

John D. 10192
THE

CITIZEN AND FARMER'S

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1808;

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP-YEAR,

AND THE THIRTY-SECOND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—
CONTAINING

The usual Astronomical Calculations,
AND A GREATER VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL
MATTER THAN IS CUSTOMARY.

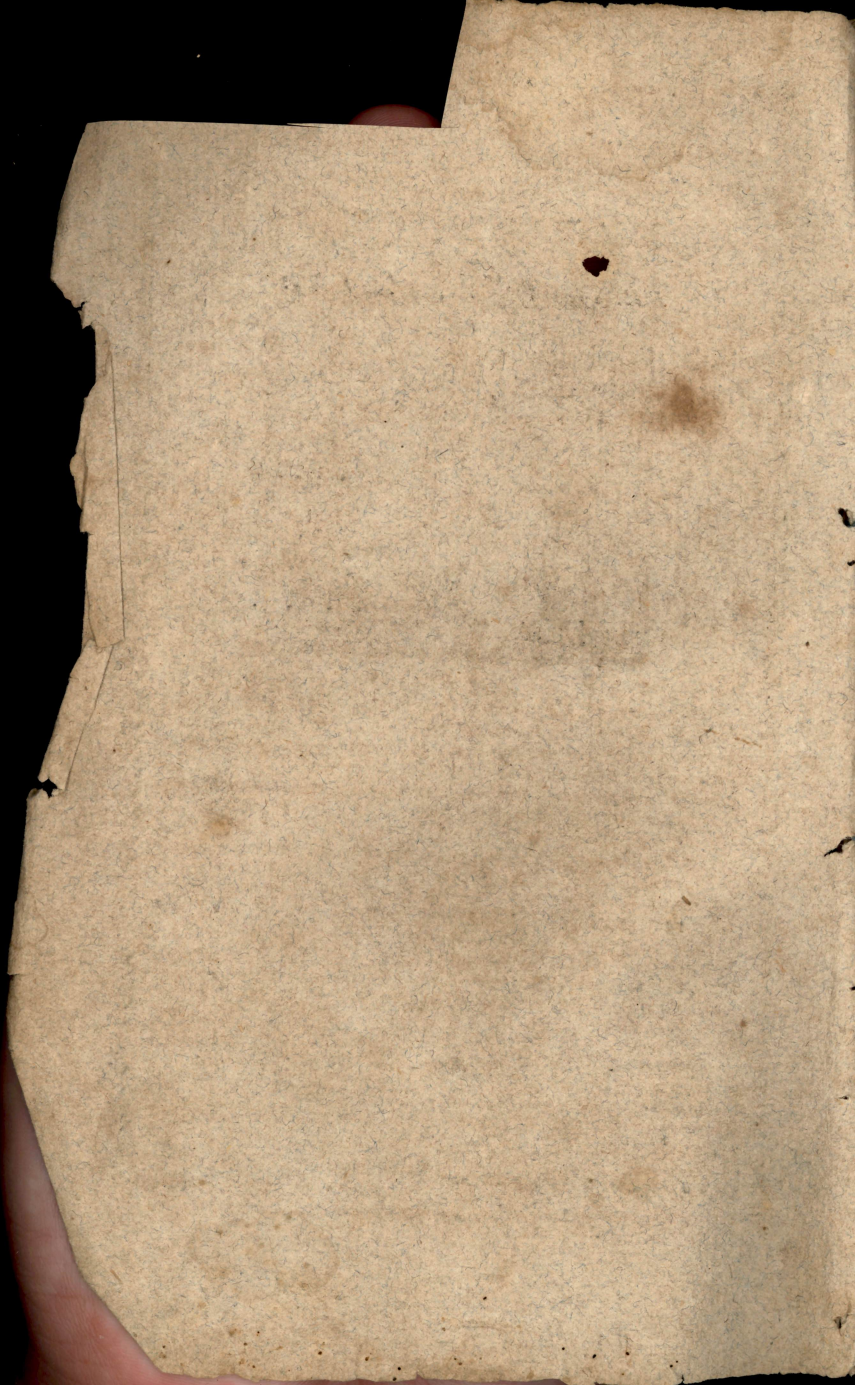
—*—*—*—*—*—*—
By a Correct Calculator.
—*—*—*—*—*—*—

FITTED TO THE LATITUDE AND MERIDIAN OF
MORRIS-TOWN (N. J.)

Morris-Town :

PRINTED BY JACOB MANN,

BY WHOM, BOOKS.. BLANKS.. CARDS.. HANDBILLS, AND ALL
KINDS OF PRINTING ARE NEATLY EXECUTED.



The Anatomy of Man's Body, AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

♈ *Head and Face.*



♑ *Feet:*

To know where the SIGN is, find the day of the month, and against the day, in the fourth column, you have the sign or place of the moon—then find the sign here, and it will give you what part of the body it governs.

The twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

| NORTHERN. | SOUTHERN. | <i>Aspects.</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ♈ Aries, a Ram. | ♎ Libra, a Balance. | ♌ Conjunction. |
| ♉ Taurus, a Bull. | ♏ Scorpio, a Scorpion. | ♐ Opposition. |
| ♊ Gemini, Twins. | ♐ Sagittarius an archer. | ♍ Trine. |
| ♋ Cancer, Crab-fish. | ♑ Capricorn, a Goat. | ♎ Quartile. |
| ♌ Leo, a Lion. | ♒ Aquarius. | * Sextile. |
| ♍ Virgo, a Virgin. | ♓ Pisces, Fishes. | ♋ { ☽'s ascen- ding node. |

The Names and Characters of the PLANETS.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <i>Superior.</i> | <i>Middle.</i> | <i>Inferior.</i> |
| ♄ Saturn, | ☉ Sol. | ♀ Venus, |
| ♃ Jupiter, | ♁ Earth, | ☿ Mercury, |
| ♂ Mars, | | ☾ Luna. |
| ♃ Herschel, | | |

Method in which the characters of the Sun and Moon are used.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ☾ New Moon, ☽ First } ☾ Last } | ☽ Full Moon, ☉ Sun. |
| } Qr. or ☽ in general. | |

A Correct Tide-Table for the year 1808.

