	6	35	5	25	10	20	17	5	54	11	28	0	40	
23	5			<i>about this</i>	6	34	5	26	9	38	♃	2	rises	morn	1	40		
24	6			<i>time</i>	6	33	5	27	9	36	17	6	36	0	25	2	37	
25	7			<i>Cold again</i>	6	31	5	29	9	14	♁	2	7	47	1	17	3	29
26	A			☉ ☽	6	30	5	30	8	51	16	8	57	2	8	4	20	
27	2			7*s set 00 23	6	29	5	31	8	29	30	10	5	2	59	5	11	
28	3			☉ ♃	6	27	5	33	8	6	♁	13	11	11	3	48	6	00

Venus (♀) will be evening star until the 13th day of the 10th month, (October) then morning star to the end of the year.

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IV Month, APRIL, 30 days. 1815.

From the blue depths of western skies
 The zephyr comes on gentlest wing,
 And, whispering as he onward flies,
 Proclaims the sweet approach of spring.

Moon's Phases.				Planets' places, &c.								☾'s Alioth							
	D	H	M	☾	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	♁	Lat	on mer					
				☾	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	♁	Deg	H M					
Last	☾	1	00	6	A	1	11	7	10	5	1	4	17	8	23	0	S	0	8
New	●	9	1	19	A	7	17	7	11	4	5	11	20	8	29	5	S	11	42
First	☾	16	4	10	A	13	23	7	11	3	9	19	25	8	5	2	S	11	20
Full	○	23	0	16	A	19	29	7	11	2	14	26	☿	7	11	4	N	10	58
						25	8	7	12	2	18	♁	10	7	17	3	N	10	35

M	D	W	D	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	☺	☺	☺'s	☾'s	☾	☾	☾	H	W					
					rises	sets	decli.	place	rises	south	Phila							
					H	M	H	S	D	H	M	H	M					
1	7			<i>Mild and pleasant</i>	5	46	6	14	4	23	♃	11	1	7	5	53	8	5
2	A			<i>Low Sunday</i>	5	44	6	16	4	46		23	1	57	6	43	8	55
3	2			☾ in apogee	5	43	6	17	5	9	♃	5	2	43	7	33	9	45
4	3			<i>Sirius sets 10 45</i>	5	41	6	19	5	32		17	3	23	8	21	10	33
5	4			☐ ♃ ♀	5	40	6	20	5	55		29	3	55	9	7	11	19
6	5			<i>Perhaps a little rain</i>	5	39	6	21	6	18	♃	11	4	28	9	54	0	6
7	6				5	38	6	22	6	40		24	5	00	10	40	0	28
8	7			♃ rises 2 49	5	36	6	24	7	3	☿	6	5	26	11	23	1	11
9	A			<i>Cool for the</i>	5	35	6	25	7	24		18	sets	A	5	1	53	
10	2			<i>Day 12h 52m long.</i>	5	34	6	26	7	47	♃	1	7	30	0	48	2	46
11	3			<i>season</i>	5	32	6	28	8	10		15	8	41	1	39	3	27
12	4			<i>B's eye sets 9 57</i>	5	31	6	29	8	32		28	9	48	2	29	4	17
13	5			♃ south 10 47	5	30	6	30	8	54	♁	12	10	58	3	24	5	12
14	6			<i>Frosty</i>	5	29	6	31	9	15		26	morn	4	23	6	11	
15	7			♃ ♃ — ♃ 18' sou.	5	27	6	33	9	37	♁	10	0	4	5	22	7	10
16	A			♃ south 2 43	5	26	6	34	9	58		23	1	3	6	19	8	7
17	2			☾ in perigee.	5	25	6	35	10	20	♃	8	2	1	7	19	9	7
18	3			<i>Expect a long</i>	5	24	6	36	10	40		22	2	54	8	17	10	5
19	4			<i>Spica sets 4 55</i>	5	22	6	38	11	1	♃	6	3	25	9	11	10	59
20	5			<i>enters ♃</i>	5	21	6	39	11	22		21	4	00	10	1	11	49
21	6			<i>storm</i>	5	20	6	40	11	43	♃	5	4	31	10	50	0	13
22	7			<i>Day 13h 22m long.</i>	5	19	6	41	12	3		19	5	1	11	41	1	2
23	A			<i>about this</i>	5	18	6	52	12	23	♃	3	rises	morn	1	53		
24	2			<i>time; then</i>	5	16	6	44	12	33		16	7	55	0	28	2	40
25	3			♃ rises 2 16	5	15	6	45	13	3		30	9	3	1	18	3	30
26	4			<i>7* sets 8 47</i>	5	14	6	46	13	23	♃	12	10	2	2	9	4	21
27	5			<i>clears up cool, with</i>	5	13	6	47	13	42		25	11	4	2	56	5	8
28	6			<i>high winds</i>	5	12	6	48	14	1	♃	8	11	56	3	51	6	3
29	7			<i>Procyon sets, 11 41</i>	5	11	6	49	14	20		20	morn	4	43	6	55	
30	A			<i>Rogation</i>	5	9	6	51	14	38	♃	1	0	45	5	33	7	45

V Month, MAY, 31 days. 1815.

Ah! see she comes in beaury dreis'd,
 With buds and bloffoms gaily crown'd;
 Wakes nature from her dreams of rest,
 And spreads enchantment all around.

Moon's Phases				Panets' places, &c.								☾'s		Alioth					
	D	H	M	Days	☿	♃	♄	♅	♁	♂	♆	♁	Lat.	on mer					
					☿	♃	♄	♅	♁	♂	♆	♁	Deg	H	M				
Laft	☾	1	7	16	M	8	↑	☿	♃	♄	♅	♁	23	3	S	10	13		
New	☉	9	1	19	M	11	0	13	17	23	5	23	3	S	9	50			
Firft	☾	15	9	46	A	7	16	5	12	0	17	24	5	29	S	9	50		
Full	☉	22	11	56	A	13	22	4	12	1	21	♂	4	51	N	9	26		
Laft	☾	31	1	3	M	19	28	4	12	1	25	8	22	4	11	N	9	3	
						25	♁	4	12	1	29	15	29	4	17	0	N	8	43

		MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.										☾		☾		☾		H W								
M	D											rises	sets	decli	place	rises	south	H	M	H	M					
												H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M					
1	2	☾ in apogee										5	8	6	52	14	57	♁	12	1	25	6	18	8	30	
2	3	☐ ☉ ♃										5	7	6	53	15	15		24	2	1	7	5	9	17	
3	4	Sirius sets 8 58										5	6	6	54	15	33	♁	7	2	33	7	50	10	2	
4	5	Ascension										5	5	6	55	15	50		19	3	5	8	38	10	50	
5	6	<i>Expect more stormy</i>										5	4	6	56	16	8	♁	1	3	13	9	20	11	32	
6	7	<i>and disagreeable</i>										5	3	6	57	16	25		14	4	00	10	6	0	18	
7	A	<i>weather</i>										5	2	6	58	16	42		27	4	26	10	51	0	39	
8	2	♃ rises 1 1										5	1	6	59	16	58	♁	10	4	54	11	34	1	22	
9	3	<i>Pleasant and</i>										5	0	7	0	17	14		24	sets	A.	27	2	15		
10	4	Spica sets 3 36										4	5	9	7	1	17	30	♁	8	8	50	1	22	3	10
11	5	<i>temperate</i>										4	5	8	7	2	17	46		22	9	58	2	19	4	7
12	6	<i>Foggy mornings</i>										4	5	7	3	18	2	♁	6	10	59	3	18	5	6	
13	7	♃ south 8 43										4	5	6	7	4	18	17		20	morn	4	19	6	7	
14	A	Whit Sunday										4	5	5	7	5	18	31	♂	5	0	1	5	18	7	6
15	2	☐ ♃ ♁										4	5	4	7	6	18	46		19	0	50	6	15	8	3
16	3	Procyon sets 10 16										4	5	3	7	7	19	00	♁	3	1	30	7	11	8	59
17	4	<i>Perhaps rain</i>										4	5	2	7	8	19	14		17	2	5	8	1	9	49
18	5	Day 14h 18m long.										4	5	1	7	9	19	27	♁	1	2	35	8	50	10	38
19	6	♃ south 00 34										4	5	0	7	10	19	41		15	3	7	9	38	11	26
20	7	♁ rises 1 20										4	4	9	7	11	19	53		28	3	35	10	26	0	14
21	A	☉ enters ♁ Trinity										4	4	8	7	12	20	6	♁	12	4	4	11	13	0	38
22	2	♃ stationary										4	4	8	7	12	20	18		24	rises	morn	1	25		
23	3	<i>Very warm</i>										4	4	7	7	13	20	30	♃	8	7	54	0	1	2	13
24	4	Fomalh. rises 2 45										4	4	6	7	14	20	41		20	8	54	0	53	3	5
25	5	<i>for the season</i>										4	4	5	7	15	20	53	♁	3	9	48	1	43	3	55
26	6	♁ ☉ ♃										4	4	4	7	16	21	3		15	10	38	2	34	4	46
27	7	<i>Expect more stormy</i>										4	4	3	7	17	21	14		27	11	23	3	24	5	36
28	A	♃ stationary										4	4	3	7	17	21	24	♁	9	morn	4	14	6	26	
29	2	Antares sets 4 21										4	4	2	7	18	21	33		21	0	2	5	00	7	12
30	3	☾ in apogee										4	4	1	7	19	21	43	♁	2	0	32	5	44	7	56
31	4	<i>weather.</i>										4	4	1	7	19	21	52		14	1	4	6	29	8	41

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VI Month, JUNE, 30 days. 1815.

