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HUTCHINS' IMPROVED
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1837,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER
BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL THE
FOURTH OF JULY,
The 61st Year of the Independence
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calculated for the Horizon and Meridian of New York,
IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME.

BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM.



NEWARK, N. J.

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**THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,
AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.**
‡ *Head and Face.*

Arms
Π
Heart.
Ω
Reins.
♐
Thigh.
♋
Legs.
♊



Neck.
♈
Breast.
♋
Bowels.
♌
Secrets.
♍
Knees.
♎

♋ *Fect.*

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: then find the sign here, and it will give you what part of the body it governs.

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ♈ (<i>Aries,</i>) a Ram.
♉ (<i>Taurus,</i>) a Bull.
♊ (<i>Gemini,</i>) Twins.
♋ (<i>Cancer,</i>) a Crab Fish.
♌ (<i>Leo,</i>) a Lion.
♍ (<i>Virgo,</i>) a Virgin. | ♎ (<i>Libra</i>) a Balance.
♏ (<i>Scorpio</i>) a Scorpion.
♐ (<i>Sagittarius,</i>) an Archer.
♑ (<i>Capricornus,</i>) a Goat.
♒ (<i>Aquarius,</i>) a Butler.
♓ (<i>Pisces,</i>) Fish. |
|--|--|

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	A.
Golden Number,	14
Epact,	23
Solar Cycle,	26
Roman Indiction,	10
Period,	6550

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	March	26
Rogation Sunday,	April	30
Ascension,	May	4
Whit-Sunday,	May	14
Trinity,	May	21
Advent,	Dec.	3

Characters and Names of the Aspects, with the Angles which they include.

<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>
♌ Conjunction	0	* Sextile (obsolete.)	60
♍ Opposition	180	Nodes.	
♎ Trine (obsolete.)	120	♊ Ascending } Node.	
□ Quartile	90	♋ Descending }	

Distance from the Sun.

Diameters

☉ The Sun		884,000
☿ Mercury	36,841,468	1,222
♀ Venus	68,891,486	7,690
♁ The Earth	95,173,127	7,964
♂ Mars	145,014,148	5,150
♃ Jupiter	494,990,976	94,100
♄ Saturn	907,956,130	78,990
♃ Herschel	816,455,5 6	35,226
☾ The Moon*		2,180

* The Moon's mean distance from the Sun, is the same as the Earth's. Her mean distance from the Earth, is 237,857 miles. Sometimes the character of the moon, is varied in the following manner—New ☾, First Quarter ☽, Full ☾, Last Quarter ☾.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (♀) will be Morning Star until May 18th, then Evening Star until March 5th, 1838.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 5th degree of (♋) Cancer, and lowest about the 5th degree of (♏) Capricorn.
3. Latitude of Herschel (♃) about 46 minutes south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending (♊) Node in the middle of this year, 0 sign, 28 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 39.5". True obliquity, 23° 27' 48.4".

CARDINAL POINTS.

D. H. M.

Vernal Equinox	March	20	2	23	P. M.
Summer Solstice	June	21	11	30	A. M.
Autumnal Equinox	September	23	1	30	A. M.
Winter Solstice	December	21	6	54	P. M.

ECLIPSES.

Five Eclipses will take place this year; 3 of the Sun, and 2 of the Moon.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 5th of April, at 2h. 24m. in the morning, therefore invisible to us.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 20th of April, at 3h. 42m in the afternoon, likewise invisible here.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 4th of May, at 2h. 5m. in the afternoon, visible only in remote northern regions.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 13th of October, in the evening, total and chiefly visible.

	H. M.		H. M.
Moon rises, $8\frac{1}{2}$ digits eclipsed	at 5 18	End of total darkness	7 7
Beginning of total darkness	5 37	End of the Eclipse	8 7
Ecliptical opposition	6 20	Duration of total darkness	1 30
Middle	6 22	Duration of visibility	2 49

Depth of immersion; 18 digits, counting from the southern side of the Earth's shadow.

V. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 29th of October, at 6h. 39m. in the morning, consequently invisible.

CONJUNCTIONS OF JUPITER AND MARS.

These two planets will come to a conjunction in longitude on the 25th of February, and again on the 29th of March. Mars will be north of Jupiter on the former occasion $3^{\circ} 18'$, and $2^{\circ} 11'$ on the latter. From the 23d of February to the 3d of April, their longitudes will differ but little, and therefore they will beth south every evening within a few minutes of the same time.

A TABLE, Directing what quantities of time to add to, or subtract from the time of High water at New-York, (contained in the last column of the calender pages,) to find the time of High Water at the places here enumerated, [a] denotes addition, [s] subtraction.

Places' Names.	H M	Places' Names,	H M	Places' Names.	H M
Albany,	a 6 30	Hackensack,	a 3 0	Polopel's Island,	a 3 0
Amboy,	s 0 45	Halifax,	a 3 0	Port Roseway,	s 0 50
Annapolis, M. D.	s 2 0	Hartford,	a 2 20	Port Royal, S.C.	s 0 30
Annapolis, N. S.	a 3 0	Hell-Gate,	a 0 30	Portsmouth,	a 2 45
Boston,	a 2 15	Huntington,	a 2	Providence.	s 1 0
Bridgetown, E.J.	s 45	Ipswich,	a 4	Purrysburg, S. C	s 2 0
Burlington,	a 0 20	Jamestown,	a 0 50	Quebec,	a 3 0
Cape Ann,	a 2 45	Kingston Esopus.	a 5	Reedy Island,	a 2 15
Cape Fear,	s 1 10	Main Ocean,	s 0 45	Rhode Island,	s 0 45
Cape Haterass,	a 2 0	Nantuket Shoals	s 1 30	Salem,	a 2 45
Cape Henry,	a 2 0	Newburyport,	a 2 45	Sandy Hook,	s 0 41
Casco Bay,	a 2 15	New Haven,	a 2 13	Savannah,	a 1 12
Charleston Lt. H.	a 2 0	New Providence,	s 1 25	Saybrook,	a 2 15
Cape May,	s 0 45	Newtown L'ding,	a 1 0	Sanbury, Ga.	a 0 30
Cape Canso,	s 0 30	Penobscot,	a 3 0	Tybee Bar,	a 0 15
Fairfield,	a 2 0	Philadelphia,	a 5 0	White Stone,	a 2 45
Georgetown Bar,	s 2 0	Piscataway,	a 2 40	Williamsburg, Va.	a 2 15
Guildford,	a 1 30	Plymouth,	a 1 35	Wilmington, Del.	a 3 20

TO THE PUBLIC.

All the Almanacs until within a few years have been suited to the dial, which in the ages of antiquity was perhaps the only instrument in use for the mensuration of time: but the present calculations are adapted to Clocks and Watches, those machines of more modern invention so generally used in the present day; which show us the hour by night as well as by day, and as well in cloudy and stormy weather as when the atmosphere is serene.

I have always looked upon it as a palpable absurdity to publish calculations which are unfit for use until converted into another kind of time by the application of an equation; but I was unwilling to be the first innovator. I waited until I found the use of apparent Time set aside by the British Board of Admiralty, and until I perceived that some of our own countrymen had kindly stepped forward and, in a measure, broken the ice.

The old rule to find the length of the day, which was to double the time of the Sun's setting, is rendered obsolete by the adoption of Equal Time in the Almanac. The following Rule, therefore, which no change of time can disturb, may be substituted: viz.—Add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

The day, throughout the year, will be found a few minutes longer than appears by former Almanacs, on account of the horizontal refraction having been allowed in making the calculations.

The time, to the nearest second, when the Sun's centre is on the Meridian, is given once in every four days, for a further help in adjusting time-keepers.

NEWARK, N. J. OCT. 22d 1834.

DAVID YOUNG.

A Table showing, to the nearest second, what time it ought to be by a Clock when the sun's centre is on the meridian, once every four days.

D.	January	February	March	April	May	June
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	eve 4 3	0 13 59	0 12 34	0 3 54	11 56 55	11 57 29
5	0 5 53	0 14 23	0 11 42	0 2 42	11 56 29	11 58 8
9	0 7 36	0 14 33	0 10 43	0 1 33	11 56 13	11 58 52
13	0 9 10	0 14 32	0 9 38	0 0 29	11 56 5	11 59 40
17	0 10 33	0 14 18	0 8 29	morning.	11 56 7	eve 0 31
21	0 11 46	0 13 54	0 7 17	11 58 36	11 56 17	0 1 23
25	0 12 45	0 13 19	0 6 3	11 57 50	11 56 36	0 2 14
29	0 13 32		0 4 49	11 57 11	11 57 4	0 3 3
D.	July	August	Septem.	October	Novem.	Decem.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 3 27	0 5 59	morning.	11 49 36	11 43 44	11 49 22
5	0 4 11	0 5 40	11 58 30	11 48 23	11 43 46	11 50 59
9	0 4 50	0 5 11	11 57 9	11 47 15	11 44 1	11 52 43
13	0 5 22	0 4 33	11 55 46	11 46 15	11 44 30	11 54 35
17	0 5 46	0 3 47	11 54 21	11 45 24	11 45 13	11 56 32
21	0 6 2	0 2 52	11 52 57	11 44 42	11 46 9	11 58 31
25	0 6 9	0 1 50	11 51 34	11 44 10	11 47 17	eve 0 31
29	0 6 7	0 0 42	11 50 14	11 43 50	11 48 38	0 2 30

*A Table exhibiting the Dominical Letter for every year
in the 19th Century.*

A.D.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	DIRECTIONS.
180	E	D	C	B	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	The Dominical letter for any year will be found against the first 3 figures of the date and under the 4th or unit figure. There are two Dominical letters for every Bissextile year; the first serving for Jan. and Feb. and the other for the remainder of the year.
181	G	F	ED	C	B	A	GF	E	D	C	
182	BA	G	F	F	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	
183	C	B	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	
184	ED	C	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	
185	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B	
186	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	
187	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	F	E	
188	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B	AG	F	
189	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	B	A	
190	G	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	

*A Table showing what Day of the Week any Day of the
Month is, forever.*

Month	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	DIRECTIONS.
January, October,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Seek the Dominical Letter for the given year against the given month in this table, and the figures below in that column, show the days of the month answering to each of the Sundays—from the nearest of which to the given day, count backward or forward in the week, as in the following example:
Feb. March, Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
April, July,	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
May,	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
June,	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
August,	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
September, Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					

What day of the week was May 28th, 1808? The Dominical letter for that year, after February (it being bissextile) was B, which against May stands over the 29th day. Now as the 29thth was Sunday, the 28th, you know, must have been Saturday.

THE FARMER.

<p>Of all pursuits by man invented, The ploughman is the best contented, His calling's good, his profits high, And on his labor all rely. Mechanics all by him are fed— Of him the merchants seek their bread; His hands give meat to every thing, Up from the beggar to the king, The milk and honey, corn and wheat, Are by his labors made complete. Our clothes from him must first arise, To deck the fop, to dress the wise :</p>	<p>We then by vote may justly state The ploughman ranks among the great More independent than them all, That dwell upon this earthly ball. All hail, ye farmers, young and old! Push on your plough with courage bold Your wealth arises from your God, Your Independence from your God. If then the plough supports the nation, And men of rank in every station, Let kings to farmers make a bow, And every man procure a plough.</p>
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1st Month.