Shewing the time of High-Water at NEW-YORK and ELIZABETH-TOWN-POINT.

| Days | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | L.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. |
| 1 | 0 0 | Mor. | 11 59 | 0 25 | 0 55 | 2 12 | 2 33 | 4 4 | 5 50 | 6 25 | 7 25 | 7 30 |
| 2 | Mor. | 0 35 | Mor. | 1 12 | 1 46 | 3 2 | 3 26 | 5 2 | 6 42 | 7 11 | 8 9 | 8 17 |
| 3 | 0 43 | 1 18 | 0 44 | 2 2 | 2 36 | 3 51 | 4 19 | 5 59 | 7 32 | 7 55 | 8 53 | 9 5 |
| 4 | 1 24 | 2 1 | 1 31 | 2 53 | 3 27 | 4 44 | 5 16 | 6 56 | 8 19 | 8 39 | 9 39 | 9 53 |
| 5 | 2 5 | 2 47 | 2 19 | 3 45 | 4 17 | 5 37 | 6 14 | 7 51 | 9 4 | 9 22 | 10 26 | 10 41 |
| 6 | 2 48 | 3 35 | 3 9 | 4 37 | 5 8 | 6 34 | 7 13 | 8 43 | 9 49 | 10 6 | 11 14 | 11 30 |
| 7 | 3 31 | 4 25 | 4 2 | 5 30 | 6 1 | 7 33 | 8 11 | 9 31 | 10 33 | 10 51 | Af 2 | Af 17 |
| 8 | 4 15 | 5 18 | 4 55 | 6 23 | 6 55 | 8 33 | 9 8 | 10 18 | 11 16 | 11 38 | 0 51 | 1 4 |
| 9 | 5 3 | 6 2 | 5 49 | 7 16 | 7 53 | 9 34 | 10 2 | 11 3 | Af 1 | Af 26 | 1 39 | 1 52 |
| 10 | 5 57 | 7 7 | 6 43 | 8 11 | 8 52 | 10 32 | 10 53 | 11 47 | 0 46 | 1 14 | 2 28 | 2 40 |
| 11 | 6 45 | 8 1 | 7 37 | 9 9 | 9 54 | 11 28 | 11 40 | Af 30 | 1 34 | 2 3 | 3 16 | 3 28 |
| 12 | 7 33 | 8 55 | 8 51 | 10 8 | 10 55 | Af 20 | Af 2 | 1 14 | 2 22 | 2 53 | 4 4 | 4 18 |
| 13 | 8 33 | 9 49 | 9 26 | 11 8 | 11 54 | 1 7 | 1 9 | 1 59 | 3 11 | 3 42 | 4 54 | 5 11 |
| 14 | 9 27 | 10 42 | 10 22 | Af 9 | Af 51 | 1 53 | 1 52 | 2 45 | 4 2 | 4 32 | 5 46 | 6 7 |
| 15 | 10 20 | 11 36 | 11 19 | 1 8 | 1 43 | 2 37 | 2 35 | 3 33 | 4 53 | 5 23 | 6 39 | 7 5 |
| 16 | 11 12 | Af 30 | Af 18 | 2 5 | 2 32 | 3 19 | 3 18 | 4 22 | 5 44 | 6 14 | 7 36 | 8 6 |
| 17 | Af 3 | 1 25 | 1 15 | 2 53 | 3 18 | 4 1 | 4 3 | 5 13 | 6 36 | 7 7 | 8 35 | 9 8 |
| 18 | 0 54 | 2 21 | 2 13 | 3 47 | 4 2 | 4 44 | 4 51 | 6 4 | 7 28 | 8 1 | 9 37 | 10 9 |
| 19 | 1 45 | 3 17 | 3 10 | 4 34 | 4 44 | 5 28 | 5 39 | 6 57 | 8 21 | 8 58 | 10 39 | 11 6 |
| 20 | 2 38 | 4 15 | 4 3 | 5 18 | 5 26 | 6 14 | 6 30 | 7 49 | 9 15 | 9 57 | 11 41 | 11 59 |
| 21 | 3 32 | 5 8 | 4 55 | 6 1 | 6 9 | 7 2 | 7 21 | 8 41 | 10 10 | 10 57 | Mor. | Mor. |
| 22 | 4 27 | 6 0 | 5 42 | 6 43 | 6 52 | 7 52 | 8 13 | 9 33 | 11 8 | 11 59 | 0 58 | 0 49 |
| 23 | 5 23 | 6 51 | 6 28 | 7 26 | 7 37 | 8 42 | 9 5 | 10 26 | Mor. | Mor. | 1 31 | 1 36 |
| 24 | 6 19 | 7 38 | 7 12 | 8 9 | 8 24 | 9 3 | 9 56 | 11 19 | 0 6 | 0 59 | 2 22 | 2 21 |
| 25 | 7 14 | 8 23 | 7 55 | 8 53 | 9 12 | 10 25 | 10 47 | Mor. | 1 5 | 1 56 | 3 9 | 3 4 |
| 26 | 8 6 | 9 7 | 8 37 | 9 36 | 10 2 | 11 15 | 11 37 | 0 13 | 2 4 | 2 50 | 3 53 | 3 47 |
| 27 | 8 55 | 9 49 | 9 20 | 10 26 | 10 53 | Mor. | Mor. | 1 8 | 3 1 | 3 42 | 4 35 | 4 30 |
| 28 | 9 42 | 10 32 | 10 4 | 11 15 | 11 43 | 0 5 | 0 28 | 2 5 | 3 57 | 4 29 | 5 19 | 5 14 |
| 29 | 10 28 | 11 15 | 10 48 | Mor | Mor. | 0 54 | 1 20 | 3 3 | 4 49 | 5 15 | 6 2 | 5 59 |
| 30 | 11 10 | | 11 35 | 0 5 | 0 33 | 1 43 | 2 13 | 4 0 | 5 38 | 5 59 | 6 46 | 6 47 |
| 31 | 11 53 | | Mor. | | 1 23 | | 3 8 | 4 56 | | 6 42 | | 7 35 |

N. B. The above Table exhibits also the time of High-Water at New-London Tarpaulin-Cove, Cape-Henlopen, Sandwich-Bay, Cockspur in Georgia, and Brunswick in North-Carolina; and by adding thereto, and subtracting therefrom the annexed quantities of time, we have the time of High-Water at the places enumerated below.

| PLACES NAMES. | H.M. | PLACES NAMES. | H.M. | PLACES NAMES. | H.M. |
|------------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Albany, | A 6 30 | Georgetown, B | S 2 20 | New-Haven, | A 1 50 |
| Amboy, | S 0 45 | Hackensack, | A 3 0 | New-Prov. | S 1 25 |
| Boston, | A 2 15 | Halifax, | A 3 0 | Newtown L. | A 1 30 |
| Bridge-tow. E.J | S 0 45 | Hartford, | A 2 20 | Philadelphia, | A 5 0 |
| Burlington, | A 0 20 | Hell-Gate, | A 0 30 | Piscataway, | A 2 40 |
| Cape Hatteras, | A 2 0 | Huntington, | A 2 0 | Portsmouth, | A 2 45 |
| Charleston I. h. | S 2 0 | Nantucket I.s. | S 1 30 | Providence, | S 0 43 |
| Cape May, | S 0 45 | Newburyport, | A 2 45 | Sandy Hook, | S 0 45 |

A Table of the Equation of Time,

FOR REGULATING CLOCKS AND WATCHES.—FOR THIS YEAR.