Season reviving to the heart,
The powerful magic of thy smile
To joy can lovelier warmth impart,
And grief of half her pain beguile.

Moon's Phases				Days	Planets' places, &c.								☾ s a s e t	☽'s		Alioth	
	D	H	M		☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	♂		♁	Lat.	on	mer
					☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	♂	Deg	H	M		
New	●	7	10	52	M												
First	☾	14	2	52	M	1	10	5	12	0	14	17	23	5	24	5 S	8 12
Full	☉	21	1	00	A	7	16	5	12	0	17	24	☽	5	1	2 S	7 48
Laft	☾	29	4	40	A	13	22	4	12	1	21	☿	14	4	7	5 N	7 22
						19	28	4	12	1	25	8	22	4	13	3 N	6 56
						25	☽	4	12	1	29	15	29	4	19	3 S	6 32

D	M	W	MISCELLANEOUS									
			PARTICULARS.									
			☉	☽	☉	☾	☾	☾	H	W		
			rises	sets	decli.	place.	rises	south	Philz			
			H M	H M	north	s D	H M	H M	H M			
1	5		<i>♄ rises 11 22</i>									
2	6		<i>but soon clear and</i>									
3	7		<i>Spica sets 2 00</i>									
4	A		<i>warm weather</i>									
5	2		<i>Day 14h 42m long.</i>									
6	3		<i>Expect</i>									
7	4		<i>Procyon sets 8 49</i>									
8	5		<i>♄ rises 00 43</i>									
9	6		<i>thunder showers</i>									
10	7		<i>♄ ☽ ♀</i>									
11	A		<i>☽ in perigee</i>									
12	2		<i>☉ ☽</i>									
13	3		<i>Fine weather for</i>									
14	4		<i>the season</i>									
15	5		<i>♃ sets 00 37</i>									
16	6		<i>Antares south 10 39</i>									
17	7		<i>Very warm</i>									
18	A		<i>and expect heavy</i>									
19	2		<i>♃ south 10 29</i>									
20	3		<i>Day 14h 50m long.</i>									
21	4		<i>thunder showers</i>									
22	5		<i>☉ enters ☽</i>									
23	6		<i>♄ ☽ ♃</i>									
24	7		<i>B's eye rises 3 22</i>									
25	A		<i>☽ in apogee</i>									
26	2		<i>There may be</i>									
27	3		<i>some want of</i>									
28	4		<i>rain, about these</i>									
29	5		<i>Spica sets 00 13</i>									
30	6		<i>days</i>									

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VII Month, JULY, 31 days. 1815.

Spring has her blooms of thousand hues,
 But changeful every flower ;
 Summer has suns and cooling dews:
 But summer skies will lower.

Moon's Phases.				Planets' places, &c.								D's Alioth		
	D	H	M	☉	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	♁	Lat.	on mer
				Days	☉	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	Deg	H M
New	●	6	6 46 A	1	9	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	5 S	6 8
First	☾	13	9 11 M	7	15	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	2 N	5 43
Full	☉	21	3 32 M	13	20	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	5 N	5 19
Last	☾	29	6 1 M	19	26	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	0 S	4 55
				25	☉	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁	5 S	4 31

D	W	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	☉		☽		♃		♅		♁		♄		♃		♁		♁		
				rises	sets	decli	place	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	H
				H	M	H	M	north	s	D	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	7		♃ ♁ ♄	4	36	7	24	23	10		30	0	42	7	7	9	19					
2	A		Antares south 9 33	4	36	7	24	23	6	♃	14	1	12	7	56	10	8					
3	2		Very warm	4	36	7	24	23	1		28	1	43	8	48	11	00					
4	3		Day 14 46m long.	4	37	7	23	22	57	♁	11	2	22	9	43	11	55					
5	4		Expect	4	37	7	23	22	51		25	3	2	10	39	0	27					
6	5		☽ eclips. part visible	4	38	7	22	22	46	♁	10		sets	11	40	1	28					
7	6		♃ rises 8 48	4	38	7	22	22	40		25	8	23	A	45	2	33					
8	7		♁ stationary	4	38	7	22	22	33	♁	10	9	6	1	49	3	37					
9	A		♁ in perigee	4	39	7	21	22	26		25	9	57	2	49	4	37					
10	2		thunder showers	4	39	7	21	22	19	♃	10	10	32	3	43	5	31					
11	3		B's eye rises 2 11	4	40	7	20	22	12		24	11	3	4	35	6	23					
12	4		Very warm	4	40	7	20	22	4	♁	8	11	30	5	23	7	11					
13	5		♁ sets 10 46	4	41	7	19	21	55		22	morn		6	12	8	00					
14	6		Cloudy,	4	42	7	18	21	47	♃	5	0	3	6	58	8	46					
15	7		and may	4	42	7	18	21	38		18	0	29	7	47	9	35					
16	A		♃ south 8 24	4	43	7	17	21	28		♃	1	1	3	8	34	10	22				
17	2		expect	4	44	7	16	21	18		14	1	36	9	23	11	11					
18	3		Spica sets 10 50	4	44	7	16	21	8		26	2	13	10	12	0	00					
19	4		a storm	4	45	7	15	20	58	♃	8	2	58	11	5	0	24					
20	5		♄ south 5 1	4	46	7	14	20	47		20	3	49	11	55	1	17					
21	6		but soon	4	47	7	13	20	35	♃	2	rises	morn			2	56					
22	7		♁ in apogee 6 ☽ ♃	4	47	7	13	20	24		14	8	26	0	44	2	7					
23	A		☉ centers ♁	4	48	7	12	20	12		26	8	59	1	28	3	40					
24	2		clear and	4	49	7	11	20	00	♃	7	9	29	2	16	4	38					
25	3		warm weather	4	50	7	10	19	47		19	9	53	2	57	5	9					
26	4		Fomalh. south 2 29	4	51	7	9	19	36	♃	1	10	18	3	38	5	50					
27	5		Very warm	4	51	7	9	19	21		13	10	42	4	20	6	32					
28	6		Day 14h 16m long.	4	52	7	8	19	3		26	11	9	5	2	7	14					
29	7		and expect heavy	4	53	7	7	18	53	♃	9	11	38	5	46	7	58					
30	A		7 *s rises 11 33	4	54	7	6	18	39		21	morn		6	32	8	44					
31	2		thunder showers	4	55	7	5	18	25	♁	5	0	11	7	21	9	33					

XI Month, SEPTEMBER, 30 days. 1815.

Till now, as if by others' ills
 Superiour wisdom taught,
 Autumn through all her reign diffils
 The pleasure mix'd with thought.

Moon's Phases.			Planets' places. &c.										D's		Alioth					
	D	H	M	☉	☿	♁	♂	♃	♅	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	
				Day														Lat	on mer	
																		Deg	H	M
New	☉	3	9	20	M	1	8	3	7	11	29	20	5	0	28	3	N	2	9	
First	☾	10	7	00	M	7	14	3	7	13	8	22	17	Π	5	4	N	1	47	
Full	☉	18	11	13	M	13	20	3	7	14	1	25	28	29	11	2	S	1	26	
Last	☾	26	2	42	M	19	26	4	6	15	0	27	17	29	17	5	S	1	4	
						25	4	4	6	16	17	27	17	29	23	1	S	6	42	

M	D	W	D	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	☉ rises		☉ sets		☉'s decli.	☾'s place		☾ rises		☾ south		H W Phila.	
					H	M	H	M	north	s	D	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	6			♁ fouth 9 57	5	31	6	29	8 23	♁	11	2	38	10	11	0	23
2	7			☾ in perigee	5	33	6	27	8 6		27	3	49	11	14	1	2
3	A			Antares sets 9 52	5	34	6	26	7 44	♁	12	sets	A	14	2	2	
4	2			♁ ☉ superior	5	35	6	25	7 22		27	7	37	1	8	2	56
5	3			Cool for the season	5	36	6	24	7 00	♁	12	8	4	1	59	3	47
6	4			♁ sets 9 51	5	38	6	22	6 38		26	8	40	2	53	4	41
7	5			Rain	5	39	6	21	6 16	♁	11	9	10	3	43	5	30
8	6			Day 12h 38m long.	5	40	6	20	5 54		24	9	41	4	32	6	20
9	7			Fine weather for the season	5	41	6	19	5 30	♁	7	10	18	5	24	7	12
10	A			B's eye rises 10 7	5	42	6	18	5 8		19	11	4	6	15	8	3
11	2			♁ sets 7 14	5	44	6	16	4 45	♁	3	11	48	7	6	8	54
12	3			♁ stationary	5	45	6	15	4 22		14	morn	7	58	9	46	
13	4			☾ in apogee	5	46	6	14	3 59		26	0	41	8	46	10	34
14	5			Expect more	5	48	6	12	3 36	♁	8	1	32	9	34	11	22
15	6			♁ fouth 8 56	5	49	6	11	3 13		20	2	32	10	19	0	7
16	7			stormy and	5	50	6	10	2 50	♁	1	3	28	11	2	0	31
17	A			♀ sets 7 33	5	52	6	8	2 27		13	4	26	11	46	1	14
18	2			disagreeable	5	53	6	7	2 3		25	rises	morn	1	58	1	58
19	3			weather	5	54	6	6	1 41	♁	7	7	3	0	31	2	43
20	4			♀ stationary	5	56	6	4	1 17		20	7	29	1	11	3	23
21	5			☉ enters ♁	5	57	6	3	0 53	♁	2	7	56	1	54	4	6
22	6			Pleasant and	5	58	6	2	0 30		14	8	29	2	40	4	52
23	7			Day 11h 56m long.	6	0	6	0	N 6		27	8	58	3	31	5	43
24	A			temperate	6	1	5	59	S 17	♁	10	9	36	4	19	6	31
25	2			♁ fouth 1 39	6	1	5	58	0 40		24	10	26	5	9	7	21
26	3			57*s fouth 3 20	6	4	5	56	1 4	♁	8	11	23	6	8	8	20
27	4			☾ in perigee	6	5	5	55	1 27		21	morn	7	8	9	20	
28	5			Regulus rises 2 51	6	6	5	54	1 51	♁	6	0	26	8	7	10	19
29	6				6	7	5	53	2 14		21	1	39	9	8	11	20
30	7				6	9	5	52	2 37	♁	5	2	52	10	5	0	7

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X Month, OCTOBER, 31 days. 1815.

