

WILSON'S  
FARMER'S  
ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1812,



BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP-YEAR.  
CONTAINING

The rising, setting, places and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the southing of the Moon; the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the time of high water at Philadelphia for every day in the year.

*Together with other useful and entertaining matter, in prose and verse.*

Calculated for the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

By JOSHUA SHARP, OF NEW-JERSEY.

—\*:\*:⊙:\*:\*—  
TRENTON:

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

♈ The Head and Face.

♈ Neck

♊ Arms

♋ Breast

♌ Heart

♍ Bowels

♎ Reins

♏ Secrets

♐ Thighs

♑ Knees

♒ Legs



♓ The Feet.

*Characters, &c. of the Constellations.*

♈ Aries, a Ram, head and face.	♎ Libra, a Balance, reins.
♉ Taurus, a Bull, neck.	♏ Scorpio, a Scorpion, secret.
♊ Gemini, the Twins, arms.	♐ Sag. a Bowman, thighs.
♋ Cancer, a Crab, breast.	♑ Capricorn, a Goat, knees.
♌ Leo, a Lion, heart.	♒ Aquarius, a Butler, legs.
♍ Virgo, a Virgin, bowels.	♓ Pisces, the Fish, feet.

*Astronomical Characters Explained.*

● New Moon.	♃ Jupiter.
○ Full Moon.	♄ Mars.
☾ First } Quarter, or	♀ Venus.
☽ Last } Moon in general.	♁ Mercury.
☉ Sol or Sun.	♌ Ascending Node.
♃ Georgian.	♍ Conjunction.
♄ Saturn.	♎ Opposition.
	♏ Quartile.

To KNOW WHERE THE SIGN IS—Find the day of the month, and against it in the sixth column stands the sign the moon is in; then finding the sign here, it shows the part of the body it is supposed to govern.

Handwritten notes: 0, 5310, A9, (1812)

## NOTES TO THE READER.

THE time of High Water at Philadelphia is so computed as to serve for either morning or evening—the morning flood being about twelve minutes earlier than the time in the tide column, and that of the afternoon as much later.

As the days end at midnight, the rising, setting and southing of the moon, when after that time, is found against the succeeding day.

The rising, setting or southing of a star may be carried several days backward by adding, or forward by subtracting four minutes per day.

Venus (♀) will be evening star until the first day of the 8th month (August) then morning star to the end of the year.

### *Chronological Cycles for the year 1812.*

Dominical Letter	E. D		Golden number	8
Solar Cycle		1	Epact	7

### *Moveable Feasts for the year 1812.*

Septuagesima	Jan. 26		Low Sunday	April 5
Quinquagesima	Feb. 9		Rogation	May 3
Ash-Wednesday	Feb. 12		Ascension	May 7
Middle Lent	March 8		Whitsunday	May 17
Palm Sunday	March 22		Trinity	May 24
Easter Sunday	March 29		Advent	Nov. 29

### *Solar and Lunar Eclipses in the year 1812.*

1st. Of the Sun, on the 12th of the 2d month (February) at 59m. past 2 in the afternoon, invisible by reason of the moon's great north latitude.

2d. A total eclipse of the moon, on the 26th and 27th of the 2d month (February) visible as follows—viz.

Beginning		Of the Eclipse, at	10h. 53m.	} evening of the 26th.
		Of total darkness, at	11h. 58½m.	
		Ecliptic opposition, at	0h. 50½m.	
		Middle, at	0h. 51m.	
End		Of total darkness, at	1h. 41½m.	} morning of 27th.
		Of the eclipse, at	2h. 49m.	

Digits eclipsed, 20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> from the south side of the earth's shadow.

3d. Of the Sun, on the 13th of the 3d month (March) at 21 minutes past 1 in the morning, invisible.

4th. Of the Sun, on the 6th of the 8th month (August) at 54 minutes past 11 in the afternoon, invisible.

5th. Of the Moon, on the 22d of the 8th month (August) at 58 minutes past 9 in the morning, invisible.

6th. Of the sun, on the 5th of the 9th month (September) at 51m. past two in the afternoon, invisible, by reason of the moon's great north latitude.

A thief, having stolen a cup out of a tavern, was pursued, and a great mob was raised around him. A bye-stander was asked what was the matter? "Nothing, only a poor fellow has taken a cup too much."

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(1812)

SEPTENNIAL DIVISION OF TIME.

THE SEVEN first years of life, man's break of day,  
 Gleams of short sense, a dawn of thought display;  
 When FOURTEEN springs have bloom'd his downy cheek,  
 His soft and bashful meaning learns to speak;  
 From TWENTY-ONE, proud manhood takes his date,  
 Yet is not strength complete till TWENTY-EIGHT;  
 Then to his FIVE AND THIRTIETH, life's gay fire  
 Sparkles, burns bright, and flames in fierce desire;  
 At FORTY-TWO, his eyes grave wisdom wear,  
 And the dark future dims him o'er with care:  
 With FORTY NINE behold his toils encrease,

Last ☾ 6d. 3h. 18m. after. First ☽ 20d. 8h. 49m. after.  
 New ☉ 14d. 3h. 17m. morn. Full ☉ 28d. 6h. 37m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽'s place.		Moon rises.		Moon south.		H. W. Phila.	
			rises H. M.	sets H. M.	3. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	4	♄ sets 9 32	7 23	4 37	♄	14	7 46	2 00	4 12			
2	5	♅ ♁ ♃	7 23	4 37		26	8 44	2 46	4 58			
3	6	Snow or rain.	7 23	4 37	♃	8	9 40	3 31	5 43			
4	7	☽ in apogee	7 22	4 38		20	10 36	4 15	6 27			
5	E	♄ stationary	7 22	4 38	♄	2	11 31	4 57	7 9			
6	2	Epiphany.	7 21	4 39		14	morn	5 38	7 50			
7	3	♃ south 10 45	7 21	4 39		26	0 27	6 21	7 33			
8	4	Clear and	7 20	4 40	♃	8	1 23	7 4	9 16			
9	5	days 9h. 20m	7 20	4 40		20	2 21	7 50	10 2			
10	6	[long-	7 19	4 41	♄	3	3 20	8 38	10 50			
11	7	cold.	7 19	4 41		16	4 19	9 30	11 42			
12	E	Sirius south	7 18	4 42	♃	0	5 17	10 25	0 13			
13	2	[11 3	7 17	4 43		14	6 15	11 21	1 9			
14	3	♁ rises 5 50	7 16	4 44	28	sets	A. 18	2 6				
15	4	Cloudy, [0 3	7 16	4 44	♃	12	6 40	1 16	3 4			
16	5	Spica ♃ rises	7 15	4 45		27	7 49	2 11	3 59			
17	6	☽ in perigee	7 14	4 46	♃	12	8 58	3 6	4 54			
18	7	and perhaps	7 13	4 47		26	10 3	3 56	5 44			
19	E	rain or snow.	7 13	4 47	♃	11	11 16	4 51	6 39			
20	2	☉ enters ♃	7 12	4 48		25	morn	5 43	7 31			
21	3	Windy.	7 11	4 49	♄	9	0 24	6 34	8 22			
22	4	♁ rises 2 12	7 10	4 50		22	1 30	7 28	9 16			
23	5	B'seye south	7 9	4 51	♅	6	2 34	8 18	10 6			
24	6	ow [8 5	7 8	4 52		19	3 33	9 10	10 58			
25	7	♃ south 9 19	7 7	4 53	♄	2	4 30	10 3	11 51			
26	E	♄ stationary	7 6	4 54		15	5 23	10 53	0 15			
27	2	Clear and cold	7 5	4 55		28	6 9	11 43	1 5			
28	3	Days incr. 42m	7 4	4 56	♄	10	rises morn.	1 55				
29	4	More moderate	7 3	4 57		22	6 24	0 32	2 44			
30	5	7 *'s set 2 19	7 2	4 58	♃	5	7 22	1 17	3 29			
31	9	☽ in apogee.	7 1	4 59		16	8 17	2 1	4 13			

He that relies on borrowing,  
 Is sure to go a sorrowing.

Let not your Liberality  
 Extend to Prodigality.

## TAKE TIME BY THE FORETOP.

Old grandfather Time, so far as I have seen him pictured in all the editions of the New-England primer, is as bald as a cobbler's lapstone. The text cannot therefore be taken literally. To make you understand it aright, and it is full of wisdom, is my present purpose. Gentle reader, to "take time by the foretop," means nothing less than to *do your business in season*.

Are you a mechanic—enter on your day-book every thing you let go on credit at the moment you dispose of it; never put it off till another time; the memory is treacherous and you may forget the number or the price. Post your books every Saturday. Look frequently at your accounts. He who looks at his books often, understands his accounts, and always turns to them with pleasure: while the man who only posts his books once a year, and turns to them but seldom, always does it with reluctance; he hates to settle an account and had rather lose a few cents than draw off the bill; and thus he loses the worth of a good cow in the year by his indolence. I mentioned cents. They are little things; but recollect—"many a mickle makes a muckle," cents make dollars—grains of wheat, though little things, make thousands of bushels.—"Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves." Go in debt as little as possible, and never for things not absolutely necessary.—Keep debt and credit, you can tell how you stand with the world. Settle your accounts as often as once a year with every body; if you cannot get the balances due you, take notes on interest.—Now the man who will pursue this advice, will not only do his business with ten times more ease to himself and customers, but he will save enough to clothe his children and send them to school.

Are you a farmer; it is particularly necessary that you should "take time by the foretop." The whole profits of the farmer depend on his business being done in season. If a week gets the start of you in the spring you may chase it all summer without overtaking it.

Why, there's neighbor Scrabble;—he has a good farm, and is a hard-working, frugal man; nevertheless he is always behind hand. He plants his own corn when all his neighbors are weeding theirs. It gets hoed but once, because harvest presses hard upon him—the early frosts generally kill half what the weeds don't choke; and the consequence is, off of an acre which ought to yield him 60 bushels, he gets but 15 or 20. Come Mr Scrabble, pull up—overtake time for once—get your crops in well, and in season, and your labor will be easier by half and twice as profitable.

And busy hopes and fears disturb his peace ;  
 At FIFTY-SIX cool reason reigns entire,  
 Then life burns steady, and with temp'rate fire ;  
 But SIXTY-THREE unbends the body's strength,  
 Ere the unwearied mind has run her length.

TRUTH WITHOUT A COMPLIMENT.

KIND KITTY kissed her husband with these words,  
 Mine own sweet WILL, how dearly I love thee ?  
 If true, quoth WILL, the world no such affords ;  
 And that 'tis true I dare it's warrant be,  
 For ne'er heard I of woman, good or ill,  
 But always dearly lov'd HER OWN SWEET WILL.

Last ☾ 5d. 7h. 39m. morn.      First ☽ 19d. 6h. 26m. morn.  
 New ☉ 12d. 2h. 59m. after.      Full ☉ 27d. 0h. 50m. morn.

D	M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽'s place	Moon rises		Moon south		H W Phila		Tis an easier thing to gain, Than what is gotten to retain ; And he who lacks the latter art With his gettings soon will part.			
				H	M		H	M	S	D	H	M		H	M	H
1	7	♂	sets 9 18	7	05	0	28	9	12	2	44	4	56	Tis an easier thing to gain, Than what is gotten to retain ; And he who lacks the latter art With his gettings soon will part.		
2	E	♂	Sexagesima	6	59	5	1	10	8	3	26	3	38			
3	2	♂	Charity has various senses but is excellent in all of them.	6	58	5	2	22	11	5	4	8	6		20	
4	3	♂	♃ south 8 23	6	57	5	3	4	morn.	4	51	7	3			
5	4	♂	♃ south 8 23	6	56	5	4	16	0	1	5	36	7		48	
6	5	♂	♃ south 8 23	6	55	5	5	28	0	59	6	22	8		34	
7	6	♂	♃ south 8 23	6	54	5	6	11	1	56	7	11	9		23	
8	7	♂	♃ south 8 23	6	53	5	7	24	2	55	8	3	10		15	
9	E	♂	Quinquagesima	6	52	5	8	8	3	52	8	58	11		10	
10	2	♂	Hail or snow.	6	50	5	10	22	4	47	9	55	0		7	
11	3	♂	☉ clear	6	49	5	11	6	5	39	10	53	0		41	
12	4	♂	♃ south 5 45	6	48	5	12	21	6	27	11	51	1		9	
13	5	♂	☉ eclipsed inv.	6	47	5	13	6	sets.	A	48	2	00			
14	6	♂	Valen. ☽ in per	6	46	5	14	21	7	46	1	44	2		32	
15	7	♂	♃ rises 3 52	6	44	5	16	6	8	55	2	39	3		27	
16	E	♂	Cloudy [27m	6	43	5	17	21	10	8	3	33	4		21	
17	2	♂	Days incr. 1h	6	42	5	18	8	5	11	17	4	26		5	14
18	3	♂	7**s set 13	6	41	5	19	19	morn.	5	19	6	7		0	
19	4	♂	☉ enters ♃	6	39	5	21	11	3	0	23	6	12		7	0
20	5	♂	High winds	6	38	5	22	16	1	25	7	5	7		53	
21	6	♂	♃ stationary	6	37	5	23	29	2	24	7	58	8		46	
22	7	♂	Days 10h 48m	6	36	5	24	12	3	18	8	49	9		37	
23	E	♂	snow [long	6	34	5	26	25	4	3	9	39	10		27	
24	2	♂	☉ ♀ rain	6	33	5	27	7	4	50	10	27	11		15	
25	3	♂	clear and cold	6	32	5	28	19	5	28	11	13	0		39	
26	4	♂	♃ sets 2 37	6	30	5	30	1	6	5	11	18	1		28	
27	5	♂	☉ eclipsed vis.	6	29	5	31	13	rises	morn	2	10	2		10	
28	6	♂	☽ in apogee	6	28	5	32	25	7	10	0	42	3		4	
29	7	♂	perhaps rain	6	26	5	34	7	8	2	1	24	4		36	

When I was last at Applebury, I went to see my old acquaintance, Mrs Mobcap;—though a very clever woman, she never yet learned to “take time by the foretop.” The consequence was, her kitchen looked as though it was slut’s holy day. The hearth was covered with pots, the sink full of dishes, the dog was running away with the dish cloth, and madam in full pursuit with the broomstick, chanced to step on a mashed potatoe, up flew her heels, and I do believe on my honor she would have shewn her garters, but she had just pulled them off to tie the broken dasher of the churn together. When her ladyship had adjusted her dress, she made a thousand excuses for looking all at sixes and sevens, but really she had got a little behind her work: To make amends the good woman seized her broom, and I was glad to retreat from being buried in the dust. Ladies, listen to this. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Do one thing at a time, and finish what you begin.—Keep your kitchens as neat as your parlors. Be regular in your domestic duties. Always wash on Mondays, and for the credit of your daughters, if you have to rise by daylight, be sure to have your clothes hung out before noon, and your baking finished before dinner.—Keep your children neat, and when they grow they will keep themselves clean.—As to the article of scolding, I know it would be useless to prohibit it altogether, but I pray you forbear as much as possible, for there is nothing so illy becomes the rosy lip of a pretty woman as a scowl or an angry expression.

