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THE
NEW-JERSEY
ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1824;

1824

Being Bissextile or Leap Year (and until July 4th) the forty-eighth of American Independence.

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

By DAVID YOUNG, Philom.



ELIZABETH-TOWN, (N.J.)

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. AND E. SANDERSON.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the name 'J. Sanderson' and other illegible scribbles.

The Anatomy of Man's Body,

AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

[According to ancient Astrology.]

♈ Head and Face,



TO know where the Sign is, find the Day of the Month, and against the Day, in the 4th Column, you have the Sign or Place of the Moon; and then find the Sign here, it will give you what Part of the Body it governs.

The Names and Characters of the PLANETS.

Superior.	♃ Herschell,	Middle.	♀ Venus,
	♄ Saturn,		☿ Mercury,
	♅ Jupiter,		♁ Luna.
	♆ Mars,		

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.		Aspects.
NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.	♄ Conjunction,
♈ Aries,	♎ Libra,	♁ Opposition,
♉ Taurus,	♏ Scorpio,	△ Trine,
♊ Gemini,	♐ Sagittarius,	□ Quartile,
♋ Cancer,	♑ Capricorn,	* Sextile,
♌ Leo,	♒ Aquarius,	♁ Moon's ascend-
♍ Virgo.	♓ Pisces.	ing Node.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	DC	Solar Cycle	13
Golden Number	1	Roman Indiction	12
Epaet	29	Julian Period	6537

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	April 18	Whitsunday,	June 6
Rogation Sunday,	May 23	Trinity Sunday,	June 13
Ascension Day,	May 27	Advent,	Nov. 28

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (♀) will be morning star until July 29th, then evening star until May 19th, 1825.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 19th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 19th degree of (♑) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (♃) about 24 degrees south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's ascending node in the middle of this year—9 signs, 9 degrees.

CARDINAL POINTS.

		D.	H. M.
Vernal Equinox,	<i>March</i>	20,	10 46 A. M.
Summer Solstice,	<i>June</i>	21,	8 7 A. M.
Autumnal Equinox,	<i>September</i>	22,	9 58 P. M.
Winter Solstice,	<i>December</i>	21,	3 9 P. M.

ECLIPSES.

Five Eclipses will take place this year, alternately of the Sun and Moon.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun, on New-Year's Day, at 3h. 9m. in the morning, invisible. It will be central on the meridian, in lat. 86 deg. 49 min. south, and long. 134 deg. 18 min. east from New-York. It will be visible to all the regions between the 67th degree of south latitude and the south pole. Towards the Indian Ocean it will be visible much farther north, even as far as the Island of Desolation, and the southern parts of the continent of New-Holland. This eclipse will be annular where it is central.

II. An Eclipse of the Moon will take place on Friday, January 16th, in the morning, visible.

	H. M.
Beginning,	2 21
Middle,	3 47
Ecliptical opposition,	3 53
End,	5 13
Duration,	2 52

Quantity— $9\frac{1}{3}$ digits on the moon's north limb.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun, on Saturday, June 26th, in the evening, of which a scrap will be visible. The eclipse will begin at 7h. 12m. and the sun will set (one and two thirds digit eclipsed) at 7h. 27m.

This eclipse will be central on the meridian, in lat. 46 deg. 23 min. north, and long. 100 deg. 6 min. west from New-York. The darkness will be total for about two minutes in the path of the penumbra's centre; which will pass through China and among the Isles of Japan; thence through the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, approximating the coasts of California and New Spain, near the latter of which the centre will leave the globe, after a continuance of 3 hours and 13 minutes upon it. Whole duration of the general eclipse, 5 hours and 12 minutes.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon, on Saturday, July 10th, in the evening, visible.

	H. M.
Beginning,	10 30
Middle,	11 13
Ecliptical opposition,	11 24
End,	11 56
Duration,	1 26

Quantity—one digit and two thirds nearly, on the south limb.

V. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun, on Monday, December 20th, at 5h. 43m. in the morning, invisible. It will pass through Brazil central and in an annular form. From thence the central eclipse will cross the Atlantic and visit the Cape of Good Hope. Leaving the Cape about sixty miles to the south, and inclining more to the northeast, it will finish its career in the Indian Ocean. This eclipse will be central on the meridian, in lat. 33 deg. 8 min. south, and long. 93 deg. 53 min. east from New-York.

II MONTH, FEBRUARY, HATH 29 DAYS

First Q. 7th, 10h. 4m. aft.
Full D 14th, 2h. 27m. aft.

Last Q. 21st, 0h. 20m. aft.
New D 29th, 5h. 41m. aft.

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

1	D 4th Sab. aft. Epiph.	\equiv	29	7	34	57	6	46	1	3	10	3
2	2 Purificat. B.V.M.	\times	1	7	14	59	7	46	1	43	10	43
3	3 Cold, [Inf. δ \odot R]		23	7	0	5	0	8	46	2	24	1
4	4 and perhaps	γ	5	6	59	5	1	9	47	3	5	Morn
5	5 Agatha. snow.		18	6	58	5	2	10	51	3	49	0
6	6 R ri. 4. 23. \square \odot H		30	6	57	5	3	11	56	4	35	0
7	7 Spica M ris. 10. 8.	R	13	6	56	5	4	Morn		5	26	1
8	D 5th Sab. aft Epiph.		27	6	54	5	6	1	4	6	20	2
9	2 Pleasant.	Π	10	6	53	5	7	2	11	7	19	3
10	3 D runs high.		25	6	52	5	8	3	5	8	21	4
11	4 R stationary.	D	9	6	51	5	9	4	13	9	23	5
12	5 R ris. 4. 29. D R .		24	6	50	5	10	5	2	10	24	6
13	6 D in perigee.	Ω	9	6	48	5	12	5	45	11	22	7
14	7 Valentine. R stat.		24	6	47	5	13	D rise	Morn		8	22
15	D Septuagesima.	M	9	6	46	5	14	6	47	0	17	9
16	2 High winds.		24	6	44	5	16	8	2	1	10	10
17	3 Menkar sets 11. 2.	\sphericalangle	9	6	43	5	17	9	16	2	1	11
18	4 R rises 4. 35.		23	6	42	5	18	10	27	2	52	11
19	5 \odot enters \times .	M	6	6	41	5	19	11	37	3	42	Af. 42
20	6 More snow.		20	6	39	5	21	Morn		4	34	1
21	7 D runs low.	\ddagger	2	6	38	5	22	0	42	5	26	2
22	D Sexage. Washingt.		15	6	37	5	23	1	43	6	18	3
23	2 R 's gr. el. [b. 1732]		27	6	35	5	25	2	37	7	10	4
24	3 St. Matthias.	D	9	6	34	5	26	3	23	8	1	5
25	4 D stationary. D R		21	6	33	5	27	4	3	8	49	5
26	5 D in apogee.	\equiv	2	6	31	5	29	4	37	9	35	6
27	6 R rises 4. 40.		14	6	30	5	30	5	6	0	0	7
28	7 Very cold.		26	6	29	5	31	5	32	11	2	8
29	D Quinquagesima.	\times	8	6	27	5	33	D sets		11	44	8

It is not the painting, gilding or carving, that makes a good ship; but if she be a good sailer, tight and strong to endure the seas, that is her excellency. It is the edge and temper of the blade, that makes a good sword, not the richness of the scabbard; and it is not money or possessions, that makes a man considerable, but his virtue.

III MONTH, MARCH, HATH 31 DAYS.

First Q. 8th, 9h. 9m. morn. | Last Q. 22d, 6h. 14m. morn.
 Full D 15th, 0h. 41m. morn. | New D 30th, 10h. 5m morn.