So mortals, sick of fancy's bow,
And disappointment's cloud,
For years that less of fortune know,
Quit, glad, the anxious croud.

Moon's Phases.				Days	Planets' Places &c.								☾'s		Alioth																
D	H	M	A		☉	☽	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♀	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♀	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♀				
New	☉	2	5	54	A																										
First	☽	9	11	43	A	1	8	4	6	18	28	25	26	29	29	5	N	0	21												
Full	☉	18	3	2	M	7	14	4	6	19	27	23	♄	28	6	1	N	11	55												
Last	☽	25	11	7	M	13	19	4	6	20	25	19	13	28	12	4	S	11	33												
						19	25	5	6	22	23	16	20	28	18	4	S	11	11												
						25	♄	5	6	23	21	13	25	27	24	3	N	10	47												

M	W	D	J	U	Miscellaneous Particulars.	☉		☽		☉		☾'s		☽		☽'s		H W		
						rises	sets	decli.	place	rise	south	rise	south	H	W	Phila	H	M	H	M
1	A				Fomalhaut fou 10 17	6	10	5	50	3	1	20	4	7	11	00	0	48		
2	2				Cloudy	6	11	5	49	3	24	♄	5	sets	11	54	1	42		
3	3				Expect a	6	13	5	47	3	47	20	6	45	A	46	2	34		
4	4				long storm	6	14	5	46	4	11	♄	4	7	13	1	37	3	25	
5	5				h sets 00 43	6	15	5	45	4	34	18	7	47	2	29	4	17		
6	6				about	6	17	5	43	4	57	♄	2	8	24	3	21	5	9	
7	7				Day 11h 24m long	6	18	5	42	5	20	15	9	5	4	14	6	2		
8	A				this time;	6	19	5	41	5	43	28	9	51	5	7	6	56		
9	2				Spica south 5 42	6	21	5	39	6	6	♃	10	10	41	5	59	7	47	
10	3				then clears	6	22	5	38	6	29	22	11	35	6	48	8	36		
11	4				up cool, with high	6	23	5	37	6	52	♄	4	morn	7	38	9	26		
12	5				♃ ♄ ♁ winds	6	24	5	36	7	14	16	0	32	8	25	10	13		
13	6				♃ ♁ inferior	6	26	5	34	7	37	28	1	28	9	9	10	57		
14	7				♃ ♁	6	27	5	33	7	59	♃	10	2	26	9	53	11	41	
15	A				Pleasant for the	6	28	5	32	8	22	22	3	29	10	35	0	23		
16	2				season.	6	30	5	30	8	44	♃	4	4	28	11	18	0	47	
17	3				♃ ♁ ♃	6	31	5	29	9	6	16	5	28	11	58	1	30		
18	4				Cool & Windy	6	32	5	28	9	28	29	rises	morn			2	10		
19	5				Expect more stormy	6	33	5	27	9	50	♃	12	6	34	0	45	2	57	
20	6				♃ sets 7 18	6	35	5	25	10	12	24	7	7	1	32	3	43		
21	7				weather	6	36	5	24	10	33	♄	7	7	44	2	21	4	33	
22	A				h sets 11 35	6	37	5	23	10	55	21	8	29	3	13	5	25		
23	2				Day 10h 44m long	6	38	5	22	11	16	♄	4	9	22	4	9	6	21	
24	3				☉ enters ♄	6	40	5	20	11	37	18	10	27	5	8	7	20		
25	4				♃ south 11 22	6	41	5	19	11	58	♃	2	11	38	6	8	8	20	
26	5				Antares sets 6 40	6	42	5	18	12	19	16	morn		7	6	9	16		
27	6				☽ in perigee	6	43	5	17	12	39	♃	1	0	44	8	1	10	13	
28	7				Mild and pleasant	6	45	5	15	12	59	15	1	55	8	56	11	8		
29	A				for the season	6	46	5	14	13	20	29	3	5	9	47	11	59		
30	2				Regulus rises 10 54	6	47	5	13	13	40	♄	14	4	17	10	37	0	49	
31	3				Frosty [☉ ☽ ♃]	6	48	5	12	13	59	28	5	31	11	28	1	16		

XI Month, NOVEMBER, 30 days. 1815.

'Tis *Winter* loon. But nature long,
 Call'd by reflection's hours,
 Can freely join the funeral song,
 And yield her with'ring powers.

Moon's Phases				Panets' places, &c.								D's		Alio h			
D H M				Days	☉	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	♃	♁	☾	Lat.	n mer	
																Deg	H
New	☉	1	4 33	M	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	14 N	10	21
First	☾	8	7 33	A	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	7 3 S	9	57
Full	☉	16	6 7	A	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	13 5 S	9	33
Last	☾	23	6 31	A	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	19 0 N	9	9
New	☉	30	5 50	A	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	♃	25 5 N	8	44

D	M	W	D	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	☉	☾	♃	♅	♁	♄	♃	♁	☾	D's		D		H W	
														rise	sets	decl.	place	sets	south
1		4		♀ stationary	6 50	5 10	14 19	♃	13	sets	A. 24	2 12							
2		5		<i>High winds</i>	6 51	5 9	14 38		26	6 19	1 13	3 00							
3		6		Sirius south 4 7	6 52	5 8	14 57	♃	9	7 1	2 6	3 54							
4		7		♃ sets 10 51	6 53	5 7	15 16		23	7 46	3 0	4 48							
5		A		<i>Cloudy, and</i>	6 54	5 6	15 34	♃	6	8 34	3 52	5 40							
6		2		Day 10h 10m long.	6 55	5 5	15 52		18	9 30	4 44	6 32							
7		3		♄ south 10 20	6 56	5 4	16 10	♃	00	10 25	5 34	7 22							
8		4		<i>may expect a</i>	6 57	5 3	16 28		12	11 25	6 23	8 11							
9		5		♃ in apogee	6 59	5 1	16 46		24	morn	7 7	8 55							
10		6		<i>storm</i>	7 05	0 17	3	♃	6	0 22	7 51	9 39							
11		7		♄ ☉ ♀	7 14	59	17 20		18	1 19	8 32	10 20							
12		A		<i>about this</i>	7 24	58	17 36		30	2 18	9 14	11 2							
13		2		<i>time</i>	7 34	57	17 52	♃	12	3 18	9 56	11 44							
14		3		♃ rises 5 3	7 44	56	18 8		24	4 17	10 40	0 8							
15		4		Fomalh. south 7 26	7 54	55	18 24	♃	7	5 20	11 27	0 52							
16		5		<i>High winds</i>	7 64	54	18 39		21	rises	morn	1 39							
17		6		♄ stationary.	7 74	53	18 54	♁	4	5 42	0 16	2 28							
18		7		<i>Very cold</i>	7 84	52	19 9		17	6 23	1 8	3 20							
19		A		♄ south 9 27	7 94	51	19 23	♁	1	7 14	2 3	4 15							
20		2		<i>for November, and</i>	7 104	50	19 37		15	8 15	2 59	5 11							
21		3		<i>perhaps a little</i>	7 114	49	19 51		29	9 21	3 58	6 10							
22		4		<i>snow</i>	7 114	49	20 4	♃	13	10 32	4 58	7 10							
23		5		♃ in perigee	7 124	48	20 17		27	11 42	5 56	8 8							
24		6		Day 9h 34m long.	7 134	47	20 29	♃	11	morn	6 49	9 1							
25		7		♄ south 9 3	7 144	46	20 42		25	0 51	7 39	9 51							
26		A		<i>Mild and pleasant</i>	7 154	45	20 53	♁	10	2 2	8 29	10 41							
27		2		B's eye south 00 13	7 154	45	21 5		24	3 12	9 17	11 29							
28		3		♃ sets 9 17	7 164	44	21 16	♃	8	4 25	10 8	0 20							
29		4		♄ ☉ ♃	7 174	43	21 26		22	5 35	10 59	0 47							
30		5		<i>for the season</i>	7 184	42	21 36	♃	5	6 43	11 47	1 35							

XII Month, DECEMBER, 31 days. 1815.

For lo! from Winter's icy tomb
The year's first trophies rise;
Gay Summer takes her various bloom,
Autumn her magic dies.