JANUARY.

1837.

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Sunday.

New ☉ 6d. 6h. 51m. even. | Full ☉ 21d. 2h. 49m. even.
 First Qr. 13d 0h. 18m. even. | Third Qr. 29d. 1h. 31m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R	☉	sou	H. W.
1	A Circumcision.	7	27	4	41	23	0	☰	1	19	6	58	3 19
2	☉ ☽ Pleasant.	7	27	4	42	22	54	☿	2	29	7	46	4 38
3	☽ rises 8 7.	7	27	4	43	22	48	28	3	43	8	39	5 58
4	Look for	7	27	4	44	22	42	♄	5	1	9	38	7 5
5	☉ runs low.	7	27	4	45	22	35	28	6	18	10	43	8 3
6	Epiphany.	7	27	4	46	22	28	☽	sets.	11	50		8 54
7	☉ in Perigee. snow.	7	27	4	47	22	21	28	5	32	ev.	57	9 44
8	A Lucian.	7	27	4	48	22	13	☿	6	54	2	0	10 29
9	☽ rises 7 39.	7	26	4	49	22	4	28	8	14	2	57	11 11
10	☽ rises 5 9 morn.	7	26	4	50	21	55	☿	9	29	3	49	11 49
11	Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7	26	4	51	21	46	27	10	40	4	37	morn.
12	☽ south 1 48.	7	26	4	52	21	36	☿	11	49	5	22	0 29
13	Cher. mis est 1817.	7	25	4	53	21	26	24	morn.	6	7		1 13
14	☉ ☽. Snow may	7	25	4	54	21	15	8	0	56	6	51	2 3
15	A 2d. Sab. aft. Epiph.	7	25	4	55	21	4	19	2	1	7	37	3 6
16	be expected.	7	24	4	57	20	53	☿	3	7	8	25	4 19
17	3 Franklin bn. 1706.	7	24	4	58	20	41	13	4	11	9	14	5 35
18	4 High [☉ r. high.	7	23	4	59	20	29	25	5	11	10	5	6 39
19	5 ☉ ent. ☽'s gr. eg.	7	23	5	0	20	16	☽	6	7	10	57	7 30
20	6 Fabian ☉ in apoge.	7	22	5	1	20	4	19	6	56	11	47	8 15
21	7 Agnes. winds.	7	21	5	3	19	50	☽	rises.	morn.			8 54
22	A Vincent. Septuages.	7	21	5	4	19	36	13	5	53	0	36	9 29
23	2 Aldeb. south 8 14.	7	20	5	5	19	22	25	6	56	1	22	10 3
24	3 More snow.	7	19	5	6	19	8	☿	7	58	2	6	10 35
25	4 Conversion St. Paul	7	19	5	7	18	53	19	9	1	2	48	11 6
26	5 ☽ stat. [8 59.	7	18	5	9	18	38	☰	10	3	3	30	11 36
27	6 Ell-and-yard sou.	7	17	5	10	18	23	14	11	7	4	11	ev. 7
28	7 Peter the gr. d. 1725	7	16	5	11	18	7	26	morn.	4	54		0 45
29	A Sexagesima. ☉ ☽.	7	15	5	12	17	51	☿	0	14	5	39	1 30
30	2 Cold.	7	14	5	14	17	34	23	1	24	6	28	2 30
31	3 ☽ rises 5 42.	7	13	5	15	17	18	♄	2	38	7	22	3 53

Hath 28 days.



Begins on Wednesday.

New ☉ 5d 5h. 13m. morn. | Full ☉ 20d 9h. 26m. morn.
 First Qr. 12d 4h. 44m. morn. | Third Qr. 28d 0h. 33m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou.	H. W.
1	4 ☉ ☉ ☉ Look for a	7 12	5 16	17 1	7	3 53	8 22	5 29
2	5 Purification B.V.M.	7 11	5 17	16 43	☉	5 5	9 26	6 52
3	6 ☉ in perigee. storm.	7 10	5 19	16 26	21	6 8	10 33	7 55
4	7 Inferor. ☉ ☉ ☉	7 9	5 20	16 8	☉	7 1	11 38	8 47
5	A Quinquagesima.	7 8	5 21	15 50	21	sets.	ev. 38	9 32
6	2 ☉ ☉ ☉. ☐ ☉ ☉.	7 7	5 22	15 31	☉	7 2	1 34	10 12
7	3 Sirius south 9 26.	7 6	5 24	15 12	21	8 18	2 25	10 50
8	4 Ash Wednesday.	7 5	5 25	14 53	☉	9 31	3 14	11 25
9	5 ♀ rises 5 49.	7 4	5 26	14 34	19	10 41	4 0	11 59
10	6 ☉ ☉. Perhaps	7 2	5 27	14 15	☉	11 49	4 46	morn.
11	7 more Snow..	7 1	5 28	13 55	15	morn.	5 32	0 38
12	A 1st Sab. in Lent.	7 0	5 30	13 35	28	0 56	6 20	1 22
13	2 Sirius sou. 9 2.	6 59	5 31	13 15	☉	2 1	7 9	2 19
14	3 Valentine. Cold	6 57	5 32	12 55	22	3 4	8 0	3 31
15	4 ☉ runs high. winds.	6 56	5 33	12 34	☉	4 2	8 51	4 55
16	5 J. Benson d. 1821.	6 55	5 35	12 13	16	4 53	9 42	6 10
17	6 ☉ in Ap. ☉ stat.	6 53	5 36	11 52	28	5 37	10 32	7 8
18	7 ☉ ent. ☉.	6 52	5 37	11 31	☉	6 13	11 19	7 55
19	A 2d Sab. in Lent.	6 51	5 38	11 10	22	6 44	morn.	8 33
20	2 Look for snow.	6 49	5 39	10 48	☉	rises.	0 4	9 7
21	3 Procyon south 9 24.	6 48	5 41	10 27	16	6 53	0 47	9 38
22	4 Washington b. 1732	6 46	5 42	10 5	28	7 56	1 29	10 8
23	5 ☉ ☉ ☉.	6 45	5 43	9 43	☉	9 0	2 11	10 39
24	6 St. Matthias. ☉ stat	6 43	5 44	9 21	23	10 5	2 53	11 10
25	7 ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ look at	6 42	5 45	8 58	☉	11 14	3 37	11 41
26	A 3d Sab. in Lent.	6 41	5 46	8 36	19	morn.	4 24	ev. 18
27	2 ☉ south 10 20.	6 39	5 48	8 13	☉	0 25	5 15	1 5
28	3 the thermometer.	6 37	5 49	7 51	17	1 38	6 11	2 7

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Wednesday.

New ☉ 6d. 3h. 34m. even. | Full ☉ 22d. 1h. 58m. morn.
 First Qr. 13d. 11h. 12m. even. | Third Qr. 29d. 8h. 21m. morn.

Various Phenomena.		☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	sou.	H.	W.			
1	4 David.	☉	r.	low.	6	36	5	50	7	28	☉	2	49	7	12	3	36
2	5 ♀'s gr. elongation.	☉			6	34	5	51	7	5	15	3	54	8	15	5	20
3	6 ☉ in perigee.	6			6	33	5	52	6	42	30	4	49	9	19	6	44
4	7 Unpleasant.	6			6	31	5	53	6	19	☉	5	34	10	20	7	44
5	A Mid-Lent.	6			6	30	5	54	5	56	☉	6	10	11	17	8	31
6	2 Rain or	6			6	28	5	55	5	33	☉	sets.	ev.	10	9	11	
7	3 ♂ south 9 43.	6			6	27	5	57	5	9	29	7	6	1	0	9	47
8	4 Regulus sou. 10 53.	6			6	25	5	58	4	40	☉	8	18	1	48	10	21
9	5 ♀ south 9 37.	6			6	23	5	59	4	22	27	9	29	2	35	10	56
10	6 ☉ Ω. snow.	6			6	21	6	0	3	59	☉	10	38	3	23	11	30
11	7 ♀ sets 4 43.	6			6	20	6	1	3	35	23	11	47	4	11	morn.	
12	A Martyr Greg.	6			6	18	6	2	3	12	☉	morn.	5	1	0	7	
13	2 ☉ discovered 1781.	6			6	17	6	3	2	48	18	0	52	5	53	0	52
14	3 ☉ runs high. More	6			6	15	6	4	2	25	30	1	53	6	45	1	46
15	4 Jackson b. 1767.	6			6	14	6	5	2	1	☉	2	47	7	36	2	55
16	5 ☉ in apogee. fair.	6			6	12	6	6	1	37	24	3	34	8	26	4	18
17	6 St. Patrick. ♂ stat	6			6	10	6	7	1	13	☉	4	13	9	14	5	38
18	7 ♂ south 8 57.	6			6	9	6	8	0	50	18	4	45	10	0	6	39
19	A Palm Sabbath.	6			6	7	6	10	0	26	30	5	13	10	4	7	26
20	2 ☉ ent. ☉. More	6			6	5	6	11	S.	2	☉	5	37	11	20	8	4
21	3 Benedict. moderate.	6			6	4	6	12	N.	21	25	rises.	morn.	8	37		
22	4 Cey. mis. es. 1814.	6			6	2	6	13	0	45	☉	6	51	0	8	9	8
23	5 Look for a	6			6	0	6	14	1	9	20	7	57	0	51	9	39
24	6 Good Friday, ☉ ☉.	5			5	59	6	15	1	32	☉	9	5	1	35	10	10
25	7 Annun. B. V. M.	5			5	57	6	16	1	56	16	10	16	2	21	10	44
26	A Easter. storm.	5			5	55	6	17	2	19	30	11	29	3	12	11	21
27	2 ♀ and ♂ south 8 23.	5			5	54	6	18	2	43	☉	morn.	4	6	ev.	2	
28	3 C. Wesley d 1788.	5			5	52	6	19	3	6	27	0	41	5	5	0	55
29	4 ♂ ♀ ♂ ☉ r. low. M.	5			5	50	6	20	3	30	☉	1	47	6	7	2	4
30	5 ☉ in perigee. winds	5			5	49	6	21	3	53	26	2	44	7	9	3	36
31	6 ♂ south 8 10.	5			5	47	6	22	4	16	☉	3	31	8	9	5	14

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Saturday.

New ☉ 5d. 2h. 24m. morn.
First Qr. 12d. 6h. 18m. even.

Full ☉ 20d. 3h. 42m. even.
Third Qr. 27d. 2h. 2m. even.