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

1	2	David. Cold	♄	20	6	26	5	34	6	41	Af.	25	9	25
2	3	continues.	♃	26	25	5	35	7	42	1	7	10	7	
3	4	Ash Wednesday.		15	6	23	5	37	8	46	1	50	10	50
4	5	♀ rises 4. 43.		27	6	22	5	38	9	51	2	36	11	36
5	6	*s set 11. 58.	♄	10	6	20	5	40	10	57	3	25	Morn	
6	7	♀ ☽. Pretty steady.		23	6	19	5	41	Morn	4	7	0	25	
7	8	Quadra. Perpetua.	♄	7	6	18	5	42	0	4	5	14	1	7
8	2	D runs high.		20	6	16	5	44	1	8	6	13	2	14
9	3	Now look for	♄	4	6	15	5	45	2	6	7	13	3	13
10	4	a storm. D ☽.		18	6	14	5	46	2	58	8	12	4	13
11	5	D in perigee.	♄	3	6	12	5	48	3	42	9	10	5	12
12	6	Gregory Martyr.		18	6	11	5	49	4	19	10	6	6	10
13	7	Fair.	♄	2	6	10	5	50	4	52	10	59	7	6
14	8	2d Sab. in Lent.		17	6	8	5	52	5	22	1	51	7	59
15	2	♀ rises 4. 44.	♄	2	6	7	5	53	D rise	Morn	8	51		
16	3	Windy.		17	6	6	5	54	8	9	0	42	9	42
17	4	St. Patrick.	♄	1	6	4	5	56	9	21	1	34	10	34
18	5	Mirach sets 9. 32.		14	6	3	5	57	10	31	2	27	11	27
19	6	More like snow.		28	6	1	5	59	11	36	3	21	Af.	21
20	7	☉ en. V. Dr. low.	♄	11	6	0	6	0	Morn	4	15	1	15	
21	8	Benedict.		23	5	59	6	1	0	34	5	8	2	8
22	2	☉ ☽. Moderate.	♃	5	5	57	6	3	1	25	6	1	3	1
23	3	Rain or D ☽		17	5	56	6	4	2	8	6	51	3	51
24	4	snow. [D in apo.		29	5	55	6	5	2	44	7	38	4	38
25	5	Annuncia. 8 ☉ ☽.	♄	11	5	53	6	7	3	15	8	23	5	23
26	6	Vega rises 9. 14.		23	5	52	6	8	3	42	9	6	6	6
27	7	More rain	♄	5	5	51	6	9	4	7	9	48	6	48
28	8	Mid-Lent.		17	5	49	6	11	1	30	10	30	7	30
29	2	Ell& yd. sets 10. 48.		29	5	48	6	12	4	53	11	12	8	12
30	3	or snow.	♃	11	5	47	6	13	D sets	11	55	8	55	
31	4	♀ rises 4. 38.		24	5	45	6	15	7	49	Af	41	9	41

Education.—It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament.

IV MONTH, APRIL, HATH 30 DAYS.

First Q. 6th, 5h. 18m. aft.

Last Q. 2st, 1h. 14m. morn.

Full . 13th, 10h. 51m. morn.

New D 28th, 11h. 27m. aft.

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

1	5	7*s set 10. 20.	♄	7	5	44	6	16	8	56	1	29	10	29
2	6	Quite mild.		20	5	42	6	18	10	4	2	22	11	22
3	7	☽ runs high.	♁	3	5	41	6	19	11	9	3	17		Morn
4	C	St. Ambrose.		17	5	40	6	20		Morn	4	15	0	17
5	2	Raw. ☐ ☉ ♁	♁	1	5	38	6	21	0	9	5	15	1	15
6	3	♀ rises 4. 31. ♀ ☽		15	5	37	6	22	1	2	6	13	2	15
7	4	Variable.		29	5	36	6	24	1	47	7	10	3	13
8	5	☽ in perigee.	♁	3	5	34	6	20	2	26	8	4	4	10
9	6	♀ in aphelion.		27	5	33	6	27	2	59	8	56	5	4
10	7	Some	♁	12	5	32	6	28	3	29	9	47	5	56
11	C	Palm Sabbath.		26	5	31	6	29	3	57	10	38	6	47
12	2	Superior ☉ ☽ ♀	♁	11	5	29	6	3	4	26	11	29	7	38
13	3	Algol sets 10. 35.		25	5	28	6	32		D rise		Morn	8	29
14	4	showers	♁	9	5	27	6	33	8	17	0	21	9	21
15	5	Coinciden. of time		22	5	25	6	35	9	26	1	15	10	15
16	6	Good Friday.	♁	5	5	24	6	36	0	28	2	9	11	9
17	7	☽ runs low.		18	5	23	6	37	1	23	3	4		f. 4
18	C	Easter. ♁ stat.	♁	1	5	21	6	39		Morn	3	58	0	58
19	2	Alph. ☉ en. 8. ♀ ☽		13	5	20	6	40	0	10	4	50	1	50
20	3	Spring		25	5	19	6	41	0	50	5	39	2	39
21	4	♀ rises 4. 22.	♁	7	5	18	6	42	1	23	6	25	3	25
22	5	☽ in apogee.		19	5	16	6	44	1	51	7	9	4	9
23	6	St. George.	♁	1	5	15	6	45	2	17	7	51	4	51
24	7	advances.		13	5	4	6	46	2	40	8	33	5	33
25	C	St. Mark. Low Sab		25	5	13	6	47	3	3	9	14	6	14
26	2	Quite	♁	7	5	12	6	48	3	26	9	57	6	57
27	3	♁ south 9. 23.		20	5	10	6	50	3	51	10	41	7	41
28	-4	pleasant	♁	3	5	9	6	51	4	20	11	29	8	29
29	5	Antares rises 9. 29		16	5	8	6	52		D sets		Af. 21	9	21
30	6	♀ rises 4. 14.		30	5	7	6	53	9	6	1	16	10	16

The hand of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth, fruits, herbage and flowers; but the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand, which swalloweth with greediness the showers that fall, and burieth them in its bosom, and produceth nothing.

V MONTH, MAY, HATH 31 DAYS.

First Q. 4th, 11h. 16m. aft.

Last Q. 20th, 7h. 41m. aft.

Full ☽ 12th, 9h. 37m. aft.

New ☾ 28th, 10h. 4m. morn.

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

1	7	Phil. and Ja. ♂ st.	Π	13	5	66	54	10	9	2	15	11	15	
2	C	☽ runs high. <i>Cool.</i>		27	5	46	56	11	5	3	15	Morn		
3	2	Inv. of the cr. ☽ 8.	♄	11	5	36	57	11	52	4	14	0	15	
4	3	☿'s gr. elongation.		25	5	26	58	Morn		5	11	1	14	
5	4	☽ in perig. <i>Fair.</i>	♃	9	5	16	59	0	32	6	5	2	11	
6	5	St. John Evangel.		24	5	07	0	1	6	6	57	3	5	
7	6	<i>Rather cool.</i>	♁	8	4	59	7	1	1	36	7	47	3	57
8	7	Antares so. 1. 18.		22	4	58	7	2	2	4	8	36	4	47
9	C	3d Sab. aft. Easter.	♁	6	4	57	7	3	2	32	9	25	5	36
10	2	♁ sets 2. 48.		20	4	56	7	4	3	0	10	15	6	25
11	3	<i>Warmer.</i>	♂	4	4	55	7	5	3	31	11	7	7	15
12	4	♀ rises 4. 4.		17	4	54	7	6	☽	rife	Morn	8	7	
13	5	Spica ♁ sou. 9. 53.	♂	1	4	53	7	7	8	16	0	1	9	1
14	6	☽ runs low.		14	4	52	7	8	9	15	0	56	9	56
15	7	<i>Showers in</i>		26	4	51	7	9	10	5	1	50	10	50
16	C	4th aft. East. ☽ 8	♄	9	4	50	7	10	10	48	2	43	11	43
17	2	some places. ♂ ☉ h		21	4	49	7	11	11	24	3	33	Af.	33
18	3	☿ stationary.	♁	3	4	48	7	12	11	54	4	21	1	21
19	4	Dunstan. ☽ n ap.		15	4	47	7	13	Morn		5	6	2	6
20	5	☉ enters ♏.		27	4	46	7	14	0	20	5	48	2	48
21	6	<i>Increase of heat.</i>	♁	9	4	46	7	14	0	44	6	29	3	9
22	7	Arcturus sou. 10. 9.		21	4	45	7	15	1	7	7	10	4	10
23	C	Rogation.	♁	3	4	44	7	16	1	29	7	5	4	51
24	2	<i>Vegetation</i>		15	4	43	7	17	1	53	8	35	5	35
25	3	<i>progresses.</i>		28	4	4	7	18	2	20	9	21	6	21
26	4	♃ sets 10. 4.	♃	11	4	42	7	18	2	51	10	10	7	10
27	5	Bede. Ascension.		25	4	41	7	19	3	29	11	5	8	5
28	6	<i>Thunder showers.</i>	♁	9	4	40	7	20	☽	sets	Af.	3	9	3
29	7	☽ runs high.		23	4	40	7	20	8	56	1	3	0	3
30	C	6th aft. East. ☽ 8	♄	7	4	39	7	21	9	48	2	5	1	5
31	2	Zubenesh so. 10 6.		22	4	39	7	21	10	32	3	4	Morn	

It is a fault to speak any thing unnecessarily to the disadvantage of others. We have only to put ourselves in their places. to feel how we should like such liberties to be taken with our own character; that consideration would set the matter always in a just light.

VI MONTH, JUNE, HATH 30 DAYS.

First Q. 4th, 4h. 11m. morn. | Last Q. 19th, 0h. 25m. aft.
 Full D 11th, 9h. 40m. morn. | New D 26th, 6h. 41m. aft.