Moon's Phases.				Days	Planets' Places, &c.								Sun's Ascen.	Moon's		Alioth on mer
	D	H	M		☉	☿	♁	♂	♃	♅	♁	♄		♃	♁	
First	☾	8	8	49 A	1	↑	↑	☿	♁	♂	♃	♁	♄	21 N	8 8	
Full	☉	16	7	57 M	7	15	8	8	2	20	29	26	25	8 5 S	7 52	
Last	☾	23	2	8 M	13	21	8	9	3	21	♁	↑	25	14 4 S	7 26	
New	☉	30	9	50 M	19	27	8	9	4	23	10	15	24	20 5 N	6 59	
					25	☿	9	10	5	25	16	23	24	26 4 N	6 32	

M	D	W	D	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS	☉		☿		♁		☾'s		☾		☾		H W	
					rises	sets	decli.	place	sets	south	sets	south	sets	south	sets	south	sets	south
1	6			<i>Windy</i>	7	18	4	42	21	47		18	5	27	A.	40	2	28
2	7			Sirius south 2 7	7	19	4	41	21	56	☿	1	6	16	1	34	3	22
3	A			Advent	7	20	4	40	22	5		13	7	11	2	27	4	12
4	2			♁ sets 8 57	7	20	4	40	22	13		26	8	5	3	19	5	7
5	3			B's eye south 11 48	7	21	4	39	22	22	☿	8	9	4	4	8	5	56
6	4			♂ south 8 29	7	21	4	39	22	29		21	10	5	4	56	6	44
7	5			☾ in apogee	7	22	4	38	23	37	♁	2	11	4	5	39	7	27
8	6			Now comes	7	22	4	38	22	43		14	11	58	6	20	8	8
9	7			a storm of rain	7	23	4	37	22	50		26	morn		7	1	8	49
10	A			or snow	7	23	4	37	22	55	♁	8	0	55	7	42	9	30
11	2			then severe	7	23	4	37	23	00		20	1	52	8	23	10	11
12	3			*s fouth 10 18	7	24	4	36	23	5	♁	2	2	54	9	6	10	54
13	4			cold	7	24	4	36	23	9		15	3	58	9	53	11	41
14	5			♁ rises 3 23	7	24	4	36	23	13		29	5	4	10	45	0	5
15	6			♀ rises 3 26	7	25	4	35	23	17	♁	12	6	13	11	42	0	57
16	7			☾ eclips. part visible	7	25	4	35	23	20		26	rises.	morn	1	54		
17	A			♁ sets 8 00	7	25	4	35	23	22	♁	10	5	55	0	38	2	50
18	2			High winds	7	25	4	35	23	25		25	7	00	1	40	3	52
19	3			Caster fouth 1 38	7	25	4	35	23	26	♁	9	8	11	2	42	4	54
20	4			Pollux fouth 1 45	7	25	4	35	23	27		24	9	19	3	39	5	51
21	5			Cloudy, &c.	7	25	4	35	23	28	♁	8	10	32	4	33	6	45
22	6			☉ enters ☿	7	25	4	35	23	28		22	11	44	5	25	7	37
23	7			Expect some rain	7	25	4	35	23	28	♁	6	morn		6	15	8	27
24	A			Cold again	7	25	4	35	23	27		20	0	50	7	2	9	14
25	2			CHRISTMAS.	7	25	4	35	23	26	♁	4	1	58	7	50	10	2
26	3			Cold increases	7	25	4	35	23	25		17	3	7	8	38	10	50
27	4			Sirius fouth 00 18	7	25	4	35	23	23	↑	1	4	16	9	29	11	41
28	5			Expect	7	25	4	35	23	20		14	5	23	10	19	0	7
29	6			stormy weather	7	25	4	35	23	17		27	6	24	11	10	0	58
30	7			☉ eclipsed invisible	7	24	4	36	23	13	☿	9	ecl.	A	4	1	52	
31	A			B's eye south 9 25	7	24	4	36	23	10		22	5	39	0	57	2	45

A brief explanation of the nature of Ensurances on Lives, Annuities and Endowments, and of the benefits that may be derived from employing or investing money in such purchases.

A new company, with a capital of half a million of dollars, has lately been incorporated by a law of Pennsylvania, dated March 10, 1812, under the name or title of "The Pennsylvania Company for ensurances on lives and granting annuities," who have opened their office at No. 71, South Second-street, Philadelphia; and have lately published a small pamphlet, containing "an address to the inhabitants of the United States, upon the subject of the beneficial objects of that institution," which I have read with satisfaction; and as this pamphlet, though it has been freely distributed by the company, and a number of copies of it still remain at their office for distribution, may, notwithstanding, never be seen by many of our fellow-citizens of this and the adjoining states; and as I firmly believe that the institution is of such a nature, and rests on so solid a foundation, as to the safety of all who apply to it, that it only needs to be generally known and well understood, in order to bring it into common use, as a most convenient and advantageous mean of employing and improving any sum of money, from ten to ten thousand dollars, or more, in such a way that it will be particularly productive and beneficial to many classes in the community; and more especially in providing a support for widows and children, and for persons of either sex who are advancing in years, and whose incomes are rather too small for their comfortable support. I shall endeavour, as well as I can, in a narrow compass, for the sake of such as may not see the above pamphlet, to give an explanation in a few instances, out of many, of the peculiar advantages that may be enjoyed by such as apply their spare money to these purposes.

Similar establishments have subsisted, and have been greatly used and applauded, for a century past, in several countries of Europe, such as France, Germany, Holland and Sweden, but most extensively in Great Britain, although the present is the first of the kind in this country. Having premised so much, I shall now proceed to show how families and individuals may derive benefits from applying to this company: and first,

Of ensurances on Lives.

In order to obviate a prejudice, which, I understand, has been entertained by some religious persons against a contract bearing this name, I shall just observe, that I suppose their prejudice has arisen from a mistaken idea of the nature of the contract, which has produced an apprehension that there was something presumptuous in it, as if any company professed to ensure a man that he should live to some fixed time; whereas the contract has no relation to any such meaning or undertaking, and it might perhaps with more

propriety be termed, "An assurance that a certain specified sum of money, or annuity, should be paid after a man's decease to his widow, children or friend, in consideration of a small yearly sum, which is called a premium, paid by him to the company, from the time he made the contract, for and during the remainder of his life." However, in the books on these subjects, it is called "An insurance on Life," as the premium is to be paid during life.— Having premised this, I now proceed to observe, that in such an assurance the premiums or rates are different according to the different ages of those who apply, and this principle governs also in all cases of annuities and endowments. But to select a particular case—I find by the pamphlet alluded to, that if a man aged 31 years, was to ensure his life, or make an application for an assurance dependent on his life, in the manner above explained, and agreeably to his contract was to pay the company annually and every year, during all the remainder of his life, the sum of *three dollars*, this would entitle his widow or children, or any other survivor to whom he should by his contract, or by his will, direct it to be paid, to receive *one hundred dollars* at his decease. If the premium paid by him was *thirty dollars* a year, the sum assured and to be paid by the company to his family or friend at his decease, would be *one thousand dollars*. And in the same proportion, if the annual premium was *three hundred dollars*, to be paid as above, the sum to be received at his decease, would be *ten thousand dollars*, in one gross sum—Or it might, if so agreed, be payable in an annuity or yearly income equivalent in value. How reasonable a relief might such a fund or annuity be to a widow and children, when unexpectedly deprived of the assistance of the husband and father, on whose personal application to business they had been indebted before his decease for their support.

Of Annuities.

I observe also, that if a man or woman, aged 55 years, should then pay to the company *one hundred dollars*, this sum would yield an annuity or yearly income, during life, of *ten dollars and fifteen cents*, payable immediately from the end of the first year—if aged 60, when the annuity was purchased, the income would be in like manner for life *eleven dollars and thirty five cents*—if aged 65, the income would be *thirteen dollars and seven cents*—if aged 70, the income would be *fifteen dollars and eighty-one cents*—if aged 75, the income would be *twenty dollars and seven cents* a year, during life, on every sum of one hundred dollars paid into the company. This appears to be a safe, eligible and convenient mode for persons advancing in years, and growing less fit for actual business or labour, to increase their annual incomes, and make them sure, and free from accidents and casualties as long as their lives may continue, whether the term be longer or shorter; and it has been remarked in Europe, that annuitants are apt to be long lived, which is supposed to be a consequence of their minds being free from all care and anxiety about the means of procuring a subsistence: a very desirable and calm situation in which to spend the decline of life at leisure, to prepare for their final change.

Of deferred Annuities.

These occur, where persons pay the company the money, price or value of the annuity at any certain age, and defer the receiving, or do not begin to receive their annual income for some time, say 5, 7 or 10 years afterwards: this I find encreases the income considerably, so that a man or woman aged 50 years, buying and paying the company, for an annuity, when at that age, and not drawing or receiving any money till after ten years, would, if then living, begin to receive and draw an income annually for the remainder of life of nearly *twenty-six per cent per annum* on the sum that had been expended. If aged 55 when the annuity was purchased, he would draw or receive, after waiting the ten years, if then living, about *thirty two per cent* a year, for life, on the sum paid for the annuity. Thus industrious and frugal men or women might, by sparing a small sum out of the produce of their labour or profits of their business in youth and middle age, secure a comfortable provision for their old age, so as to spend it in quiet and serene repose.

I also find, that taking the case of a man aged 55, and his wife 50, if he was at that time to pay the company *three hundred and thirty two dollars and ninety cents*, it would entitle her, if she outlived him, to receive *one hundred dollars* a year as her income, after his decease, during all the remainder of her life, to whatever it might be prolonged. This is more than *thirty per cent* a year on the money paid for the annuity. Or, instead of paying the whole purchase down in one sum as above, he might, if it suited his circumstances better, pay annually *dols. 41 19*, during his own life, and this would equally entitle her to the annuity of *dols. 100*, as above. Thus a careful and attentive husband might, without much difficulty, by a little timely saving, provide an income for his widow.

Of endowments for Children,

Or an easy mode of providing portions or incomes for them. I find that if a father or mother, an uncle or aunt, or any other relation or friend, should apply to the company and purchase what the books call an endowment for a child, when it was three months old, by paying to the office at that time *one hundred dollars and no more*, that child, if living at the age of 21 years, would be entitled to receive of the company, at that age, *five hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-nine cents in cash*, or instead of such a sum, might receive during life, on the same conditions, an equivalent annuity of *thirty-eight dollars and thirty six cents* a year. If the period of receiving was deferred to the age of 45, such child, if then living, would be entitled to receive *twenty-eight hundred and eighteen dollars and twelve cents in cash*, at that time, or an equivalent annuity of *two hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-one cents* during life, after the age of 45. And if the time of receiving was deferred till such child attained the age of 55 years, he or she then living, would be entitled to receive of the company, at that time, *six thousand and ninety dollars and fifty-six cents in cash*, or an equivalent annuity or income of *six hundred and eighteen dollars and nineteen cents yearly* during life, after the age of 55.