	<i>Various Phenomena.</i>	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ Jc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou	H	W.
1	7 [son bn. 1743.	5 45	6 23	4 39	☽	4 8	9 6	6	29
2	A Low Sab. Jeffer.	5 44	6 24	5 2	☾	4 40	9 59	7	24
3	2 ☽ stationary. Cold	5 42	6 25	5 25	☽	5 6	10 49	8	7
4	3 St. Ambrose. and	5 40	6 26	5 48	☽	5 31	11 37	8	44
5	4 unpleasant	5 39	6 27	6 11	☽	sets.	ev. 24	9	18
6	5 ☉ ☉. weather.	5 37	6 28	6 31	☽	8 17	1 12	9	53
7	6 ☽ sets 3 9.	5 36	6 29	6 56	☽	9 28	2 0	10	28
8	7 ☽ sets 2 50.	5 34	6 30	7 19	☽	10 36	2 51	11	4
9	A 2d Sab. aft. Easter.	5 32	6 31	7 41	☽	11 40	3 42	11	42
10	2 More	5 31	6 32	8 2	☽	morn.	4 35	morn.	
11	3 ☉ runs high.	5 29	6 33	8 25	☽	0 38	5 27	0	27
12	4 agreeable.	5 28	6 34	8 47	☽	1 28	6 18	1	18
13	5 ☉ in apogee.	5 26	6 35	9 9	☽	2 10	7 7	2	21
14	6 Regulus sou. 8 28.	5 25	6 37	9 31	☽	2 45	7 54	3	37
15	7 Superior ☉ ☽.	5 23	6 38	9 52	☽	3 14	8 38	4	53
16	A 3d. Sab. aft. Easter.	5 22	6 39	10 13	☽	3 39	9 21	5	58
17	2 Frequent	5 20	6 40	10 35	☽	4 1	10 3	6	47
18	3 ☽ sets 2 12.	5 19	6 41	10 56	☽	4 22	10 45	7	27
19	4 Lex. bat. 1775.	5 17	6 42	11 16	☽	4 43	11 29	8	3
20	5 ☉ ent. ☽ ☽.	5 16	6 43	11 37	☽	rises.	morn.	8	37
21	6 showers.	5 14	6 44	11 57	☽	8 3	0 15	9	11
22	7 Spica ☽ sou. 11 13.	5 13	6 45	12 18	☽	9 17	1 5	9	47
23	A St. George.	5 11	6 46	12 38	☽	10 31	2 0	10	26
24	2 ☽ sets 2 12.	5 10	6 47	12 57	☽	11 40	2 59	11	10
25	3 St. Mark. ☉ r. low.	5 8	6 48	13 17	☽	morn.	4 1	11	56
26	4 More	5 7	6 49	13 36	☽	0 41	5 3	ev. 53	
27	5 ☉ in perigee.	5 6	6 50	13 55	☽	1 30	6 4	2	3
28	6 agreeable	5 4	6 51	14 14	☽	2 10	7 1	3	28
29	7 ☽ ☽ ☽. weather.	5 3	6 52	14 33	☽	2 42	7 54	4	54
30	A Rogation.	5 2	6 53	14 52	☽	3 9	8 43	6	4

Tetter

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Monday.

New ☉ 4d. 2h. 5m. even. Full ☉ 20d. 2h. 31m. morn.
 First Qr. 12d. 0h. 44m. even. Third Qr. 26d. 7h. 6m. even.

Various Phenomena.		☉	R.	☉	S.	☉	dc.	☉	☉	R.	☉	sou	H.	W.	
1	2	Sts. Philip & James.	5	0	6	54	15	10	♀	3	33	9	30	6	56
2	3	Rather cold [☉ ☽]	4	59	6	55	15	28	17	3	56	10	17	7	39
3	4	Inven. of the Cross.	4	58	6	56	15	45	30	4	19	11	3	8	17
4	5	Ascension.	4	57	6	57	16	3	♄	sets.	11	51	8	53	
5	6	for the season.	4	56	6	58	16	20	26	8	19	ev.	40	9	29
6	7	St. John, Evange.	4	54	6	59	16	37	♅	9	26	1	32	10	5
7	A	Sab. after Ascen.	4	53	7	0	16	54	22	10	27	2	24	10	44
8	2	☉ runs high. Fair.	4	52	7	1	17	10	♄	11	21	3	18	11	23
9	3	Spica ♃ sou. 10 6.	4	51	7	2	17	26	16	morn.	4	10	morn.		
10	4	A. T. Soc. Anniv.	4	50	7	3	17	42	28	0	6	5	0	0	4
11	5	☉ ☽ ♄. ☉ in Ap.	4	49	7	4	17	57	♄	0	44	5	47	0	50
12	6	Pleasant.	4	48	7	5	18	12	22	1	15	6	32	1	42
13	7	♀'s gr. elongation.	4	47	7	6	18	27	♃	1	41	7	15	2	43
14	A	Whit Sunday.	4	46	7	7	18	42	16	2	4	7	57	3	52
15	2	Spica ♃ sou. 9 42.	4	45	7	8	18	56	28	2	25	8	38	5	05
16	3	More	4	44	7	9	19	10	♄	2	45	9	21	5	20
17	4	☉ ♄. like	4	43	7	10	19	24	24	3	7	10	6	6	36
18	5	Superior ☽ ☉ ♀.	4	42	7	11	19	37	♃	3	30	10	55	7	38
19	6	May.	4	41	7	12	19	50	21	3	58	11	48	8	10
20	7	La Fayette d. 1834.	4	40	7	13	20	3	♄	rises.	morn.			8	50
21	A	☉ ent. ♅. Trinity.	4	40	7	13	20	15	20	9	28	0	47	9	33
22	2	☉ runs low. Perhaps	4	39	7	14	20	27	♄	10	33	1	50	10	18
23	3	A. S. S. U. anniv.	4	38	7	15	20	38	19	11	28	2	54	11	6
24	4	☉ in perigee. show-	4	37	7	16	20	50	♄	morn.	3	57	11	53	
25	5	♀ stationary. ers.	4	37	7	17	21	0	18	0	11	4	56	ev.	47
26	6	Calvin died, 1564.	4	36	7	18	21	11	♄	0	46	5	51	1	46
27	7	Venerable. Bede.	4	35	7	19	21	21	16	1	14	6	41	2	57
28	A	Wm. Pitt bn. 1759.	4	35	7	19	21	31	30	1	38	7	28	4	14
29	2	☉ ☽ ♃. Very	4	34	7	20	21	40	♀	2	1	8	14	5	26
30	3	☉ ♄. agreeable	4	34	7	21	21	49	26	2	23	8	59	6	24
31	4	weather	4	33	7	22	21	58	♄	2	47	9	45	7	11

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Thursday.

New ☉ 3h. 2d. 49m. morn. | Full ☉ 18d. 10h. 56m. morn.
 First Qr. 11d. 5h. 34m. morn. | Third Qr. 25d. 1h. 4m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou.	H.	W
1	5 Niconiede. Quite	4 33	7 22	22 6	8	3 14	10 33	7 53	
2	6 Arcturus sou. 9 23.	4 32	7 23	22 14	Π	3 45	11 24	8 33	
3	7 warm.	4 32	7 24	22 22	18	sets. ev.	16 9	9 11	
4	A ☉ runs high. [1821.	4 32	7 24	22 29	30	9 13	1 9	9 49	
5	2 Dr. Worcester d.	4 31	7 25	22 35	Σ	10 2	2 2	10 28	
6	3 Inferior ☉ ☉ ☿.	4 31	7 26	22 42	24	10 42	2 53	11 5	
7	4 ☉ in apogee. Heat	4 31	7 26	22 48	Ω	11 15	3 41	11 41	
8	5 ♃ sets 11 4.	4 31	7 27	22 53	18	11 43	4 27	morn.	
9	6 Arcturus sou. 8 55.	4 30	7 28	22 58	30	morn.	5 10	0 19	
10	7 increases.	4 30	7 28	23 3	Π	0 7	5 52	1 0	
11	A St. Barnabas.	4 30	7 29	23 7	24	0 28	6 32	1 47	
102	2 ☿ stationary.	4 30	7 29	23 11	Σ	0 48	7 13	2 42	
11	3 ♃ sets 10 47.	4 30	7 30	23 15	19	1 8	7 56	3 48	
12	4 ☉ ☿. Perhaps	4 30	7 30	23 18	η	1 30	8 42	4 57	
13	5 ☉ Some	4 30	7 30	23 20	16	1 55	9 33	6 3	
16	6 Showers	4 30	7 31	23 23	29	2 26	10 29	6 59	
17	7 ☿ Stationary.	4 30	7 31	23 25	1	3 4	11 31	7 51	
18	A ☉ runs low.	4 30	7 31	23 26	28	rises. morn.	8 39		
19	2 Very hot.	4 30	7 32	23 27	19	9 18	0 37	9 27	
20	3 Dr. Belknap d. 1798.	4 30	7 32	23 28	28	10 7	1 43	10 15	
21	4 ☉ ent. ☿. ☉ in per.	4 31	7 32	23 28	Σ	10 46	2 46	11 1	
22	5 Refreshing	4 31	7 32	23 28	28	11 17	3 44	11 44	
23	6 showers.	4 31	7 32	23 27	Σ	11 43	4 38	ev. 29	
24	7 St. John, Baptist.	4 31	7 33	23 26	26	morn.	5 27	1 17	
25	A 5th Sun. aft Trinity	4 32	7 33	23 24	♀	0 6	6 13	2 13	
26	2 ☉ Ω. Perhaps	4 32	7 33	23 22	23	0 29	6 58	3 21	
27	3 ♃ sets 9 58.	4 32	7 33	23 20	8	0 52	7 44	4 35	
28	4 thunder showers.	4 33	7 33	23 18	19	1 17	8 31	5 47	
29	5 St Peter. ☿'s gr elg.	4 33	7 33	23 14	Π	1 46	9 19	6 46	
30	6 Antares sou. 9 44.	4 34	7 33	23 11	14	2 21	10 10	7 34	

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Saturday.