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

1	3	Nicomede. Warm	♈	6	4	38	7	22	11	8	4	0	0	4
2	4	D in perig and		20	4	37	7	23	11	39	4	53	1	0
3	5	Inf. ☉ ☽ hot.	♉	5	4	37	7	23	Morn		5	43	1	53
4	6	: Dry and warm.		19	4	36	7	24	0	7	6	32	2	43
5	7	Boniface.	♊	3	4	36	7	24	0	34	7	20	3	32
6	C	Whitsunday.		6	4	35	7	25	1	1	8	9	4	20
7	2	Refreshing show-		30	4	35	7	25	1	30	8	59	5	9
8	3	7*s rise 3. 4.	♋	13	4	35	7	25	2	3	9	51	5	59
9	4	ers, accompanied		27	4	34	7	26	2	40	10	44	6	51
10	5	♄ sets 0. 52.	♌	9	4	34	7	26	3	24	11	38	7	44
11	6	St. Barnab. Dr low		22	4	34	7	26	Drise	Morn	8	38		
12	7	with lightning	♍	5	4	33	7	27	8	40	0	31	9	31
13	C	Trinity. ☽ ☽		17	4	33	7	27	9	18	1	22	10	22
14	2	and thunder.		29	4	33	7	27	9	50	2	11	11	11
15	3	Coincid. of time..	♎	11	4	33	7	27	10	18	2	57	11	57
16	4	D in apogee.		23	4	33	7	27	10	42	3	40	Aft	40
17	5	St. Alban. ☽ stat.	♏	5	4	33	7	27	11	5	4	21	1	21
18	6	More thunder		17	4	32	7	28	11	27	5	2	2	2
19	7	Almaach ri 10.41.		29	4	32	7	28	11	50	5	42	2	42
20	C	1st Sab. aft. Trin.	♐	11	4	32	7	28	Morn		6	23	3	23
21	2	ent. ☽ showers.		23	4	32	7	28	0	15	7	7	4	7
22	3	Alpheratz ri. 10.3	♑	6	4	32	7	28	0	44	7	54	4	54
23	4	Clear and hot.		19	4	32	7	28	1	17	8	45	5	45
24	5	St. John. Baptist.	♒	3	4	32	7	28	1	58	9	41	6	41
25	6	D rains high.		17	4	33	7	27	2	49	10	41	7	41
26	7	Want of	♓	2	4	33	7	27	D sets		11	43	8	43
27	C	☽ ☽ thunder D ☽		16	4	33	7	27	8	19	Aft	45	9	45
28	2	and rain.	♈	1	4	33	7	27	9	0	1	44	10	44
29	3	St. Peter. D in per.		16	4	33	7	27	9	34	2	40	11	40
30	4	Antares. so. 9. 39.	♉	4	4	33	7	27	10	4	3	33	Morn	

He that does not give his son a trade or a profession, learns him to be a knave, and perhaps a thief. This more especially holds good as respects the children of the poor. Poor children that are brought up nither to a trade, nor any regular occupation, are laid under a sort of necessity to become rogues for a livelihood.

VII MONTH, JULY, HATH 31 DAYS.

First Q. 3d, 9h. 32m. morn. | Last Q. 19th, 3h. 2m. morn.
 Full D 10th, 11h. 24m. aft. | New D 26th, 2h. 11m. morn.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	♄	♃	♂	♆	♁	♅	♂	♁	♄	♃	♂	♆	♁	H.W.
1	5 Almaach ri. 9. 51.	♄	15	4	34	7	26	10	32	4	23	0	33		
2	6 Visitation B. V. M.	♃	30	4	34	7	26	11	0	5	12	1	23		
3	7 ♀'s gr. el. [□ ⊙ ♂]	♁	13	4	34	7	26	11	29	6	1	2	12		
4	C Independence Hot		27	4	35	7	25	12	c	6	51	3	1		
5	2 and dry. ♂ ⊙ ♃.	♄	10	4	35	7	25	Morn		7	41	3	51		
6	3 7's rise 1. 8.		23	4	35	7	25	0	35	8	34	4	41		
7	4 Too hot for	♄	6	4	36	7	24	1	16	9	27	5	34		
8	5 D runs low.		19	4	36	7	24	2	4	10	20	6	27		
9	6 Lesath south 10.5	♃	1	4	37	7	23	2	57	11	11	7	20		
10	7 good health. D ♂.		13	4	37	7	23	D rise	Morn	8	11				
11	C 4th Sab. aft. Trin.		26	4	38	7	22	7	46	0	1	9	1		
12	2 Too dry for the	♁	8	4	39	7	21	8	45	0	47	9	47		
13	3) in apogee.		19	4	39	7	21	8	41	1	32	10	32		
14	4 maize and pulse.	♁	1	4	40	7	20	9	4	2	14	11	14		
15	5 Swithin. ♂ ⊙ ♃.		13	4	40	7	20	9	27	2	5	11	54		
16	6 Too hot and dry		25	4	41	7	19	9	49	3	34	Af	34		
17	7 Aldebaran ri. 1. 42.	♃	7	4	42	7	18	10	13	4	19	1	15		
18	C 5th Sab. aft. Trin.		19	4	43	7	17	10	39	4	57	1	57		
19	2 for the cucumber.	♃	2	4	43	7	17	11	10	5	42	2	42		
20	3 Margaret. vines		15	4	44	7	16	11	47	6	30	3	30		
21	4 to flourish long.		28	4	45	7	15	Morn		7	22	4	22		
22	5 Magdalen. ⊙ e. ♁.	♁	11	4	46	7	14	0	32	8	19	5	19		
23	6 D runs high. Too		25	4	46	7	14	1	27	9	19	6	19		
24	7 dry (prob- D ♂.	♁	10	4	47	7	13	2	33	10	21	7	21		
25	C St. James. s ♂ ⊙ ♀		25	4	48	7	12	3	47	11	23	8	23		
26	2 St. Anne. ably)	♁	10	4	49	7	11	sets	Aft	22	9	22			
27	3 D in perigee. to		25	4	50	7	10	8	0	1	18	10	18		
28	4 sow turnips yet.	♄	10	4	51	7	9	8	30	2	1	11	12		
29	5 superior ♂ ⊙ ♀.		25	4	52	7	8	8	59	3		Morn.			
30	6 Dog days begin. ♀	♁	10	4	53	7	7	9	29	3	54	0	3		
31	7 [in perihelium.		24	4	54	7	6	10	0	4	45	0	54		

A man of a truly great mind, who had been both obliged and disobliged by the same persons, magnanimously resolved to forget all that might diminish his gratitude, and to remember only what might increase it.

VIII MONTH, AUGUST, HATH 31 DAYS.

First Q. 1st, 4h. 58m. aft. | New D 24th, 9h. 28m. morn.
 Full 9th, 2h. 37m. aft. | First Q. 31st, 3h. 45m. morn.
 Last Q. 17th, 3h. 36m. aft. | 31st, Coincidence of Time.

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

1	C	Lam. Day. Some	M	7	4	55	7	5	10	35	5	36	1	45
2	2	appearances		20	4	56	7	4	11	15	6	29	2	36
3	3	*s rise 11. 12.	♄	3	4	57	7	3	12	0	7	22	3	29
4	4	D runs low.		16	4	58	7	2	Morn		8	15	4	22
5	5	of rain.		28	4	59	7	1	0	52	9	7	5	15
6	6	Transfigura. D. Q.	♃	10	5	0	7	0	1	48	9	57	6	7
7	7	Name of Jesus.		22	5	1	6	59	2	47	10	44	6	57
8	8	8th sab. aft. Trin	♁	4	5	2	6	58	3	47	11	29	7	44
9	2	Thunder showers		16	5	3	6	57	D rise	Morn	8	29		
10	3	St. Lawr. D in ap		28	5	4	6	56	7	9	0	12	9	12
11	4	Ell & v. rises 2. 8.	♂	10	5	5	6	55	7	32	0	54	9	54
12	5	in twenty		22	5	7	6	53	7	55	1	34	10	34
13	6	places	♃	4	5	8	6	52	8	18	2	15	11	15
14	7	*s rise 10. 31.		16	5	9	6	51	8	44	2	56	11	56
15	8	Assumption.		28	5	10	6	50	9	13	3	40	Af.	40
16	2	Thunder showers	♁	1	5	11	6	49	9	47	4	26	1	26
17	3	U rises 3. 7.		23	5	13	6	47	10	27	5	16	2	16
18	4	Homalh. ris 8. 57	♂	6	5	14	6	46	11	17	6	10	3	10
19	5	D runs high.		20	5	15	6	45	Morn		7	7	4	7
20	6	now and D 8.	♁	4	5	16	6	44	0	16	8	6	5	6
21	7	then.		18	5	17	6	43	1	24	9	7	6	7
22	8	D in perigee	♁	3	5	19	6	41	2	39	10	6	7	6
23	1	☉ enters ♍.		18	5	20	6	40	3	57	11	4	8	4
24	3	St. Bartholomew.	♃	3	5	21	6	39	4	12	0	9	9	0
25	4	Cooler.		19	5	22	6	38	7	1	Af.	54	9	54
26	5	*s rise 9. 46.	♄	4	5	24	6	30	7	32	1	47	10	47
27	6	More	♃	2	5	25	6	35	8	4	2	40	1	40
28	7	St. Augustine.	♃	3	5	26	6	34	8	39	3	33	Morn	
29	8	St. John Bap. beh		17	5	27	6	32	9	18	4	27	0	33
30	2	pleasant. ☉ ☽		30	5	29	6	31	10	3	5	22	1	27
31	3	D runs low.	♄	13	5	30	6	30	10	53	6	16	2	22

Industry and frugality are republican virtues, and it is laudable to endeavor to be above want; but a scrambling for money as the chief good, is of bad omen. It produces meanness of sentiment and sordidness of disposition.