NOTE.—*fa.* Clock too fast; that is, your Clock to be set right, must be so much faster than the Sun-Dial.—*Slo.* Clock too slow; that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun-Dial.

| M. | D. | min. | sc. | M. | D. | min. | sc. | M. | D. | min. | sc. | M. | D. | min. | sc. |
|-------------|------|------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|----|------------|---------------|
| <i>Jan.</i> | 13 | <i>fa.</i> | 39 | <i>Apr.</i> | 13 | <i>na.</i> | 54 | <i>Aug.</i> | 10 | <i>fa.</i> | 58 | <i>Oct.</i> | 27 | 16 | <i>slo.</i> 0 |
| | 34 | | 36 | | 43 | | 0 | | 15 | 4 | 7 | <i>Nov.</i> | 8 | 16 | 2 |
| | 55 | | 30 | | 72 | | 7 | | 20 | 3 | 2 | | 15 | 15 | 8 |
| | 76 | | 24 | | 111 | | 0 | | 24 | 2 | 3 | | 20 | 14 | 3 |
| | 107 | | 40 | | * | | | | 28 | 0 | 56 | | 24 | 12 | 57 |
| | 128 | | 29 | | 150 | <i>slo.</i> | 3 | | 31 | 0 | 2 | | 27 | 12 | 0 |
| | 159 | | 35 | | 190 | | 59 | | * | | | | 30 | 10 | 57 |
| | 1810 | | 37 | | 242 | | 0 | <i>Sept.</i> | 30 | <i>slo.</i> | 54 | <i>Dec.</i> | 2 | 10 | 11 |
| | 2111 | | 32 | | 302 | | 58 | | 61 | | 53 | | 5 | 8 | 58 |
| | 2512 | | 35 | <i>May</i> | 14 | 3 | 57 | | 92 | | 53 | | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| | 3113 | | 46 | | 29 | 2 | 58 | | 123 | | 56 | | 9 | 7 | 13 |
| <i>Feb.</i> | 6 | 13 | 55 | <i>June</i> | 5 | 1 | 54 | | 154 | | 58 | | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| | 21 | 14 | 3 | | 10 | 1 | 0 | | 186 | | 1 | | 13 | 5 | 21 |
| | 27 | 13 | 10 | | * | | | | 217 | | 4 | | 15 | 4 | 23 |
| <i>Mar.</i> | 4 | 11 | 57 | | 150 | <i>fa.</i> | 1 | | 248 | | 6 | | 18 | 2 | 54 |
| | 8 | 11 | 0 | | 201 | | 6 | | 279 | | 6 | | 20 | 1 | 54 |
| | 12 | 9 | 56 | | 242 | | 58 | | 30 | 10 | 5 | | 22 | 0 | 54 |
| | 15 | 9 | 5 | | 291 | | 59 | <i>Oct</i> | 3 | 11 | 2 | | * | | |
| | 19 | 7 | 53 | <i>July</i> | 4 | 3 | 57 | | 6 | 11 | 53 | | 24 | <i>fa.</i> | 6 |
| | 22 | 6 | 58 | | 11 | 5 | 2 | | 10 | 13 | 1 | | 26 | 1 | 5 |
| | 25 | 6 | 3 | | 26 | 6 | 6 | | 14 | 13 | 59 | | 28 | 2 | 4 |
| | 28 | 5 | 8 | | | | | | 19 | 14 | 58 | | 30 | 3 | 3 |

NOTE.—*A Sun-Dial* shews solar or apparent time, but a Clock, &c. should be set to equal or mean time, as the Table directs. 12 o'clock is the best time to set a Clock or Watch by a Sun-Dial.

TO ASCERTAIN THE TIME OF NIGHT BY THE MOON'S SHADOW ON A SUN DIAL.

To the time indicated by the Shadow, add the Moon's southing and the sum, when under 12 hours, or the excess thereof above 12, will be the time of night nearly. But when necessary to be more exact, for every hour the shadow is distant from 12, on either side of the style, count 2 min. which, when the shadow falls among the forenoon hours, are to be subtracted from the time found as above; when among those of the afternoon, to be added for the true time.

AN EASY METHOD OF KNOWING THE PRINCIPAL STARS.

When the Almanac shews the rising, setting, or southing of a Star, observe which of the first magnitude is so situated at the given time; then by noting its arrangement with other stars or constellations, it may be known ever after, if a fixed star; or for the present season of the current year, if one of the planets. Thus, even children may innocently and instructively amuse their friends and one another, by pointing out several of the most conspicuous by name, and finding the time of night by them with the Almanac.

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1808.

This year there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon, in the following order:—

1st. Of the moon, May the tenth, in the morning, visible and total.

| | H. M. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Beginning at Morris-Town,</i> | 0 56 |
| <i>Beginning of total darkness,</i> | 1 54 |
| <i>Ecliptic opposition,</i> | 2 39 |
| <i>Middle,</i> | 2 41 |
| <i>End of total darkness,</i> | 3 28 |
| <i>End of the eclipse,</i> | 4 26 |
| <i>Digits eclipsed 18 03-4.</i> | |

The ☽ passes through the south side of the earth's shadow.

2d. Of the Sun, May 25th, at 6h 19m in the morning, invisible to us on account of the Moon's great south latitude.

3d. Of the sun, on the 19th October, at 54 minutes past 11 o'clock in the morning, likewise invisible from the same cause.

4th. Of the moon, November 3d, in the morning, visible and total.

| | H. M. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Beginning at Morris-Town,</i> | 1 32 |
| <i>Beginning of total darkness,</i> | 2 39 |
| <i>Ecliptic opposition,</i> | 3 27 |
| <i>Middle,</i> | 3 29 |
| <i>End of total darkness,</i> | 4 18 |
| <i>End of the eclipse,</i> | 5 25 |
| <i>Digits eclipsed, 18 01-6</i> | |

The ☽ passes through the north side of the earth's shadow.

5th. Of the sun, on the 17th November, at 9h 55m in the afternoon, consequently invisible.

In the above eclipses of the moon, the darkness begins on the left hand side of her limb near the center.

COMMON NOTES, &c. FOR THE YEAR 1808.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------|----|
| Dominical Letters, - - - - | C B | Easter Sunday, - | April | 17 |
| Golden Number, - - - - - | 4 | Ascension, - - - - | May, | 26 |
| Epact, - - - - - | 3 | Whitsunday, - - - | June | 5 |
| Solar Cycle, - - - - - | 25 | Trinity Sunday, - | June | 12 |
| Ash Wednesday, - - - | March 2 | Advent, - - - - - | Nov. | 27 |

☽ in Apogee, farthest from the earth.

☽ in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

Digit, the 12th part of the Sun's or Moon's surface.

NOTE.—Venus (♀) will be morning star until the 2d of August, then evening star to the end of the year.