New ☉ 2d. 4h. 36m. even. | Full ☉ 17d. 5h. 54m. even.
 First Qr. 1Cd. 8h. 14m. even. | Third Qr. 24d. 9h. 12m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ R.	☉ sou	H.	W.
1	☉ runs high. Clear	4 34	7 33	23 7	☿	3 2	11 3	8 18	
2	A Vis. B. V. M. ☉ in ap.	4 35	7 32	23 3	♄	sets. 11	56 8	58	
3	and hot.	4 35	7 32	22 58	♄	8 41	ev. 47	9 36	
4	Independence.	4 36	7 32	22 53	♄	9 17	1 37	10 11	
5	☉ in Apogee.	4 36	7 32	22 47	♄	9 46	2 24	10 45	
6	Very	4 37	7 32	22 41	♄	10 11	3 7	11 18	
7	Sultry.	4 38	7 31	22 35	♄	10 32	3 49	11 48	
8	☿ sets 9 21.	4 38	7 31	22 28	♄	10 52	4 29	morn.	
9	A 7th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 39	7 31	22 21	♄	11 12	5 9	0 22	
10	2 Columbus b. 1447.	4 39	7 30	22 14	♄	11 32	5 50	0 59	
11	3 ☉ ☿. Look	4 40	7 30	22 6	♄	11 55	6 34	1 43	
12	4 ♀ sets 8 27. for	4 41	7 29	21 58	♄	morn. 7	21 2	41	
13	5 ☿ sets 9 4. rain.	4 42	7 29	21 49	♄	0 22	8 13	3 55	
14	6 Fr. rev. com. 1789.	4 42	7 28	21 40	♄	0 55	9 11	5 20	
15	7 ♄ stationary.	4 43	7 28	21 31	♄	1 38	10 14	6 36	
16	A ☉ runs low.	4 44	7 27	21 21	♄	2 34	11 21	7 38	
17	2 Refreshing breezes.	4 45	7 26	21 11	♄	22 rises. morn.	8 33		
18	3 ☉ in perigee.	4 45	7 26	21 1	♄	8 40	0 27	9 21	
19	4 7*s rise 0 19.	4 46	7 25	20 50	♄	9 16	1 29	10 6	
20	5 Vega south 10 37.	4 47	7 24	20 39	♄	9 45	2 27	10 48	
21	6 ♀ sets 8 25.	4 48	7 24	20 27	♄	10 10	3 19	11 27	
22	7 ☉ enters ♄. Thun-	4 49	7 23	20 15	♄	10 33	4 8	ev. 4	
23	A 9 Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 50	7 22	20 3	♄	10 56	4 55	0 46	
24	2 ☉ ☿. der showers	4 51	7 21	19 51	♄	11 21	5 42	1 38	
25	3 St. James. in some	4 51	7 20	19 38	♄	11 49	6 28	2 33	
26	4 St. Anne. places.	4 52	7 19	19 25	♄	29 morn. 7	17 3	49	
27	5 ♀ sets 8 21.	4 53	7 19	19 11	♄	0 22	8 7	5 11	
28	6 Superior ☉ ☉ ♀.	4 54	7 18	18 57	♄	1 1	8 59	6 22	
29	7 ☉ runs high.	4 55	7 17	18 43	♄	1 47	9 52	7 17	
30	A Dog Days begin.	4 56	7 16	18 29	♄	2 41	10 43	8 3	
31	2 Vega sou. 9 53.	4 57	7 15	18 14	♄	3 40	11 34	8 42	

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Tuesday.

New ☉ 1d. 7h. 24m. morn.
First Qr. 9d. 8h. 27m. morn.

Full ☉ 16d. 0h. 42m. morn.
Third Qr. 22d. 8h. 21m. even.
New ☉ 30d. 11h. 5m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	R.	S.	dc.	☉	☉	S.	☉	sou	H.	W.
1	3 Lammas day. ☉ in	4	58	7	13	17	59	☉	sets.	ev.	21 9 17
2	4 Heavy [apogee.	4	59	7	12	17	44	24	8 15	1 6	9 50
3	5 ☉ ☉ h. showers.	5	07	11	17	28	☉	8 37	1 48	10 20	
4	6 7*s rise 11 12.	5	17	10	17	12	17	8.58	2 29	10 49	
5	7 ♀ sets 8 13.	5	27	9	16	56	29	9 17	3 8	11 18	
6	A Transfiguration.	5	37	8	16	40	☉	9 37	3 48	11 48	
7	2 Name of Jesus. ☉ ☉	5	47	7	16	23	24	9 58	4 30	morn.	
8	3 Altair south 10 33.	5	57	5	16	6	☉	10 22	5 14	0 23	
9	4 Hot and sultry.	5	67	4	15	49	19	10 51	6 3	1 4	
10	5 S. Lawrence.	5	77	3	15	31	↑	11 29	6 56	1 59	
11	6 ♀ sets 8 7.	5	77	2	15	13	16	morn.	7 55	3 16	
12	7 ☉ runs low.	5	87	0	14	55	30	0 17	8 59	4 52	
13	A 12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5	96	59	14	37	☉	1 19	10 4	6 22	
14	2 Look for	5	106	58	14	19	30	2 32	11 8	7 29	
15	3 ☉ in perigee.	5	116	56	14	0	☉	rises.	morn.	8 22	
16	4 Choc. mis. est. 1818	5	126	55	13	41	☉	7 42	0 9	9 8	
17	5 heavy	5	136	54	13	22	16	8 9	1 5	9 49	
18	6 ♀ sets 7 59.	5	146	52	13	3	☉	8 34	1 57	10 26	
19	7 7*s rises 10 13.	5	156	51	12	43	15	8 58	2 46	11 2	
20	A ☉ ☉. showers.	5	166	49	12	23	29	9 23	3 35	11 37	
21	2 Wm. IV. bn. 1765	5	176	48	12	3	8	9 50	4 23	ev. 16	
22	3 ☉ ☉ ☉. Very hot.	5	186	46	11	43	20	10 22	5 12	1 2	
23	4 ☉ ent. ☉.	5	196	45	11	23	☉	10 59	6 3	1 59	
24	5 St. Bartholomew.	5	206	43	11	2	21	11 44	6 55	3 15	
25	6 ☉ runs high. More	5	216	42	10	42	☉	morn.	7 47	4 41	
26	7 ♀ sets 7 48. rain.	5	226	40	10	21	15	0 35	8 40	5 59	
27	A 14th Sab. aft. Trin.	5	236	39	10	0	27	1 33	9 30	6 56	
28	2 St. Augustine.	5	246	37	9	39	☉	2 34	10 19	7 41	
29	3 St. John Bap. beh.	5	256	36	9	17	21	3 37	11 4	8 18	
30	4 ☉ ☉ ☉. [☉ in ap.	5	266	34	8	56	☉	sets.	11 47	8 50	
31	5 Refreshing breezes.	5	276	32	8	34	14	7 4	ev. 28	9 21	

Hath 30 days.

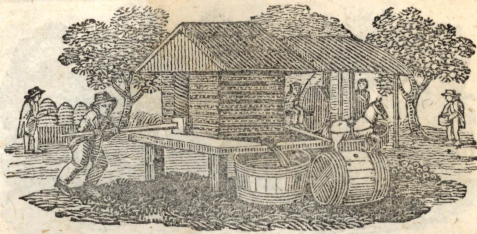


Begins on Friday

First Qr. 7d. 6h. 16m. even | Third Qr. 21d. 10h. 58m. morn.
 Full ☉ 14d. 8h. 32m. morn. | New ☉ 29d. 3h. 7m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉ S.	☉ sou	H. W.
1	6 Giles. Heat abates.	5 28	6 31	8 12	☉ 7 23	1 8	9 49
2	7 Lond. b. 1666, O. S.	5 29	6 29	7 51	☉ 7 42	1 48	10 18
3	A 15 Sun. af. Trinity.	5 30	6 28	7 28	☉ 8 3	2 29	10 48
4	2 in some [☉] measure.	5 31	6 26	7 6	☉ 8 25	3 12	11 20
5	3 Lafayette bn. 1757.	5 32	6 24	6 44	☉ 8 53	3 58	11 54
6	4 Cloudy & perhaps	5 34	6 21	5 59	☉ 10 9	4 49	morn.
7	5 Nativity of B. V. M.	5 35	6 19	5 37	☉ 11 3	5 45	0 40
8	6 ☉ runs low. rain.	5 36	6 18	5 14	☉ morn.	7 47	3 2
9	7 A Dog ds. end. ♀'s gr.	5 37	6 16	4 51	☉ 0 9	8 50	4 44
10	2 [elongation.	5 38	6 14	4 28	☉ 1 25	9 50	6 13
11	3 ☉ in Per. Warm	5 39	6 13	4 5	☉ 2 47	10 48	7 16
12	4 ♀ sets 7 25. days.	5 40	6 11	3 42	☉ 4 8	11 41	8 4
13	5 Holy Cross.	5 41	6 9	3 19	☉ rises.	morn.	8 45
14	6 Fomal. sou. 11 9.	5 42	6 8	2 56	☉ 6 57	0 32	9 22
15	7 ☉ ☉. Cool morn-	5 43	6 6	2 33	☉ 7 22	1 22	9 58
16	A Lambert. ings.	5 44	6 4	2 10	☉ 7 49	2 12	10 34
17	2 Smoky	5 45	6 3	1 47	☉ 8 19	3 2	11 11
18	3 days.	5 46	6 1	1 23	☉ 8 55	3 54	11 50
19	4 Fomal. sou. 10 49.	5 47	5 59	1 0	☉ 9 38	4 46	ev. 37
20	5 St. Matthews. ☉ r.	5 48	5 58	0 37	☉ 10 28	5 40	1 33
21	6 ♀ stationary. [high	5 49	5 56	N. 13	☉ 11 25	6 34	2 47
22	7 ☉ enters ☉.	5 50	5 54	S. 10	☉ 24	morn.	7 25
23	4 18th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 51	5 53	0 34	☉ 0 25	8 15	5 29
24	5 ☉ in Apogee. Quite	5 52	5 5	0 57	☉ 1 28	9 1	6 26
25	6 St. Cyprian.	5 53	5 49	1 21	☉ 2 31	9 45	7 10
26	7 *s rise 7 40.	5 54	5 47	1 44	☉ 3 33	10 27	7 46
27	8 ♀ sets 7 9. cold	5 55	5 46	2 7	☉ 4 34	11 7	8 19
28	9 St. Michael. winds.	5 56	5 44	2 31	☉ sets.	11 47	8 48
29	6 St. Jerome. ☉ ☉.	5 57	5 42	2 54	☉ 6 8	ev. 28	9 18
30	7						

Hath 31 days.

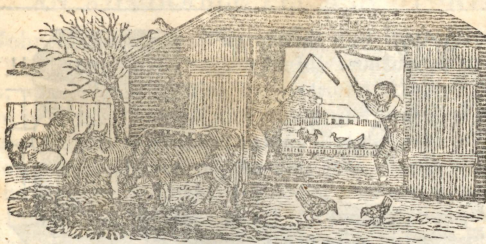


Begins on Sunday.

First Qr. 7d. 2h. 17m. morn. | Third Qr. 21d. 4h. 59m. morn.
 Full ☉ 13d. 6h. 20m. even. | New ☉ 29d. 6h. 39m. morn.