IX MONTH, SEPTEMBER, HATH 30 DAYS.

Full ☽ 8th, 6h. 43m. morn. | New ☽ 22d, 5h. 28m. aft.
 Last ☾ 16th, 2h. 20m. morn. | First ☾ 29th, 6h. 36m. aft.

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

1	4	Giles.	Cool	☿	25	5	31	6	29	11	48	7	9	3	16
2	5	☿ sets 9. 4.	☽ 8.	♄	7	5	33	6	27	Morn	8	0	4	9	
3	6	☿ rises 2. 22.			19	5	34	6	26	0	47	8	48	5	0
4	7	breezes.		☽	1	5	35	6	25	1	47	9	34	5	48
5	C	12th Sun. aft. Trin			13	5	37	6	23	2	48	10	18	6	34
6	2	☽ in apogee.			25	5	38	6	22	3	48	11	0	7	18
7	3	Enurchus. Windy,		♄	7	5	39	6	21	4	47	11	41	8	0
8	4	Nativ. B. V. M.			19	5	41	6	19	☽ rise	Morn	8	41		
9	5	cool and dry.		♄	1	5	42	6	18	6	31	0	22	9	22
10	6	Dog days end.			13	5	43	6	17	6	56	1	3	10	3
11	7	☿'s gr. elongation			25	5	45	6	15	7	24	1	46	10	46
12	C	13th Sun. aft. Trin.		♄	8	5	46	6	14	7	56	2	32	11	32
13	2	Cold nights.			20	5	47	6	13	8	34	3	20	Af.	20
14	3	Holy cross.		♄	3	5	49	6	11	9	20	4	12	1	12
15	4	☽ runs high.			16	5	50	6	10	10	14	5	7	2	7
16	5	Perhaps			29	5	51	6	9	11	17	6	4	3	4
17	6	Lambert. ☽ 8.		♄	13	5	53	6	7	Morn	7	2	4	2	
18	7	frost.			27	5	54	6	6	0	26	8	0	5	0
19	C	14th Sun. aft. Trin		♄	12	5	55	6	5	1	41	8	57	5	57
20	2	☽ in perig. ☽ stat.			27	5	57	6	3	2	57	9	52	6	52
21	3	St. Matthew. ☽ st.		♄	12	5	58	6	2	4	14	10	46	7	46
22	4	☽ enters ☽. Not			27	5	59	6	1	☽ sets	11	39	8	39	
23	5	☽ stat. much		☽	12	6	1	59	6	8	Af.	33	9	33	
24	6	rain about the equi-			27	6	2	58	6	42	1	28	10	28	
25	7	7's sou. 3. 29. nor.		♄	11	6	3	57	7	21	2	23	11	23	
26	C	Cyprian.			25	6	5	55	8	5	3	19	Morn		
27	2	Harder		☿	8	6	6	54	8	54	4	16	0	19	
28	3	☽ runs low.			1	6	7	53	9	49	5	11	1	16	
29	4	St. Michael. ☽ 8.		♄	4	6	9	51	10	48	6	3	2	11	
30	5	St. Jerome. frost.			16	6	10	5	50	11	48	6	53	3	3

When Virgil was asked why he studied so much accuracy in the plan of his poems, the propriety of his characters, and the purity of his diction, he replied, "I am writing for eternity." What can be a more weighty consideration to justify and enforce the utmost vigilance and circumspection in life than this, "I am living for eternity!"

X MONTH, OCTOBER, HATH 31 DAYS.

Full ☽ 7th, 10h. 59m. aft.

New ☽ 22d, 3h. 5m. morn.

Last Q. 15th, 10h. 27m. morn.

First Q. 29th, 1h. 5m. aft.

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

1	6	Remigius. Cold.	♄	28	6	11	5	49	Morn	7	40	3	53	
2	7	Inferior ☉ ☽	♁	10	6	13	5	47	0	49	8	25	4	40
3	C	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	♁	22	6	14	5	46	1	49	9	7	5	25
4	2	☽ in apogee.	♁	4	6	15	5	45	2	49	9	48	6	7
5	3	Cold. ☽ ☉ H.	♁	16	6	17	5	43	3	48	10	29	6	48
6	4	Faith. winds,	♁	28	6	18	5	42	4	47	11	11	7	29
7	5	Ell&Yard ri. 10. 37	♁	10	6	20	5	40	5	47	11	53	8	11
8	6	and	♁	22	6	21	5	39	☽ rise	Morn	8	53		
9	7	t. Denys. dry.	♁	4	6	22	5	38	6	7	0	38	9	38
10	C	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	♁	17	6	24	5	36	6	43	1	26	10	26
11	2	Regulus rises 2. 7.	♁	30	6	25	5	35	7	27	2	17	11	17
12	3	☽ stationary.	♁	13	6	26	5	34	8	18	3	11	At.	11
13	4	☽ runs high.	♁	26	6	28	5	32	9	17	4	7	1	7
14	5	Look for ☽ ☽.	♁	9	6	29	5	31	10	23	5	4	2	4
15	6	☽ sets 6. 24.	♁	23	6	30	5	30	11	34	6	1	3	1
16	7	a storm.	♁	7	6	31	5	28	Morn	6	56	3	56	
17	C	☽'s gr. elong ☽ ☽	♁	21	6	33	5	27	0	47	7	49	4	49
18	2	St. Luke. ☽ in per.	♁	6	6	34	5	26	2	1	8	42	5	42
19	3	Cold for	♁	21	6	36	5	24	3	15	9	33	6	33
20	4	7 *s south 1. 57.	♁	5	6	37	5	23	4	30	10	25	7	25
21	5	Fomal. sou. 9. 2.	♁	20	6	38	5	22	5	45	11	18	8	18
22	6	the season	♁	5	6	39	5	21	☽ set	At.	13	9	13	
23	7	☽ enters ♃.	♁	19	6	41	5	19	6	1	1	10	10	10
24	C	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	♁	3	6	42	5	18	6	49	2	7	11	7
25	2	Crispin. ☽ ru. low.	♁	16	6	43	5	17	7	43	3	4	Morn	
26	3	Look for a ☽ ☽	♁	29	6	45	5	15	8	41	3	59	0	4
27	4	cold storm of	♁	12	6	46	5	14	9	42	4	51	0	59
28	5	St. Simon & St. Jude	♁	24	6	47	5	13	10	43	5	40	1	51
29	6	☽ sets 6. 21.	♁	5	6	48	5	12	11	44	6	25	2	40
30	7	rain.	♁	18	6	50	5	10	Morn	7	8	3	25	
31	C	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	♁	30	6	51	5	9	0	44	7	50	4	8

The man, who, of all the American worthies, was "first in war. first in peace. and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was no less remarkable for industry than for his wisdom and integrity.

XI MONTH, NOVEMBER. HATH 30 DAYS.

Full ☉ 6th, 2h. 46m. aft. | New ☾ 20th, 3h. 2m. aft.
 Last ☾ 13th, 7h. 19m. aft. | First ☽ 28th, 9h. 57m. morn.