I Month, *January*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 5th 3^h 54^m A Last ☾ 20th 6^h 6^m M
 Full ☉ 13th 10^h 31^m M New ☽ 27th 11^h 9^m M

| M | W | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ | P | ☉ | R | ☽ | s | ☽ | s | ☽ | sou |
|----|-----|---------------------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|----|-----|
| 1 | 6 | Circumcision <i>The new year</i> | ☾ | 24 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 8 | 45 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 7 | <i>may begin severe</i> | ☾ | 7 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 35 | 9 | 44 | 3 | 43 |
| 3 | C | ☽ rise: 3 10 | | 19 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 35 | 10 | 42 | 4 | 24 |
| 4 | 27* | south 8 37 <i>Cold and clear</i> | ☽ | 17 | 24 | 4 | 36 | 11 | 39 | 5 | 6 | |
| 5 | 3 | ☽ in Apogee | | 13 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 36 | Morn | 5 | 48 | |
| 6 | 4 | Epiphany <i>Windy</i> | | 24 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 31 |
| 7 | 5 | Betelguese south 10 33 <i>weather</i> | ☽ | 6 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 33 | 7 | 15 |
| 8 | 6 | Days increase 0 10 | | 18 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 3 |
| 9 | 7 | ☽ in ♀ 2 <i>a good</i> | ☽ | 17 | 22 | 4 | 38 | 3 | 29 | 8 | 52 | |
| 10 | C | ☽ rises 3 8 <i>bottom</i> | | 13 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 25 | 9 | 45 |
| 11 | 2 | ☽ runs high <i>for snow</i> | | 26 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 39 | 5 | 19 | 10 | 38 |
| 12 | 3 | <i>and here</i> | ☽ | 9 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 40 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 33 |
| 13 | 4 | Sirius south 10 58 <i>it comes</i> | | 23 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 41 | Rises | Morn | | |
| 14 | 5 | | ☽ | 7 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 41 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 27 |
| 15 | 6 | Aldebaran south 8 38 <i>Clouds</i> | | 21 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 42 | 7 | 30 | 1 | 20 |
| 16 | 7 | ☽ in Perigee <i>if not</i> | ☽ | 5 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 43 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 12 |
| 17 | C | Arcturus ris 10 56 <i>rain or</i> | | 20 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 44 | 9 | 50 | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | 2 | Procyon south 11 29 <i>snow</i> | ☽ | 4 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 45 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 54 |
| 19 | 3 | <i>and then</i> | | 18 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 45 | Morn | 4 | 45 | |
| 20 | 4 | ☽ enters ☽ <i>the wind</i> | ☽ | 2 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 38 |
| 21 | 5 | Rigel south 8 53 <i>will blow</i> | | 16 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 19 | 6 | 32 |
| 22 | 6 | Vincent <i>that will</i> | | 30 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 48 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 27 |
| 23 | 7 | Spica ☽ rises 11 28 <i>bring up</i> | ☽ | 14 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 49 | 3 | 29 | 8 | 23 |
| 24 | C | ☽ runs low <i>clouds</i> | | 27 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 26 | 9 | 19 |
| 25 | 2 | Conv. of St Paul ☽ ☽ <i>again</i> | ☽ | 11 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 51 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 14 |
| 26 | 3 | <i>and down</i> | | 24 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 52 | 5 | 59 | 11 | 6 |
| 27 | 4 | ☽ rises 1 36 <i>they come</i> | ☽ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 53 | Sets | 11 | 55 | |
| 28 | 5 | <i>in snow</i> | | 20 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 54 | 6 | 21 | A. | 42 |
| 29 | 6 | Days increase 0 44 <i>or rain</i> | ☽ | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 55 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 28 |
| 30 | 7 | | | 15 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 56 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 10 |
| 31 | C | Sirius south 9 42 <i>chilly</i> | | 27 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 57 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 53 |

Chronological Calendar.

1778 The Hancock, an American Frigate, taken by Sir George Clinton, July 8.

A French squadron, consisting of twelve ships of the line, under the command of Count D'Estaing, arrives in the Delaware, July 9.

A battle fought off Brest between Admiral Keppel, and D'Orville's, July 27.

Sieur Gerard, the first ambassador from France to the United States, is introduced to Congress, August 6.

II Month, *February*, hath 29 days.

| First ☽ 4h 1h 31m A | | Last ☾ 18th 2h 47m A | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|----|---|----|---|------|-------|-----|------|-----|
| Full ☉ 11th 10h 53m A | | New ☿ 26th 3h 43m M | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | W | <i>Miscellaneous Particulars</i> | | ☽ | P | ☉ | R | ☿ | S | ♃ | S | ♄ | Sou |
| 1 | 2 | ☽ rises 1 17 | <i>High</i> | ☽ | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 58 | 10 | 16 | 3 | 35 |
| 2 | 3 | Puri. Vr. Mary | <i>winds</i> | ☽ | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 59 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 3 | 4 | ☽ in Apogee | <i>most</i> | ☽ | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Morn | 5 | 1 | | |
| 4 | 5 | | <i>of this</i> | ☽ | 14 | 6 | 58 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 47 |
| 5 | 6 | Sirius sou 9 22 | <i>week</i> | ☽ | 26 | 6 | 57 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 35 |
| 6 | 7 | Procyon south 10 10 | | ☽ | 8 | 6 | 56 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 25 |
| 7 | C | ☽ runs high | <i>Snow or</i> | ☽ | 21 | 6 | 55 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 58 | 8 | 18 |
| 8 | 2 | ☽ Stationary ☽ ☽ sup. | <i>rain</i> | ☽ | 4 | 6 | 54 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 50 | 9 | 12 |
| 9 | 3 | | <i>it may be</i> | ☽ | 17 | 6 | 53 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 38 | 10 | 7 |
| 10 | 4 | Days increase 1 12 | <i>when it</i> | ☽ | 16 | 6 | 51 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 21 | 11 | 1 |
| 11 | 5 | ☽ ☽ | <i>comes</i> | ☽ | 15 | 6 | 50 | 5 | 10 | Rises | 11 | 55 | |
| 12 | 6 | | <i>you will</i> | ☽ | 30 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 17 | Morn | |
| 13 | 7 | ☽ in Perigee | <i>see</i> | ☽ | 15 | 6 | 48 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 30 | 0 | 49 |
| 14 | C | Septuge. Val. ☽ ☽ 4 | | ☽ | 29 | 6 | 47 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 43 | 1 | 42 |
| 15 | 2 | | | ☽ | 14 | 6 | 45 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 55 | 2 | 36 |
| 16 | 3 | 7*'s set 1 6 | <i>I expect</i> | ☽ | 29 | 6 | 44 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 30 |
| 17 | 4 | ☽ in ☽ 1 7 | | ☽ | 13 | 6 | 43 | 5 | 17 | Morn | 4 | 25 | |
| 18 | 5 | ☽ rises 4 32 | <i>a storm</i> | ☽ | 27 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 21 |
| 19 | 6 | ☽ enters ☽ | | ☽ | 11 | 6 | 40 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 17 |
| 20 | 7 | ☽ runs low | <i>Windy</i> | ☽ | 24 | 6 | 39 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 13 |
| 21 | C | Sexagesima | <i>fair</i> | ☽ | 8 | 6 | 38 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| 22 | 2 | Sirius sou 8 16 | <i>a serene</i> | ☽ | 21 | 6 | 36 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 56 | 9 | 0 |
| 23 | 3 | Days 10 50 | <i>air</i> | ☽ | 3 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 25 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 51 |
| 24 | 4 | St. Matthias | <i>Not very</i> | ☽ | 16 | 6 | 34 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 38 |
| 25 | 5 | ☽ in ☽ 22 | <i>warm, but</i> | ☽ | 29 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 41 | 11 | 23 |
| 26 | 6 | ☽ rises 11 41 | <i>after this</i> | ☽ | 11 | 6 | 31 | 5 | 29 | Sets | Aft | 7 | |
| 27 | 7 | | <i>storm</i> | ☽ | 23 | 6 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 49 |
| 28 | C | Quinquagesima | <i>I guess</i> | ☽ | 5 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 32 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 32 |
| 29 | 2 | 7*'s set 0 16 | <i>more pleasant</i> | ☽ | 17 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 33 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 15 |