	Various Phenomena.	R.	S.	dc.	S.	son	H.	W.
1	A 19th Sun. aft trinity	5 58	5 41	3 17	6 30	1 11	9 48	
2	Andre exe. 1780.	5 59	5 39	3 41	6 56	1 56	10 21	
3	3 7*s sou. 2 50.	6 05	5 37	4 42	7 28	2 46	10 58	
4	4 ♀ sets 7 4. Cool	6 15	5 36	4 27	8 7	3 40	11 38	
5	5 Inferior ☉ ☉ ♀.	6 25	5 34	4 50	8 57	4 38	morn.	
6	6 ☉ runs low.	6 35	5 33	5 14	9 58	5 38	0 28	
7	7 mornings.	6 45	5 31	5 37	11 9	6 39	1 32	
8	A 20th S. aft. Trinity.	6 55	5 29	6 0	morn.	7 38	2 59	
9	2 St. Denys. ☉ in per.	6 65	5 28	6 22	19 0 25	8 35	4 36	
10	3 ♀ sets 7 1.	6 75	5 26	6 45	1 44	9 28	5 56	
11	4 Bahamas dis. 1492.	6 85	5 25	7 8	18 3 2	10 19	6 54	
12	5 Look for rain.	6 95	5 23	7 31	4 19	11 8	7 40	
13	6 ☉ eclipsed. ☉ Ω.	6 105	5 21	7 53	17 rises.	11 38	8 18	
14	7	6 125	5 20	8 15	8 5 46	morn.	8 55	
15	A ♀ Stationary. Very	6 135	5 18	8 38	15 6 15	0 48	9 31	
16	2 ♀ sets 6 59. fine.	6 145	5 17	9 0	29 6 49	1 40	10 9	
17	3 ♀ rises 2 35.	6 155	5 15	9 22	11 7 30	2 34	10 48	
18	4 St. Luke. weather.	6 165	5 14	9 44	25 8 18	3 29	11 28	
19	5 ☉ runs high.	6 175	5 12	10 6	30 9 13	4 24	ev. 15	
20	6 Cold winds.	6 185	5 11	10 27	20 10 14	5 17	1 8	
21	7 ♀'s gr. elongation.	6 195	5 9	10 49	22 11 16	6 8	2 13	
22	A 22d S. aft. Trinity.	6 205	5 8	11 10	14 morn.	6 56	3 28	
23	2 ☉ ent. ♀. ☉ in Ap.	6 225	5 7	11 31	26 0 19	7 41	4 41	
24	3 Frosty	6 235	5 5	11 52	28 1 22	8 23	5 42	
25	4 ♀ sets 7 0.	6 245	5 4	12 13	20 2 23	9 4	6 30	
26	5 mornings.	6 255	5 2	12 33	22 3 25	9 44	7 9	
27	6 Look for [☉ ☉].	6 265	5 1	12 54	14 4 27	10 24	7 43	
28	7 Sts. Simon & Jude.	6 275	5 0	13 14	26 5 31	11 7	8 17	
29	A 23d S. aft. Trinity.	6 294	5 59	13 34	28 5 28	ev. 41	9 26	
30	2 more rain.	6 304	5 57	13 54	22 6 5	1 34	10 4	
31	3 ♀ sets. 7 3.	6 314	5 56	14 13	24 6 5	1 34	10 4	

Hath 30 days.



Begins on Wednesday.

First Qr. 5d. 9h. 27m. morn.
Full ☉ 12d. 6h. 35m. morn.

Third Qr. 20d. 1h. 39m. morn.
New ☉ 27d. 8h. 55m. even.

	Various Phenomena.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ dc.	☉	☉ S.	☉ sou	H.	W.
1	4 All Saints. Quite	6 32	4 55	14 32	7	6 52	2 32	10 46	
2	5 All Souls. ☉ r. low.	6 33	4 54	14 51	VS	7 50	3 33	11 31	
3	6 ♀ sets 7 5. cold	6 35	4 52	15 10	17	8 59	4 34	morn.	
4	7 and blustering.	6 36	4 51	15 29	W	10 14	5 33	0 25	
5	A Powder Plot, 1605.	6 37	4 50	15 47	15	11 30	6 29	1 27	
6	2 Leonard. ☉ in per.	6 38	4 49	16 5	29	morn.	7 22	2 46	
7	3. Hard frost.	6 39	4 48	16 23	⋈	0 46	8 12	4 11	
8	4 7*s south 0 29.	6 41	4 47	16 41	28	2 1	9 0	5 28	
9	5 ♀ sets 7 11.	6 42	4 46	16 58	γ	3 14	9 47	6 26	
10	6 ☉ ☉. Look	6 43	4 45	17 15	26	4 27	10 36	7 12	
11	7 St. Martin.	6 44	4 44	17 32	8	5 41	11 27	7 53	
12	A ☉ ☉. for a	6 45	4 43	17 48	24	rises.	morn.	8 31	
13	2 storm.	6 47	4 42	18 4	II	5 21	0 20	9 10	
14	3 ☉ Stationary.	6 48	4 41	18 20	20	6 6	1 15	9 50	
15	4 ☉ runs high.	6 49	4 40	18 35	☽	7 0	2 11	10 31	
16	5 Ferguson d. 1776.	6 50	4 39	18 50	15	7 59	3 6	11 11	
17	6 7*s south 11 50.	6 51	4 39	19 5	28	9 2	3 59	11 53	
18	7 Cold for	6 52	4 38	19 19	Ω	10 5	4 48	ev. 38	
19	A ☉ in apogee.	6 54	4 37	19 33	22	11 8	5 35	1 29	
20	2 the season.	5 55	4 37	19 47	☾	morn.	6 18	2 27	
21	3 ♀ sets 7 27.	6 56	4 36	20 0	15	0 10	6 59	3 32	
22	4 ☉ ent. †	6 57	4 35	20 13	27	1 11	7 39	4 37	
23	5 St. Clement.	6 58	4 35	20 26	☽	2 12	8 19	5 37	
24	6 Sup. ☉ ☉. ☉ ☉.	6 59	4 34	20 38	22	3 15	9 0	6 26	
25	7 Dr. Watts d. 1748.	7 1	4 34	20 50	♏	4 20	9 44	7 9	
26	A ☉ ☉. High	7 2	4 33	21 1	18	5 29	10 31	7 50	
27	2 cold winds.	7 3	4 33	21 12	7	sets.	11 24	8 30	
28	3 7*s south 11 6.	7 4	4 32	21 23	15	4 45	ev. 21	9 13	
29	4 ☉ runs low.	7 5	4 32	21 33	29	5 41	1 23	9 57	
30	5 St. Andrew.	7 6	4 32	21 43	VS	6 47	2 25	10 43	

Hath 31 days.



Begins on Friday.

First Qr. 4d. 4h. 58m. even.
Full ☉ 11d. 9h. 22m. even.

Third Qr. 19d. 11h. 16m. ev.
New ☉ 27d. 9h. 38m. morn.

	Various Phenomena	R.	S.	dc.	☉	☉	S.	☉	☉	H.W.				
1	6 Emp. Alex. d. 1825	7	7	4	31	21	53	∞	8	2	3	27	11	28
2	77 *s south 10 51.	7	8	4	31	22	1	∞	9	20	4	25		morn.
3	∆ Advent. ☉ in per.	7	9	4	31	22	10	26	10	36	5	19	0	17
4	2 Wintry winds.	7	10	4	31	22	18	∞	11	51	6	9	1	10
5	37 *s south 10 39.	7	11	4	31	22	26	24	morn.		6	57	2	12
6	4 Nicholas.	7	12	4	31	22	33	∞	1	3	7	43	3	26
7	5 ☉ ☉. Snow	7	13	4	30	22	40	22	2	15	8	30	4	42
8	6 squalls.	7	14	4	30	22	46	∞	3	26	9	19	5	50
9	7 M. b. 1608. ☐ ☉ 21.	7	15	4	30	22	52	19	4	38	10	10	6	45
10	∆ 2d Sun. in Advent.	7	16	4	31	22	58	∞	5	50	11	3	7	33
11	2 Land. at Plym. 1620	7	17	4	31	23	3	15	rises.		11	59	8	17
12	3 ☉ runs high. More	7	17	4	31	23	7	28	4	48	morn.		8	58
13	4 Lucy. calm.	7	18	4	31	23	12	∞	5	45	0	54	9	39
14	5 Washington d. 1799	7	19	4	31	23	15	23	6	47	1	48	10	17
15	6 ♀ sets 8 11.	7	20	4	31	23	18	∞	7	51	2	40	10	55
16	7 Conflag. NY. 1835	7	20	4	32	23	21	18	8	55	3	28	11	30
17	∆ ☉ in apogee. Look	7	21	4	32	23	23	30	9	57	4	12	ev.	7
18	2 for rain or snow.	7	22	4	32	23	25	∞	10	58	4	54	0	44
19	37 *s south 9 44.	7	22	4	33	23	26	23	11	58	5	34	1	26
20	4 Winter	7	23	4	33	23	27	∞	morn.		6	13	2	16
21	5 St. Thomas. ☉ en. ∞	7	23	4	34	23	28	17	0	59	6	54	3	15
22	6 threatens.	7	24	4	34	23	28	30	2	2	7	35	4	23
23	7 ♀'s gr. elongation.	7	24	4	35	23	27	∞	3	8	8	20	5	34
24	∆ 4th Sun. in Advent.	7	25	4	35	23	26	26	4	18	9	10	6	35
25	2 Christmas. Cold	7	25	4	36	23	24	∞	5	31	10	5	7	29
26	3 St. Stephen. winds.	7	25	4	37	23	22	23	6	44	11	5	8	19
27	4 St. John. ☉ r. low.	7	26	4	37	23	20	∞	sets.		ev.		9	9
28	5 Innocents.	7	26	4	38	23	17	22	5	43	1	13	9	53
29	6 Remember the	7	26	4	39	23	14	∞	7	2	2	15	10	39
30	7 poor. Silvester.	7	26	4	40	23	10	22	8	22	3	12	11	21
31	∆ ☉ in per. ☉ in per.	7	27	4	40	23	5	∞	9	39	4	5	morn.	

AN ADMIRABLE PERSIAN STORY.

In Sir John Malcom's most agreeable and instructive "Sketches of Persia" we meet the following highly amusing story, which, Sir John says, was related to him by his friend Hajee Hoosein, at a dreary spot in Persia, named the Valley of the Angel of death.

The Hajee informed his companion, that this was one of the most favorite terrestrial abodes of Azrael, (the Angel of Death,) and that here he was surrounded by Ghools, who are a species of monsters that feed on the carcasses of all the beings which he deprives of life. "The Ghools," he added, "are of a hideous form, but they can assume any shape they please, in order to lure men to their destruction; they can alter their voices for the same laudable purpose." "The frightful screams and yells," said the Hejee, "which are often heard amid these dreaded ravines, are changed for the softest and most melodious notes; unwary travellers, deluded by the appearance of friends, are captivated by the forms and charmed by the music of these demons, are allured from their path, and, after feasting for a few hours on every luxury, are consigned to destruction."

In conclusion, said the Hajee, "These creatures are the very lowest of the supernatural world; and besides being timid, are extremely stupid, and consequently often imposed upon by artful men. I will recount you a story that is well authenticated, to prove that what I say is Just."

AMEEN OF ISFAHAN AND THE GHOOOL.

You know, said he, that the natives of the isfahan, though not brave, are the most crafty and acute people on earth, and often supply the want of courage by their address. An inhabitant of that city was once compelled to travel alone and at night through this dreadful valley. He was a man of ready wit and fond of adventures, and, though no lion, had great confidence in his cunning, which had brought him through a hundred scrapes and perils, that would have embarrassed or destroyed your simple man of valor.

This man, whose name was Ameen Beg, had heard many stories of Ghools of the Valley of the Angel of death, and thought it likely he might meet one: he prepared, accordingly, by putting an egg and a lump of salt in his pocket. He had not gone far amid the rocks we have just passed, when he heard a voice crying "Holloa, Ameen Beg Isfahanee! you are going the wrong road; you will lose yourself: come this way: I am your friend Kerreem Beg: I know your father, old Kerbela Beg, and the street in which you were born." Ameen knew well the power the Ghools had of assuming the shape of any person they choose; and he also knew their skill as genealogists, and their knowledge of towns as well as families: he had,

therefore, little doubt that this was one of these creatures alluring him to destruction. He, however determined to encounter him, and trust to his art for his escape.