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

1	2	All saints. ☽ in ap.	☿	12	6	52	5	8	42	8	30	4	50
2	3	Cold winds.		24	6	53	5	7	2	41	9	1	5
3	4	Ell&Yard ri. 8. 55.	♃	6	6	54	5	6	3	40	9	53	6
4	5	Windy with		18	6	56	5	4	4	41	10	37	6
5	6	☽ s. 6. 22. ☽ ☽ ☽.	♃	1	6	57	5	3	5	43	11	24	7
6	7	flying clouds.		13	6	58	5	2	rise	M	rn	8	24
7	C	21st. Sun. aft. Trin.		26	6	59	5	1	5	27	0	1	9
8	2	☽ runs high.	♄	9	7	0	5	0	6	16	1	8	10
9	3	Uncomfortable and		23	7	1	4	59	7	13	2	4	1
10	4	unhealthy ☽ ☽.	♄	6	7	2	4	58	8	17	3	1	Af.
11	5	St. Martin.		20	7	4	4	56	9	26	3	58	0
12	6	weather may be	♃	4	7	5	4	55	10	38	4	53	1
13	7	Britius. expected.		18	7	6	4	54	11	49	5	46	2
14	C	☽ in perigee.	♃	2	7	7	4	53	Morn		6	37	3
15	2	Machutus.		16	7	8	4	52	1	1	7	27	4
16	3	More pleasant.	♄	1	7	9	4	51	2	13	8	17	5
17	4	Sirius rises 10. 3.		15	7	10	4	50	3	25	9	7	6
18	5	*s south 11. 59.		29	7	11	4	49	4	37	10	0	7
19	6	Perhaps rain.	♃	13	7	12	4	48	5	50	10	54	7
20	7	☽ in aphelion.		27	7	13	4	47	☽ sets		1	50	8
21	C	Su. ☽ ☽ ☽. ☽ r. low	♄	11	7	13	4	47	5	27	Af.	47	9
22	2	Cecilia. ☽ ent. ♀.		24	7	14	4	46	6	24	1	43	10
23	3	Clement. ☽ ☽.	♃	7	7	15	4	45	7	24	2	37	11
24	4	More healthy.		20	7	16	4	44	8	25	3	27	Morn
25	5	Sirius south 2. 33.	♄	2	7	17	4	43	9	27	4	14	0
26	6	☽ sets 6. 38. ☽ ☽ ☽.		14	7	18	4	42	10	27	4	59	1
27	7	Cold, cloudy and		26	7	18	4	42	11	26	5	41	1
28	C	Advent ☽ in apo.	☿	8	7	19	4	41	Morn		6	21	2
29	2	unsettled.		20	7	20	4	40	0	24	7	1	3
30	3	St. Andrew. ☽ st.	♃	2	7	21	4	39	1	22	7	42	4

Between frail imperfect creatures, there cannot be perfect friendship; and when one discards a friend for some trifling negligence, for an ungracious expression, or for his not having added the hundredth, to his ninety-nine obliging acts; he is not worthy of having a friend, nor can he have one long.

XII MONTH, DECEMBER, HATH 31 DAYS.

Full ☽ 6th, 5h. 29m. morn. | New ☽ 20th, 5h. 43m. morn
 Last ♀ 13h, 2h. 47m. morn. | First ♀ 28th, 7h. 20m. morn.


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

1	4	Tolerably pleasant	♃	14	7	21	4	39	2	22	8	25	4	42
2	5	☽ sets 6. 46.		26	7	22	4	38	3	23	9	10	5	25
3	6	☽ s south 10. 55.	♃	9	7	22	4	38	4	25	9	58	6	10
4	7	for the season.		22	7	23	4	37	5	29	10	50	6	58
5	☽	2d Sun. in Advent.	♃	5	7	23	4	37	6	33	11	46	7	50
6	2	Nicholas. ☽ r. high.		19	7	24	4	36	☽ rise	Morn			8	46
7	3	Blustering ☽ ☽.	♃	2	7	24	4	36	5	58	0	44	9	44
8	4	Concep. B. V. M.		16	7	25	4	35	7	7	1	42	10	42
9	5	winds and flying	♃	30	7	25	4	35	8	19	2	39	11	39
10	6	☽ s south 10. 25.	♃	15	7	26	4	34	9	31	3	33	Af.	33
11	7	clouds, with but		29	7	26	4	34	10	43	4	25	1	25
12	☽	☽ in perigee.	♃	13	7	26	4	34	11	54	5	15	2	15
13	2	Lucy. little rain		27	7	27	4	33	Morn		6	4	3	4
14	3	☽ sets 7. 7.	♃	11	7	27	4	33	1	5	6	53	3	53
15	4	or snow.		25	7	27	4	33	2	15	7	44	4	44
16	5	Aldebaran s. 10. 47	♃	9	7	27	4	33	3	25	8	35	5	35
17	6	☽ s south 9. 54.		23	7	27	4	33	4	34	9	29	6	29
18	7	Perhaps a	♃	6	7	28	4	32	5	40	10	24	7	24
19	☽	☽ runs. low.		20	7	28	4	32	6	40	11	20	8	20
20	2	little rain. ☽ ☽.	♃	2	7	28	4	32	☽ sets	Af.	14	9	14	
21	3	St. Tho. ☽ ent ☽.		15	7	28	4	32	6	0	1	6	10	6
22	4	Ell & yd. s. 11. 21.		28	7	28	4	32	7	1	1	55	10	55
23	5	Probably pleasant.	♃	10	7	28	4	32	8	2	2	40	11	40
24	6	Coincid. of time.		22	7	28	4	32	9	2	3	23	Morn	
25	7	Christmas.	♃	4	7	27	4	33	10	0	4	4	0	23
26	☽	St. Steph. ☽ in ap.		16	7	27	4	33	10	58	4	44	1	4
27	2	St. John. Not		28	7	27	4	33	11	56	5	24	1	44
28	3	Innocents. much	♃	10	7	27	4	33	Morn		6	5	2	24
29	4	☽ sets 7. 35.		22	7	27	4	33	0	55	6	48	3	5
30	5	snow until Jan-	♃	4	7	26	4	34	1	56	7	34	3	48
31	6	Sylvester. uary		17	7	26	4	34	2	58	8	24	4	34

There is a happy medium betwixt the heartless disposition to please nobody, and the absurd aim to please every body; and fortunate are they who find this middle line, and keep to it so steadily as seldom to run into the extreme on either side.

A Table of the Equation of Time,

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

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

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

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

Snows in the Winter of 1822—1823.

1822.	Inches.	Dec.
Dec. 3. A severe storm from N. all day, - - -	5	
16. Fell a light snow in the night, - - -		25
21. Snowed a little most of the afternoon from N.W.		25
		5,50
1823.		
Jan. 1. Severe storm from SE. E. NE. snow moist,	5	
4 & 5. A N. E. storm of snow and hail, - - -	4	
12. Fell a light snow from N. W. - - -		50
23. Snowed a little through the day from N. NW.	1	
26. A light snow fell in the night, - - -		25
31. NE. storm in the evening, - - -	2	
Feb. 3. Fell about three inches of snow from SE. - -	3	12,75
12. Snowed unusually fast all the forenoon from NNE. 12		
14 & 15. A violent NE. storm, much drifted, judged to be	9	
18. Snowed a while from SSW. - - -		50
20. Fell a light snow from NW. - - -		75
24 & 25. A most tempestuous, driving storm from NE. N.		
snow very much drifted, judged to be	12	
26. Snowed a while from S. SW. - - -	1	
March 2. In the night fell a little snow from NW. - -		50
14. A light flurry of snow from NE. - - -		75
20. NE. storm all day; fell level, but afterwards drifted,	9	38,25
26. Snowed all day from SE. E. NE. More than half		
melted, - - - - -	6	
30 & 31. The most tempestuous, drifting storm from NE.		
for many years. Where it fell level in the woods	20	
April 10. Snowed fast all the forenoon from SE. E. NE.—		36,25
Besides what dissolved several inches covered		
the ground, - - - - -	3	
Total amount, -		95 75

SENSE.—There are a great many gradations of wisdom among people—there is good sense, great sense, and fine and high sense, besides no sense and little sense; but the best kind of sense, in my estimation, is that which is vulgarly called COMMON SENSE. Your good sense is always running away with itself; your great sense is sure to have mischief at the bottom of it; your fine sense makes broken hearts; your high sense broken heads; your no sense goes blundering to the devil often, and your little sense is not much better—but common sense fills a man's purse with dollars, his cellar with beef and pork, and his peaceful fire-side with—a good wife and good children. Common sense is best.

AGRICULTURAL.

[Extract from the Address of the Hon. Richard Peters, to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.]

ON WORKING OXEN.