And thus this child would be accommodated with a moderate sum at the age of 21, to enable him, if a man, to set up in business, or if a woman, would supply her with a marriage portion. Or if the time of receiving should be deferred to the age of 45 or 55, as above stated, the person would have a handsome and sure income, and would be made independent for the remainder of life of all the accidents, losses and vicissitudes of this uncertain world, so far as related to his bodily support. And all this for the sum of one hundred dollars, which some friend of his tender infancy had applied to this end.

We would recommend it to every affectionate parent, relation or friend of human kind, to every man of humanity, to every charitable christian, in easy or even moderate circumstances, to reflect seriously, and deeply weigh how much good might be done, how much the sorrows of old age might be mitigated or relieved, by small sums bestowed in this way, on children of that age, whether their own or the child of some brother, sister, relation or friend, not so well able to make this provision themselves.

I neither see nor apprehend any reason to doubt but that this company, founded and governed as it is, will always be as competent to make good all its contracts as any other monied institution, whether bank, turnpike road, or whatever else it may be.

If what I have said should have a tendency to make this useful establishment more generally known and beneficial to my countrymen, the effect will be all that is desired by

A FRIEND TO MANKIND.

MORALIST.

IN rumaging over an old bundle of manuscripts the other day, I found the following scrap on the instability of all human prospects. By whom it was written, or from what extracted, I know not—As I find it, so I give it to my readers. [Medley.

“ How vain is man, how vain his power :
A short-liv'd plant, a fading flower—
He blossoms and he dies :
Soon shall his mighty project fail,
And everlasting sleep prevail,
And close his wearied eyes.”

Trust me Eloisa ! that elegance of person, that beautiful regularity of features, that majestic air, which strikes every beholder with love and admiration, will avail thee nought against the cold ravages of death !! The gay, the wise, the humble and exalted, the beautiful and deformed, must all moulder in the same native clay.—O, Eloisa ! thou hast seen the sun rise in all its splendour ; nature wears a smile at its approach ; the morning of its reign is all smiling beauty and perfection ; it gains strength as it acquires its meridian height : it faints as it sinks beneath the western hills ; the glimmering prospect fades on the view, and the day is closed on the

dusky shades of night forever. Such, Eloisa, is the emblem of human life.—Man comes into existence as the dawn bursts from the cavern of darkness.—His youth is beautiful as the morning sun, all smiling innocence and perfection—his puberty is the morn endued with strength and vigor, open to new scenes, impregnated with new desires, animated with hope and pleasing enjoyment.—But soon the evening approaches, and all the gay scenes of time are closed in the allotments of eternity.—Man, though born with faculties to reach through the depth of time, and powers to flourish through this great chaos of nature, starts back with horror at the dreadful uncertainty of futurity; they become enamoured of their habitation on earth, and wish to dwell in it forever. Every art is tried to support their frail and tottering fabric, yet it must soon decay and moulder in its native earth. Yet a little while and every breast now warm with hope, shall sink into the cold and senseless grave. The eye that is reading these lines shall be closed in everlasting darkness, and the hand that writes them, shall sooner or later be crumbled into dust."



THE LADY AMONG THE MURDERERS.

IN a charming villa, situated in a truly romantic country, but at a considerable distance from the high road, baron R. was accustomed to spend the summer. His mansion, built on an eminence, was perfectly adapted to his fortune. It was a spacious building, elegant both within and without, and displayed a good style of architecture. It was about two hundred paces from the village.

Business obliged the baron to take a journey of a few days. His wife, a young and beautiful woman, scarcely twenty years of age, remained at home. He took with him two of his best servants, and two others were left with the baroness. No violation of the public security had ever been heard of in that part of the country; and as the baroness did not belong to the timid portion of her sex, the ideas of danger were far from entering her mind.

The second evening after the baron's departure, she was just stepping into bed, when she heard an alarming noise in an apartment near her chamber. She called but received no answer. The noise, screaming and confusion grew louder every minute. She was at a loss to conceive what could be the matter, and hastily putting on a light garment, went to the door to discover the cause.

What a horrid spectacle presented itself! Two of her servants half naked, were extended lifeless on the floor; the room was full of strange and ferocious looking men; the baroness's chambermaid was kneeling before one of them, and instead of the mercy she implored, received the fatal stroke. No sooner did the door open, than two of the barbarians, with drawn swords, rushed towards it. What man, not to say what woman, would not have been struck with the utmost terror, and have given up life and every thing for lost? A loud shriek of despair, a flight of a few paces, a fruitless entreaty for mercy, would probably have been the last re

source of many thousands. The baroness, however, conducted herself in a different manner.

"And are you come at last?"—exclaimed she with a tone of heartfelt joy, and advancing towards her two assailants with a haste which highly astonished them both, and fortunately stopped their uplifted weapons. "Are you come at last?" repeated she, "such visitors as you, I have long wished to see."

"Wished!" muttered one of the assassins. "What do you mean by that? But stay I will——"

He had already raised the cutlafs, but his comrade averted the stroke. "Stop a moment, brother," said he: "let us first hear what she would have."

"Nothing but what is also your pleasure, brave comrades. You have made charming work here I see. You are men after my own heart, and neither you nor I shall have reason to repent it, if you will but listen for two minutes to what I have to say."

"Speak! speak!" cried the whole company.

"But be brief," added one of the fiercest of them, "for we shall not make much ceremony with you, either."

"Nevertheless I hope you may, if you but grant me a hearing. Know then, that I am, to be sure, the wife of the richest gentleman in this country; but the wife of the meanest beggar cannot be more unhappy than I am. My husband is one of the most jealous and niggardly wretches on the face of the earth. I hate him as I hate the devil, and it has long been the most fervent wish of my heart to get out of his clutches, and at the same time to pay him off all old scores. I should have left him many a time, had I been able to contrive how to escape. All my servants were his spies: that fellow whose business you have done so completely, was the worst of them all. I am scarcely twenty-two, and as I flatter myself, at least not ugly; if any one of you choose to take me along with him, I should have no objection: I would accompany him, no matter whether to the woods or to the village alehouse. Nor shall any of you have reason to repent sparing my life. You are in a well-stored mansion, but it is impossible you should be acquainted with all its secret corners. These I will shew you, and if I do not make you richer by six thousand dollars, then serve me as you have done my chambermaid.

Robbers of this kind are certainly villains, but nevertheless they are still men. The wholly unexpected tendency of the baroness's address, the unaffected tone with which she spoke, the more than ordinary beauty of a young, half naked female, altogether, produced a powerful effect on men whose hands were yet reeking with the blood they had shed. They all stepped aside and consulted together in a low tone for some minutes. The baroness was left quite alone, but she betrayed not the least wish to escape. "She heard two or three thus express themselves: "Let's despatch her, and the game will be up." She, however, scarcely changed colour, for the opposition of the others did not escape her acute ear. One who was probably the captain of these banditti, now advanced towards her.

He asked twice or thrice whether they might absolutely rely on the truth of what she had said; whether she actually wished to be released from the tyranny of her husband and go with them; and whether she was ready to resign her person to one of them, to himself for instance, during the few peaceful nights they could enjoy? Having replied in the affirmative to all these questions, having not only suffered the warm embrace of the robber, but even returned it—for what will not necessity excuse? he at length said: “Come along then and lead us round. The devil trust you ladies of rank, but we’ll however venture for once. But let me tell you beforehand, that, were you ten times as handsome, this weapon shall cleave your skull the moment we observe the least disposition to escape or betray us.”

“Then it will be safe enough; and were this the only condition of my death, I should outlive you all, and even the wandering Jew himself.” The baroness smiled as she pronounced these words, hastily snatched up the nearest light, as though she had been as anxious as any of them to collect the plunder and begone; conducted the company through every apartment; opened unasked every door, every drawer and every chest; assisted in emptying them and packing up the valuables; joked with the utmost vivacity; jumped with indifference over the mangled bodies; spoke with the familiarity of an old acquaintance to each of the horrid troop, and willingly aided with her delicate hands, in the most laborious occupations.

Plate money, jewels, clothes and other valuables were now collected together, and the captain of the banditti was already giving the order for their march, when his destined bride suddenly caught him by the arm. “Did I not tell you,” said she, “that you should not repent making a friend of me and sparing my life? You may indeed have your sling in places that you find open; but ’tis a pity that you cannot so easily come at treasures that are somewhat more concealed.”

“Concealed!—What!—Where is something more concealed?”

“What, do you suppose, that among coffers so full of the most valuable effects, there are no secret places? Look here, and then you will be convinced of the contrary.”

She pointed to a secret spring in the baron’s writing desk. They pressed upon it, and out fell six rouleaus, each containing two hundred dollars.

“Zounds!” cried the leader of the robbers, “Now indeed I see that you are an incomparable woman. I will keep you for this like a little dutchess.”

“And perhaps better still,” rejoined she, laughing, “when I tell you one thing more. I am well aware that you must have had spies who informed you of the absence of my tyrant; but did they not tell you of the four thousand guilders which he received the day before yesterday?”

“Not a syllable; where are they?”

“O, safe enough! under half a dozen locks and bolts. You would certainly not have found them and the iron chest in which

they are deposited, had it not been for me. — Come along, comrades : we have finished above ground, and now we'll see what is to be done under it. Come along with me I say into the cellar."