"Stop, my friend, till I come near you," was his reply. When Ameen came close to the Ghool, he said, "You are not my friend Kerreem, you are a lying demon; but you are just the being I desired to meet. I have tried my strength against all men and all the beasts which exist in the natural world, and I can find nothing that is a match for me. I came, therefore, to this valley, in the hope of encountering a Ghool, that I might prove my powers upon him."

The Ghool, astonished at being addressed in this manner, looked keenly at him, and said, "Son of Adan, you do not appear so strong." "Appearances are deceitful," replied Ameen; "but I will give you proof of my strength. There," said he picking up a stone from a rivulet; "this contains a fluid; try if you can so squeeze it that it will flow out." The Ghool took the stone, but after a short attempt returned it, saying, "The thing is impossible." "Quite easy," said the Isfahanee, taking the stone, and placing it in the hand in which he had before put the egg: "look there!" and the astonished Ghool, while he heard what he took for the breaking of the stone, saw the liquid run from between Ameen's fingers, and this, apparently, without any effort.

Ameen aided by the darkness, placed the stone upon the ground while he picked up another of a darker hue. "This," said he, "I can see, contains salt, as you will find if you crumble it between your fingers." But the Ghool, looking at it, confessed he had neither knowledge to discover the qualities, nor strength to break it.—"Give it me," said his companion impatiently, and, having put it into the same hand with the piece of salt, he instantly gave the latter, all crushed, to the Ghool, who, seeing it reduced to powder tasted it, and remained in stupid astonishment at the skill and superior strength of this wonderful man.—Neither was he without alarm lest his strength should be exerted against himself; and he saw no safety in resorting to the shape of a beast, for Ameen had warned him that if he commenced any such unfair dealing he would instantly slay him; for Ghools, though long-lived, are not immortal.

Under such circumstances, he thought his best plan was to conciliate the friendship of his new companion till he found an opportunity of destroying him.

"Most wonderful man!" said he, "will you honor my abode with your presence? it is quite at hand: there you will find every refreshment; and, after a comfortable night's rest, you can resume your journey."

"I have no objection, friend Ghool, to accept your offer; but, mark me,—I am, in the first place, very passionate, and must not be

provoked by any expressions which are, in the least, disrespectful; and, in the second, I am full of penetration, and can see through your designs as clearly as I saw into that hard stone in which I discovered salt: so take care you entertain none that are wicked, or you shall suffer."

The Ghool declared that the ear of his guest should be pained by no expression to which it did not benefit his dignity to listen; and he swore by the head of his liege lord, the Angel of Death, that he would faithfully respect the right of hospitality and friendship.

Thus satisfied, Ameen followed the Ghool through a number of crooked paths, rugged cliffs, and deep ravines, till they came to a large cave, which was dimly lighted. "Here," said the Ghool, "I dwell; and here my friend will find all he can want for refreshment and repose." So saying, he led him to various apartments, in which was hoarded every species of grain, and all kind of merchandize, plundered from travellers who had been deluded to this den, and of whose fate Ameen was too well informed by the bones over which he now and then stumbled, and by the putrid smell produced by some half-consumed carcasses.

"This will be sufficient for your supper, I hope," said the Ghool, taking up a great bag of rice; "a man of your prowess must have a tolerable appetite." "True," said Ameen; "but I ate a sheep, and has much rice as you have there, before I proceeded on my journey. I am, consequently, not hungry; but I will take a little, lest I offend your hospitality." "I must boil it for you," said the demon; "you do not eat grain and meat raw, as we do. Here is a kettle," said he, taking up one lying amongst the plundered property: "I will go and get wood for a fire, while you fetch water with that," pointing to a bag made of the hides of six oxen.

Ameen waited till he saw his host leave the cave for the wood; and, then, with great difficulty he dragged the enormous bag to the bank of a dark stream which issued from the rocks at the other end of the cavern, and after being visible for a few yards, disappeared under ground.

How shall I, thought Ameen, prevent my weakness being discovered? This bag I could hardly manage when empty; when full it would require twenty strong men to carry it:—what shall I do? I shall be eaten up by this cannibal Ghool, who is now only kept in order by the impression of my great strength. After some minutes' reflection, the Ishfanee thought of a scheme, and began digging a small channel from the stream towards the place where the supper was preparing.

"What are you doing?" vociferated the Ghool, as he advanced towards him; "I sent you for water to boil a little rice, and cannot you fill the bag and bring it way?" "Certainly I can," said

Ameen; "if I were content after all your kindness, to show my gratitude merely by feats of brute strength, I could lift your stream, if you had a bag large enough to hold it; but here," said he pointing to the channel he had begun, "here is the commencement of a work in which the mind of man is employed to lessen the labor of his body. This canal, small as it may appear, will carry a stream to the other end of the cave, in which I will construct a dam that you can open and shut at pleasure, & thereby save yourself infinite trouble in fetching water; but pray let me alone till it is finished,"—and he began to dig. Nonsense! said the Ghool, seizing the bag and filling it; I will carry the water myself, and I advise you to leave off your canal, as you call it, and follow me, that you may eat your supper and go to sleep; you may finish this work, if you like it, to-morrow morning."

Ameen congratulated himself on this escape, and was not slow in taking the advice of his host. After having eaten hartily of the supper that was prepared, he went to repose on a bed made of the richest coverlets and pillows, which were taken from the store-rooms of plundered goods. The Ghool, whose bed was also in the cave, had no sooner laid down than he fell into a sound sleep. The anxiety of Ameen's mind prevented him from following his example: he rose gently, and having stuffed a long pillow into the middle of his bed, to make it appear as if he were still there, he retired to a concealed place in the cavern to watch the proceedings of the Ghool. The latter awoke a short time before daylight, and rising went, without making any noise, towards Ameen's bed, where not observing the least stir, he was satisfied his guest was in a deep sleep; so he took one of his walking-sticks, which was in size like the trunk of a tree, and struck a terrible blow at what he supposed to be Ameen's head. He smiled not to hear a groan, thinking he had deprived him of life; but to make sure of his work, he repeated the blow seven times. He then returned to rest, but had hardly settled himself to sleep, when Ameen, who had crept into bed, raised his head above the clothes and exclaimed, "Friend Ghool, what insect could it be that has disturbed me by its tapping? I counted the flap of its little wing seven times on the coverlet. These vermin are very annoying, for though they cannot hurt a man, they disturb his rest!

The Ghool's dismay, on hearing Ameen speak at all, was great; but that was increased to perfect fright when he heard him describe seven blows, any one of which would have felled an elephant, as seven flaps of an insect's wing. There was no safety, he thought, near so wonderful a man; and he soon afterwards arose, and fled from the cave, leaving Ishfanee its sole master.

When Ameen found his host gone, he was at no loss to conjecture

the cause, and immediately began to survey the treasure with which he was surrounded, and to contrive means for removing them to his own home.

After examining the contents of the cave, and arming himself with a match-lock, which had belonged to some victim of the Ghool, he proceeded to survey the road. He had, however, only gone a short distance, when he saw the Ghool returning with a large club in his hand, and accompanied by a fox. Ameen's knowledge of the cunning animal instantly led him to suspect that it had undeceived his enemy, but his presence of mind did not forsake him. "Take that" said he to the fox, aiming a ball at him from his match-lock, and shooting him through the head; "take that for your not performing my orders. That brute," said he, "promised to bring me seven ghools, that I might chain them and bring them to Ishanee; and here he has only brought you, who are already my slave." So saying, he advanced towards the Ghool; but the latter had already taken to flight, and, by the aid of his club, bounded so rapidly over rocks and precipices, that he was soon out of sight.

Ameen having marked well the path from the cavern to the road, went to the nearest town, and hired camels and mules to remove the property he had acquired. After making restitution to all who remained alive to prove their goods, he became, from what was unclaimed, a man of wealth; all of which was owing to that wit and art which ever overcame brute strength and courage.

Good Advice.—It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary—but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

Dysentery.—A writer in the Daily Advertiser says:—"It is not so generally known or recollected as it should be, that boiled milk, thickened with a little wheat flour, is an almost certain cure, in all common cases, for the dysentery. It may be taken with safety in any state of the disease, and repeated until a cure is effected."

Domestic Economy.—The true economy of housekeeping is simply the art of gathering up all the fragments so that nothing be lost. I mean fragments of *time*, as well as *materials*. Nothing should be thrown away so long as it is possible to make any use of it, how-

ever trifling that use may be ; and whatever be the size of a family, every member should be employed either in earning or saving money.

“Time is money.” For this reason cheap as stockings are, it is good economy to knit them. Cotton and woolen yarn are both cheap ; hose that are knit wear twice as long as woven ones ; and they can be done at odd minutes of time, which would not be otherwise employed. Where there are children, or aged people, it is sufficient to recommend knitting, that is an *employment*.

In this point of view, patchwork is good economy. It is indeed a foolish waste of time to tear cloth into bits for the sake of arranging it anew in fantastic figures ; but a large family may be kept out of idleness, and a few shilling saved, by thus using scraps of gowns, curtains, &c.

In the country, where grain is raised, it is a good plan to teach children to prepare and braid straw for their own bonnets, and their brother's hats.

Where turkeys and geese are kept, handsome feather fans may as well be made by the younger members of the family as to be bought. The sooner children are taught to turn their faculties to some account, the better for them and their parents.

In this country, we are apt to let children romp away their existence, till they get to be thirteen or fourteen. This is not well. It is not well for the purses and patience of parents ; and it has a still worse effect on the morals and habits of the children. *Begin early* is the great maxim for everything in education. A child of six years old can be made useful ; and should be taught to consider every day lost in which some little thing has not been done to assist others.

Children can very early be taught to take all the care of their own clothes.

They can knit garters, suspenders, and stockings ; they can make patchwork, sew carpet rags and braid straw ; they can make mats for the table and mats for the floor ; they can weed the garden, and pick cranberries from the meadow, to be carried to market.

It is wise to keep an exact account of all you expend—even of a paper of pins. This answers two purposes ; it makes you more careful in spending money, and it enables your husband to judge precisely whether his family live within his income. No false pride, or foolish ambition to appear as well as others, should ever induce a person to live one cent beyond the income of which he is certain. If you have two dollars a day, let nothing but sickness induce you to spend more than nine shillings ; if you have one dollar a day, do not spend but seventy-five cents ; if you have half a dollar a day, be satisfied to spend forty cents.

In early childhood, you lay the foundation of poverty or riches,

in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save every thing—not for their *own* use, for that would make them selfish—but for *some* use. Teach them to *share* every thing with their play-mates; but never allow them to *destroy* any thing.