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### “I WILL BY AND BYE.”

Zounds! sir, you may as well swear you’ll never do it; I’m out of all patience with these “by and bye” folks. “One hour of the present tense is worth a week in the future.” Why, I know a bachelor as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him; but he has been putting off the happy time from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry “by and bye”—and “by and bye”—till the best ten years are gone, and he is still “re-ving,” and I fear “will die the same.”

He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and the rns, why, put it off till September.—“Procrastination is the thief of time.”

made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremy Care-  
When we put our horses in the stable, he took me to his  
floor to see some fine white wheat he had just thrashed.  
served to him that one of the boards of the barn was near

THE BLUE BIRD.

From Wilson's Ornithology.

“ When winter's cold tempests and snows are no more,  
 Green meadows and brown furrow'd fields re-appearing,  
 The fishermen hauling their shad to the shore,  
 And cloud cleaving geese to the Lakes are a steering;  
 When first the lone butterfly flits on the wing;  
 When red glow the maples so fresh and so pleasing,  
 O then comes the Blue bird the HERALD OF SPRING!  
 And hails with his warbling the charms of the season,

“ Then loud piping frogs make the marshes to ring;  
 Then warm glows the sunshine, and fine is the weather;

Last ☾ 6d. 4h. 48m. morn. First ☽ 19d. 5h. 59m. after.  
 New ● 13d. 1h. 21m. morn. Full ○ 27d. 5h. 15m. after.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽'s place	Moon			Moon H W					
			rises	sets		rises	south	Phila.	Pheny is wit, oaths are rhetoric, and secrets are proclamations.	ness reigns, there reason is an exile, virtue a stranger, God an enemy—blas-	Beware of Drunkenness, lest all good men beware of you. Where drunken-			
			H	M	S	D	H	M	H	M	M			
1	D	♂ sets 9 12	6	25	5	35	19	9	00	2	7	4	19	
2	2	Be not fond of	6	24	5	36	♄	1	9	54	2	49	5	1
3	3	praise; but seek	6	23	5	37		13	10	51	3	33	5	45
4	4	virtue that leads	6	21	5	39		25	11	48	4	19	6	31
5	5	to it.	6	20	5	40	♃	7	morn.		5	6	7	18
6	6	stormy weather	6	19	5	41		20	0	45	5	56	8	8
7	7	♃ sets 2	6	17	5	43	♃	3	1	41	6	48	9	0
8	D	7 *s set 11 46	6	16	5	44		16	2	37	7	43	9	55
9	2	clears up cold	6	15	5	45		30	3	29	8	39	10	51
10	3	windy [long	6	13	5	47	♃	14	4	17	9	36	11	48
11	4	Days 11h 36m	6	12	5	48		29	5	1	10	33	0	21
12	5	cloudy, and	6	11	5	49	♃	14	5	45	11	31	1	19
13	6	☉ eclipsed inv	6	9	5	51		29	sets.	A.	27	2	15	
14	7	♃ rises 2 14	6	8	5	52	♃	14	7	52	1	24	3	12
15	D	perhaps rain	6	7	5	53		29	9	3	2	19	4	7
16	2	Sirius sets 11 49	6	6	5	54	♃	14	10	14	3	15	5	3
17	3	☉ ♃ ♀	6	4	5	56		29	11	21	4	10	5	58
18	4	high winds	6	3	5	57	♃	13	morn.		5	5	6	53
19	5	♂ sets 9 10	6	1	5	59		26	0	23	5	59	7	47
20	6	☉ enters ♃	6	0	6	0	♃	9	1	19	6	52	8	40
21	7	hail or snow	5	59	6	1		22	2	10	7	42	9	30
22	D	♃ south 3 18	5	58	6	2	♃	4	2	56	8	32	10	20
23	2	♂ ♀ ♀	5	56	6	4		16	3	33	9	18	11	6
24	3	Arcturus south	5	55	6	5		28	4	12	10	3	11	51
25	4	rain [1 55	5	54	6	6	♃	10	4	45	10	47	0	15
26	5	♃ sets 0 50	5	52	6	8		22	5	17	11	30	0	59
27	6	♃ in apogee	5	51	6	9	♃	4	rises	morn	1	42		
28	7	☉ ♃	5	50	6	10		15	7	00	0	13	2	25
29	D	Easter	5	48	6	12		27	7	56	0	55	3	17
30	2	pleasant	5	47	6	13	♄	9	8	53	1	39	3	51
31	3	perhaps rain	5	46	6	14		21	9	50	2	24	4	36

falling, and he had better nail it. "I will by and bye," said he. Things about the farm looked a little as though "by and bye" folks lived there.—Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had torn off the board:—All the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat, and old Brindle, the best cow in the drove, was foundered so that she died.—Now two nails, worth a penny, and five minutes of time would have saved the life of old brindle, and the white wheat in the bargain —"A stitch in time saves nine."

Passing by my neighbor Nodwell's the other day I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting luxuriantly above the ground. "It looks well"—said I, "neighbor—but there is a hole in your fence, which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden."—"I will by and bye," said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was half deafened with the cry of—"Who-ee—who-ee—stu-boy—stu-boy."—A drove of hogs had come along, and while my neighbor was taking a nap, they had crawled through the fence, and destroyed the labor of a week. "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to day."

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## ADVICE TO A YOUNG TRADESMAN.

Remember that *time* is money. He that can earn ten shillings a day by his labor, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expense; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money. If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum when a man has good and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and three pence; and so on till it becomes an hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces, every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow, destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day. For his little sum, which may be daily wasted either in time or expense, unperceived, a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of an hundred pounds.

The blue woodland flowers just beginning to spring,  
 And spicewood and sassafras budding together ;  
 O then to your gardens, ye housewives repair !  
 Your walks border up ; sow and plant at your leisure ;  
 The Blue-bird will chant from his box such an air,  
 That all your hard toils will seem truly a pleasure.

“ He flits through the orchard, he visits each tree,  
 The red flowering peach and the apple’s sweet blossoms ;  
 He snaps up DESTROYERS wherever they be,  
 And seizes the caitiffs that lurk in their bosoms ;  
 He drags the vile GRUB from the corn it devours ;  
 The worms from their webs where they riot and welter ;

Last ☾ 4d. 6h. 4m. after. | First ☽ 18d. 7h. 40m. morn.  
 New ☉ 11d. 10h. 26m. morn. | Full ☉ 26d. 0h. 0m. after.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun			Sun sets	☽’s place	Moon			Moon south	H Phila	W M	Riches are good, when rightly used ; But worse than nothing, if abused.	Industry is wealth, Temperance is health.
			rises	H	M			rises	H	M					
1	4	♂ sets 9 11	5	44	6	16	♄	2	10	16	3	10	5	22	
2	5	warm and	5	43	6	17		16	11	43	3	58	6	10	
3	6	♂ ♀	5	42	6	18		29	morn		4	49	7	1	
4	7	pleasant	5	40	6	20	♃	12	0	39	5	41	7	53	
5	D	Low Sunday	5	39	6	21		25	1	28	6	35	8	47	
6	2	*s set 10 2	5	38	6	22	♃	8	2	16	7	30	9	42	
7	3	♃ sets 12 17	5	37	6	23		22	3	2	8	26	10	38	
8	4	showers	5	35	6	25	♃	7	3	43	9	21	11	33	
9	5	clear or cloudy	5	34	6	26		22	4	23	10	17	0	5	
10	6	☽ in perigee	5	33	6	27	♃	7	5	2	11	13	1	1	
11	7	perhaps rain	5	31	6	29		22	sets	A.	8	1	56		
12	D	♂ ♀ clear	5	30	6	30	♃	7	7	59	1	6	2	54	
13	2	♃ rises 12 27	5	29	6	31		22	9	10	2	3	3	51	
14	3	Arcturus south	5	28	6	32	♃	7	10	17	3	1	4	49	
15	4	windy [0 38	5	26	6	34		21	11	19	3	57	5	45	
16	5	♃ stationary	5	25	6	35	♃	5	morn		4	52	6	40	
17	6	cloudy [long	5	24	6	36		18	0	13	5	43	7	33	
18	7	Days 13h 14m	5	23	6	37	♃	1	1	2	6	35	8	23	
19	D	♃ Elongation	5	21	6	39		13	1	43	7	24	9	12	
20	2	fine weather	5	20	6	40		25	2	22	8	9	9	57	
21	3	☉ enters ♃	5	19	6	41	♃	7	2	56	8	53	10	41	
22	4	♃ south 1 21	5	18	6	42		19	3	27	9	36	11	24	
23	5	showers	5	17	6	43	♃	1	3	55	10	18	0	6	
24	6	☽ in apogee	5	15	6	45		13	4	26	11	1	0	30	
25	7	♂ sets 9 6	5	14	6	46		25	4	54	11	44	1	13	
26	D	growing	5	13	6	47	♃	6	rises	morn		1	56		
27	2	weather [24	5	12	6	48		18	7	54	0	29	2	41	
28	3	Procyon sets 11	5	11	6	49	♄	1	8	48	1	15	3	27	
29	4	♃ stationary	5	10	6	50		13	9	46	2	2	4	14	
30	5	perhaps rain	5	9	6	51		26	10	41	2	53	5	5	

So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse forever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day; demands it before he can receive it in a lump.

It shews, besides, that you are mindful of what you owe; it makes you appear a careful, as well as honest man, and that still increases your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect; you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums, and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing. He that gets all he can honestly, and saves all he gets (necessary expenses excepted) will certainly become *rich*; if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavors, both not in his wise providence, otherwise determine.

#### AN OLD TRADESMAN.

An Irishman, passing by St. Paul's church in London, exclaimed, looking at his watch, "Och, if here isn't my little watch, made by cousin O'Flanagan of Cork, and if it hasn't beat our big clock here by more than two hours since yesterday morning!"

His song and his services freely are ours,  
And all that he asks is, in summer a shelter.

“The ploughman is pleas'd when he gleans in his train,  
Now searching the furrows—now mouating to cheer him ;  
The gard'ner delights in his sweet simple strain,  
And leans on his spade to survey and to hear him ;  
The slow ling'ring school-boys forget they'll be chid,  
While gazing intent as he warbles before 'em,  
In mantle of sky blue, and bosoms so red,  
That each little loiterer seems to adore him.

“When all the gay scenes of the summer are o'er,

Last ☾ 4d. 3h. 36m. morn. | First ☽ 17d. 11h. 25m. after.  
New ☉ 10d. 6h. 38m. after. | Full ☉ 25d. 2d. 33m. morn.

D	M	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises	Sun sets	☽'s place	Moon rises	Moon south	H Phila.	W Phila.
				H M	H M	S	H M	H M	H M	M
1	6	♂	sets 9 4	5	7 6	53	♃	9 11 31	3 44	5 56
2	7		showers	5	6 6	54		22 morn.	4 36	6 48
3	D		Rogation. clear	5	5 6	55	☁	5 0 21	5 30	7 42
4	2		warm and	5	4 6	56		18 1 4	6 23	8 35
5	3		pleasant	5	3 6	57	♃	2 1 47	7 17	9 29
6	4	♂ ♀	rain	5	2 6	58		16 2 28	8 10	10 22
7	5		Ascension	5	1 6	59	♃	1 3 2	9 4	11 16
8	6	☽	in perigee	5	0 7	0		16 3 41	9 58	0 10
9	7		cloudy	4	5 9	1	♃	1 4 22	10 53	0 41
10	D	♂ ♀	♂	4	5 8	2	♂	1 4 57	11 56	1 38
11	2	♂	south 12 2	4	5 7	3	♂	1 sets	A. 47	2 35
12	3		Arct. sets 10 48	4	5 6	4		15 9 5	1 45	3 33
13	4	♂	sets 10 20	4	5 5	5		29 10 5	2 42	4 30
14	5		perhaps rain	4	5 4	6	♂	13 10 58	3 37	5 25
15	6		or hail	4	5 3	7		26 11 44	4 30	6 18
16	7		Lyra south 2 56	4	5 2	8	♂	9 morn	5 20	7 8
17	D		Whit Sunday	4	5 1	9		22 0 24	6 7	7 55
18	2		Days 11h 14m	4	5 0	10	♃	4 0 59	6 52	8 40
19	3		long [ ♂ ♀ ♀	4	5 0	10		16 1 32	7 36	9 24
20	4		♂ south 2 44	4	4 9	11		28 2 2	8 18	10 6
21	5	☉	enters ☐	4	4 8	12	☐	9 2 31	9 0	10 48
22	6	☽	in apogee	4	4 7	13		21 3 1	9 42	11 30
23	7	♂	stationary	4	4 6	14	♃	3 3 28	10 26	0 14
24	D		Trinity rain	4	4 6	14		15 3 59	11 12	0 38
25	2	♂	sets 8 48	4	4 5	15		27 4 34	11 59	1 24
26	3		Constantly de-	4	4 4	16	↑	10 rises	morn	2 11
27	4		sire to do the	4	4 3	17		22 8 37	0 49	3 1
28	5		will of another,	4	4 3	17	♃	5 9 29	1 40	3 52
29	6		rather than thy	4	4 2	18		18 10 18	2 33	4 45
30	7		own.	4	4 2	18	☁	21 1 4	3 26	5 38
31	D		warm	4	4 1	19		15 11 45	4 19	6 31

Dr Franklin used to say, that "rich viduots were the only species of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost."