“Pennsylvania has yet, more generally, to learn the great advantages both in point of economy and efficient performance, derived from the common and general use of *working oxen*. Our farmers in general are overstocked with horses, which consume a great proportion of the products of many farms. Our eastern brethren have long set an example in this regard, highly worthy of our serious consideration. I have had the experience of half a century, of the preference of oxen to horses, in the heavy and ordinary business of farming, which I practised extensively at a vigorous period of my life, and I have never been without these highly useful and faithful servants; whose value to their owners continues, unlike the horse, after their capacity to labor has ceased. Some horses on farms, are indispensable. But it would promote the interests of a large majority of our farmers, to disincumber themselves of a great proportion of these burthensome parts of their stock and substitute less expensive, and equally efficient laborers in the plough or team, on their farms. For the road, more than enough will remain: and if working cattle were in common use, it would be found that much fewer horses would be required, even in the business of transportation. I am happy to perceive that working oxen are employed by many calculating and intelligent farmers; but I find too many who retain ill-founded prejudices against them.”

DEEP CULTURE.

The writer has had frequent instances of the advantages accruing from *deep ploughing*. His practice has been, to *stir deep and plant shallow*. The idea of many farmers, that seed should be well (that, is deeply) covered, is a fallacy. The coronal roots of fibrous rooted plants, will find exactly the place near the surface, where the influences of the air, the sun, and superficial moisture, aid, in the most convenient mode, their growth;

so as to enjoy all the benefits derived from the elevation of the plant above the earth. The stem, the leaves, and every part operated on by the atmosphere; and what is all essential, by the influences of *light*; receive from, and communicate to, the root, mutual vigour, nutriment, and symmetry of progress. Now it is impossible for a plant to be vigorous, when its root is starved by want of room, (and that in a deep and loose soil,) to expand and penetrate in all directions; and thus increase its powers by supplies of food and moisture beneath the surface. Let any doubting inquirer examine deeply stirred soil; and compare it with that ploughed shallow, in a dry season. He will find a constant moisture in the former, and a ruinous lack of it in the latter. It will be obvious that the one doth imbibe and communicate moisture, and the other evaporates what it has, and gains small additional supplies. After deep breaking up, repetitions of deep stirring are unnecessary, if not injurious; because they favor evaporation.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MILLET.

Mr. POULSON,—In your paper of Saturday, the 25th ultimo, there is a letter from *Dr. Coleman*, of Virginia, on the subject of *Millet*, as regards the nutritive qualities of its seed, which I believe to be perfectly well founded. The produce of seed, mentioned by him, is not half equal to many crops I have seen. But I mean, now, principally to notice the excellence of its halm, or straw, for farm stock.—Two and a half to four tons, per acre, of provender, are produced on a tolerable good soil; and I never found any profitable crop grow well on a bad one. When it is cut in the first stage of ripening the seed, (which is the proper time,) the cattle and horses will not feed on it freely; it being tough, and neither so succulent nor inviting as clover and other grasses at that season. But when dry, it is soft and tender, so that all the stock on my farm prefer it to the best hay, which they will reject while a spear of Millet straw is within their reach. My farmer was

highly prejudiced, and did not do justice to the crop; which required careful attendance in curing; it having been injured by a storm of wind and rain. But he is now a complete convert, and eulogizes Millet provender beyond any other. The stock thrive, and show the nutritious quality of their food. Poultry are fond of, and also thrive on the seed, whole or ground. Weight for weight, the meal fattens hogs, or beef equal, if not superior to Indian corn. I think it is generally sown too thin for provender. I should prefer half a bushel to the acre, to any other quantity of seed.

If Millet were commonly sown, it would become the food of working horses and cattle. Its superiority over Oats is evident; and its equality with Corn, is, after some favorable experiments, firmly believed.

If a crop of Millet be subject to casualties, so is any other. Millet is never affected by droughts, in any degree equal to other summer grain.

LUCERN.

An Agricultural Correspondent of the *New-Brunswick Times*, thus speaks of the valuable properties of this grass.

This article, (frequently denominated French Clover,) I have found by experience to be not only one of the most convenient, but also the most profitable of any grass which can be cultivated. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass; it resists the effects of droughts—it may be cut 4 or 5 times in the course of the season, and it will endure for at least 12 years without being renewed—of all other grass, it is the most profitable for soiling—I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got, would be sufficient to maintain 6 head of cattle from 1st May until November, for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it will again be ready for the scythe.

Mode of Cultivation.—Put the land in good order for sowing in April or May—sow 15 or 20 pounds to the acre, and half a bushel of Rye—the rye springs up quick and covers the young grass from the scorching sun—af-

ter which the rye fails and the grass predominates—The next spring, however, the rye again appears, and augments the quantity of Provender. The Lucern, in a favorable season, may be cut the next fall after sowing; after the first season, you may generally begin to cut by the first of May. Backward as this season is, I have been furnished, every day, since the 5th, with a copious supply for 7 cattle—hogs and every description of cattle, eat it greedily—Coming thus early it is valuable in saving young pastures, &c.

The soil best suited for its cultivation is a dry, mellow loam—sandy or clay loam will answer, provided it is not wet.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.

As it is known that when about the middle of May, the dryness of the Spring has stopped the growth of the grasses, the husbandman has reason to apprehend a scarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him to try the following experiment.

About the end of May, or the beginning of June, but no later, let him plough twice a piece of ground, in size proportionable to his wants. He must then choose the Indian Corn of the smallest size, in order to sow it thick, and sow it at the rate of 3 bushels to 3 and a half to the acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he sows the ground, he must let it soak during 24 hours in water, to hasten the germination, and to prevent its being eaten by birds. It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the blossoms begin to come out of the capsula. The plant is then full of juice, and its stalks and leaves are exceedingly succulent. If it were mown later it would lose this good quality. It ought to be dried as soon as possible, and housed for fodder. The cattle will eat it greedily; it may be given green, and proves a good substitute for hay.

The ground may be ploughed in immediately after this mowing, and sown with any winter grain. As the forage stands a very little while on the ground, it has

not time to impoverish it, but enriches it rather, by the immense quantity of tender roots that are buried by the ploughing.

WHITE-WASHING FRUIT TREES.

This practice has been found highly useful, by preserving the health of the trees, and by increasing the quantity of fruit. Apple and peach trees are alike benefited by it. Lime rubbish thrown about the roots has a good effect. From a statement in the Portland (Maine) Gazette, it appears that salt added to lime wash, in the proportion of 1 to 11, increases the effect of the lime wash. The writer says, "Three years since, a farmer in Durham dressed a large orchard with a composition to which he added a large proportion of salt. The increase of crop was astonishing, as it was the following year, when the old bark scaled off, and disclosed a new one green as the willow. A farmer in Lewistown placed a large piece of spoiled salt pork in the crotch of a tree. The droppings of the pork brought off the bark about eight inches wide: a new bark came on, and the increase of apples was great. The thought then struck him, that the only benefit arising from rock weed, which farmers on the sea board generally throw on the limbs of their trees, was the salt contained in the weed.

Last April he dressed a very old and sickly orchard in Topham. He dressed 60 trees and left 15. It was not a bearing year, and the owner states that he gathered double the quantity from the dressed trees that he did the year before, and that he had not half as many from the undressed.

POTATOES.

The following singular statement is given as a fact:— Early potatoes may be produced in great quantities by re-setting the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dumfries has replanted them six different times this season, without any additional manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of ripe ones at every raising, than the former

ones. His plants have on them three distinct crops; and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had for six weeks past.

Eng. paper.

[Communicated to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, by Reuben Haines.]

To raise Potatoes for the table much earlier than the common mode.—During the first fine weather in the latter end of February or March that will admit of the introduction of the spade into the garden—dig up a bed and rake it in the usual way; on the surface of this lay a row of whole potatoes of moderate size, at the distance of 6 or 8 inches apart; then instead of covering them with earth, procure some fresh litter from the horse stable and lay at the sides, so as to form a ridge to turn rain and snow water through this mass of manure; the potatoe plants will shoot, and as soon as they appear at the top add a fresh supply of manure and litter to protect them from the frost. The potatoes will throw out their tubers upon the surface of the ground, and when the oldest of them are sufficiently matured for use, you may gently raise the manure a few inches with one hand, whilst with the other you select the largest potatoes, and withdraw them carefully without injuring the others, which may be left to ripen. Thus you may from time to time supply yourself with a mess of early potatoes without destroying the vines as is done in the ordinary method.

WATER-ROTTING FLAX.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

Having formed a pond or vat, of the size suited to the crop raised, let the flax be placed therein in bundles, with sufficient water to cover the whole three or four inches. On the flax place some refuse boards, which are to be covered with sods, so as to exclude the sun and air. Should the weather prove warm, in four days it will be found rotted, which is readily ascertained by drying a few stalks and trying them in the usual manner. Should it not prove sufficiently rotted it must

be tried daily until it be so found, which seldom exceeds the fifth day, unless the water is extremely cold in which it is immersed. When it is in a proper state, remove the sods and boards and take your bundles to a new mown sward, and spread them, and when perfectly dry, house it and it is ready for breaking. In forming the pond or vat, care must be taken to prevent the escape of the water therefrom and to exclude the entrance of any, after the rotting has commenced.