1779 Savannah in Georgia taken by the British, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Campbell; when the greatest part of that State again comes under British dominion—January.

Sunbury taken by General Provost, Jan. 9.

General Ash with 1500 Americans, is surprised in Georgia by General Provost, when 150 of his men are slain, and 162 made prisoners, May 3.

Sir George Collier and General Matthews, make a descent on Virginia; and burn vast quantities of property at Portsmouth, Norfolk and Suffolk, and destroy or capture 130 vessels in May.

The Spaniards united with France and America against Britain.—June

St. Vincent taken from the French by the English, 17 June.

III Month, *March*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 5h 8m 55m M
Full ☉ 12th 9h 21m M

Last ☽ 19th 0h 53m M
New ☉ 26th 9h 11m A

| M | w | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ | P | ☉ | R | ☿ | ♃ | ♄ | S | ♅ | ♆ | Sou |
|----|---|------------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|------|-------|------|----|-----|
| 1 | 3 | St. David h stati. ☽ in Apo. | ☿ | 29 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 34 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 59 | |
| 2 | 4 | Ash Wednesday | ♃ | 10 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 35 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 44 | |
| 3 | 5 | | | 22 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 37 | 11 | 56 | 4 | 31 | |
| 4 | 6 | 7*'s set 0 2 | ☽ | 4 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 38 | Morn | | 5 | 19 | |
| 5 | 7 | | | 16 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 40 | 0 | 49 | 6 | 9 | |
| 6 | B | 1st in Lent ☽ Gr. elongation | | 29 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 41 | 1 | 41 | 7 | 2 | |
| 7 | 2 | ☽ runs high | snow | ♄ | 12 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 42 | 2 | 30 | 7 | 55 |
| 8 | 3 | Days increase 2 22 | squalls | | 25 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 44 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 49 |
| 9 | 4 | ☽ in ☿ 7 | and | ♃ | 9 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 45 | 3 | 55 | 9 | 43 |
| 10 | 5 | ☽ sets 7 15 | cola | | 23 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 46 | 4 | 34 | 10 | 37 |
| 11 | 6 | Procyon south 8 1 | | ☽ | 8 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 31 |
| 12 | 7 | Gregory M | Clouds | | 23 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 49 | Rises | Morn | | |
| 13 | B | ☽ in Perigee | and rain | ♄ | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 50 | 7 | 38 | 0 | 26 |
| 14 | 2 | | | | 23 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 52 | 8 | 52 | 1 | 22 |
| 15 | 3 | Sirius sets 11 55 | More | ♃ | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 53 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 19 |
| 16 | 4 | 7*'s set 11 18 | falling | | 23 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 54 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| 17 | 5 | | weather | ↑ | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 56 | Morn | 4 | 16 | |
| 18 | 6 | Lyra rises 9 42 | | | 21 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 57 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 13 |
| 19 | 7 | ☽ runs low | High | ♃ | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 59 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
| 20 | B | ☽ enters ☿ | winds | | 18 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| 21 | 2 | Benedict | | | 30 | 5 | 59 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 43 | 7 | 55 |
| 22 | 3 | ☽ ☽ inferior | Now March | ♄ | 13 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 42 |
| 23 | 4 | | will pay | | 25 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 51 | 9 | 28 |
| 24 | 5 | h rises 10 1 | February | ♃ | 8 | 5 | 55 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 12 |
| 25 | 6 | Annun. Vr. Mary | and here | | 20 | 5 | 53 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 48 | 10 | 55 |
| 26 | 7 | | it is | ☿ | 2 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 8 | Sets | 11 | 37 | |
| 27 | B | Mid. Lent | | | 14 | 5 | 51 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | A | 20 |
| 28 | 2 | ☽ in Apogee | Put on | | 25 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 29 | 3 | | your | ♃ | 7 | 5 | 48 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 59 | 1 | 48 |
| 30 | 4 | Arct. south 1 29 | mitten | | 19 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 56 | 2 | 35 |
| 31 | 5 | 7*'s sets 10 23 | | ♄ | 1 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 51 | 3 | 23 |

1780 A predatory expedition, under the command of governor Tryon, sets out for Connecticut; the parties set fire to Fairfield and East Haven; plunder New Haven, and commit many other enormities, in July.

Stony Point taken by the Americans, under General Lee; when thirty of the British are killed and two hundred and sixty made prisoners, 19th July.

A number of American vessels are destroyed at Penobscot, by Sir George Collier.—August 14.

Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln attempt to storm Savannah in Georgia; but are repulsed with great loss, 1st September.

1780 A remarkable dark day in New-England, May 19.

IV Month, *April*, hath 30 days.