“ If in law you're entangled, why then, silly man,  
“ As a friend, give me leave to advise ;  
“ Slip your neck from the collar as fast as you can ;  
“ There is many a blank to a prize.”

BURNS.

I have somewhere met with a story, that two neighbors had a dispute about the division of a load of oysters ; and both being men of warm blood, each of them chose that the law should determine their controversy. Accordingly the law did determine it ; and the verdict was, that plaintiff and defendant should be at the joint expense of opening the oysters ; that the shells should be divided equally between them, and that the court should take the meat. The story unquestionably is fabulous ; but is worth remembering for its moral. Oft and many a time have I seen two unfortunate wights sturdily combat one another in law, and, after the fury of their battle was over, quietly sit down together, and divide their *shells*.

Let me not be understood, however, as meaning to cast any aspersions upon law or upon courts of law. From my heart I revere them both ; as every man must, who is not a fool or a knave. Where there is no law, tyranny of the very worst kind necessarily exists ; a tyranny so horrible that there is no people, but rather than endure it long, would exchange it for the despotism of even a Caligula, a Nero, or a Napoleon. And as law is necessary, so also are courts of law ; for the former could be of no use without the latter. The judiciary, in the hands of able and honest men, is to a free people, the shield of their property and the bulwark of their rights. Nor can the protection and benefits of law be expected without considerable expenses ; which expenses, if they are not unreasonable and exorbitant, should be borne with patience, as given in exchange for security of life, character, property, and whatsoever is held dear and sacred. None therefore, but the ignorant or the vicious, will rail against law and courts, or against the profession of law ; belonging to which, are many who are protectors of civil rights and ornaments of human nature. In particular, I myself have had the pleasure of knowing a certain lawyer *Makepeace*, who tho' he had considerable practice at the bar, was thought to have prevented more suits by his honest advice than he carried to court. As to those vermin of law (and such there are in all free countries) who thrive and fatten in proportion to the mischief they do in society, and are no better than canker-worms on the tree of political life ; if people, one and all, would be wise enough to withhold from them encouragement and sustenance, they would drop off of themselves.

The better way for the people at large, who have little else

And autumn slow enters so silent and sallow,  
 And millions of warblers, that charmed us before,  
 Have fled in the train of the sun seeking swallow;  
 The Blue-bird, forsaken, yet true to his home,  
 Still lingers and looks for a milder tomorrow,  
 Till forc'd by the horrors of winter to roam,  
 He sings his adieu in a lone note of sorrow.

“While spring’s lovely season serene, dewy, warm,  
 The green face of earth, and the pure blue of Heav’n,  
 Or love’s native music have influence to charm,  
 Or sympathy’s glow to our feeling is given,  
 Still dear to each bosom the Blue bird shall be;  
 His voice, like the thrillings of hope, is a treasure;

Last ☾ 2d 10h 9m morn.  
 New ● 9d 2h 49m morn.

First ☽ 16d 4h 6m after.  
 Full ○ 24d 2h 32m after.

D	W	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		D's place	Moon		Moon		H W				
			rises	sets		rises	south	Phila.						
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M				
1	2	♂ sets 8 41	4	40	7	20	29	morn	5	12	7	24		
2	3	rain [58	4	40	7	20	♄	13	0	25	6	5		
3	4	Spica ♀ sets 1	4	39	7	21	27	1	1	6	56	9	8	
4	5	☽ in perigee	4	39	7	21	♃	11	1	37	7	48		
5	6	pleasant	4	38	7	22	25	2	13	8	41	10	58	
6	7	♂ Elongation	4	38	7	22	♃	10	2	49	9	34		
7	D	♃ sets 9 8	4	37	7	23	25	3	30	10	30	0	42	
8	2	cloudy, and	4	37	7	23	♄	9	4	15	11	27		
9	3	perhaps rain	4	37	7	23	24	sets	A.	24	2	12		
10	4	Arct. south 8 52	4	36	7	24	♄	8	8	43	1	20		
11	5	♄ south 9 52	4	36	7	24	21	9	33	2	15	4	3	
12	6	clear and	4	36	7	24	♃	4	10	17	3	7		
13	7	pleasant	4	36	7	24	17	10	54	3	56	5	44	
14	D	♄ south 0 56	4	35	7	25	29	11	28	4	42	6	30	
15	2	showers	4	35	7	25	♄	12	11	59	5	27		
16	3	Spica ♀ sets	4	35	7	25	24	morn	6	10	7	58		
17	4	clear [14	4	35	7	25	♄	5	0	28	6	52		
18	5	☽ in apogee	4	35	7	25	17	0	57	7	34	9	22	
19	6	♂ sets 8 18	4	35	7	25	29	1	26	8	17	10	5	
20	7	warm	4	35	7	25	♄	11	1	57	9	2		
21	D	☉ enters ♄	4	35	7	25	24	2	29	9	48	0	36	
22	2	cloudy	4	35	7	25	♄	6	3	4	10	37	0	00
23	3	Days 14h 50m	4	35	7	25	19	3	46	11	28	0	49	
24	4	rain [long	4	35	7	25	♃	2	rises	morn	1	40		
25	5	♄ south 12 3	4	35	7	25	15	8	11	0	21	2	33	
26	6	♂ ☉ ♄ clear	4	35	7	25	28	8	57	1	15	3	27	
27	7	Do not accuse	4	35	7	25	♄	12	9	41	2	9		
28	D	others to excuse	4	35	7	25	26	10	20	3	3	5	15	
29	2	thyself.	4	35	7	25	♄	10	10	58	3	56		
30	3	♄ ♄ ♄	4	35	7	25	24	11	34	4	48	7	00	

A person, on meeting a friend, congratulated him on his lately coming into possession of a LANDED estate;—"There was such a report," replied the other, "but you may rest assured it was GROUNDLESS."

to do but love one another and mind their own business, is to treat the law and its ministers with real but *distant* respect, because, though, the law is good, if one use it prudently and cautiously, it is terribly apt to bite those who make too free with it. *Grifall*, an old school-fellow of mine, experienced this to his cost. Law was his hobby-horse. He seemed ever on a catlike watch for opportunities to figure away, with a train of witnesses, at courts of justice. *Grifall* was accounted too, a very lucky man in law. Many and many a doubtful cause he won, in the course of a pretty long and active life, and many a family he cast down and ground to powder. Yet came he out himself "at the little end of the horn;" for though he began the world with a pretty handsome estate, he died not worth a groat: nor did I ever behold *dryer* eyes than at his funeral.

Perhaps nine times in ten, those persons who are deeply infected with a law-wrangling disposition, after undoing scores of others, are themselves plunged in the ditch at last. In going to law there is loss of time, loss of temper, loss of quiet, and at least to one party, and often to both, loss of money; and it generally happens, with respect to petty suits, that both parties are paid for these losses, merely in *oyster-shells*.

Wherefore prudent economy, not to say christianity, evidently would seem to dictate the following articles of advice.

1. Make it your general rule to avoid going to law, as much as you possibly can consistently with self preservation. Acting upon this principle, you will not proceed till fully satisfied that your case is not only good and tenable, but also *expedient*; for some things are not expedient, tho' lawful. You will avoid petty law suits, and even those of greater moment, if they can be equitably settled by other means. Again, you will never go to law from mere self-will, unless you are burthened with money and wish to throw it away. One who goes to law for will only, and under the expectation of losing more than he can get by it, acts like a stubborn boy who punishes himself by falling down and beating his head against the floor.

2. If you are threatened with a law suit, seek out a good counsellor, such a one as the aforesaid lawyer *Makepeace*. Relate your case to him fairly, and be sure to tell him the worst of it. If he thinks it untenable or doubtful, go quickly to your adversary, and make him a peace offering. In case he demands your "*coat*," give it him, and your "*cloak*" also, rather than go to law with him when the chance is against you; for if you are cast, peradventure you will lose both coat and cloak, and your shirt into the bargain.

For, through bleakest storms if a calm he but see,  
He comes to remind us of sunshine and pleasure!"

ON BORROWING AND LENDING.

THE man whom necessity urges to borrow,  
Is dragg'd to a business that dips him in sorrow ;  
And he whom good nature induces to loan,  
Is equally vex'd when he seeks for his own :—  
Since *lending* and *borrowing* both have their plagues,  
How happy is he *who stands on his own Legs* !

Last ☾ 1d. 2h. 52m. after. | Full ☉ 24d. 0d. 44m. morn.  
New ☉ 8d. 0h. 12m. after. | Last ☾ 30d. 7d 17m after  
First ☽ 16d. 3h. 12m. morn.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽'s place	Moon			H W		As all a man has is easily lost, What folly it is of possession to boast. He that refuses cheap advice, Repentance often dearly buys.			
			rises	sets		rises	south	Phila	H	M				
			H	M	M	S	D	H	M	H	M			
1	4	☽ sets 9 25	4	36	7	24	♊	8	morn	5	40	7	52	
2	5	☽ in perigee	4	37	7	23		22	0	9	6	31	8	43
3	6	perhaps rain	4	37	7	23	♋	6	0	45	7	23	9	35
4	7	Independence	4	37	7	23		21	1	24	8	16	10	28
5	D	warm and	4	38	7	22	♌	5	2	5	9	11	11	23
6	2	pleasant	4	38	7	22		19	2	50	10	7	0	19
7	3	☉ ☽ rain	4	38	7	22	♍	3	3	40	11	2	0	50
8	4	warm	4	39	7	21		16	4	34	11	57	1	45
9	5	clear or cloudy	4	39	7	21		29	sets	A	52	2	40	
10	6	☉ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	4	40	7	20	♎	12	8	46	1	43	3	31
11	7	☽ stationary	4	40	7	20		25	9	22	2	30	4	18
12	D	Spica ♀ s 11 13	4	41	7	19	♏	7	9	55	3	16	5	4
13	2	♁ south 10 43	4	42	7	18		19	10	24	4	00	5	48
14	3	clear	4	42	7	18	♐	1	10	55	4	43	6	31
15	4	☽ in apogee.	4	43	7	17		13	11	22	5	25	7	13
16	5	perhaps rain	4	43	7	17		25	11	52	6	7	7	55
17	6	Days 14h 32m	4	44	7	16	♑	7	morn	6	50	8	38	
18	7	cloudy - [long	4	45	7	15		19	0	22	7	36	9	24
19	D	☽ sets 7 56	4	46	7	14	♒	1	0	57	8	23	10	11
20	2	rain or hail	4	46	7	14		14	1	34	9	13	11	1
21	3	♁ sets 12 4	4	47	7	13		27	2	19	10	5	11	53
22	4	☉ enters ♎	4	48	7	12	♓	10	3	13	11	0	0	17
23	5	days decr. 28m	5	49	7	11		23	4	9	11	56	1	12
24	6	showers	4	49	7	11	♈	7	rises	morn	2	8		
25	7	♁ south 9 52	4	50	7	10		21	8	18	0	51	3	3
26	D	☉ ☽ ☽ clear	4	51	7	9	♉	5	8	56	1	46	3	58
27	2	♁ stationary	4	52	7	8		20	9	33	2	40	4	52
28	3	Arct. sets 0 51	4	53	7	7	♊	9	10	10	3	33	5	45
29	4	☽ in perigee	4	54	7	6		19	10	46	4	27	6	39
30	5	rain	4	55	7	5	♋	3	11	23	5	18	7	30
31	6	clear & pleasant	4	56	7	4		17	morn	6	11	8	23	

## ON TILLING THE GROUND.

“With timely care I'll sow my little field,  
And plant my orchard with its master's hand :  
Nor blush to spread the hay, the hook to wield,  
Or range my sheaves along the sunny land.”

The labors of the field rank first in point of utility. To these all classes of human beings, from the king upon the throne to the peasant in the cottage, are indebted for the necessaries of life. They also lay the surest foundation for national independence and wealth. Nor is agricultural labor properly considered, less honorable than it is necessary and useful. Adam in innocency was a gardener, and his fair Eve assisted him in that occupation. Vulcan the blacksmith had divine honors paid to his memory for forging the tools of husbandry; and also Bacchus for his skill in raising the vine, and expressing its juice; and Ceres, a notable housewife of old, for her skill in making bread. Cincinnatus was taken from the plough to be general of the Roman armies, and dictator over the commonwealth; and as soon as his country could dispense with his services, he contentedly returned to his plough again. Dioclesian voluntarily resigned the government of the Roman empire, to follow the peaceful occupations of agriculture; and declared from experience, that in point of real happiness he had gained much by the exchange. Gideon marched from his threshing-floor to deliver Israel, as general in chief. Elisha was ploughing when he received his sacred commission as prophet of the Lord. Our great and good Washington, and other revolutionary heroes, were practical farmers.