This mode has several advantages over dew rotting. 1. Expedition. 2. No danger of losing the crop 3. It will yield 10 to 15 per cent more flax, and sell for one cent per pound more at market, and likewise the facilities in bleaching it will be considerably increased. If several farmers would join in forming the pond or vat, the expense to each would be found trivial.

FALL PASTURE.

In a dry season sow rye and oats among Indian corn, at the time of the last dressing, and harrow the ground smooth, to produce an abundance of fall and winter pasture. The following spring plow in the roots of the rye as a green manure for the succeeding crop.

RURAL ECONOMY.

TO MAKE SALT BUTTER FRESH.

Put four pounds of salt butter into a churn, with 4 quarts of new milk, and a small portion of annatto; churn them together, and in about an hour take out the butter, and treat it exactly as fresh butter, by washing it in water, and adding the customary quantity of salt.

This is a singular experiment. The butter gains about three ounces in each pound, and is, in every particular, equal to fresh butter. Firkin butter may be bought for about eight or nine pence per pound in the month of October, and, when churned over again, is worth in winter about eighteen pence. The butter gained pays for the milk. A common earthen churn answers the same purpose as a wooden one, and may be purchased at any pot-shop.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

TO MAKE BUTTER COME.

Our dairy women frequently complain of the difficulty of separating butter from cream. I have known the operation of churning continued for two days without success; when a gill of vinegar being thrown into the churn, the butter separated without difficulty. Cream or milk, when churned, should be of the temperature of 56.

To divest Milk of the taste of wild onions, turnips, &c.

Throw into each pail full of milk one quart of hot water. A tea-spoon full of salt petre dissolved and put to each gallon of milk, is also in a measure efficacious.

TO CURE HAMS.

I have found the following pickle as good as any, and I have tried many. To four gallons of soft water, add one pound of brown sugar, four ounces salt petre, and eight pounds of coarse salt, and in this proportion for a greater or less quantity; boil the whole, and take off the scum and dirt as it rises. When clear, let it remain till cold; then pour it over the hams, previously packed loosely in a cask, until the whole are covered. Let them lay six or seven weeks, when they are fit to smoke.

PICKLE FOR BEEF.

Water one gallon, salt 19 oz. salt petre one ounce and a half, sugar half a pound; and in this proportion for any quantity that may be required. Boil all in a pot or kettle, and skim it as long as any thing arises; then let it stand till cold. Then turn it on the beef, previously packed without salt, until the whole is covered.

I have successively cured beef in the summer thus; I killed an ox in the middle of August, at 9 o'clock in the evening: it was cut up at 3 o'clock in the morning. The pieces were quickly rubbed with a mixture of ten parts of salt and one part of salt petre, and put into a barrel. In the mean time a brine composed of 11-2lb. of salt, 2 oz. salt petre, and half an ounce of common pepper, to a gallon of water, was ready over the fire, and when

the beef was all packed in the barret, it was poured on boiling hot. This prevented and destroyed all fly blows. In a week, the pieces were taken out, drained and wiped; the pickle was boiled over again, scummed, and again poured boiling hot on the meat when re-packed. The process answered the purpose perfectly. *Cooper.*

BEEF TEA.

Beef-tea is usually made by cutting one pound of the lean part of a buttock of beef in very thin slices or shreds, and boiling it with nearly a quart of water: when it grows hot, the rising scum must be taken off, while it continues boiling for about twenty minutes. After it grows cold, this liquor is strained and decanted; in which state it resembles a light infusion of fine green tea; has a very grateful flavor, and is more strengthening than other broths. *Domestic Encyclopedia.*

TO SWEETEN MEAT, FISH, &c. THAT IS TAINTED.

When meat, fish, &c. from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and sure mode of keeping them sound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each of the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan, wherein the fish or flesh are to be boiled. Among others, an experiment of this kind was tried upon a turbot, which appeared to be too far gone to be eatable: the cook, as advised, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, under the strainer, in the fish kettle: after boiling the proper time, the turbot came to table perfectly sweet and firm. *New-Eng. Farmer.*

THE USEFUL PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be purified from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash. Rubbing the teeth and washing out the mouth, with fine charcoal

powder, will render the teeth beautifully white, and the breath perfectly sweet, where an offensive breath has been owing to a scorbutic disposition of the gums.— Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal. ib.

PAINTING.

I believe it is a general practice for people to do their painting sometime during the three summer months; but repeated experiments have been made within a few years, which have proved that a house painted late in autumn or in the winter, will hold the paint more than twice as long as one painted in warm weather.

The reason is obvious; for when paints are applied in cold weather, the oil, with the other ingredients, form a hard cement on the surface of the clapboards, which cannot easily be erased: whereas a building painted (as usual) in the heat of the summer will soon need a new coat; for the heat causes the oil to penetrate into the wood, and leaves the other component parts dry, which will soon easily crumble off. ib.

TO TAKE HONEY.

The following is the practice of a gentleman in Maryland: At noon on a sunny day in the month of August, with his sleeves rolled up above his elbows, he goes fearlessly at work, takes off the top of the hive, and takes out as much honey as he thinks proper; the bees do not disturb him, for they are at that time *all from home*. The brighter the sun the better.

TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS.

George Webster, esq. of Albany, says he has used the following recipe for preventing the destruction of trees by caterpillars, with invariable success, since 1805.— Bore the tree about six inches, fill the hole with sulphur, put a cork or plug in to prevent the sap or sulphur oozing out, and in 48 hours every caterpillar will disappear. The recipe has been used with success in various places, upon elm, poplar, plum and various other trees.

CABBAGES.

Take from the stump of old cabbages, which you generally set out early in the spring, the most prominent shoots, after they have sufficiently expanded themselves, and set them out in the same mode you do your plants and they will immediately take root, and afford you a very early and luxuriant cabbage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"I'M OF OPINION."

When I hear of a man who spends \$50 a year for half pints, complaining of the hard times, and scarcity of money—*I'm of opinion*, that he strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

When I see a candidate shaking hands with every vagabond he meets, lounging about taverns and grog-shops, and buying half pints—*I'm of opinion*, that he does not possess that noble and high-minded independence which should characterize a public officer.

When I see a man frequently attending courts, and constantly engaged in law suits—*I'm of opinion*, that he does not pay strict regard to that portion of scripture which says "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

When I see a man running in debt for every little article, and swelling the merchant's accounts for unecessaries, *I'm of opinion*, that before a twelve month he will be crying out "Hard Times," "Money's scarce."

When I hear a farmer complaining of the scarcity of money, the low price of produce, the unproductiveness of the soil, and the high price of sugar and coffee, *I'm of opinion*, that he would get along better by making use of domestic manufactures.

When I hear a man talk of the enormous expense attendant on the education of his children, and at the same time clothe them in foreign manufactures, *I'm of opinion*, that he does not see three inches before his face.

When I hear a farmer speak of the superior advantages of other climates and countries, and of the barrenness of our own, *I'm of opinion*, that he does not rise early, plough deep, or put his shoulder to the wheel.

When I hear our public officers run down, and the measures of government pronounced foolish, by a man who has never read the spelling book through, and who knows not the difference between a wise and an unwise measure, *I'm of opinion*, that the man so speaking is a bigger fool than he takes himself to be.

When I hear a man say he can't take the newspapers because he has not time to read them, *I'm of opinion*, that he has not his freedom and independence so much at heart as the increase of his worldly store.

What is the best state? A good conscience.

What is the best physician? Temperance.

What is true wisdom? The fear of the Lord.

What is the best understanding? To depart from evil.

What is the surest way to obtain lasting fame? Integrity and talents, devoted to the public good.

What is the most certain road to wealth? Diligence in business, and economy in expenses.

What is the cause of evil times? Bad habits and bad customs.

What are some of the most external signs of a thrifty farmer? Good lands, secure fences, flourishing fields, a good barn, a good breed of thriving cattle, good tools, a trim wood-pile, a commodious house well glazed and painted; the internal proofs are, a prudent wife, healthy boys, well clad in domestic manufactures, blooming daughters, well trained in the kitchen, whose hands turn the wheel and throw the shuttle; a full granary, a rich larder, correct accounts, a heavy purse, notes on interest, *and but little credit on the books of merchants.*

Is there an account that lies unadjusted between you and any one of *doubtful honesty*? I beg of you to see well to that. Such a man would probably have a heavy claim against your estate, in the event of your decease. Get a discharge from him, and call it even though he may owe you a trifle. A release from such persons is as good as bank stock.

FAIR RECKONING.