First ☽ 4th 0h 28m M Last ☾ 17th 0h 36m A
 Full ☉ 10th 6h 26m A New ☀ 25th 2h 28m A
 Latitude of Herschel (♃) about 29 minutes north this year.

| M | W | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ | P | ☉ | R | ☿ | S | ☽ | S | ☽ | Sou |
|----|---|----------------------------|-----------------|---|----|---|----|---|----|-------|------|-------|
| 1 | 6 | ☽ rises 9 30 | March | ☽ | 13 | 5 | 44 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 4 12 |
| 2 | 7 | ☽ runs high | weather | | 25 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 17 | Morn | | 5 2 |
| 3 | B | Days increase 3 32 | in April | ☽ | 8 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 32 | 5 53 |
| 4 | 2 | | | | 20 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 15 | 6 45 |
| 5 | 3 | ☽ Stationary | The clouds | ☽ | 4 | 5 | 39 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 56 | 7 37 |
| 6 | 4 | ☽ in ☿ 6 | | | 17 | 5 | 37 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 35 | 8 30 |
| 7 | 5 | ☽ rises 4 3 | gather | ☽ | 1 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 24 | 3 | 11 | 9 23 |
| 8 | 6 | | for | | 16 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 25 | 3 | 46 | 10 16 |
| 9 | 7 | *s set 9 41 | rain | ☽ | 1 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 26 | 4 | 20 | 11 11 |
| 10 | B | Palm Sunday. ☽ in Perigee. | | | 16 | 5 | 32 | 6 | 28 | Rises | Morn | |
| 11 | 2 | | Windy | ☽ | 1 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 29 | 7 | 48 | 0 9 |
| 12 | 3 | Sirius sets 10 14 | backward | | 17 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 9 | 2 | 1 8 |
| 13 | 4 | | weather | ↑ | 1 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 32 | 10 | 10 | 2 8 |
| 14 | 5 | Arcturus south 0 34 | | | 16 | 5 | 27 | 6 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 3 9 |
| 15 | 6 | Good Friday | Now | | 30 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 34 | Morn | | 4 8 |
| 16 | 7 | ☽ runs low | look | ☽ | 14 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 35 | 0 | 4 | 5 5 |
| 17 | B | Esther Sunday | for | | 27 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 49 | 5 58 |
| 18 | 2 | | spring | ☽ | 10 | 5 | 22 | 6 | 38 | 1 | 27 | 6 47 |
| 19 | 3 | ☽ Gr. elongation | and April | | 22 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 7 34 |
| 20 | 4 | ☽ centers ☽ ☉ ☽ ☽ | showers | ☽ | 5 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 40 | 2 | 31 | 8 18 |
| 21 | 5 | | By this | | 17 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 42 | 2 | 59 | 9 1 |
| 22 | 6 | Spica ☽ south 11 13 | aspect | | 29 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 43 | 3 | 26 | 9 43 |
| 23 | 7 | St. George ☽ ☽ ☽ | I think | ☽ | 11 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 44 | 3 | 54 | 10 26 |
| 24 | B | Low Sunday ☽ in Apogee | some | | 22 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 45 | 4 | 23 | 11 9 |
| 25 | 2 | St. Mark | Thunder | ☽ | 4 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 47 | Sets | | 11 53 |
| 26 | 3 | ☽ in ☽ 20 | and lightning | | 16 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 48 | 7 | 56 | A 38 |
| 27 | 4 | ☽ south 0 52 | | | 28 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 49 | 8 | 52 | 1 26 |
| 28 | 5 | ☽ south 11 42 | Mostly pleasant | ☽ | 10 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 50 | 9 | 45 | 2 15 |
| 29 | 6 | *s set 8 36 | the rest of | | 22 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 51 | 10 | 34 | 3 5 |
| 30 | 7 | ☽ runs high | this month | ☽ | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 53 | 11 | 19 | 3 55 |

1780 Pensacola and the whole province of West Florida surrenders to the arms of the king of Spain, May.

Charleston, South-Carolina, surrenders to the British; and the garrison consisting of twenty-five hundred men, becomes prisoners of war, May 12th.

Soon after, lieutenant-colonel Tarleton surprises three hundred Americans at Wachaws, North-Carolina; of whom five-sixths are killed, or desperately wounded.

Count Rochambeau arrives at Rhode-Island with 6000 land forces, 10 July.

Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over general Gates, near Camden, in South-Carolina; when the American army is totally defeated, and upwards of a thousand made pris-

V Month, *May*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 3d 11h 42m M
Full ☉ 10th 2h 39m M

Last ☾ 17th 2h 2m M
New ☉ 25th 6h 19m M

| M | w | Miscellaneous Particulars. | | ☽ | P | ☉ | R | ☽ | S | | ☽ | S | | ☽ | S | ☽ | S |
|----|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|----|---|---|---|----|------|-------|------|----|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | B | Philip and James | <i>Cool</i> | ☽ | 17 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 54 | Morn | 4 | 46 | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | | <i>enough</i> | ☽ | 30 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 55 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 36 | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | Arcturus south 11 23 | <i>for</i> | ☽ | 13 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 56 | 0 | 38 | 6 | 27 | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | ♄ n ♀ 12 | <i>the season</i> | ☽ | 26 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 57 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 17 | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | ♄ rises 2 31 | | ☽ | 10 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 58 | 1 | 47 | 8 | 8 | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | St. John Evangelist | <i>some</i> | ☽ | 25 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 59 | 2 | 22 | 9 | 1 | | | | |
| 7 | 7 | | | ☽ | 9 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 9 | 55 | | | | |
| 8 | B | ☽ in Perigee | <i>showers</i> | ☽ | 24 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 10 | 53 | | | |
| 9 | 2 | ♁ ☽ ♀ | | ☽ | 10 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 52 | | | |
| 10 | 3 | ☽ eclipsed, visible and total | | ☽ | 25 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 | Rises | Morn | | | | | |
| 11 | 4 | | <i>Fine</i> | ☽ | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 57 | 0 | 54 | | | |
| 12 | 5 | ☽ runs low | <i>weather</i> | ☽ | 24 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 55 | 1 | 55 | | | |
| 13 | 6 | | <i>and</i> | ☽ | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 45 | 2 | 54 | | | |
| 14 | 7 | Spica ♀ south 9 48 | <i>gentle</i> | ☽ | 22 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 27 | 3 | 51 | | | |
| 15 | B | | | ☽ | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | Morn | 4 | 43 | | | | |
| 16 | 2 | Days increase 5 12 | <i>breezes</i> | ☽ | 19 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 32 | | | |
| 17 | 3 | Arcturus south 10 28 | | ☽ | 14 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 18 | | | |
| 18 | 4 | | <i>very</i> | ☽ | 14 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| 19 | 5 | ♁ south 11 20 | | ☽ | 26 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 32 | 7 | 44 | | | |
| 20 | 6 | | <i>like</i> | ☽ | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 26 | | | |
| 21 | 7 | ☽ enters ♀ ☽ in Apogee | <i>some</i> | ☽ | 19 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 27 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| 22 | B | Rogation | | ☽ | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 57 | 9 | 52 | | | |
| 23 | 2 | | <i>thunder</i> | ☽ | 13 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 29 | 10 | 37 | | | |
| 24 | 3 | Lyra south 2 23 | <i>and</i> | ☽ | 25 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 24 | | | |
| 25 | 4 | ☽ eclipsed invisible | <i>showers</i> | ☽ | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 17 | Sets | A | 12 | | | | |
| 26 | 5 | Ascension day | | ☽ | 19 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 27 | 6 | ♁ ☽ superior | <i>It may</i> | ☽ | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 53 | | | |
| 28 | 7 | ☽ runs high | <i>be</i> | ☽ | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 43 | | | |
| 29 | B | ☽ in ♀ 2 | <i>wet</i> | ☽ | 27 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 39 | 3 | 33 | | | |
| 30 | 2 | ☽ south 9 29 | | ☽ | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 23 | | | |
| 31 | 3 | | <i>weather</i> | ☽ | 23 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 48 | 5 | 12 | | | |

oners, August 16th.