It betrays want of sense, or at least want of due information, to despise an occupation which the first of men in his best estate followed, and which has been followed of choice, by some of the greatest and noblest of his posterity. It is an employment highly favorable to health, to self-enjoyment, and to morals. It affords the greatest variety of scenes and occasions for religious contemplation, and for raising the eye of gratitude to Him who “giveth rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons.” Divers of the parables and other divine lessons of our blessed Saviour, were taken from rural scenes, and the employments of husbandry. A garden he chose as his place of resort, on divers occasions, and particularly at the commencing agonies of his *passion*. The varying seasons, the growth of vegetables, sowing and reaping, and other labors of the field, he improved for lessons of morality and religion.

The pursuits of agriculture, with diligence and prudence, seldom fail of yielding, if not wealth, at least a moderate inde-

WASHING COLORS, FOR LADIES' WEAR.  
 "Your cottons," said Flavia, "are cheating vile trash!  
 See! the colors *are gone*, though you said they would  
*wash!*"

"Yes, madam," the shopkeeper answered—"no doubt,  
 I said they would wash, but I meant, they'd *wash out!*"

CONSOLATION.

FRIENDLESS and low in the vale of obscurity,  
 Let not the children of sorrow complain;

New  $\odot$  6d. 11h. 54m. after. Full  $\odot$  22d. 9h. 58m. morn.  
 First  $\upharpoonright$  15d. 2h. 27m. morn. Last  $\downharpoonright$  29d. 1h. 00m. morn.

D.	M.	W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun.		Sun. rises	Sun. sets	Moon place	Moon				H. W.	
				H. M.	H. M.				rises	south	Phila	H.	M.	
17			$\odot$ $\upharpoonright$ infer.	4	57	7	3	$\Pi$ 1	0	2	7	4	9	16
21	D		pleasant	4	58	7	2	15	0	42	7	58	10	10
32			$\delta$ $\upharpoonright$ $\upharpoonright$ rain	4	59	7	1	28	1	33	8	53	11	5
43			7*'s rise 11 9	5	07	0	0	$\upharpoonright$ 12	3	25	9	48	0	0
54			warm & sultry	5	16	59		25	3	22	10	42	0	30
65			$\odot$ eclipsed inv.	5	26	58		$\upharpoonright$ 8	4	19	11	33	1	21
76			windy	5	36	57		21	sets	A.	23		2	11
87			$\upharpoonright$ rises 3 16	5	46	56		$\upharpoonright$ 3	7	55	1	10	2	58
91	D		fine weather	5	56	55		16	8	25	1	56	3	44
102			Days 13h 48m	5	66	54		28	8	55	2	38	4	21
113			cloudy [long	5	76	53		$\upharpoonright$ 9	9	25	3	21	5	9
124			$\upharpoonright$ in apogee	5	86	52		21	9	53	4	3	5	11
135			clear [ $\square$ $\upharpoonright$ ]	5	96	51		$\upharpoonright$ 3	10	23	4	46	6	34
146			$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 1 12	5	115	49		15	10	56	5	30	7	18
157			days de 1h 14m	5	126	48		27	11	32	6	1	8	4
161	D		perhaps rain	5	136	47		$\upharpoonright$ 9	morn.	7	5	8	53	
172			$\upharpoonright$ Elongation	5	146	46		22	0	13	7	56	9	44
183			7*'s rise 10 16	5	156	45		$\upharpoonright$ 5	1	00	8	49	10	37
194			warm	5	166	44		18	1	53	9	44	11	32
205			$\upharpoonright$ rises 2 43	5	186	42		$\upharpoonright$ 2	2	48	10	40	0	28
216			clear	5	196	41		16	3	52	11	37	0	52
227			$\upharpoonright$ eclipsed inv.	5	206	40		$\upharpoonright$ 00	rises.	morn.			1	49
231	D		$\odot$ enters $\upharpoonright$	5	216	39		15	7	35	0	32	2	44
242			[ $\upharpoonright$ stat.	5	226	38		$\upharpoonright$ 00	8	12	1	27	3	39
253			$\frac{1}{2}$ south 7 49	5	246	36		15	8	49	2	22	4	34
264			$\upharpoonright$ in perigee	5	256	35		29	9	27	3	16	5	28
275			Sirius rises 3 12	5	266	34		$\upharpoonright$ 14	10	7	4	10	6	22
286			rather cool	5	276	33		28	10	50	5	5	7	17
297			for the season	5	286	32		$\Pi$ 12	11	36	6	0	1	12
301	D		clear or cloudy	5	306	30		26	morn.	6	55	9	7	
312			$\upharpoonright$ stationary	5	316	29		$\upharpoonright$ 9	0	26	7	49	10	1

Whipping and spurring often speed worst;  
 Slowly and surely will reach the goal first.

pendence. For the farmer who is not in debt, and the produce of whose farm is sufficient, with industry and frugality, to support his family, is as really independent in his circumstances as though he were worth a million.

This calling, the least dependent of any, and the least exposed to fatal accidents, affords, on the whole, the greatest sum of contentment. Gilbert Burns of Scotland, himself a laboring farmer, remarks, in a letter written 1800: "I have always been of opinion, that if a man, bred to the habits of farming life, who possesses a farm of good soil, on such terms as enables him easily to pay all demands, is not happy, he ought to look somewhere else than to his situation for the cause of his uneasiness." This Mr Burns, a man of a superior cast of understanding, was a small farmer on *lease land*: and if such a situation could afford contentment and happiness to one of first rate sense, much more might even a moderate farm in our country, free from encumbrances, and belonging exclusively to the occupier. A farmer in these circumstances, did he duly estimate his own lot in life, would see a hundred reasons of gratitude to one for complaint.

A practical farmer, whose livelihood depends upon this calling, should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglect his farm for almost any thing else, he is generally a loser both in interest and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at sight of the lands of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful —and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."—Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and in sloth: perhaps spending it at the tavern: or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business: else "shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his lands and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even were Solomon himself passing by. Every passing traveller no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honors the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor moreover is sure to receive for his pains, something more solid than mere honor—a comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only, whose is the earth, and the fullness thereof.

It is not the abundance of land, but the thorough and skilful cultivation of it, that fills the barn with hay, the cribs with corn, and the mansion house with plenty. For one to crave a larger farm than he can cultivate to profit, is therefore an expensive

Upward they look to the hills of futurity,  
There the rewards of their labor remain.

Trav'ling as strangers these regions of vanity,  
Dangers, temptations and trials abide ;  
Villany wears the smooth mask of urbanity,  
Dark are the scowlings of envy and pride.

Fountain of light ! in the land of their pilgrimage,  
Comfort thy people as onward they go ;  
O while we walk through the shades and the wilderness,  
Pour a kind beam on our winter below.

New  $\bullet$  5d. 2h. 21m. after. | Full  $\circ$  20d. 6h. 50m. after.  
First  $\smile$  13d. 6h. 38m. after. | Last  $\smile$  27d. 9h. 31m morn.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		D's place	Moon		Moon		H W			
			rises	sets		rises	south	H	W	Phila			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M			
1	3	cloudy and	5	32	6	28	22	1	22	8	43	10	55
2	4	$\delta$ rises 4 29	5	33	6	27	$\alpha$ 5	2	18	9	34	11	46
3	5	perhaps rain	5	35	6	25	17	3	12	10	24	0	12
4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ stationary	5	36	6	24	30	4	15	11	12	1	00
5	7	$\odot$ eclipsed inv	5	37	6	23	12	5	10	11	57	1	45
6	D	$\gamma$ 's rise 9 6	5	39	6	21	24	sets.	A.	42	2	30	
7	2	windy	5	40	6	20	$\pi$ 6	7	33	1	25	3	13
8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ rises 1 53	5	41	6	19	18	8	4	2	7	3	55
9	4	$\smile$ in apogee	5	42	6	18	$\mu$ 0	8	32	2	50	4	38
10	5	clear	5	44	6	16	12	9	4	3	33	5	21
11	6	days 12h. 30m.	5	45	6	15	23	9	39	4	19	6	7
12	7	rain [long.	5	46	6	14	$\uparrow$ 5	10	16	5	5	6	53
13	D	$\odot$ $\odot$ $\gamma$ clear	5	48	6	12	17	11	1	5	54	7	42
14	2	and cool	5	49	6	11	$\nu$ 0	11	49	6	45	8	33
15	3	B's eye rises	5	50	6	10	13	morn.	7	38	9	26	
16	4	cloudy [9 54	5	51	6	9	26	0	44	8	33	10	21
17	5	pleasant	5	53	6	7	$\omega$ 10	1	45	9	29	11	17
18	6	perhaps rain	5	54	6	6	24	2	52	10	25	0	13
19	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 10 55	5	56	6	4	$\kappa$ 9	4	2	11	21	0	37
20	D	clear, if not,	5	57	6	3	24	rises	morn			1	33
21	2	cloudy	5	58	6	2	$\varphi$ 9	6	52	0	16	2	28
22	3	$\odot$ enters $\pi$	6	0	6	0	24	7	30	1	12	3	24
23	4	$\gamma$ stationary	6	1	5	59	$\chi$ 9	8	12	2	8	4	20
24	5	$\square$ $\odot$ $\frac{1}{2}$ rain	6	2	5	58	24	8	54	3	5	5	17
25	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ rises 1 3	6	3	5	57	$\Pi$ 8	9	41	4	2	6	14
26	7	fine weather	6	4	5	56	22	10	31	4	58	7	10
27	D	clear	6	6	5	54	$\sigma$ 6	11	26	5	54	8	6
28	2	cool	6	7	5	53	19	morn.	6	49	9	1	
29	3	$\gamma$ elongation	6	8	5	52	$\rho$ 2	0	23	7	41	9	53
30	4	$\square$ $\gamma$ $\odot$ rain	6	10	5	50	14	1	20	8	31	10	43

The true manner of preparing for the last moment, is to spend all the others well and ever to expect that.

folly : for whatever a neglected field is worth, the interest of that capital, together with yearly taxes, will at length eat the field up.

If a farmer neglect his farm, his farm will neglect him. The husbandman must first labor, else he partaketh not of the fruits. He must be vigilant, else carelessness will waste and lose what industry gains. He must be economical and frugal; else his outgoes exceeding his incomes, he is sure finally to "come out at the little end of the horn." He must not feel himself above his business, else will he find himself below it. He must always mind to do every thing in its season, else he will have double task, and half crops. Finally, he must study agriculture as a practical science, and make use of the means in his power to increase his information and skill in this business; else will he neither shine in his calling, nor reap the profits from it, which he might, and which others actually do."

Farmers venerate the plough, the hoe, the scythe and the sickle. If you exchange the implements of husbandry for other means of livelihood, you venture in a lottery where there are several blanks to a prize. "Look over your lands, and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage—how you can raise more grain and flax—keep more cows and sheep—fat more cattle—sell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth; of manufactures, and of commerce."

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## HOME.

Who would abroad in quest of pleasures roam,  
That taste the transports of a happy home?

He who is blest in his domestic relations, amidst the abstractions of business, and the insults and ingratitude of a selfish world, consoles himself that he will meet with a recompense for all his toils and disappointments—at home.

He who is engaged in distant occupations, in the pursuit of gain, or in the investigation of sciences, pleases himself with the hope that he will find some dear deserving connexions to participate in his good fortune, or to whom he may impart his knowledge—at home.

While the cup of innocent pleasure invites the taste; while the charms of society enliven the hour, the moments of reflection are most delightfully filled up in every feeling heart by the still greater endearments which await it—at home.

When the storms of life or of the elements overtake us as we

Teach us to serve thee in truth and simplicity,  
 Humbly to hear and with rapture obey :  
 Shorten our passage to worlds of felicity,  
 Send a bright convoy to bear us away.

ON DISSIPATION.