The robbers followed, but not without precaution. At the entrance of the cellar, provided with a strong iron trap-door, a man was posted as a sentinel. The baroness did not take the least notice of this. She conducted the whole troop to a vault at the very farthest extremity of the cellar. She unlocked it, and in a corner of this recess stood the chest she had described. "Here," said she, giving the captain the bunch of keys, "here unlock it, and take what you find as a wedding gift, if you can obtain the consent of your companions as readily as you have gained mine."

The robber tried one key after another, but none would fit. He grew impatient, and the baroness appeared still more so.

"Lend me them," said she, "I hope I shall find the way sooner. Indeed, if we don't make haste, morning might overtake us—Ha! only think, the reason neither of us could unlock it is clear enough. As welcome as your visit is to me, yet I have no scruple to confess that the unexpected arrival of so great a pleasure has flurried me a little. I have brought the wrong bunch of keys. A moment's patience, and I'll soon set that to rights."

She ran up stairs, and presently they heard her coming down again; but she went more slowly, as if out of breath with the haste she had made. "I've found them! I've found them!" cried she at a distance. She was now within about three steps of the sentinel placed at the entrance of the cellar; when she made a spring at the wretch, who as little expected the dissolution of the world as such an attack. A single push with all her strength, tumbled him down the stairs from top to bottom. In a twinkling she closed the trap-door, bolted it, and thus had the whole company secure in the cellar.

All this was the work of a single moment. In the next she flew across the court-yard, and with a candle set fire to a detached pig-stye. The watchman in the neighbouring village perceiving the flames, instantly gave the alarm. In a few moments all the inhabitants were out of their beds, and a crowd of farmers and their servants hastened to the mansion. The baroness waited for them at the gate of the court-yard. "A few of you," said she, "will be sufficient to put out this fire, or to prevent it from spreading. But now provide yourselves with arms, which you will find in abundance in my husband's armoury: post yourselves at all the avenues of the cellar, and suffer not one of the murderers and robbers shut up in it to escape."

Her directions were obeyed, and not one of them escaped the punishment due to their crimes.

SHORT SENTENCES.

He who serves God hath the best master in the world.
An idle man is a bolster for the devil.
Friendships are cheap when bought by pulling off the hat.
There are many asses, without long ears.

ON THE TORMENTS OF AVARICE.

"And he laid him down in his bed, and turned away his face, and would not eat bread."

1 Kings, xxi. 4.

And whence all this tormenting disquietude? Was he sick? No. Was he bereft of dear friends? No. Had a fore calamity, of any name or nature, befallen himself, or his family, or his kingdom at large? No. The man had no earthly trouble to build a grief on. It was now flood-tide with his affairs. When this fit of vexation seized him, he had very lately obtained two signal victories over the Syrians, his most powerful enemies, and at that very moment was in the highest elevation of prosperity and power. Why then was king Ahab so sad, so extremely disconsolate and vexed at heart, that "he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread?"—Because, forsooth, his neighbour Naboth had refused to sell him a trifling piece of land, a little vineyard! Ahab was sovereign over millions of people; he had ample personal domains, his cup was full; he had laid up stores for himself in vast abundance. Yet he wanted more. Casting a greedy eye upon his neighbour's vineyard, he must needs have it for "a garden of herbs;" and the refusal, though accompanied with substantial reasons, stung him to the core of his heart, and actually made him more wretched than a street beggar. The reader will remember the shocking sequel.

Here it is clearly seen, as in a glass, that no condition in life can give contentment to a man whose mind is totally out of health.

*"He may be rich,
Or deck'd with regal honours; but if joy
Be absent from him, if he tastes it not,
'Tis useless grandeur all, and empty shade."*

Here too is seen the insatiable, restless, tormenting nature of Avarice, and also a striking specimen of its horrible effects among men. What availed it Ahab that he was decked with gold and silver, that he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. What did it avail him that he had men servants and maid servants, that he dwelt in a palace, sat on a throne, ruled a kingdom, and had every comfort and luxury the world could afford—what did it all avail him when Avarice had got full possession of his heart? This tormenting demon made him completely miserable, notwithstanding all his wealth and grandeur; and it hurried him on, as it has hurried on many thousand others to robbery and murder.

Finally, we here learn the necessity of checking all inordinate craving, of repressing and extinguishing all improper desires of worldly gain, and of being content with the circumstances in life which Providence has allotted us. The divine command, "Thou shalt not covet," imposes a restraint on one of the most powerful and fatal propensities of the human heart; nor can we lay any claim to real virtue, or reasonably expect happiness in life to come, or contentment in the present life, if we knowingly permit ourselves to overleap this sacred barrier.—*Conn. Journal*

POETRY.

STANZAS

*Taken from Elegiac Lines on the death of a Young Lady, by
EDWIN C. HOLLAND, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.*

“ There was a flower of beauteous birth,
Of lavish charms and chaste'n'd dye,
It smiled upon the lap of earth,
And caught the gaze of ev'ry eye.

The vernal breeze, whose steps are seen
Imprinted on the early dew,
Ne'er brush'd a flow'r of brighter beam,
Or nurs'd a bud of lovelier hue.

It blossom'd not in dreary wild,
In darksome glen, or desert bower ;
But grew, like Flora's fav'rite child,
In sun-beam soft and fragrant shower.

The graces lov'd with chastened light,
To flush its pure celestial bloom,
And all its blossoms were so bright,
It seem'd not form'd to die so soon.

Youth round the flowret 'ere it fell,
In armour bright was seen to stray,
And beauty said, *her* magic spell,
Should keep its perfume from decay.

The parent stalk from which it sprung,
Transported as it halo spread,
In holy umbrage o'er it hung,
And tears of heaven born rapture shed.

Yet, fragile flower! thy blossom bright,
Tho' guard'd by a magic spell,
Like a sweet beam of evening light,
In lonely hour of tempest fell.

The death blast of the wintry air,
The cold frost and the night wind came,
The nipt thy beauty, once so fair!
It shall not bloom on earth again!”

HOPE.

Delusive Hope! thy radiant eye
Is ever fixed upon to-morrow ;
And still, though cheated, we believe
The soothing tale that calms our sorrow.

The storm tost sailor, as he views,
High o'er his head, the billow raging,
And marks with horror in his mien,
The war the seas and clouds are waging—

Trusting in thee, his shatter'd bark
Through the wild roaring chaos steering,
He thinks of home, and wife, and child,
And all that renders life endearing.

Then, in that moment of dismay,
With thoughts like these his bosom aching,
Thy smiles illumine his trackless way,
And keep his wretched heart from breaking.

The lover, too, unwary youth!
Whom cruel beauty dooms to languish,
In thy false promise fondly trusts,
And in vain dreams forgets his anguish.

But welcome still delusive Hope!
Chase from my bosom care and sorrow;
Yes, let me dream of bliss to-day,
But do not let me wake to-morrow.

PEACE OF MIND.

BY COWPER.

When all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile!
Delights that never cease,
The live-long day beguile.

From morn to dewy eve,
With open hand she showers
Fresh blessings to deceive
And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart
Gives nature power to please;
The mind that feels no smart,
Enlivens all it sees:

Can make a wint'ry sky
Seem bright as smiling May,
And evening's closing eye,
As peep of early day.

The vast majestic globe,
So beauteously array'd
In nature's various robe,
With wond'rous skill display'd:

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Important Discovery.

An intelligent gentleman of the vicinity of Boston, who is a practical farmer, has recently discovered an excellent substitute for Molasses. He had a quantity of sweet apples ground, then took the juice immediately from the press, before the fermentation had commenced, put it into a large boiler and boiled it down to a syrup, which in taste is pleasanter than the common West India Molasses, and appears as little liable to ferment. From four gallons of juice he obtained one gallon of syrup—By boiling longer, its quality and consistency would probably be improved. At a time when every article of consumption is so enhanced, this hint is worth attending to.

Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog, for either man or beast.

Take 6 ounces of rue, clean picked and bruised, 4 ounces Venice treacle, or molasses, 4 ounces filed pewter; boil these in two quarts of the best ale, in a pan covered close, over a gentle fire, for the space of an hour, then strain the ingredients from the liquor; give 8 or 9 spoonfuls of it warm to a man or woman, three mornings, fasting—8 or 9 spoonfuls is sufficient for the strongest—a lesser quantity for those younger, or of a weak constitution—10 or 12 spoonfuls for a horse or bullock—3, 4, or 5, to a sheep, hog or dog. This must be given within nine days after the bite. If you bind some of the ingredients on the wound, it will be so much the better.

Cure for the Dysentery.

[Extracted from "The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal," edited by Dr. B. S. Barton, vol. 1, page 130.]

"Last summer, when I was near the settlement of the Oneida Indians, (in the state of New-York) the Dysentery prevailed much, and carried off some of the white inhabitants, who applied to the Indians for a remedy. They directed them to drink a decoction of the roots of Blackberry Bushes, which they did, after which not one of them died. All who used it, agreed that it is a safe, sure and speedy cure.

JAMES V. A. ANDERSON.

Cure for Frosted Flesh.

As it is often desirable to obtain as speedy a cure as possible for frosted flesh, it may not be amiss to mention, that Chicken's Fat is one of the most certain and speedy cures ever tried. I have been informed by a person who has tried it, that in a case of frosted feet, a woollen cloth soaked in this fat and applied to the place, will in a short time restore the flesh to its former soundness.

THE PILLOW.