1780 Torture abolished in France, August 25.

Inquisition abolished in the duke of Modena's dominions.

Henry Laurens, formerly president of Congress, who had been sent to negotiate a treaty with Holland, is taken by the Vestal frigate, near Newfoundland, third September, and on the 4th October following is committed close prisoner to the tower of London.

General Arnold, after having in vain attempted to deliver up West Point to the British, deserts to their service, and is by them appointed brigadier-general, September 26.

Major Andre, adjutant-general to the British army, is hanged as a spy at Tapaan, State of New-York, October 2.

VI Month, *June*, hath 30 days.

| First ☽ 1st 7h 23m A | | Last ☾ 15th 5h 8m A | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Full ☉ 8th 10h 34m M | | New ☉ 23d 7h 56m A | |
| M | w | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ P ☉ R ☽ S ☽ s ☽ Sou |
| 1 | 4 | ☽ south 10 24 | <i>Probably</i> ♃ 7 4 39 7 Morn 6 2 |
| 2 | 5 | ☽ south 9 12 | <i>warm</i> ♃ 20 4 38 7 22 0 21 6 51 |
| 3 | 6 | | <i>and</i> ♃ 5 4 38 7 22 0 53 7 44 |
| 4 | 7 | Arcturus south 9 16 | <i>then</i> ♃ 19 4 37 7 23 1 28 8 37 |
| 5 | B | Whitsunday | ♃ 4 4 37 7 23 2 5 9 34 |
| 6 | 2 | ☽ in Perigee | <i>comes</i> ♃ 18 4 36 7 24 2 47 10 33 |
| 7 | 3 | ☽ ☉ ☽ | ♃ 3 4 36 7 24 3 36 11 33 |
| 8 | 4 | | <i>showers</i> ♃ 18 4 35 7 25 Rises Morn |
| 9 | 5 | ☽ runs low | <i>with</i> ♃ 2 4 35 7 25 8 31 0 34 |
| 10 | 6 | | <i>thunder</i> ♃ 17 4 35 7 25 9 17 1 32 |
| 11 | 7 | St. Barnabas | ♃ 30 4 34 7 26 9 57 2 28 |
| 12 | B | Trinity Sunday | <i>cooler</i> ♃ 14 4 34 7 26 10 31 3 20 |
| 13 | 2 | | ♃ 27 4 34 7 26 11 2 4 7 |
| 14 | 3 | Spica ♃ sets 1 7 | <i>pleasant</i> ♃ 10 4 33 7 27 11 31 4 53 |
| 15 | 4 | | ♃ 23 4 33 7 27 11 57 5 37 |
| 16 | 5 | Lyra south 0 49 | <i>and</i> ♃ 4 4 33 7 27 Morn 6 19 |
| 17 | 6 | | ♃ 16 4 33 7 27 0 25 7 1 |
| 18 | 7 | ☽ in Apogee | <i>growing</i> ♃ 26 4 33 7 27 0 54 7 44 |
| 19 | B | ☽ rises 11 43 | ♃ 8 9 4 33 7 27 1 25 8 28 |
| 20 | 2 | | <i>weather</i> ♃ 21 4 33 7 27 1 59 9 14 |
| 21 | 3 | ☽ enters ☽ | ♃ 3 4 33 7 27 2 38 10 2 |
| 22 | 4 | | <i>Sharp</i> ♃ 16 4 33 7 27 3 23 10 52 |
| 23 | 5 | ☽ runs high | <i>lightning</i> ♃ 28 4 33 7 27 Sets 11 42 |
| 24 | 6 | Nat. St. John Baptist | <i>and</i> ♃ 11 4 33 7 27 7 55 A. 33 |
| 25 | 7 | | <i>thunder</i> ♃ 24 4 33 7 27 8 36 1 25 |
| 26 | B | 2d after Trinity | ♃ 8 7 4 33 7 27 9 12 2 15 |
| 27 | 2 | Spica ♃ sets 0 14 | <i>cool</i> ♃ 20 4 33 7 27 9 46 3 5 |
| 28 | 3 | | ♃ 4 4 33 7 27 10 18 3 54 |
| 29 | 4 | St. Peter | <i>fair</i> ♃ 17 4 34 7 26 10 50 4 43 |
| 30 | 5 | | ♃ 1 4 34 7 26 11 23 5 35 |

1780 The battle of king's mountain, South-Carolina, in which the American militia under Colonel M'Dowel defeat the British, and take 800 prisoners, October 7.

1781 A bloody battle fought at Camden between general Green and Lord Rawdon, when the Americans are repulsed, April 25.

The island of Tabago taken by the French—June 2.

Count de Grasse with twenty-eight sail of the line arrives in the Chesapeake, and lands 3,200 forces, which join those already under La Fayette, August 30.

The battle of the Eutaw springs, in South-Carolina, when the British are defeated by the Americans, under general Green, with the loss of 1100 men, September 9.

New-London burnt by the British, under general Arnold,

VII Month, *July*, hath 31 days.

First ☽ 1st 0h 45m M.
 Full ☉ 7th 7h 3m A.
 Last ☾ 15th 9h 53m M

New ☉ 23d 7h 18m M.
 First ☽ 30th 5h 21m M.