OH ! Dissipation ! thee alike we find,  
 Foe to the body's health, and peace of mind !  
 Thy soporific charms at once impart,  
 Dullness of head, and apathy of heart ;

New  $\odot$  5d. 7h. 9m. morn. Full  $\circ$  20d. 3h. 50m. morn.  
 First  $\sphericalangle$  13d. 9h. 24m. morn. Last  $\sphericalangle$  26d. 9h. 52m. after.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		Sun place	Moon		Moon		W H		ever. — Time once past never returns : the moment which is lost, is lost forever. — Disappointments and distress are often blessings in disguise.	
			rises	sets		rises	south	Phila	H	M			
			H	M	s	H	M	H	M	H	M		
1	5	clear and cool	6	11	5	49	27	2	21	9	19	11	31
2	6	$\delta$ rises 4 18	6	12	5	48	$\mu\gamma$ 9	3	16	10	4	0	16
3	7	cloudy, and	6	14	5	46	21	4	14	10	49	0	37
4	D	perhaps rain	6	15	5	45	$\sphericalangle$ 3	5	12	11	33	1	21
5	2	windy	6	16	5	44	15	sets	A.	14		2	2
6	3	$\sphericalangle$ in apogee	6	18	5	42	26	6	42	0	57	2	45
7	4	clear	6	19	5	41	$\mu$ 8	7	14	1	40	3	28
8	5	$\sphericalangle$ rises 0 30	6	20	5	40	20	7	45	2	24	4	12
9	6	pleasant [8 26	6	22	5	38	$\uparrow$ 2	8	24	3	10	4	58
10	7	B's eye rises	6	23	5	37	14	9	4	3	57	5	45
11	D	$\sphericalangle$ elongation.	6	24	5	36	26	9	50	4	47	6	35
12	2	stormy weather	6	25	5	35	$\sphericalangle$ 9	10	42	5	38	7	26
13	3	$\sphericalangle$ sets 9 33	6	27	5	33	21	11	38	6	30	8	18
14	4	clear	6	28	5	32	$\sphericalangle$ 5	morn		7	23	9	11
15	5	Days 11h 2m	6	29	5	31	18	0	39	8	17	10	5
16	6	cloudy [long	6	31	5	29	$\sphericalangle$ 2	1	45	9	11	10	58
17	7	clear and	6	32	5	28	17	2	55	10	6	11	54
18	D	pleasant	6	33	5	27	$\sphericalangle$ 2	4	7	11	2	0	18
19	2	$\mu$ sets 6 36—	6	34	5	26	17	5	21	11	58	1	14
20	3	[ $\sphericalangle$ in per.	6	36	5	24	$\sphericalangle$ 2	rises	morn			2	10
21	4	rain [45	6	37	5	23	17	6	53	0	55	3	7
22	5	Sirius rises 11	6	38	5	22	$\Pi$ 2	7	37	1	53	4	5
23	6	$\odot$ enters $\mu$	6	39	5	21	17	8	28	2	52	5	4
24	7	flying clouds	6	41	5	19	$\sphericalangle$ 1	9	23	3	50	6	2
25	D	$\sphericalangle$ rises 11 32	6	42	5	18	15	10	19	4	47	6	59
26	2	clear	6	43	5	17	28	11	18	5	42	7	54
27	3	$\square$ $\sphericalangle$ windy	6	44	5	16	$\sphericalangle$ 11	morn		6	33	8	45
28	4	$\delta$ $\odot$ $\sphericalangle$ super.	6	46	5	14	23	0	17	7	23	9	35
29	5	perhaps hail or	6	47	5	13	$\mu\gamma$ 6	1	17	8	8	10	20
30	6	$\delta$ $\sphericalangle$ rain	6	48	5	12	18	2	14	8	53	11	5
31	7	$\square$ $\odot$ $\sphericalangle$ clear	6	49	5	11	30	3	11	9	36	11	48

are journeying on, though the first may penetrate to the heart, and the latter chill the vital frame, they cannot overcome him who is able to reflect, that he has some to feel for him or to take care of him—at home.

All these various pursuits in which all mankind are engaged, tend to a single point; and that point is to be beloved—at home.

How wretched then must he be, who under the pressure of calamity, the tyranny of wrong, and attacks of disease, has no kind consoler—at home.

Wretched is that man, though he may be the object of envy or applause; though the public may hail his name with deserved honor and call him blest, who feels the vacuity of reciprocal tenderness, and finds a prison—at home.

Wretched is that man, who cannot enjoy the friend he loves, or the society in which he delights, nor even his own natural and rational pleasure—at home.

Wretched is that man, whose heart throbs with benevolence, whose bosom pants to give and receive felicity in the circle of his duties, who has no congenial mind, no tender friend, no affectionate partner—at home.

In fine, as the prime blessings of life, and most aggravated and irremediable ills arise from domestic intercourse and relations, of how great importance is it to enter into such associations, and to form such connexions, as are capable of endearing the thoughts of private enjoyment, of calling forth all the finer sensations of the soul, and of blunting the edge of the most oppressive woes—at home.

Happiness depends neither on fortune nor on fame; it is neither attached to the palace, nor despises the cot; neither delights in finery, nor spurns at rags; but is alone to be found or missed, to be enjoyed or lamented, in the retirements, whether splendid or mean, of domestic life, and HOME.

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#### FROM THE GLEANER.

One afternoon, in the month of October, a young gentleman from Philadelphia, who had visited Luzerne to enjoy the pleasures of the chase, was standing with his rifle on the verge of one of those high precipices which bound the river Susquehanna, watching the eagle as he sailed far below him on the breast of the cliff; when he was suddenly awakened from his reverie, by the shriek of a female voice. Turning suddenly around, he saw a young horse which, being frightened had run away with his rider, and was rushing impetuously towards the precipice.

He was too far off, even to attempt to throw himself before

*Eleventh Month,* NOVEMBER, 1812.

They quench the Poet's and the Patriot's flame,  
 The thirst of glory, and the love of fame;  
 The pleasing reign of sentiment is o'er,  
 And every tender feeling then no more.  
 I own, indeed, you equally destroy  
 The sensibility of grief and joy;  
 But tho' the sharper stings of sorrow cease,  
 The mind is never perfectly at peace;  
 The senses lull'd, your hearts no longer ache  
 With poignant anguish, like the wretch awake;

New ☉ 4d. 1h. 13m. morn. Full ☉ 18d. 1h. 29m. after.  
 First ☽ 11d. 10h. 14m. after. Last ☾ 25d. 2h. 19m. after.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽'s place	Moon		Moon		H M	W M	Philad.	Virtuous youth gradually brings forth accomplished and flourishing manhood. — Sincerity and truth form the basis of every virtue.
			rises	sets		rises	south						
1	D	hail or rain.	6 50	5 10	♄ 12	4 7	10 18	0	6				
2	2	☽ rises 4 00	6 52	5 8	23	5 4	11 0	0	48				
3	3	☽ in apogee	6 53	5 7	♌ 5	6 0	11 42	1	30				
4	4	Clear and cold.	6 54	5 6	17	sets	A. 26	2	14				
5	5	perhaps	6 55	5 5	29	6 25	1 12	3	00				
6	6	cloudy	6 56	5 4	♃ 11	7 4	1 58	3	46				
7	7	☽ south 5 52	6 57	5 3	23	7 49	2 46	4	34				
8	D	windy	6 58	5 2	♂ 6	8 38	3 37	5	25				
9	2	Days 10h long	6 59	5 1	18	9 31	4 28	6	16				
10	3	pleasant for	7 0	5 0	♃ 10	10 31	5 19	7	7				
11	4	the season	7 1	4 59	14	11 33	6 11	7	59				
12	5	☽ sets 7 43	7 2	4 58	27	morn	7 2	8	50				
13	6	clear and cold	7 3	4 57	♃ 11	0 38	7 53	9	41				
14	7	☽ enters ↑	7 4	4 56	25	1 46	8 47	10	35				
15	D	Sirius south	7 5	4 55	♃ 10	2 56	9 40	11	28				
16	2	☽ in perigee	7 6	4 54	25	4 8	10 36	0	24				
17	3	cloudy and like	7 7	4 53	♃ 10	5 22	11 32	0	44				
18	4	for a storm.	7 8	4 52	25	rises	morn	1	44				
19	5	clears up cold	7 9	4 51	♂ 10	6 14	0 31	2	43				
20	6	☽ rises 6 41	7 10	4 50	25	7 8	1 31	3	43				
21	7	☽ enters ↑	7 11	4 49	♂ 10	8 3	2 30	4	42				
22	D	more moderate	7 12	4 48	24	9 2	3 27	5	39				
23	2	☽ stationary	7 13	4 47	♂ 7	10 3	4 22	6	34				
24	3	rain or snow	7 14	4 46	20	11 2	5 13	7	25				
25	4	☽ rises 3 37	7 14	4 46	♃ 2	morn	6 1	8	13				
26	5	clear or cloudy	7 15	4 45	14	0 1	6 46	8	58				
27	6	☽ rises 11 17	7 16	4 44	26	0 58	7 30	9	42				
28	7	*'s south	7 17	4 43	♄ 8	1 58	8 12	10	24				
29	D	Advent. rain	7 17	4 43	20	2 52	8 54	11	6				
30	2	cold	7 18	4 42	♃ 2	3 49	9 35	11	47				

the affrightened animal. One expedient only presented itself. With unerring aim he drew up his rifle, the horse fell on the very brink of the cliff.

The stranger ran to the assistance of the unfortunate female. Though pale as the tenant of the grave, a lovelier object never met his view. Her dark hair fell loosely on her cold bosom—she was lifeless.—He raised her in his arms, and bore her to the hamlet at the foot of the hill.

By the assistance of the cottagers, Mary was soon sufficiently restored to be removed to the house of her father, which was not far distant. A fever ensued; and William whose extensive studies had given him some knowledge in medicine, attracted by a charm which he could neither resist nor define, resolved to remain and prescribe for Mary, until her fate should be determined.

Old captain Freeman was a soldier in the revolution, and at the side of Washington gallantly devoted his early days to the service of his country. At the close of the war he retired with a soldier's fortune, his honor and his scars, to a little farm on the banks of the Susquehanna, accompanied by his beloved Lucy the wife of his affections, and Alfred his old and faithful servant.

In this sylvan retreat had he long lived, respected and beloved by every one. His hospitable mansion was always open to the passing stranger; his table always spread for the poor. Sensible and inflexibly just, the whole neighborhood referred their disputes to his decision, which was ever satisfactory and conclusive.—Cheerful as youth, the old man mingled in the innocent amusements of the cottagers. Benevolent as charity, he was the unfailing attendant on the bed of sickness.—And above all a piety springing from the heart, and flowing in supreme love to his Maker, and the kindest affections to his fellow men, ennobled his soul, exalted all his virtues, and assimilated his character to that of the patriarchs of old.

One daughter was the only fruit of his marriage; and Mary, whom the stranger had providentially preserved, was cherished by her fond parents with more care than the apple of their eye. O! she was a sweet blossom. The wild rose of the hill was not so fragrant as her coral lips; the dew drop sparkled not with half the lustre of her eye; and her bosom had stolen the whiteness of the mountain snow. I have seen the old veteran's eye, fill with tears of joy and pride, when Mary, light as vision and sweet as an angel, came tripping through the room.





Her goodness was experienced by the poor and sick, through all the neighborhood. She would at any time leave the dance

Twelfth Month, DECEMBER,

1812.

Most other lives have hours to laugh and weep,  
Your's is one fev'rish, unrefreshing sleep!

Children are either a blessing or curse,  
If good, nothing better; if bad, nothing worse;  
And parents too often themselves have to blame,  
If children o'erwhelm them with trouble and shame.  
Children are pliant, as clay is, to mould;  
The form Parents give them they generally hold.  
Let them not spoil their children by sparing the rod,  
Lest they themselves suffer chastisement from God.

New  Sd. 7h. 19m. after. Full  18d. 0h. 22m. morn.  
First  11d 8h 50m. morn Last  25d 10h. 6m. morn.

D	M	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun		☽'s place	Moon			W H		Phil	W H	
			rises	sets		rises	south	Phil	H	M			
			H	M	S	H	M	H	M	H	M		
1	3	perhaps snow	7	19	4	41	14	4	43	10	18	0	6
2	4	♄ south 3 32	7	19	4	41	26	5	36	11	2	0	50
3	5	7**s south 10 56	7	20	4	40	↑	8	6	35	11	48	1
4	6	cloudy	7	21	4	39	20	sets	A	36	2	24	
5	7	and like for	7	21	4	39	♃	3	6	27	1	26	3
6	D	rain	7	22	4	38	15	7	21	2	17	4	5
7	2	clear and cold	7	22	4	38	28	8	16	3	9	4	57
8	3	♃ south 3 47	7	22	4	38	♃	11	9	16	3	59	5
9	4	windy	7	23	4	37	24	10	20	4	50	6	38
10	5	♄ elongation	7	23	4	37	♄	7	11	25	5	40	7
11	6	Sirius rises 8 28	7	23	4	37	21	morn	6	30	8	18	
12	7	cold	7	24	4	36	♃	5	0	32	7	21	9
13	D	♄ sets 5 49	7	24	4	36	19	1	39	8	13	10	1
14	2	☽ in perigee	7	24	4	36	♄	2	3	49	9	7	10
15	3	moderate	7	25	4	35	19	3	59	10	3	11	51
16	4	days 9h. 10m	7	25	4	35	♄	4	5	10	11	0	0
17	5	rain [long]	7	25	4	35	♄	19	6	17	11	59	1
18	6	clear and	7	25	4	35	♄	3	rises	morn	2	11	
19	7	perhaps cold	7	25	4	35	17	6	31	0	58	3	10
20	D	♄ rises 3 11	7	25	4	35	♄	1	7	33	1	55	4
21	2	☉ enters ♃	7	25	4	35	15	8	34	2	50	5	2
22	3	snow or rain	7	25	4	35	28	9	36	3	40	5	52
23	4	7**s south 9 27	7	25	4	35	♃	10	10	36	4	28	6
24	5	clear	7	25	4	35	23	11	33	5	13	7	25
25	6	CHRISTMAS.	7	25	4	35	♄	5	morn	5	56	8	8
26	7	fine weather	7	25	4	35	17	0	31	6	38	8	50
27	D	windy	7	25	4	35	29	1	26	7	19	9	31
28	2	☽ in apogee	7	25	4	35	♄	10	2	21	8	1	10
29	3	♄ ☉ infer.	7	25	4	35	24	3	16	8	44	10	56
30	4	rain	7	24	4	36	↑	4	4	13	9	30	11
31	5	♄ ☉ ♃ clear	7	24	4	36	17	5	9	10	17	0	5

Risk not thine all upon another  
Tho' he be thine only brother;  
Wisest men will play the fool.  
Warmer love will sometimes cool;  
Better 'tis that one should fall,  
Than that both should lose their all.

or the play, to visit the couch of sickness, or the habitation of distress.—The poor used to call her their guardian spirit, sent from Heaven to relieve the miseries of this frowning world. And then she was as sensible and accomplished as she was beautiful and kind.—Indeed, when I have visited my old friend, I have often wished with a sigh, that I was but young enough, and good enough for her ; but, heigh ho ! Poor Robert is an old batchelor, and it is useless to

‘—Mind me of departed joys,  
‘ Departed never to return.’