What a delicious balm is diffused over the whole frame, when the candle is extinguished, and the head rests quietly on the pillow! If, on a strict scrutiny of the soul, we cannot discover any thing which could offend our fellow creatures, then sleep is almost a celestial reverie. It is never so delicious or so tranquil, as after a day on which we have performed some good act, or when we are conscious of having spent it in some useful or substantial employment. The instant the head is laid on the pillow, is that in which conscience delivers its decrees. If it has conceived any evil design, it is surrounded with thorns; the softest down is hard, under the restless head of the wicked. In order to be happy, a man must be on good terms with his pillow, for the nightly reproaches it can give must be heard. We must be happy or miserable at night by recollection. Memory recalls our faults and negligences; these will banish sleep from our eyes—they will intrude in our dreams—they will fatigue, in order to teach us that repose and happiness are inseparable from an upright conduct.

THE COTTAGE—A FRAGMENT.

Sweet pliability of affections, that takes the barb from the dart of misfortune, and shapes the mind to its allotment. I have been the master of a palace, said Horatio, and now my only habitation is this cottage: troops of slaves in livery then obeyed my nod, now my sheep alone are obedient to me. The splendid board is exchanged for the fruits that the earth yields to my own labour, and the rarest juice of the vintage is succeeded by the simple beverage of the fountain.

But am I less happy in this nook, where my ill fortune has placed me, than when I passed my laughing youth in the gaudy bowers of prosperity? If I am not soothed by flattery, I am not wounded by ingratitude. If I feel not the conscious pride of superior life, I am not the object of calumniating envy; and I am now too far removed into the shade for scorn to point the finger at me.—Fears I have none; and hopes—there is my consolation, there is the source of my joys, and the cure of my sorrows. They no longer rest on vain, idle, fallacious objects; on private friends, or public justice; they have now a more durable foundation—they rest on Heaven!

TRUE POLITENESS.

Politeness, comprehensively viewed, certainly respects the motions and operations of the mind, and the sentiments of the heart, as well as the air and gestures of the body. True politeness condemns whatever in our looks, words, actions, and even apparel, would give offence to those with whom we converse; and prescribes such propriety in all these, as will render ourselves agreeable to all those who behold us.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Supreme Court is held, At the seat of government on the 1st Monday of February annually.

The Circuit Courts for the Third Circuit, are held,

At Trenton for the District of Jersey, the 1st of April and 1st of October except these days happen on Sunday, when the court will be opened the day following.

The District Courts are held,

For the District of East-Jersey, at New-Brunswick, the 1st Tuesday in May and November. For the District of West-Jersey, at Burlington, the 1st Tuesday in February, and 4th in August.

NEW JERSEY.

Courts of Error of the Governor and Council are held,

At Trenton, on the 1st Tuesday in November and the 3d Tuesday in May, annually.

Supreme Courts are held,

At Trenton, on the second Tuesday in May and November, the first Tuesday in September, and the last Tuesday in February.

CIRCUIT COURTS

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

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

The clerks of the several counties are clerks of the circuit courts

Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, are held in the several counties, on the following Tuesdays:

<i>Bergen,</i>	4 January	4 March	4 October	2 June
<i>Essex,</i>	2 January	2 April	4 June	3 Sept.
<i>Middlesex,</i>	2 December	2 March	2 September	2 June
<i>Monmouth,</i>	4 January	4 April	4 July	3 October
<i>Somerset,</i>	1 January	1 October	3 April	3 June
<i>Burlington,</i>	2 February	2 August	4 May	1 Nov.
<i>Gloucester,</i>	3 March	3 June	1 October	2 Dec.
<i>Salem,</i>	1 March	1 December	2 June	3 Sept.
<i>Cape-May,</i>	1 February	1 August	<i>last May</i>	4 October
<i>Hunterdon,</i>	1 February	1 May	1 August	4 October
<i>Morris</i>	3 March	3 December	1 July	4 Sept.
<i>Cumberland,</i>	3 February	4 September	1 June	<i>last Nov.</i>
<i>Sussex,</i>	3 February	3 August	4 May	4 Nov.

A Table to reduce Pence and Shillings to Cents.

Pence	Shills	Pence	Cents	Pence	Shills	Pence	Cents	Pence	Shills	Pence	Cents	Pence	Shills	Pence	Cents	Pence	Shills	Pence	Cents			
1	0	1	19	or 1	7	21	37	or 3	1	41	55	or 4	7	61	73	or 6	1	81				
2	0	2	20		8	22	38		2	42	56		4	8	62	74		2	82			
3	0	3	21		9	23	39		3	43	57		4	9	63	75		3	83			
4	0	4	22		10	24	40		4	44	58		10	64	76		4	84				
5	0	5	23		11	25	41		5	45	59		11	65	77		5	85				
6	0	6	24		2	0	27	42		6	47	60		5	0	67	78		6	87		
7	0	7	25		2	1	28	43		7	48	61		5	1	68	79		6	88		
8	0	8	26		2	2	29	44		8	49	62		5	2	69	80		6	89		
9	0	9	27		2	3	30	45		9	50	63		5	3	70	81		6	90		
10	0	10	28		2	4	31	46		3	10	51	64		5	4	71	82		6	91	
11	0	11	29		2	5	32	47		3	11	52	65		5	5	72	83		6	92	
12	1	0	30		2	6	33	48		4	0	53	66		5	6	73	84		7	0	93
13	1	1	31		2	7	34	49		4	1	54	67		5	7	74	85		7	1	94
14	1	2	32		2	8	35	50		4	2	55	68		5	8	75	86		7	2	95
15	1	3	33		2	9	37	51		4	3	57	69		5	9	77	87		7	3	97
16	1	4	34		2	10	38	52		4	4	58	70		5	10	78	88		7	4	98
17	1	5	35		2	11	39	53		4	5	59	71		5	11	79	89		7	5	99
18	1	6	36		3	0	40	54		4	6	60	72		6	0	80	90		7	6	100

One 16th of a Dollar, or a five pence half-penny piece	6	1	4	Cents
One 8th of a Dollar, or an eleven penny piece,	12	1	2	—
One quarter of a Dollar,	25	—		
One half of a Dollar,	50	—		
One half of a Pistareen,	10	—		
A Pistareen,	20	—		

A Table shewing the amount of Wages or Expenses in the course of a year, from one penny to twenty shillings per day.

Pence	per Day		per Week		per Month		per YEAR.	
	s	d	l	s	d	l	s	d
10	7	0	2	4	1	10	5	
21	2	0	4	8	3	0	10	
31	9	0	7	0	4	11	3	
42	4	0	9	4	6	1	8	
52	11	0	11	8	7	12	1	
63	6	0	14	0	9	2	6	
74	1	0	16	4	10	12	11	
84	8	0	18	8	12	13	9	
95	3	1	0	13	13	3	4	
105	10	1	3	4	15	4	2	
116	5	1	5	8	16	14	7	
The month is 28 days								

All things draw us up towards heaven.
 Nothing so hard to bear well as prosperity.
 Idleness buries a man alive.

A Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence each

D	£	s	d	D	£	s	d	D	£	s	d	D	£	s	d
1	0	7	6	23	8	12	6	45	16	17	6	400	150	0	0
2	0	15	0	24	9	0	0	46	17	5	0	500	187	10	0
3	1	2	6	25	9	7	6	47	17	12	6	600	225	0	0
4	1	10	0	26	9	15	0	48	18	0	0	700	262	10	0
5	1	17	6	27	10	2	6	49	18	7	6	800	300	0	0
6	2	5	0	28	10	10	0	50	18	15	0	900	337	10	0
7	2	12	6	29	10	17	6	51	19	2	6	1000	375	0	0
8	3	0	0	30	11	5	0	52	19	10	0	2000	750	0	0
9	3	7	6	31	11	12	6	53	19	17	6	3000	1125	0	0
10	3	15	0	32	12	0	0	54	20	5	0	4000	1500	0	0
11	4	2	6	33	12	7	6	55	20	12	6	5000	1875	0	0
12	4	10	0	34	12	15	0	56	21	0	0	6000	2250	0	0
13	4	17	6	35	13	2	6	57	21	7	6	7000	2625	0	0
14	5	5	0	36	13	10	0	58	21	15	0	8000	3000	0	0
15	5	12	6	37	13	17	6	59	22	2	6	9000	3375	0	0
16	6	0	0	38	14	5	0	60	22	10	0	10000	3750	0	0
17	6	7	6	39	14	12	6	70	26	5	0	To reduce Dolls to pounds N. J. currency, multiply by 3 & divide by 8, and Pounds to Dolls vice versa			
18	6	15	0	40	15	0	0	80	30	0	0				
19	7	2	6	41	15	7	6	90	33	15	0				
20	7	10	0	42	15	15	0	100	37	10	0				
21	7	17	6	43	16	2	6	200	75	0	0				
22	8	5	0	44	16	10	0	300	112	10	0				

We shall have a hole without a ball in the next world.
 Every one thinks that he has more than his share of brains.
 Industry makes a brave man, who conquers ill fortune.
 Beauty and Folly do seldom part company
 Speaking without thinking is shooting without taking aim.
 The devil goes shares with the gambler.

A TABLE of Interest, at Six and Seven per Cent At Six per Cent.