I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable and genteel with a little, as others can be with much. In this family, when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them into the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little ones wanted a piece of twine to play scratch-cradle, or spin a top, there it was in readiness; and when they threw it upon the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

Tjerck Wessel's farm joined mine. He was one of our best farmers, and understood the value of "COME BOYS" as well as any one. Good luck was so constantly by his side, that he considered that any man might get rich who had a mind to. Yet he could not LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE—he wished to DO BETTER. He therefore removed to the village and opened a tavern, and had the promise of the Justice courts and of the stage custom. "GO BOYS" did not improve the farm, and it soon became neglected and unproductive. By and by the courts were removed by law, the stage went to the new hotel, and the temperance era wound up the tavern business. Tjerck has got back to the farm, with habits very much altered, and his fortune not a little impaired. Yet he consoles himself, that he is not half so bad off as

JOE SLEDGE, once our master blacksmith, afterwards a merchant, and now a journeyman. Joe was so famous for his edge tools, that people came to him from all parts. He had his journeymen and his apprentices, and was always present to oversee them, and to be seen by his customers, as all mechanics ought to be. Joe got rich, because he was adapted to his business, and his business adapted to him. Joe thought, with Sam Patch, that somethings could be done as well as others—and that because every body liked him as a blacksmith, they must like him as any thing else, forgetting that it was his TRADE, and not his mind or his person, which had brought him into notice. And as MERCHANT was rather more respectable than MECHANIC, and with a more tidy employment, he in fact sunk the blacksmith, and became a dealer in tapes sugars. It fared with Joe as it generally does with others who embark in new business, of which they know nothing, after they have arrived at manhood. Those who have been bred to the business, proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of "a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE, he might have been as well off as the best of his neighbors.

"Well, Laura, give me a short sketch of the sermon. Where was the text."

"Oh, I don't know. I've forgotten—but would you believe it! Mrs. V. wore that horrid bonnet of hers! I couldn't keep my eyes off it all the meeting time: and Miss T. wore a new shawl that must have cost fifty dollars. I wonder her folks don't see the folly of such extravagance—and there was Miss S. with her pelisse—it is astonishing what a want of taste some folks exhibit!"

"Well, if you've forgotten the sermon, you have not the audience: but which preacher do you prefer, this one or Mr. A.?"

"Oh, Mr. A. he's so handsome and so graceful, what an eye and what a set of teeth he has!"

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

Symptoms—Pain in the ear, which at least either gradually ceases or matter is discharged through the opening.

Causes.—The accumulation of hard wax, insects getting into it, injuries from blows, &c.

Treatment.—A little warm olive oil, with an equal part of laudanum, dropped into the ear, and retained there by a piece of wool or cotton, will frequently procure almost instant relief. If it be caused by hard wax, inject warm soap suds or salt water to soften it, and then, with care, endeavour to extract it, when the oil and laudanum may again be employed. In cases of great severity, a blister may be applied behind the ear. A temporary deafness frequently results from this complaint, and sometimes, when matter is formed, the bones of the organ are destroyed, and hearing is lost forever.

NIGHT BLINDNESS.

Symptom.—The sight is perfectly clear and distinct during the day, but completely lost at night.

Causes.—A diseased liver, exposure to a strong light.

Treatment.—This disease is not common in the United States; it is sometimes, however, met with. The first thing to be done, is to shade the eyes by a green silk screen, and to avoid any strong light; the next, is to bathe the eye very frequently with cold water, or a wash, made by desolving twelve or fourteen grains of white vitriol in four ounces of rose or common water. Blisters on the temple, placed as close to the eyes as possible, are highly useful.

There are many other diseases incident to the eyes, but none that can be managed by any but a physician or surgeon. When, therefore, any alteration in the structure of eye is perceived, no time should be lost in having recourse to one or the other.

TO REMEDY THE EFFECTS OF DRAM-DRINKING.

Whoever makes the attempt to abandon spirit drinking, will find, from time to time, a rankling in the stomach, with a sensation of sinking, coldness and inexpressible anxiety. This may be relieved

by taking often a cupful of an infusion of cloves, made by steeping about an ounce of them in a pint of boiling water for six hours, and then straining off the liquor. In a state of permanent languor and debility, an ounce and a half of the cascarilla bark (being also first bruised in a mortar,) should be added to the infusion. This mixture, taken in the quantity above specified, three times a day, will be found a useful strengthener of the stomach and bowels, when they have been disordered by frequent excess and intoxication.

TO ALLAY A TROUBLESOME COUGH AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Let a peck of the best malt be ground and put into an earthen pan; pour 6 quarts of boiling water over it, stir it well and cover it up close. Let it stand 23 hours; after which strain it through a clean coarse cloth; then put it into a preserving pan over a gentle fire, stirring it and skimming it all the while. Let it boil till it comes to a syrup that ropes, and is as thick as a treacle. Put it into galley pots, and when cold cover it up close. A tea spoonful of this may be taken in a morning, fasting, and at night going to bed; and at other times when the cough is troublesome.

VAPOR BATHS vs. HYDROPHOBIA.—A French Physician being seized with hydrophobia, and entertaining no expectation of recovery, went into a vapor, bath, heated to 42 degrees Reaumur, (126 Fahrenheit,) as the easiest means of suffocation. To his astonishment the whole symptoms vanished at once, and he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disense. By the same means he has cured upwards of eighty patients.

TO CULTIVATE MUSTARD.

A yard square of ground, sown with common mustard, the crop of which, ground for use in a little mustard-mil, as wanted, would save some money, and probably save life. The mustard would look brown, insted of yellow; but the former colour is as good as the latter; and, as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better taste than that of the drugs and flour which go under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and he will never use the drugs again. The drugs, if taken freely, leave a burning at the pit of the stomach, which the real mustard does not.

A STEEL TRAP.—A gentleman who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitation of thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from a hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel trap in his garden, and next morning sent the crier round the town to announce, that "the owner of the leg left in Mr. ———'s grounds last night, might receive it upon application." He was never robbed again.

Pretty Good.—"What dat you pic up dere Sambo?" Dollar Pompey." Well just leff 'em down again. I only put 'em dare to try you.

BETTER YET!!!—Friend Tip was a tippler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar-rooms, taking every opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his peculiar way, when a glass was mixed, and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass and slip sliely off. The ostler had called for a glass of brandy, when Tip came in. He immediately thought of a trick, and left his brandy upon the bar, while he stepped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, "Brandy and opium! enough to kill forty men!—Who drank that poison I had prepared? Tip was frightened—'I, stammered he. "You are a dead man says Brush. 'What shall I do!' said Tip. "Down with a pint of Lamp Oil!" answered Brush—and down went the pint of oil, and Tip not only got over the poison but tipping too.

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF DRINKING.—When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off—you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off—you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last half dozen years, leave the company—you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth rug, or lurch on a neighbour's shoulders go home you are dead drunk.

A PUBLIC DANGER.—A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee joker, sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger for God's sake, for the rest on us will starve to death."

A SAILOR'S WEDDING.—A tar just returned from sea met one of his female acquaintances. He was so overjoyed that he determined to marry her; but at the altar the parson demurred, as there was not cash enough between them to pay the fees: upon which Jack offered a few shillings, saying, "never mind, brother, marry us as far as it will go."

PRECEDENCY.—Two little girls of the city of Norwich, one the daughter of a wealthy brewer, the other the daughter of a gentleman of small fortune, disputing for precedence,—"You are to consider, miss," said the brewer's daughter, "THAT MY PAPA keeps a coach." "Very true, miss," said the other, "and you are to consider that he likewise keeps a day."

A Thaw changing Winter into Spring.—At Hobartville, Maine, Mr. Edward Spring was recently married to Miss Margaret Winter, by the Rev. Thomas Thaw.

RIDING COURTSHIP.—A little boy just returned from a long visit, was asked by his mother how he had enjoyed himself while absent from home, He answered with a boyish simplicity, that he “liked his visit very well but he wouldn’t—that’s what he woul’nt, never ride home between Cousin George and Sarah again, for they kept hugging and kissing each other so much that they squeezed him all the time, and almost SPOILT HIS NEW HAT!”

ANECDOTE OF A SOLDIER.

Mirabeau relates the following anecdote in the life of his grandfather, who was Colonel of Infantry in the reign of Louis XIV. One morning on parade, when my grandfather was minutely inspecting his new regiment, he observed a soldier who held his musket in a very awkward manner, and was about to reprove the man when the Major whispered him not to notice it, as he should be informed of the reason. When the parrade was over the Major related that when the regiment was quartered at Sarrelouis this soldier, then a Corporal, saw two of his comrades fighting in the street with drawn swords. Now, by a special order, it was forbidden to soldiers to draw their swods in streets under pain of losing the right hand—the Corporal, therefore, seeing the consequences likely to accure to his comrades, rushed to prevent it, and, according to the military usage which forbids any one seperating crossed swords but with a sword drawn, drew his sword and placed himself between them. At this moment the guard appeared; and the two culprits saved themselves by flight; but the corporal knowing the correctness of his intentions, and forgetting that in the execution of a good deed, he had himself offended against the law, quietly surrendered himself with his sword in his hand, and was conducted to the guard house. A court martial was speedily called and the Corporal told the truth. They demanded the names of the guilty persons, and menaced him with punishment if he did not reply. ‘Gentleman,’ replied the gallant fellow, ‘it is true I know them, but I cannot name them: which of you would betray a comrade? No, if I must suffer the punishnet, I shall at least know that I have been the means of saving two men for the King’s service; and the only favor I ask is that my left hand may be cut off, instead of my right, in order that I may yet be able to draw a sword for my country. This worthy fellow was condemned, and his request was complied with, but when he arrived at the block, he said to the executioner—“I suffer this humiliation from a sense of discipline and honor, but, as it is the order of the King, it ought to be executed by the hand of a soldier; stand back, therefore and give me the axe.” Seizing the instrument, he placed his hand upon the block and severed it from his body at a blow! This is the same soldier that held his musket so indifferently on the parade.

A NEGRO’S ANSWER.—A planter in St. Domingo, was one day disposing of a horse to a neighbor, and being questioned by the purchaser regarding its qualities, among the rest, whether it kicked, the disposer replied it was the quietest animal imaginable. He had, however, hardly used the expression when it flung up its heels, to the danger of the by-standers. The

purchaser, being irritated at the duplicity of the other, reproached him with intended deception, when, to substantiate the peaceful character of the animal, he called one of his slaves, and demanded of him if he ever saw this horse kick before? "O, no massa," smartly answered the negro, "me never saw him kick before—always saw him kick behind."

A lady entered a Store, a few weeks since in the town of N—I—in N. H. where Dry Goods and Groceries were sold, and after making sundry purchases, amounting to the enormous sum of FIVE CENTS, and occupying the attention of the Clerk for at least one hour—she inquired if he had any wine of superior quality. He told her that he could furnish her with some of super-excellent quality, at \$3 per gallon. The Lady thought the price high—and repeatedly asked if that was the lowest—and being assured that it could not be offered for less—she opened her purse, took out a piece of coin and handed it to the Clerk, saying that she believed SHE WOULD TAKE A CENT'S WORTH!—adding that she did not know what her husband would say to her for spending so much money!

HOW TO CURTAIL.—While a clergyman of the Methodist order was praying at a camp meeting in a most fervent manner for the power of the devil to be curtailed, a zealous old negro man loudly exclaimed, "Amen! yes, bless God, cut he tail smack smooove off."

RICHARD III.'S CRUELTY.—Dick's crest was a white boar. Catesby, Ratcliffe, and Lovel, giving him their advice, gave rise to the following rhyme:

The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel our dogge,
Rulen all England under a hogge.

A gentleman named Collingborne was executed on Towerhill for the above effusion. He was hanged, cut down immediately, and his bowels cast into the fire, which torment was so speedily done, that when the butcher of an executioner pulled out his heart (to use the words of the historian, Stow,) he spake, and said, 'JESUS, JESUS!'