Mary was just eighteen when the accident happened which introduced the accomplished and fascinating stranger to her knowledge. By his kindness and that of her parents she slowly recovered ; but the lively radiance of her fine blue eyes was changed to a mild and pensive sweetness, less dazzling, but oh ! to the heart of sensibility, how interesting ; the lilly stole the rose’s blossom ; the throbbing heart, and expressive flush that rose, when William entered the room, too plainly told, that love, obtrusive urchin, had left the city and entered the cottage of Mary with the stranger.

William was the most accomplished man Mary had ever seen. Pleasing in his manners, insinuating in his address, sensible and handsome ; and too, the preserver of her life ! What female heart could be insensible to such excellence ! The affectionate and assiduous attentions of William, soon restored Mary in some degree to her former health ; and the chain that had so long detained him, gathering new strength, he found it impossible to break a connexion that was already so dear to him.

All Franksburg talked of the courtship ; and, when I saw William and Mary lead down in the dance together, I could not help thinking they were formed for each other.

\* \* \* \* \*

I went up to Franksburg last fall, to visit my old friend, and to congratulate him on the proposed connexion. It was one of those pleasant moonlight evenings, in the month of September when I arrived at the gate, such as had always been enlivened by the song and the dance, under the old elm by the door. But the sound of joy was no more heard on the green. William was gone. The cheek of the soldier was wet with anguish ; and the wife of his bosom seemed fast declining in sorrow to the grave.

Pale and dejected, Mary sat by the window, her head reclining on her hand. Her eye moistened by no tear, was fixed on vacancy, or wandered heedlessly from object to object. Seduced by the man who had saved her life, she was soon to become a mother.

The old man took my hand—pressed it between his .. ‘O! this is an ungrateful world,’ said he. His heart swelled—he turned away to conceal his emotion.—An aged missionary, whose hair was silvered over with the frosts of seventy winters, endeavored to turn their affections to another world, and to lead them for consolation beyond the tomb,

Ye votaries of pleasure; ye gay, ye wanton seducers of the fair, whom you should protect: O! could you have seen the cottage of poor Freeman, your infamous trophies over deluded innocence would have been scorpions to your consciences.

Such ruin     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -

Hark!—the watch dog announces a stranger! The door opened, and in a moment we beheld William at the feet of her father. Mary shrieked and fainted. ‘I come, I come,’ said he, ‘for forgiveness; I come to offer you all the reparation in my power. Not a moment of happiness have I known since I left you.’

O, noble Youth! thou hast set a pattern, by thy return to virtue, most worthy to be followed!

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## THE NEW COLUMBIA.

By HENRY BLISS.

WHEN Columbia arose from the wide spreading flood,  
All alone from the isles of the nation she stood!  
The voice of her Angel was heard through her clime,  
And he sung this sweet strain in the morning of time:

*Columbia*, all hail! happy world of the west!  
Most spacious thy climes—in thy station most blest;  
Tho’ the last on the map of the nations to stand,  
Thy fame shall be first, and the fairest thy land.

Here the scenes which the future so bright shall unfold,  
The nations unborn shall with wonder behold;  
For lo! where the brute and the savage both roam,  
With towns and vast cities the desert shall bloom.

O’er the Thrones of the *East*, here an Empire shall rise,  
Whose base shall be Freedom, and Glory the Prize,  
As firm as the chains of thy mountains to be,  
Or thy bounds which the shores of two oceans decree.

Here tyrants no longer mankind shall enslave,  
Nor pamper the base on the spoils of the brave—  
Nor the fiend of oppression shall struggle in vain,  
To torture thy sons with the lash and the chain:

Nor here shall ambition, more honor'd than God,  
Reap laurels and kingdoms from conquest and blood;  
Its honors shall flow from a source more refin'd,  
E'en the glory and welfare of millions combin'd.

With a world in thyself, in thy soil and thy clime,  
And the means of improvement more vast and sublime;  
On a scale more enlarg'd man's existence shall rise,  
And the faults of the past make the future grow wise:—  
New laws and new systems more perfect shall grow,  
And plenty and peace like thy rivers shall flow,  
And the road to distinction, all equal shall find,  
Where virtue and talents enoble mankind.

While the groans of sad *Europe* are heard from afar,  
And the nations are wreck'd on the billows of war,  
And the fate of their slaves by their tyrants decreed,  
By thousands to toil, and by thousands to bleed:

To this land of repose, lo! the sufferers shall come,  
Where the stranger shall find both a refuge and home;  
Here millions, more blest, future ages shall see,  
In the bosom of ease, independent and free.

Thy heroes and sages, when freedom is born,  
Like the stars without number, thy States shall adorn;  
As high as the Greek or the Roman's proud name,  
Unrivalled to shine in the temple of fame.

Here genius, with science, united shall soar,  
*New* plans to unfold, and *new* fields to explore;  
As the arts in progression, advancing shall find  
The means to supply all the wants of mankind.

With Union and Light, in sweet triumph to blend,  
Their freedom invaded, thy sons shall defend;  
At their voice so commanding, their foes shall be dumb,  
Both their tyrants abroad and their traitors at home:

While virtue and knowledge, more strength shall command!  
Than their fleets on the seas, or their walls on the land,  
And thine Eagle, the olive and quiver shall bear,  
Till the Lions of Europe shall roar in despair.

Here, the Gospel of Peace, more divinely display'd,  
No laws shall pervert, and no tyrant invade;  
Nor its beauties expose to the infidel's hate;  
By uniting its powers with the compacts of State—

Or enforcing belief in a merciful God,  
Thro' regions all streaming with heretic's blood!

But a Gospel more pure, shall its votaries embrace,  
As free as the air, to the whole human race.

Nor less shall fair virtue its triumphs impart,  
And the laws of humanity flow from the heart;  
Thy sons in the paths of true honor shall move,  
And thy daughters with beauty and innocence rove.

In this world of the west, shall the nations behold,  
In the annals of time, a new era unfold,  
All nature exults, now she points to its birth!  
Still waiting to give a new Charter to Earth.

COLUMBIA, all hail, happy world of the west!  
Thy God shall protect thee, thy land shall be blest,  
For a Phenix of empire, thy reign shall display,  
From the dust of old kingdoms, to blaze into day:  
Thus on high, from a cloud o'er the mountains that spread,  
With a rainbow of light that encircled his head,  
The voice of the Angel that bade thee arise,  
Proclaim'd the decree, and flew back to the skies.

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SYMPATHY.—BY THE SAME.

AH! why was the tear form'd to flow,  
O'er the anguish it cannot retrieve?  
Or the sigh for the victim of woe,  
When the means are too scant to relieve?

Must the bosom of sympathy mourn?  
Must friendship and virtue repine?  
Must the heart that is tender be torn,  
When its passion is pure and divine?

Yes, pity must often befriend,  
And the heart that has feelings must grieve,  
When the hand is forbid to extend,  
And the *wish* is the *all* we can give.

But the heart that has wishes to bless,  
Reflects the same pleasure that's given;  
And the tear that can drop at distress,  
Is an *alms* that's accepted in heaven.

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A LOSS AND NOTHING LOST.

I'VE heard your loss, your wife is dead,

Consoling TOM to RICHARD said.

"My wife is dead (cries Dick) I own,

"But for the loss, I know of none."

## ANECDOTES.

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*The true Reason.*—Three gentlemen being at a tavern, one called for a dram, because he was *hot*—the second ordered one, because he was *cold*—when the third sarcastically called out, Boy, bring me a glass, because *I like it*.

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*Mind your stoffs!*—A poor woman, whose husband was going to sea, handed, through the clerk to the parson, this public prayer: “a man *going to sea*, his wife desires the prayers of this congregation.” The parson, pointing it in his own way, read to the ears of his flock, “A man, *going to see his wife*, desires the prayers of this congregation!”

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An honest Irishman some time since landed in England in search of work, when a saucy John Bull, thinking to quiz the poor stranger, accosted him with—“Well, Paddy, how do *Potatoes* eat now?”—The Irish lad, who happened to have a shillalee in his hand, promptly answered, “O they eat very well, my Jewel; would you like to taste the *stalk!*” and knocking him down, walked quietly off.

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*A common fate.*—A girl who had been obliged to work for her living from her childhood, would frequently when tired, be wishing that she could get married, that she might, as she called it, *rest her bones*. Her prayers were at length answered. She was married.—Some time afterwards her former mistress meeting her, asked her, “Well, Mary, have you rested your bones yet?”—Yes, indeed, (replied she with a heavy sigh) *I have rested my jaw-bones!*”

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SOLON, the famous Athenian law-giver, enacted, that any man convicted of leading *an idle life*, after the third accusation, should be deemed *infamous*. How many *famous* men would be deemed *infamous* now a days, if such a law was enforced amongst us!

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A person went to consult a lawyer, how he might safely carry off an heiress. “You cannot do it at all, with safety,” said the lawyer,” but I can tell you what you may do; let *her* mount a horse, and hold the bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe, for *she runs away with you*.” The lawyer was, however, sufficiently punished for his advice, when next day he found it was his own daughter that had run away with his client!

*Every one to his own trade.*—A tar, growing sick of his business, deserted his ship, went into the country, and hired himself to a farmer. He was immediately set to ploughing, with a yoke of oxen and an old mare called Jin. The sailor being wholly unacquainted with the management of the tacks, sheets, and bowlines of his old mare and oxen, in his first attempt to put about, missed stays, and by turning the yoke, threw Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together. Jack, frightened with the confusion, bawled out for help. The farmer asked, ‘what is the matter?’ ‘Matter! matter enough, by conscience,’ replies Jack, ‘the larboard ox has got on the starboard side—old Jin has got foul in the rigging, and they are all going to the devil stern foremost!’

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An Irish horse dealer sold a mare as sound of wind and limb, and *without fault*. It afterwards appeared that the poor beast could not see at all out of one eye, and was almost blind of the other.—The purchaser finding this, made heavy complaints to the seller, and reminded him, that he engaged the mare to be without fault.—“To be sure I did,” replied the other, “but then, my dear, the poor creature’s blindness is not her *fault* but her *misfortune*.”

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A certain Deacon in Vermont, having had the misfortune to lose his wife, attempted immediately after his spouse’s exit, to “strike up a match” with his maid, whose name was Patience. The priest of the village coming in a short time after to console the bereaved husband, told him he must have *patience*, to support him in his troubles—“Ah! (said the deacon) I have been TRYING her, but she seems to be *rather offish*!”

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A small boy went into a navy yard in Philadelphia, some time since, to pick up some chips. A certain naval captain, passing by at the moment, bravely wrested the basket from the boy, thundering curses in his ears. The boy looking at him with disdain, exclaimed, “keep it sir, keep it—it is *the only prize you ever took*.”

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A gentleman having missed his way, fortunately overtook a boy going with a quantity of tar to mark his master’s sheep.—The gentleman asked the road to ——. But was directed by so many windings, and turnings, right and left, that he agreed to take the boy behind him on the horse as he was going near to the same place. Finding him pert and docile, he gave him as

they rode on some wholesome advice relative to his future conduct, adding occasionally, "Mark me well, my boy"—"Yes, sir (said he) I do." However, he repeated the injunction so often, that the boy at last cried out, "Sir *I have no more tar.*"

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A certain vicar of a facetious turn, walking late one evening, meets his curate highly elated with the juice of the grape; Oh, ho, Mr Twangum, says the vicar, from whence come you? Why I don't know, Doctor, says he, I've been spinning it out with neighbor Freeport. Ay quoth the Doctor, and I perceive after your *spinning it out*, you are now finishing the work by *reeling it home.*

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An Irishman observing a pair of enormous long legged hose, hanging in a hosier's window, stepped in and inquired who they were made for, to which the clerk replied for *no body* in particular. "Arrah, dear honey, says Paddy, I thought they were made for Mr *No body in particular*, for who but he can have such long legs as them."

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*An Alphabetical Pun.*—A gentleman and his friend passing through the Old Bailey soon after the institution of the new drop, were stopped by an immense crowd, and on enquiring into the cause were informed that in a few minutes one *Vowel* was to be hanged. "I wonder what Vowel that can be," cried one of them.—"It is neither U nor I," replied the other; "so let us pass on."

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*Spectacles for Lawyers.*—A poor man, having an affair of difficulty, wished the advice of a neighboring lawyer. "Indeed, my friend," said the lawyer (not expecting any great fee, from the man's appearance) "your affair is so intricate, I cannot *see* where to begin."—The man took the hint, and giving him *two* half guineas, all he had, said, "*there's a pair of spectacles for you.*"

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*Half shaving.*—A certain judge, rather elevated with the *juice of the grape*, once entered a barber's shop to get *shaved*. After the business was accomplished, he tendered the barber six pence for his labor, who took it and returned three pence change? But how is this, (exclaimed his honor) you have always charged me six pence! True, replied the barber, but you was now *half shav'd* when you came in!

A lawyer on his passage to Europe, was one day walking the deck, when a shark was playing by the ship. Having never seen such an object before, he called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was. Why, replied the tar, I don't know what name they know 'em by ashore, but here we call 'em *sea lawyers*.

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The late Dr. BROWN courted a lady several years unsuccessfully; during which time it had been his constant custom to drink the lady's health before that of any other; but being observed one evening to omit it, a gentleman wishing to remind him of it, said, "Doctor, come drink your usual toast."—The doctor replied, "I have *toasted* her for several years and *cant make her Brown*; so I'll toast her no longer."