OF those who run in debt, or those who trust,
 'Tis difficult to say, which fares the worst.
 There's so much overreaching, bantering, coaxing,
 Fibbing and promising, lying and hoaxing
 Between them both—that we may well repeat—
 “'Tis pleasant to be cheated, as to cheat.”
 Witness dame **BUSTLE**.—She had lost her spouse,
 Receiv'd her dower, and kept a boarding house.
 Among her boarders she received **TOM DASH**,
 Wanting in probity, as well as cash.
 Tom was genteel, engaging and polite,
 And reckon'd every Saturday, at night,
 With hostess, that both he and she might know,
 How much, each week, to her he chanc'd to owe;
 Declaring on his honor he would pay
 Most handsomely before he went away.
 “But, madam, sure you can't afford to keep
 Your boarders on such fare, so wondrous cheap!
 Three dollars for a week! upon my score
 I must insist that we insert it four.—
 Punch too, but five and twenty cents a bowl!
 You'll soon grow poor at this rate, my good soul.
 Mine must be thirty: and my bitters double
 What you have charg'd, to pay you for your trouble.”
 “Kind sir,” says she, “I like to manage so:
 Long friends are by short reckonings made, you know.”
 When other boarders told her to beware
 Of Tom, she said, “no fear, he *reckons fair*.”
 Ere long on foot, on horse, or board a ship,
 Or in some other way, Tom gave the slip
 To hostess, and was off—the Lord knows where:
 Says she, “be it so; I do not care;
 He was the best I've had, *to reckon fair*.”

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

A man of subtle reasoning, asked
 A peasant, if he knew
 Where was the internal evidence
 That proved his Bible true?
 The terms of disputative art
 Had never reached his ear—
 He laid his hand upon his heart,
 And only answered, “*here*.”

Irish limerick.—A dandy seeing a newly imported Irishman passing the gates of the prince's dock, Liverpool, cried out, 'Arrah, Pat, what's o'clock by your red stockings?' 'Just striking one' said the Irishman, at the same moment flooring the dandy with his shelilah.

It was an observation of Elwes the noted miser; That if you keep *one* servant, your work will be done; if you keep *two*, it will be half done; and if you keep *three*, you may do it yourself.

During the traitor Arnold's predatory operations in Virginia, in 1781, he took an American Captain prisoner. After some general conversation, he asked the Captain, 'what he thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him.' The Captain declined at first giving an answer; but, upon being repeatedly urged, he said, 'Why sir, if I must answer your question, you must excuse my telling you the plain truth; if my countrymen should catch you, I believe they would first cut off that lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue at Saratoga, and bury it with the honors of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body on a gibbet.'

A gentleman of very plain understanding once asked the Hon. Henry Erskine, what was meant by that passage in scripture—'He is *clothed* with curses?'—'Nothing,' said he, 'but that he had got a HABIT of swearing.'

Two young lawyers were riding into the country, and passed by some farmers sowing seed. One of the lawyers, by way of boasting, said to them, 'Well old codgers, you sow but we lawyers reap the benefits thereof.' 'I have no doubt of it' said one of them, 'for we are sowing *h. mp.*'

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.—The lion called the sheep, to ask her if his breath was unpleasant: she said aye; and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf, and asked him: he said No; he tore him in pieces for a flatterer. At last he called the fox, and asked him: 'Truly,' said the fox, 'I have caught a cold, and cannot smell.'

Xerxes, at the head of a million of men, wrote thus to Leonidas, 'surrender your arms.' Leonidas, who commanded only three hundred Spartans, returned this answer, 'Come and take them.'

Edmund Burke was telling Garrick one day at Hampton that all *bitter* things were *hot*. 'Aye!' says Mr. Garrick, 'what do you think Mr. Burke, of *bitter cold weather*.'

A highlander who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop in Glasgow to get shaved. The barber bought one of the brooms, and after having shaved him, asked the price of it. Two pence, said the highlander.—'No, no,' said the barber, 'I'll give you a penny, and if that does not satisfy you, take your broom again.' The highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay?—'A penny,' says Strap. 'I'll give you a bawbee,' says Duncan, 'and if that dinna satisfy ye, pit on my beard again.'

Patrick Henry, who was a very devout man, left in his will the following testimony in favour of the Christian religion:—"I have now disposed of all my property to my family—there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the *Christian Religion*. If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they have not that, and I had given them the whole world, they would be poor."

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT.

James Monroe, of Virginia, President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, Vice-President.

John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, Sec'ry of the Treasury.

John C. Calhoun, of South-Carolina, Secretary of War.

Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey, Sec'ry of the Navy.

John M'Lean, of Ohio Postmaster-General.

Robert Patterson, Director of the Mint.

John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Bushrod Washington, Wm. Johnson, jun Smith Thompson, Thomas Todd, Joseph Story and Gabriel Duval, Judges of the Supreme Court.

William Wirt, Attorney-General.

NEW-JERSEY COURTS.

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

Supreme Courts are held,

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

Courts of Chancery are held at Trenton, on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1st in April, 2d in July, and 2d in October.

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

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

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

CIRCUIT COURTS,

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

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

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

BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH COURTS are held, First Tuesday in March—First ditto in June—First ditto in September—First ditto in December.

FEDERAL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SUPREME COURT

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

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

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

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

THE DISTRICT COURTS!

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

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

A Table of Simple Interest, at Seven per cent.

	1 Month.				3 Months.				1 Year.						
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.			
Shillings.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT. £. 17½ per cent. is 3 6 in a £. 20 ditto 4 0 do. 22½ ditto 4 6 do. 25 ditto 5 0 do. 30 ditto 6 0 do. 35 ditto 7 0 do.	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2			
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2			
	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	1			
	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0			
	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	0			
	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	3			
	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	6	2			
	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	7	2			
	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	1			
Pounds.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	2	TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT. £. 17½ per cent. is 3 6 in a £. 20 ditto 4 0 do. 22½ ditto 4 6 do. 25 ditto 5 0 do. 30 ditto 6 0 do. 35 ditto 7 0 do.	
	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	1	0	2	9	3		
	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	2	1		
	4	0	0	5	2	0	1	4	3	0	5	7	0		
	5	0	0	7	0	0	1	9	0	0	7	0	0		
	6	0	0	8	1	0	2	1	0	0	8	4	3		
	7	0	0	9	2	0	2	5	1	0	9	9	2		
	8	0	0	11	0	0	2	9	2	0	11	2	1		
	9	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	12	7	0		
	10	0	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	0	14	0	0		
	20	0	2	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	8	0	0		
	30	0	3	6	0	0	10	6	0	2	2	0	0		
	40	0	4	8	0	0	14	0	0	2	16	0	0		
	50	0	5	10	0	0	17	6	0	3	10	0	0		
	60	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0		
	70	0	8	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	18	0	0		
	80	0	9	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	12	0	0		
	90	0	10	6	0	0	11	6	0	6	6	0	0		
	100	0	11	8	0	0	15	0	0	7	0	0	0		

With regard to the Tides.

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

H.M.

Albany,	<i>a</i> 6 30
Amboy, Bridgetown in East-Jersey, Cape-May, Main Ocean, Providence, Rhode-Island and Sandy-Hook,	<i>s</i> 0 45
Annapolis in Maryland, Perrysburg, S. C. Charleston light-house, Cape-Fear Bar,	<i>s</i> 2 0
Boston, Casco Bay, Reedy-Island, Say-Brook, Brunswick in N. C. Cape-Henlopen, Cockspur in Georgia, New-London, New-York, Tar-paulen Cove,	<i>a</i> 2 15
Burlington,	0 0
Cape-Anne, Ipswich, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Salem, Whitestone,	<i>a</i> 0 20
Cape Fear, Savannah,	<i>a</i> 2 45
Cape-Hatteras, Cape-Henry, Fairfield, Wilmington in North-Carolina,	<i>s</i> 1 11
Georgetown Bar,	<i>a</i> 2 0
Gaillford, Newtown Landing,	<i>s</i> 2 20
Hackinsack, Halifax, Penobscot, Polopel's Island, Quebec,	<i>a</i> 1 30
Heli-Gate, Sunbury in Georgia,	<i>a</i> 3 0
Hartford, Williamsburg in Virginia,	<i>a</i> 0 30
Jamestown,	<i>a</i> 2 20
Kingston, (Etopus)	<i>a</i> 0 50
Nantucket Shoals, St. Augustine,	<i>a</i> 6 0
New-Haven, A. 1h. 50m. New-Providence,	<i>s</i> 1 30
Philadelphia, A. 5h. 25m. Piscataway,	<i>s</i> 1 20
Plymouth, A. 3h. 35m. Tybee Bar,	<i>a</i> 2 41
Wilmington in Delaware,	<i>a</i> 0 15
	<i>a</i> 3 55

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