A GOOD STORY.—There once lived in Western Virginia, many Dutchmen, three of whom I am about to relate a story. Henry Snyder, and George and Jake Fulwiler, all rich, and each owned a mill. Henry Snyder was subject to fits of derangement, and he conceived himself to be the Ruler of the Universe, and had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the cause of all who offended him, whilst he personated both Judge and Culprit.

One day Henry Snyder had some difficulty with the Fulwilers, on account of their mills; when, to be avenged, Henry Snyder mounted the throne, with his book, in which he recorded his judgments, to try the cause of the Fulwilers, and was heard to pass the following judgments.

Acting as Judge and responding for the accused, he called George Fulwiler. "Shorge Fulwiler, sthand up. What hash you been doin in dis lower world?" "Ah! Lort, I dosh not know."

"Well, Shorge Fulwiler, has'nt you got a mill?" "Yes, Lort, I hash."

"Well, Shorge Fulwiler, did'nt you never take too much toll?" "Yes, Lort, I hash—when der water wash low, and mein stones wash dull, I take a leetle too much toll." "Well, den Shorge Fulwiler, you must go to der left mid der goats."

"Well, Shake Fulwiler, now you sthand up. What you been doin in dis lower world?" [The trial proceeded like the former, with the same result.]

"Now I tries mienself, Henry Shnyder! Henry Shnyder! sthand up. What hash you been doin in dis lower world?" "Ah, Lort, I dosh not know."

"Well, Henry Shnyder, has'nt you got a mill?" "Yes, Lort, I hash."

"Well, Henry Shnyder, did'nt you never take too much toll?" "Yes, lort I hash—when der water wash low, and mein stenes wash dull, I hash taken a leetle too much toll."

"But, Henry Shnyder, vat did you do wid der toll?" "Ah! Lort, I gives it to der poor."

(Pausing.) "Well, Henry Shnyder, you must go to der right mid der sheep, but it is a tam tight squeeze."

|| VERY MALAPROPOS.—A certain turf Baronet who had been struck with the charms of a pretty FILLE DE CHAMBRE of his lady's, lately stumbled on her on the staircase and could not resist the temptation of imprinting some kisses, which the damsel cordially returned. Flushed with excitement, Sir——exclaimed, "By Jove, Susan, your lips are sweeter than your mistress's." "Lord, Sir, (said the blushing SOUBRETTE, with the greatest NAIVETE,) only think! why now if John, my lady's own man, does nor say the same." The Baronet's courage cooled down to zero..

THE WORCESTER GOBLIN.

Foote the Comedian was, in his youthful days, a student of Worcester College, Oxford, under the care of the Provost, Dr. Gower. The Doctor was a learned and amiable man, but a pedant. The latter characteristic was soon seized upon by the young satirist, as a source whereon to turn his irresistible passion for wit and humour. The church at this time belonging to Worcester College, fronted a lane where cattle were turned out to graze, and (as was then the case in many towns, and is still in some English villages) the church porch was open, with the bell-ropes suspended in the centre. Foote tied a wisp of hay to one of them, and this was no sooner scented by the cattle at night, than it was seized upon as a dainty morsel. Tug, tug, went one and all, and "ding-dong" went the bell at midnight, to the astonishment of the Doctor, the Sexton, the whole parish, and the inmates of the College. The young wag kept up the joke for several successive nights, and reports of ghosts, goblins, and frightful visions, soon filled the imagination of old and young with alarm, and many a simple man and maiden whisked past the scene of midnight revel ere the moon had "filled her horns," struck with fear and trembling. The Doctor suspected some trick. He, accordingly, engaged the Sexton to watch with him for the detection of the culprit. They had not long lain hid, under favor of a dark night, when "ding-dong" went the bell again: both rushed from their hiding places, and the sexton commenced the attack by seizing the cow's tail, exclaiming, "'Tis a gentleman commoner, —I have him by the tail of his gown!" The Doctor approached on the opposite tack, and seized a horn with both hands, crying, "No, no, you blockhead, 'tis the postman,—I have caught the rascal by his blowing-horn!" and both bawled lustily for assistance, whilst the cow

kicked and flung to get free; but both held fast till lights were procured, when the real offender stood revealed, and the laugh of the whole town was turned upon the Doctor and his fellow-night-errant, the Sexton.

Courts in the State of New-York.

The Court for the trial of impeachmen and the Correction of Errors, may be held at any time during the sitting of the Legislature, on such days, and at such places, as they shall from time to time appoint.

The stated terms of the Court of Chancery, are on the fourth Mondays of May and October, in the city of New-York; and on the fourth Mondays of January and August, at the city of Albany.

The stated terms of the Vice-Chancellor, in the city of New-York, are on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October.

Supreme Court is held at the city of New-York, the 1st Monday in May. At the village of Utica, the 1st Monday of July. At the city of Albany, the 3d Monday in January and October.

The Court of General Sessions for the city and county of New-York, is held on the 1st Monday of each month.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

Times of holding Courts.

Albany.—Third Tuesday in March, and 2d Tuesdays in June, September and December.

Allegany.—Second Tuesdays in February, 4th do. in June and October.

Broome.—Second Tuesday in March, and last Tuesday in August and November.

Cattaraugus.—Last Tuesday in January, 3d in June, and 2d in October.

Cayuga.—Third Mondays in January, May and September.

Chataque.—Second Tuesday in February and October, and 4th Tuesday in June.

Chenango.—Second Tuesday in February, June and October.

Clinton.—First Tuesday in January, 2d in May, and 1st in October.

Columbia.—Third Monday in January, 1st in June, and 2d in September.

Courtland.—Third Tuesday in April, and 2d in September and December.

Delaw re.—First Monday in February, June and October.

Dutchess.—First Monday in Feb. and June, and last in September.

Eric. First Mondays in March and June, 4th Monday in

August, and 1st Monday in December.

Essex.—Second Tuesday in January and April, and last in September.

Franklin.—First Tuesday in April and 2d Tuesday in Oct.

Gennesee.—First Tuesday in February, and 2d in June and October.

Greene.—Last Tuesday in January, last Tuesday in May, and first Tuesday in September.

Herkimer.—First Mondays in February June and October.

Jefferson.—Last Tuesday in February, 2d in June, and first in September and December.

Kings.—Third Tuesday in January, April, July and Oct.

Lewis.—First Tuesday in January, and 3d in April and Sept.

Livingston.—Last Monday in January, May and Sept.

Madison.—First Tuesday in February, 3d in June, and 1st in October.

Monroe.—Fourth Monday in March, 2d in June, 1st in October and December.

Montgomery.—Second Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Niagara.—First Tuesdays in January, May and September.

Oneida.—Second Mondays in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

Onondaga.—Fourth Mondays in February, May, August and November.

Ontario.—Third Tuesdays in February May, Aug. and Nov.

Orange.—Second Monday in February, last in May, and 1st in September and December.

Orleans.—Third Mondays in January, June and September.

Oswego.—First Tuesday in February and June, and 3d in September.

Otsego.—First Tuesday in February, 3d in June and 2d in October.

Putnam.—First Tuesday in February and 2d in September.

Queens.—Third Tuesday in February, 1st in June, and 2d in November.

Rensselaer.—Last Monday in January, May and Sept.

Richmond.—Second Tuesdays in April, September and Dec.

Rockland.—First Tuesday in February, 3d in April and 2d in November.

Saratoga.—Second Tuesday in April, add last in August and December.

Schenectady.—Third Tuesdays in January, May and Sept.

Schoharie.—First Tuesdays in February, June and October.

Steuben.—First Tuesday in Feb. and 3d in June and Oct.

St. Lawrence.—Last Tuesday in January, 1st in June and in October.

Seneca.---First Tuesday in Feb. 2d in May and 1st in Oct.
Suffolk.---First Tuesday in Jan. last in May and 1st in Oct.
Sullivan.---Last Tuesday in January, 2d in June and October.
Tioga.---First Tuesdays in January, May and September.
Tompkins.---Fourth Tuesdays in January, May and Sept.
Ulster.---Second Mondays in Jan. April, June and Sept.
Warren.---Third Tuesdays in April and September.
Washington.---Second Tuesdays in March, last in May and August, and 1st in December.
Wayne.---Fourth Tuesdays in January, May and September.
Westchester.---Fourth Monday in May and September, and 1st Monday in December.
Yates.---First Tuesday in January and June, and last in Sept.

Superior Court of the city of New-York, is held on the first Monday of each month of the year.

Court of Oyer and Terminer of the city of New-York, is held the third Monday in March, and the second Mondays in June, September and November.

Courts in the State of New-Jersey.

Circuit Courts of the United States are held on the first of April and October at Trenton.

District Courts are held on the 1st Tuesday in November and May at New-Brunswick, and 1st Tuesday in February and August at Burlington.

Supreme Courts are held at Trenton, the 2d Tuesdays in May and Nov. the 1st in Sept. and the last in Feb. annually.

The Circuit Courts are held in the several Counties as follows:

In Bergen,	on the 4th Tuesday	in March	and 3d	in September.
Essex,	-	2nd	- -	April, 3d in October.
Middlesex,	-	2nd	- -	June, 2d in December.
Monmouth,	-	4th	- -	April, 3d in October.
Somerset,	-	3d	- -	April, 1st in October.
Burlington,	-	4th	- -	May, 1st in November.
Gloucester,	-	3d	- -	March, 1st in October.
Salem,	-	2d	- -	June, 1st in December.
Hunterdon,	-	1st	- -	May, 4th in October.
Morris,	-	3d	- -	March, 4th in September.
Cumberland,	-	1st	- -	June, last in November.
Sussex,	-	4th	- -	May, November.
Cape May	-	last	- -	May, annually.
Warren,	-	1st	- -	June 1st in December.

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

Middlesex,	on Tuesdays, 2d in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Monmouth,	- 4th in Jan. April and July, and 3d in Oct.
Essex,	- 1st in Jan. 2d in April; 4th in June, 3d in Sept.
Somerset,	- 1st in Jan. 3d in April and June, 1st in Oct.
Bergen,	- 4th in Jan. March, October, and 2d in June.
Morris,	- 3d in Dec. March, 1st in July, 4th in Sept.
Burlington,	- 2d in Feb. Aug. 4th in May, 1st in Nov.
Gloucester,	- 3d in March, June, 1st in Oct. 2d in Dec.
Salem,	- 1st in March, 2d in June, 3d in Sept. 1st in Dec
Cape May,	- 1st in Feb. Aug. last in May, 4th in Oct.
Hunterdon,	- 1st in Feb. May, Aug. 4th in October.
Cumberland,	- 3d in Feb. Nov. 1st in June, 4th in Sept.
Sussex,	- 3d in Feb. Aug. 4th in May and Nov.
Warren,	- 2d in February, 3d in August.

Courts of Nisi Prius are held at such times and places as the Judges may appoint.

Courts of the Borough of Elizabeth, are held on the first Tuesdays of March, June, September and December.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of Paper.

Any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30, and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 Cents; over 80, and not exceeding 150, 12 1-2 cents; over 150, and not exceeding 400, 18 3-4 cents; over 400, 25 cents.

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

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