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A countryman having purchased an American segar of a lad, enquired which end must be lighted:—" *It makes no difference*" answered the boy. "It is very much like a *Quid*, it will work about as well at one end as the *other*."

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*Good Shooting!*—In the celebrated Victory which the Virginians and North-Carolinians gained over Col. Ferguson on the King's Mountain, after the battle had raged some time, the enemy began to fall into confusion, and seventeen of them got behind a large rock, in order that they might be screened from the fatal precision of the Riflemen—but they were all slain—and on examining them they were all found to be shot through the head, and no other part touched—This singular fact comes from Colonel SHELBY, one of the five colonels who commanded on that memorable day.

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The more a man knows, the more clearly he discovers his own nothingness. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, who has been deservedly celebrated in every quarter of the globe for his scientific researches and discoveries, and of whom the first of English Poets thus spoke—

"Nature and Nature's Laws lay hid in night,

"GOD said, "LET NEWTON BE"—and all was light."

Yet this eminent philosopher, of whom others thought so highly, speaks thus lowly of himself as he was about closing his useful and honorable career—"I know not what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only a boy, playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

**GLUTTONY**, is an abominable vice, and is deservedly detested in all countries by the virtuous and good. It is a French proverb, that the glutton *digs his grave with his teeth; the kitchen is his shrine, the cook his priest, the table his altar, and his stomach his god.* A glutton may be reckoned among the monsters of nature.

To king James I. a man was presented, who could eat a *whole sheep* at a meal! "What can he do more than another man?" asked the monarch. He was answered, "He cannot do so much!" "Hang him then," replied James, "for he should not live who can eat as much as twenty men and cannot do as much as one!"

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The famous Mr Mather, of Boston, while speaking against drunkenness, told his hearers, that when rum was first made and used, it was called *kill devil*; but said he, had they called it *kill men* FOR THE DEVIL, they would have given it the right name, for this is the purpoe it answers in the world.

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*Confidence in God.*—When Dr Dodd, in the time of the wars, was plundered of all he had in the house, Mrs Dodd was in great distress on that account. "Wife" says he, "be not troubled—I have yet a BOND to live upon." "What bond?" says she—"Why, this bond," said he, "in the Hebrews—I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. Come, let us put this bond in suit—LET US GO TO PRAYER."—

The next morning his neighbors sent him in more than he had lost.

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ON INDOLENCE.

„ Learn to assist yourself, or you will find  
Yourself a shadow, cypher, scorn of men."

SOPHOCLES.

There scarcely is in the whole catalogue of human frailties one of more pernicious consequences, or harder to be cured, than inveterate indolence. It stagnates the fountain of life, and renders useless all the gifts of nature. What signifies it that one has hands, if he is too lazy to help himself with them? Or what signifies it that one has talents if he lets them lie encrusted and buried under the rust of sloth? Health and strength of body, learning and parts, the best endowments of nature, answer no purpose without application. What tho' the sluggard has a field, it yields him no bread, being all grown over with thorns. What tho' he has a trade, or any occupation else, neglecting his business or yawning over it, his customers leave him, his

affairs go to ruin, and while he is yet folding up his hands for a little more sleep, *the creditor comes*, and his drowsy eyes are opened at last to behold ghastly spectres, poverty and a jail.

As there are no difficulties which resolution will not surmount, no circumstances which industry and prudence will not improve; there is, on the contrary, no state of man but indolence will impair and mar it. As labor braces the body, helps it to carry on the natural and necessary secretions, and promotes its health: *inaction* on the other hand, suffers all parts of the body to fall into relaxation; if it does not *wear* the body out, it *rusts* it out. As industry tends to contentment and self-enjoyment, indolence tends to lassitude, peevishness, an oppressive sense of the weight of time, and a habitual loathing of one's own existence. As industry is a shield to morals, indolence or idleness is the nurse of vice; engendering and fostering irregular propensities, and laying one open and exposed to every temptation. It is difficult to be idle and innocent.

Miserable is the condition and painful are the enjoyments of such as have nothing to do; no kind of regular employment either for their hands or for their minds. If poor they have but a dog's life, *hunger and sloth*. If rich and luxurious, they are objects rather of pity than of envy. Pleasures themselves, by their multiplicity and perpetual repetition, produce satiety and disgust.—Delicious food they have in abundance, but no keen appetite. The poor laborer, for nothing whets the appetite like exercise, relishes his coarse morsel far better than they do their rich dainties. The great soother of weary mortals, sound and quiet SLEEP is denied them. The sleep of the laboring man is sweet; but the idle, and especially those who are both idle and luxurious, turn and turn, and turn upon their beds, seeking in vain the balmy repose which exercise and temperance alone can give. Time itself hangs perpetually as a heavy burden upon them; and, groaning under its intolerable pressure, they devise all possible means and expedients, except the right ones, to lighten it. Nothing can more strongly evince their want of self-enjoyment and the burden of even their own existence, than the common phrase with them, *any thing to pass away the time*.

Such are the pains and penalties of idleness. Providence has so ordered it, that a life of indolence should be productive of inconveniencies and wretchedness; and that contentment and happiness can be found only in the diligent and useful employment of our faculties. For which reason it is one of the most important points in education to keep children from idle-

ness, and to bring them up to industry. To learn them to be "not slothful in business," to be diligent, temperate, frugal, prudent, is, of itself, better than a fortune with opposite habits. For when children are left to contract habits of idleness, whatever be the fortunes of their parents, they are placed in a road to ruin; not one in twenty of them perhaps ever after becoming industrious and useful citizens, nor knowing any better how to save than how to earn.

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### LETTER ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

There is a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life; and while we admire the spreading leaves and unfolding bloom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised, that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of earthly pleasures. This my frequent theme will continue, I believe till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose upon a bed of dust. The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now to thy living friend, the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and only child, the little companion of my hour of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in the agonies of pain, while I poured over him tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him dying—dead—coffined—I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewell—I have heard the bell call him to the silent vault, and am no more a father—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain!

With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burden of my arm! What hours of anxiety have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented! Amiable was his person, sensible his mind—all who saw loved him, all who knew him, admired a genius which out-ran his years. The sun no sooner arose than it was eclipsed. No sooner was the flower opened, than it was cut down! My mind eagerly revolves every moment of past joy. All the parental affections rush like a torrent to overwhelm me. Wherever I go I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him.

What does this world present but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born—in agonies he dies—what fills up the interval?—Momentary joys and lasting pains. Within a war of passions; without tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, rapine, bloodshed, murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have

his curtain dropt and the scene of vanity and vexation closed. To me, a church yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest—I praise, with Solomon, the dead, who are already dead, more than the living that are yet alive.

I will call reason and religion to my aid—Prayers and tears cannot restore my child, and to God who made us we must submit. Perhaps he was snatched in mercy from some impending woe.—In life he might have been miserable, in death he must be happy—I will not think him dead—I will not consider him confined in the vault, or mouldering in the dust—but risen—clad with true glory and immortality—gone to the regions of eternal day, where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice, or pain. The little hand which was so busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp—That voice which was music to my ears, warbles sweet symphonies to our Father, Lord and King.—Those feet which came to welcome me from toil, and my arms received, while I held him up, and for the blessing used to thank my God, now traverse the starry payements of the heavens—The society of weak, impure, unhappy mortals is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits, and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I draw him from the skies? Wish him in the veil of sorrow? I would not my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss.—It is not for thee, but for myself I weep—I speak as if he was present.—And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me? As our great Milton says,

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth  
Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake.

Perhaps even now, he hovers over me with rosy wings—dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support—dark are the ways of providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality;—but convinced there is a God, we must hope and believe that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duties I owe to the Supreme Disposer of all events! I am but as a pilgrim here, have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups.—As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the new Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sor-

row is no more!—May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many “hair breadth escapes,” in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the place of eternity! These are the fervent prayers of

Your afflicted friend,

T. J.

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### RULES FOR SUNDAY.

Dr JOHNSON, whose piety is well known, laid down for his government the following rules respecting Sunday:

1. To rise early, and in order to it to go to sleep early on Saturday.—2. To use some extraordinary devotion in the morning.—3. To examine the tenor of my life, particularly the last week; and mark my advances in religion, or recession from it.—4. To read the Scriptures methodically, with such helps as are at hand.—5. To go to church twice.—6. To read books of Divinity, either speculative or practical.—7. To instruct my family.—8. To wear off by meditation any worldly soil contracted in the week.

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### GAMING.

There is no vice that so easily ravishes the passions which it is our duty and real interest to suppress, as that of GAMING. Anger, deceit and dishonesty, may be reckoned as its vile produce. It has beggared thousands, and really enrichens none. Anxiety of mind, neglect of business, drunkenness, poverty, theft and suicide, are in its train. It deserves the severest reprobation from every serious man and good citizen.

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*Anecdote.*—A grandee of Spain handing some refreshments to a circle of ladies, observed one with a most brilliant ring, and was rude enough to say in her hearing, “I should prefer the ring to the hand.” “And I, (said the lady, looking steadfastly at the glittering order suspended to the don’s neck,) should prefer the collar to the *beast*!”

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*Hibernian generosity.*—A certain rich physician was lately complaining in a coffee-house, that he had three fine daughters, to whom he would give ten thousand dollars each; and yet he could find nobody to marry them.—“With your leave doctor,” said an Irishman, who was present, stepping up and making a bow, “I’ll take *Two* of them.”

## USEFUL AND SIMPLE FAMILY RECIPES.

To draw a splinter, needle, &c. out of the flesh,

A piece of Rennet, soaked soft, and bound on the wound, is easy, expeditious and effectual.

For the ague in the breast,

Mix some spirits, soft soap and salt together, heat the mixture, and bathe the breast with it warm—it will draw out the ague, and prevent any gathering.

To take out an inflammation of the eyes,

Binding a Rotten Apple on them when going to bed, will generally prove successful.

To cure a Corn,

Rub it often with *Goose-grease*; and when done rubbing it, dip a rag in *Goose-grease* and lay on it—it will generally disappear in a week.—Another remedy is, to bind *raw cotton* on the corn and wear it so until the core of the corn comes out, which will usually be the case in a few days.

Cure for the Tooth Ache.

An eminent apothecary in the vicinity of London has lately recommended as an effectual cure for the tooth ache the following remedy, which he has been in the habit of using many years, and out of the number of cases eight tenths have succeeded:—Take three table spoonfuls of brandy, and add one drachm of camphor, with 30 or 40 drops of *landanum*—drop a little upon some lint, and apply it to the tooth affected, keeping the lint moistened for five minutes only on the tooth and gum.

The Croup, or Hives.

*Important discovery for curing the Croup, which so often proves fatal to Children.*

Take four ounces of the best olive oil, and add from 15 to 20 grains of ipecacuanha, well incorporated with the oil, and give one or two tea-spoons full every 15 minutes; bathe the feet and legs in warm water; let the patient drink of the following decoction viz: take a pint of water, in which put a roasted onion with some oil, and English saffrons, boiled together, and continue the above till the patient is relieved, which is generally the case after taking the second or third dose; if the Croup should assume a serious character, you may apply a blister to the wind pipe.

## To cure the Gravel.

A Philanthropist communicates to the world the following simple remedy for the Gravel:—

Dissolve three drachms of prepared Natron in a quart of cold water, and take half this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint will be dislodged. It may be taken at any hour, but is best after a meal.—The greatest martyrs to this disorder have been perfectly relieved by this simple remedy.—There is no quackery in the preceding prescription, which is offered to mankind from a feeling of humanity.

*The following article is worthy the consideration of persons suffering under the disease of*

## Consumption.

Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing; but I will venture to affirm, that a *temperate mode of living*, (*avoiding spiritous liquors wholly*;) *wearing flannel next the skin*; and *taking every morning half a pint of NEW MILK mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of GREEN HOARHOUND*, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a *length* of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself, sir, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and, tho' innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks use of the *hoarhound* and *milk* relieved the pains of my breast; gave me to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a state of better health than I had enjoyed for many years.

## Cure for the Cholera Morbus.

One quarter of a pound of fresh mutton suet, cleared of the fibres, &c. to a quart of new milk, which must be boiled or rather simmered down to a pint; a table spoonful taken at a time, will cure the most inveterate summer complaint; particularly in children.

## Another cure for the same disorder.

Take a little fresh lime juice, loaf sugar and brandy; put them into a vessel, and pour on them boiling water. Take it in a spoon as hot as possible, after every spell of puking. The acid of the lime curdles the slime on the coats of the stomach, which is the main cause of the disorder, and causes it to be discharged.—This has generally been found efficacious.

To preserve pictures, &c. from the flies.

Let a large bunch of leeks soak for five or six days in a pailful of water, and wash your pictures, or any other piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed.