Shillings	1 Mon			3 Mon			6 Mon			12 Mon								
	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q						
50	0	10	0	30	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	4	0					
100	0	20	0	60	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	8	1					
150	1	00	2	90	10	2	0	1	00	3	11	0	1					
10	1	10	3	2	1	2	3	0	1	10	4	0	1	4	2			
20	2	20	7	1	2	4	3	0	2	30	8	1	2	9	0			
30	3	30	10	2	3	7	1	0	4	0	1	2	4	2	3			
40	4	41	2	2	4	9	2	0	5	2	1	4	3	5	7	1		
50	6	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	9	0	7	0	0		
60	7	11	9	2	7	2	2	0	8	1	2	1	0	8	4	3		
70	8	22	1	1	8	4	3	0	9	0	2	5	1	9	9	2		
80	9	22	4	3	9	7	1	0	11	0	2	9	2	11	2	1		
90	10	32	8	2	10	9	2	1	0	2	3	1	3	12	7	0		
Tens of Pounds	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q			
10	0	1	00	3	00	12	0	0	2	1	0	3	6	0	14	0		
20	0	2	00	6	01	4	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	7	0	1	8	0
30	0	3	00	9	01	16	0	0	6	0	3	6	0	10	6	2	2	0
40	0	4	00	12	02	8	0	0	8	0	4	8	0	14	0	2	16	0
50	0	5	00	15	03	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	17	6	3	10	0	0
60	0	6	00	18	03	12	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
70	0	7	01	1	04	4	0	0	8	2	1	6	4	18	0	0	0	0
80	0	8	01	4	04	16	0	0	9	4	1	8	0	5	12	0	0	0
90	0	9	01	7	05	8	0	0	10	6	1	11	6	6	6	0	0	0
100	0	10	01	10	06	0	0	0	11	8	1	15	0	7	0	0	0	0

Governor and Commander in Chief of New-Jersey,

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Esq.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

BERGEN. *Council*, Adrian Post. *Assembly*, Albert C. Zabriskie, Richard Cadmus, Jacob K. Mead.

ESSEX. *Council*, Charles Kinsey. *Assembly*, Samuel Pennington, John Wilson, Samuel Condit, Jonathan Dayton.

MORRIS. *Council*, Benjamin Ludlow. *Assembly*, Jephtha B. Munn, Nicholas Mandeville, David Thompson, jun.

SUSSEX. *Council*, William Kennedy. *Assembly*, Joseph Sharp, Robert W. Rutherford, Simon Cortright, James Davison.

SOMERSET. *Council*, Andrew Howell. *Assembly*, James Vanduyne, Samuel Bayard, Joseph Annin.

HUNTERDON. *Council*, John Haas. *Assembly*, Aaron Vanfyckel, John Opdycke, Samuel Barber, Edward Yard.

MIDDLESEX. *Council*, Erkuries Beatty. *Assembly*, John N. Simpson, William Edgar, Alexander Dunn.

BURLINGTON. *Council*, Caleb Earl. *Assembly*, William Pearson, William Irick, Charles Ellis, Samuel J. Read.

GLOUCESTER. *Council*, Samuel W. Harrison. *Assembly*, Charles French, Isaac Pine, Nicholas Rape.

SALEM. *Council*, Jerediah Dubois. *Assembly*, Jeremiah Dubois, John Dickinson, James Newell.

CUMBERLAND. *Council*, James Clark. *Assembly*, Daniel Richman, Thomas Lee.

MONMOUTH. *Council*, Silas Crane. *Assembly*, John S. Holmes, Thomas Cox, James Anderson.

CAPE-MAY. *Council*, Furman Leaming. *Assembly*, Robert M. Holmes.

Peter Gordon, Esq. Treasurer of the State.

James Linn, Esq. Secretary of the State.

Garret D. Wall, Esq. Clerk of the Supreme Court.

William Hyer, Esq. Clerk in Chancery.

A list of Clerks, Surrogates and Sheriff's, in the different Counties of New-Jersey.

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	SURROGATES.	SHERIFFS.
Bergen,	Abr'm Westervelt	John A. Boyd	Samuel H. Berry
Essex,	Silas Whitehead	Thomas Kenney	Silas Condit
Morris,	Robert M ^c Carter	David Thomson	Sam'l Halliday
Sussex,	John Johnson	Daniel Stewart	John Linn
Somerset,	Samuel Swan	Samuel Swan	Martin Schenck
Middlesex,	William P. Dear	John Heard	A'm Vanarsdale
Hunterdon,	John T. Blackwell	John T. Blackwell	William Nixson
Monmouth,	Caleb Lloyd	Rd. Throckmorton	Charles Parker
Burlington,	Joseph M ^c Ivaine	Abraham Brown	Samuel Haines
Gloucester,	Charles Ogden	James Matlack	Joseph V. Clark
Salem,	Merriman Smith	Daniel Garrison	Richard Craven
Cumberland,	Ebenezer Seeley	S. M. Shute	John Sibley
Cape-May,	Abijah Smith	Jehu Townsend	Aaron Leaming

An account of the time of holding the Yearly Meetings of Friends on the Continent of America.

The Yearly Meeting of Rhode-Island, for New-England, is held at Newport, the Second-Day following the second Sixth-Day in the Sixth Month : Meeting of Ministers and Elders at Portsmouth, on the Seventh-Day preceding, at nine o'clock in the morning.

The Yearly Meeting for the government of New-York, is held at New-York, the fourth First-Day in the Fifth Month.

The Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern parts of Maryland, is held at Philadelphia, the third Second-Day in the Fourth Month.

Maryland Yearly Meeting, which takes in the Western shore of Maryland, part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the state of Ohio, is held at Baltimore, the second First-Day in the Tenth Month.

The Yearly Meeting for Virginia, is held alternately at Wain-Oak and Gravelly-Run, the third Seventh-Day in the Fifth Month : at Wain-Oak the present year, (1815.)

The Yearly Meeting for North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, is held at Little River, Perquiman's county, and New Garden, Guilford county, on the Seventh-Day preceding the fourth Sixth-Day in the Tenth Month.

A certain remedy for the Fever and Ague.

One ounce cream of tartar, one ounce Peruvian bark, sixty cloves, to be made up into an electuary, and about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken every two hours during the intermission of fever.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

A new and valuable Styptick, which will stop bleeding even of the largest blood vessels.

Take of brandy or common spirits two ounces, Castile soap two drachms, pot-ash one drachm, scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-ash, mix it well together and keep it close in a phial—when you apply it, let it be warmed, and dip pledges of lint in it; and the blood will immediately congeal—it operates by coagulating the blood a considerable way within the vessel—a few applications may be necessary where the wound is deep, or where a limb is cut off.

Cures for the Whooping-Cough.

Take leaves of Ground Ivy, Allecompain and Comfrey root, each a large handful, three or four heads of poppy, and a few cloves of garlick, boil them in half a gallon of water till they become very soft; then mash them well, strain the liquor off, add thereto a pint and a half of molasses and half a pint of vinegar—boil the same slowly to the consistence of thin molasses. The syrrop thus made is agreeable to the taste. Give a teaspoon full after every coughing spell.

The following has in many recent instances speedily cured the Whooping Cough: Take a wine-glass of rum, and two-penny worth of the spirits of turpentine, shake them well together, and rub the child by the fire gently down the neck and chin, night and morning. In a few days the child will be cured.

A cure for the Dysentery or Bloody-Flux.

I think it my duty to communicate to the public, a sure remedy for this disease, which I learnt in Upper Canada—'tis an Indian cure. Take the root of Cat Tail, (a flag) boil it in sweet milk; take as much as you please, it hurts no one. In a little time it will cure.

M. SMITH.

Certain remedy for the Piles.

Take a quarter of a pound of sulphur, pour on it one quart of boiling water; stir it well; let it remain till cold and settled, and then drink a wine glass full two or three times a day, as your disorder may be more or less severe.

J. K.

Cure for Scalds or Burns.

As soon as the accident has happened, take a plaster of tar, the size of the wound, and apply it to the place affected. By this simple application, which has been often tried and never found wanting, and the inflammation will be found to subside, and the pain to cease in a few minutes. A small pot of tar should be kept in every family for the purpose.

ANECDOTES.

Paddy, who was arraigned before a court for horse stealing, and having pleaded not guilty, the judge asked by whom he would be tried? "By the twelve apostles," answered the prisoner. The judge informed him that would not do, for if he was tried by them, he could not have his trial till the day of judgment. "Faith (says Paddy) and I have no objection to that neither, for I am in no hurry about it, at all, at all."

An honest country farmer had for many years been plagued with a dreadful shrew of a wife, who was at last seized with an apoplexy, and to all appearance gave up the ghost. John, you may be sure, was glad enough of his release; but, the following Sunday, carrying the corpse to be buried, in going down a hill the feet of one of the bearers slipped, and, letting the coffin fall, gave such a shake to the body within, as brought the woman to herself, who soon began to thump and cry at a wicked rate; and, in short, the poor farmer was obliged to return home in much pretended joy for his wife's strange recovery. She lived with him six years longer, and then died in earnest. John set out with her once more to the church-yard, and coming to the place where the former accident happened, Pray, said he to the bearers, take care how you go down the hill.

A squire travelling on a mule, and coming to a river, where he did not know the ford, cried to a peasant, "May this river be passed here?" The fellow answering yes, and he proceeding, at two steps was up to the middle. "You villain," cried he, "why did you tell me false?" "I told you the truth," said the clown, "for my geese, and those of my neighbours, pass there every day, and, surely, I thought a squire must have as much sense as a goose."

Two lawyers, one day in riding the road, came up with a clergyman. Says one of them to his fellow traveller, "We'll crack a joke upon the priest." Pleased with the idea of their sport, they rode up, one on either side. After mutual salutation, one of them says, "How happens it, Daddy, that gentlemen of your cloth make such egregious blunders in the pulpit? I heard one not long since, when he wished to say Og, king of Bashan, say Hog, king of Bacon." "Oh," replied the divine, "we are men of like infirmities with the rest of our fellow creatures—I lately, when I should have said the devil is the father of liars—said, the devil is the father of lawyers." Ah! replied the other—"which are you a knave or a fool?" "I believe, gentlemen," he replied, "I am BETWEEN BOTH."

A man ought to blush when he is praised for qualities he does not possess.