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*Heroism & Patriotism of a Jersey Soldier.*

The following Anecdote is told in GORDON'S History of the American Revolution, and cannot be too generally circulated:—In 1781, when Cornwallis, with a superior force, was in full pursuit of FAYETTE, and exultingly wrote to a friend, "the boy cannot escape me," Fayette was, of course, extremely anxious to obtain full information with regard to the intentions of Cornwallis. With this view he concluded, if possible, to prevail upon one Charles (generally called Charly) Morgan, a Jersey soldier, of whom he had entertained a favorable opinion, to turn deserter, and go over to the British army, in order to his executing the business of a spy more effectually. Charly was sent for, and agreed to undertake the hazardous employ; but insisted, in case he should be discovered and hanged, the marquis, to secure his reputation, should have it inserted in the Jersey paper, that he was sent upon the service by his commander. Charly deserted, and when he had reached the royal army, was carried before his lordship; who inquired into the reason of his deserting, and received for answer—"I have been, my lord, with the American army from the beginning, and while under gen. Washington was satisfied; but being put under a Frenchman, I do not like it, and have left the service." His lordship commended and rewarded his conduct. Charly was very diligent in the discharge of his military duty, and was not in the least suspected; but at the same time carefully observed all that passed. One day while on particular duty with his comrades, Cornwallis, in close conversation with some officers, called Charly to him, and said—"How long time will it take the marquis to cross James river?" Charly paused a moment, and answered—"Three hours, my lord." His lordship exclaimed—"Three hours! why it will take three days." "No, my lord," said Charly, "the marquis has so many boats, and each boat will carry so many men. If your lordship will be at the trouble of calculating, you will find he can cross in three hours." His lordship turned to the

officers, and in the hearing of Charly remarked—"The scheme will not do." Charly concluded this was the moment for his returning to the marquis. He, as soon as possible, plied his comrades with grog, till they were well warmed, and then opened his masked battery. He complained of the wants that prevailed in the British camp, commended the supplies with which the American abounded, expressed his inclination to return, and then asked—"What say you, will you go with me?" They agreed. It was left with him to manage as to the sentries. To the first he offered in a very friendly manner, the taking a draught of rum out of his canteen. While the fellow was drinking, Charly secured his arms, and then proposed his deserting with them, to which he consented through necessity. The second was served in like manner. Charly Morgan, by his management, carried off seven deserters with him. When he had reached the American army, and was brought to head-quarters, the marquis upon seeing him cried out, "Ha! Charly, are you got back?" "Yes, and please your excellency, and have brought seven more with me," was the answer. When Charly had related the reason of his returning, and the observations he had made, the marquis offered him money; but he declined accepting it, and only desired to have his gun again. The marquis then proposed to promote him to the rank of a corporal or sergeant. To this Morgan replied—"I will not have any promotion. I have abilities for a common soldier, and have a good character; should I be promoted, my abilities may not answer, and I may lose my character." He however nobly requested for his fellow soldiers, who were not so well supplied with shoes, stockings, and clothing as himself, that the marquis would promise to do what he could to relieve their distresses, which he easily obtained.

By the information Charly had given Cornwallis, he was diverted from his purpose of attempting the surprize of Fayette, and probably the little American army saved from destruction.

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*True origin of Rank.*—On the 19th of August, 1775, in reply to a letter from Gen. Gage, Gen. WASHINGTON, one of the first rank of the *noblemen of nature*, (as Paine terms them) made an observation worthy of recording in letters of gold, viz :

“ You affect, sir, to despise all rank, not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power.”

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A ruined debtor, having done his utmost to satisfy his creditors, said to them, “ Gentlemen, I have been extremely perplexed till now how to satisfy you ; but having done my utmost endeavors, I shall leave you to *satisfy yourselves*.”

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None but atheists will deny the fitness of public worship, and its conduciveness to moral and religious improvement. It is actually found that civilization, social order and pure morals, are most conspicuous in those places where public worship is most steadily and seriously attended ; and, on the other hand, that profane swearing, gambling, revelling and debauchery, prevail most where the public worship of God is least regarded. Nor would it be too much to say that there is no community, how intelligent and virtuous soever, but would suffer a sad declension in morals and manners by only a few years discontinuance of the ordinances of public worship.

The Sabbath was meant to be a day of general cessation of worldly labor, but not a day of idleness. It is allotted to the use of moral and religious improvement, and particularly to the service of public worship. The returns on it are frequent enough to keep alive the sense of religion in our hearts, and distant enough to have a very sufficient interval for our worldly concerns. It is one of the strongest outworks of our holy religion.—Whether we respect the present life or that which is to come ; whether we regard the peace, order and happiness of community, or the higher consideration of religion ; whether we wish the welfare of the age we live in, or look at the interests of posterity ; in whatever view we consider the subject, we must be sensible that it is all-important to guard the outworks of religion, namely, the Sabbath, and the public worship of God. We must be sensible that both duty and interest require, that the Sabbath be guarded from open profanation, and that public worship be decently and liberally supported.

# FEDERAL COURTS, HELD IN NEW-JERSEY.

CIRCUIT, at Trenton on 2d of April and October.

DISTRICT, at Burlington, the first Tuesday in February and August, and at New-Brunswick the first in May and November.—Robert Morris, Judge ; Joseph Millvaine, Attorney ; Oliver Wayne Ogden, Marshal ; Robert Boggs, Clerk.

## STATE COURTS.

OF APPEALS, composed of the Governor and Council, in all causes, and the power of granting pardons to criminals after condemnation—third Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November

OF CHANCERY, at Trenton, on 1st Tuesday in March, 3d in May, 2d in September, and 3d in November, and such special terms, and at such time and place as the Chancellor shall appoint.

PREROGATIVE COURT, on appeals from the Orphans Courts, at the times and places of holding the Court of Chancery.

The Governor is ex-officio President of the Court of Appeals, Chancellor, and Surrogate-General.

SUPREME COURT, at Trenton on the 2d Tuesdays in May and November, the first Tuesday in September, and the last in February.

CIRCUIT COURTS are held in the several counties on the following Tuesdays :

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

The Clerks of the several counties are Clerks of the Circuit Courts.

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

Tuesday in

Bergen,	4 January	4 March	4 October	2 June
Essex,	2 January	2 April	4 June	3 September
Middlesex,	2 December	2 March	2 September	2 June
Monmouth,	4 January	4 April	4 July	3 October
Somerset,	1 January	1 October	3 April	3 June
Burlington,	2 February	2 August	4 May	1 November
Gloucester,	3 March	3 June	1 October	2 December
Salem,	1 March	1 December	2 June	3 September
Cape-May,	1 February	1 August	last May	4 October
Hunterdon,	1 February	1 May	1 August	4 October
Morris,	3 March	3 December	1 July	4 September
Cumberland,	3 February	4 September	1 June	last Novem.
Sussex,	3 February	3 August	4 May	4 November.

Aggregate amount of each description of persons within the state of New-Jersey.

Names of the respective counties.	Free White Males.					Free White Females.					Slaves.	Totals in each county.	
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten, and under sixteen.	Of 16 & under 26, including heads of families.	Of 26 & under 45, including heads of families.	Of 45 & upwards, including heads of families.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10, and under 16.	Of 16 & under 26, including heads of families.	Of 26 & under 45, including heads of families.	Of 45 & upwards, including heads of families.			
Essex,	3,795	1,867	2,535	2,375	1,640	3,519	1,967	2,448	2,335	1,616	758	1,129	25,984
Sussex,	4,472	1,971	2,510	2,188	1,627	4,301	1,851	2,339	2,120	1,413	269	478	25,549
Burlington,	4,108	1,789	2,060	2,221	1,716	3,865	1,853	2,310	2,428	1,590	946	93	24,979
Hunterdon,	3,664	1,827	2,114	2,074	1,769	3,572	1,608	2,240	2,188	1,694	687	1,119	24,553
Monmouth,	3,356	1,698	1,655	1,876	1,557	3,286	1,452	1,808	1,851	1,475	632	1,504	22,150
Morris,	3,625	1,983	1,813	1,969	1,315	3,374	1,750	1,820	1,882	1,237	204	856	21,828
Middlesex,	2,878	1,697	1,675	1,751	1,402	2,860	1,642	1,286	1,778	1,449	665	1,298	20,381
Gloucester,	3,249	1,531	1,821	1,714	1,290	3,154	1,411	1,722	1,738	1,154	886	74	19,744
Bergen,	2,122	1,037	1,180	1,338	1,202	2,130	1,040	1,232	1,276	1,081	785	2,180	16,603
Somerset,	2,003	1,022	1,226	1,128	951	1,762	1,016	1,228	1,224	881	316	1,968	14,728
Salem,	2,014	1,050	1,141	1,146	674	1,865	835	1,175	1,114	681	1,037	29	12,761
Cumberland,	1,911	1,157	1,183	1,230	662	1,811	1,128	1,244	1,108	647	547	42	12,670
Cape-May,	617	285	318	384	199	563	234	332	317	191	111	81	3,632
TOTAL,	37,814	18,914	21,231	21,394	16,004	60,623	17,787	21,184	21,359	15,109	7,843	10,851	245,562

*Table reducing shillings and pence (Penn. currency) to cents.*

d.	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	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
cts.	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	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

*Table shewing the value of Crowns in Pennsylvania currency.*

C.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
l.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
s.	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800
p.	3	6	9	12	16	20	24	28	32	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400

*A Table of the value of Coins, in Pounds Shillings & Pence, and Federal money.*

	l.	s.	p.	E	D	d	c	m
A Johannes,	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
An Half Johannes,	3	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
A Doubloon,	5	12	6	1	4	9	3	3
A Moidore,	2	5	0	1	6	0	0	0
An English Guinea,	1	15	0	4	6	6	7	
A French Guinea,	1	14	6	4	6	0	0	
A Spanish Pistole,	1	8	0	3	7	7	3	
A French Pistole,	1	7	6	3	6	6	7	
An English or French Crown,	8	3		1	1	0	0	
The Dollar of Spain								
Sweden or Denmark,	7	6		1	0	0	0	
An English Shilling,	1	8			2	2	2	
A Pistareen,	1	6			2	0	0	
A Pound Sterling, is					4	4	4	0
A Pound of Ireland,					4	1	0	0
A Pagoda of India,					1	9	4	0
A Tale of China,					1	4	8	0
A Mill ree of Portugal,					1	2	4	0
A Ruble of Russia,					0	6	6	0
A Rupee of Bengal,					5	5	5	
Florin or Guilder of the United Netherlands,					3	9	0	
Mark Banco of Hamburgh,					3	3	0	
Livre Tournois of France,					1	8	5	
Real Plate of Spain,					1	0	0	

Rule to reduce Dollars to Pounds (Penn. currency) multiply by 3 and divide by 8, and Pounds to Dollars, vice versa.

*The Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers are held,*  
 At Philadelphia, the third Second-day in the Fourth month—at New-York, the fourth First-day of the fifth month—at Newport (Rhode Island) the First-day following the second Sixth-day in the sixth month—at Baltimore, for Maryland, the second First-day in the tenth month—at Wain-oak and Gravel-run, in Virginia, alternately, the third Seventh-day in the fifth month (for the present year at Gravel-run)—at Symond's creek and New-Garden, North-Carolina, alternately, the fourth Sixth day in the tenth month, (for the present year at Symond's creek.)

Table shewing the value of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000 in the Currencies of the different states

Dolls.	N. Eng. Ver. Virgin. &c.	N York and North Carolina	Jersey, Pennsylv. Dela. & Maryla	South Carolina and Georgia
1	l. 6 s. 6	l. 8 s. 8	l. 7 s. 6	l. 8 s. 4
2	0 12	0 16	0 15 0	0 9 4
3	0 18	0 24	0 26	0 14 0
4	0 24	0 32	0 36	0 18 8
5	1 10	1 12	1 10 0	0 18 8
6	1 16	1 20	1 17 6	1 3 4
7	2 2	2 8	2 5 0	1 8 0
8	2 8	2 16	2 12 6	1 12 8
9	2 14	3 4	3 0 0	1 17 4
10	3 0	3 12	3 7 6	2 2 0
20	6 0	6 8	6 15 0	4 6 8
30	9 0	12 0	11 5 0	7 0 0
40	12 0	16 0	15 0 0	9 6 8
50	15 0	20 0	18 15 0	11 13 4
60	18 0	24 0	22 10 0	14 0 0
70	21 0	28 0	26 5 0	16 6 8
80	24 0	32 0	30 0 0	18 13 4
90	27 0	36 0	33 15 0	21 0 0
100	30 0	40 0	37 10 0	23 6 8
1000	300 0	400 0	375 0 0	233 6 8
10000	3000 0	4000 0	3750 0 0	2333 6 8

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

	11 Mon.			12 Mon.			11 Mon.			13 Mon.			12 Months.											
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.									
Shillings.	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	
	10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	8	0	1	0	8	0
	15	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	10	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Pounds.	10	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	2
	20	3	2	0	7	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	0	8	1	0	8	1	2	9	0	8	1	2
	30	3	2	0	10	2	3	7	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	4	3	5	7	3	5	7	3
	40	4	3	1	2	2	4	9	2	0	5	2	1	4	3	5	7	3	7	0	7	0	7	0
	50	6	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	1	9	0	7	0	1	9	0	7	0	1	9
	60	7	1	1	9	2	7	2	2	0	8	1	2	1	0	8	1	2	1	0	8	1	2	1
	70	8	2	2	1	1	8	4	3	0	9	0	2	5	1	0	9	0	2	5	1	0	9	0
	80	9	2	2	4	3	9	7	1	0	11	0	2	9	2	1	1	0	2	9	2	1	1	0
	90	10	3	2	8	2	10	9	2	1	0	2	3	1	3	1	2	7	0	3	1	3	1	2
Tens of Pounds.	100	1	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	2	1	0	3	6	0	14	0	14	0	7	0	14	0
	200	2	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
	300	3	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	0	3	6	0	10	6	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
	400	4	0	0	12	0	2	8	0	0	4	8	0	14	0	2	16	0	2	16	0	2	16	0
	500	5	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	17	6	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0
	600	6	0	0	18	0	3	12	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
	700	7	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	8	2	1	4	6	4	18	0	4	18	0	4	18	0
	800	8	0	1	4	0	4	16	0	0	9	4	1	8	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0
	900	9	0	1	7	0	5	8	0	0	10	6	1	11	6	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0
	1000	10	0	1	10	0	6	0	0	0	11	8	1	15	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0