| M | w | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ Ph. | ☉ R. | ☽ S. | ☽ set. | ☽ sou |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|-------|------|------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | 6 | ♁ Gr. elongation <i>Some</i> | ≡ | 15 4 | 34 7 | 26 11 | 59 6 26 |
| 2 | 7 | Vist. of Virg. Mary | | 29 4 | 35 7 | 25 0 | Morn 7 19 |
| 3 | B | ☽ in perigee <i>sultry</i> | m | 14 4 | 35 7 | 25 0 | 38 8 16 |
| 4 | 2 | INDEPENDENCE. | | 28 4 | 35 7 | 25 1 | 22 9 14 |
| 5 | 3 | Lyra south 11 30 <i>weather,</i> | ↑ | 13 4 | 36 7 | 24 2 | 13 10 13 |
| 6 | 4 | ☽ Runs low | | 27 4 | 36 7 | 24 3 | 10 11 11 |
| 7 | 5 | ♃ Rises 10 30 <i>and then</i> | v | 11 4 | 37 7 | 23 | Rises. Morn |
| 8 | 6 | ♃ Stationary <i>showers.</i> | | 25 4 | 37 7 | 23 7 | 46 0 8 |
| 9 | 7 | ♃ Stationary | ☼ | 9 4 | 38 7 | 22 8 | 23 1 2 |
| 10 | B | 4th Sund. aft. Trinity <i>Foggy</i> | | 22 4 | 38 7 | 22 8 | 56 1 53 |
| 11 | 2 | Days decrease 0 12 | ⋈ | 5 4 | 39 7 | 21 9 | 26 2 40 |
| 12 | 3 | <i>mornings.</i> | | 18 4 | 39 7 | 21 9 | 54 3 25 |
| 13 | 4 | Spica ♀ Sets 11 7 | | 39 4 | 40 7 | 20 10 | 22 4 9 |
| 14 | 5 | <i>Most</i> | ♀ | 12 4 | 40 7 | 20 10 | 5 4 52 |
| 15 | 6 | Swithin ♁ Stationary <i>likely</i> | | 24 4 | 41 7 | 19 11 | 21 5 35 |
| 16 | 7 | ☽ in apogee | ♁ | 6 4 | 42 7 | 18 11 | 53 6 18 |
| 17 | B | 5th Sund. aft. Trinity <i>some</i> | | 18 4 | 42 7 | 18 | Morn 7 3 |
| 18 | 2 | Arcturus sets 1 28 <i>dry</i> | | 29 4 | 43 7 | 17 0 | 31 7 51 |
| 19 | 3 | ♃ Sets 0 9 | ♓ | 12 4 | 44 7 | 16 1 | 12 8 39 |
| 20 | 4 | Margaret ♃ Stati. <i>weather.</i> | | 24 4 | 45 7 | 15 2 | 0 9 30 |
| 21 | 5 | ☽ runs high | ♊ | 7 4 | 46 7 | 14 2 | 53 10 21 |
| 22 | 6 | Magdalen. ☉ enters ♉ | | 19 4 | 46 7 | 14 3 | 51 11 13 |
| 23 | 7 | ☽ ☼ <i>Signs</i> | ♈ | 3 4 | 47 7 | 13 | Sets. Aft. 5 |
| 24 | B | 8th Sund. aft. Trinity <i>of</i> | | 16 4 | 48 7 | 12 7 | 44 0 56 |
| 25 | 2 | St. James. | | 30 4 | 49 7 | 11 8 | 18 1 47 |
| 26 | 3 | St. Anne. <i>rain.</i> | ♏ | 14 4 | 50 7 | 10 8 | 50 2 37 |
| 27 | 4 | | | 28 4 | 51 7 | 9 9 | 24 3 28 |
| 28 | 5 | Spica ♀ sets 10 8 <i>Very</i> | ≡ | 12 4 | 52 7 | 8 9 | 59 4 20 |
| 29 | 6 | ♁ ☼ ☽ infer. ☽ in peri. <i>warm</i> | | 26 4 | 53 7 | 7 10 | 56 5 13 |
| 30 | 7 | Dog days begin <i>nights.</i> | m | 10 4 | 54 7 | 6 11 | 18 6 8 |
| 31 | B | 7th Sund. aft. Trinity. | | 25 4 | 54 7 | 6 | Morn 7 4 |

September 13.

1782 Treaty of amity and commerce between America and Holland, October 8.

Colonel Willet defeats the British at Mohawk river, October 24.

Earl Cornwallis surrenders his whole army, consisting of 7000 men, to the American and French army, under the command of general Washington, at Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19.

Henry Laurens is released from his long confinement in the tower of London, December 31.

Planet Herschel discovered.

The first impression of the Bible in the United States, pub-

VIII Month, August, hath 31 days.

| Full ☉ 6th 5h 5m M | | New ☉ 21st 5h 10m A | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|---|-----|
| Last ☾ 14th 3h 41m M | | First ☽ 28th 10h 40m M | | | | | |
| M W | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ | P ☉ ☽ | ☽ | set | ☽ | sou |
| 1 | 2 Lammias Day | Foggy | † 9 4 55 7 5 0 6 8 2 | | | | |
| 2 | 3 6 ☉ ♀ | | 23 4 56 7 4 0 59 8 59 | | | | |
| 3 | 4 ☽ runs low | mornings | ∇ 7 4 57 7 3 1 58 9 56 | | | | |
| 4 | 5 | and | 20 4 59 7 1 3 1 10 51 | | | | |
| 5 | 6 7*'s rise 11 4 | sultry | ∞ 4 5 0 7 0 4 7 11 43 | | | | |
| 6 | 7 Transfiguration | noons | 17 5 1 6 59 | Rises | Morn | | |
| 7 | B ♃ south 2 1 | | 30 5 2 6 58 7 26 0 31 | | | | |
| 8 | 2 ☐ ☉ ♀ | showers | × 13 5 3 6 57 7 55 1 47 | | | | |
| 9 | 3 ☿ Stationary | and | 26 5 4 6 56 8 24 2 3 | | | | |
| 10 | 4 St. Lawrence | likely | ∞ 8 5 5 6 55 8 53 2 18 | | | | |
| 11 | 5 Days decrease 1 6 | | 20 5 6 6 54 9 23 3 30 | | | | |
| 12 | 6 ☽ in Apogee | thunder | ∞ 2 5 7 6 53 9 55 4 14 | | | | |
| 13 | 7 Lyra south 8 57 | | 14 5 8 6 52 10 31 4 59 | | | | |
| 14 | B 9th after Trinity | Avoid | 25 5 10 6 50 11 10 5 45 | | | | |
| 15 | 2 | night | ∏ 7 5 11 6 49 11 54 6 33 | | | | |
| 16 | 3 ☿ Gr. elong. | air | 19 5 12 6 48 | Morn | 7 22 | | |
| 17 | 4 ☽ runs high | and | ∞ 2 5 13 6 47 0 44 8 13 | | | | |
| 18 | 5 Spica ♀ sets 8 48 | heavy | 15 5 14 6 46 1 40 9 4 | | | | |
| 19 | 6 ♀ sets 10 11 | dews | 28 5 15 6 45 2 41 9 57 | | | | |
| 20 | 7 | | ∞ 11 5 17 6 43 3 46 10 49 | | | | |
| 21 | B 10 fter Trinity | like | 25 5 18 6 42 | Sets | 11 41 | | |
| 22 | 2 | enough | ∞ 9 5 19 6 41 6 54 A 33 | | | | |
| 23 | 3 ☉ enters ♀ ☽ in Perigee | | 24 5 20 6 40 7 29 1 26 | | | | |
| 24 | 4 St. Bartholomew | some | ∞ 8 5 22 6 38 8 5 2 19 | | | | |
| 25 | 5 | wet | 23 5 23 6 37 8 42 3 13 | | | | |
| 26 | 6 Arcturus sets 10 59 | | ∞ 7 5 24 6 36 9 23 4 8 | | | | |
| 27 | 7 | weather | 21 5 25 6 35 10 10 5 5 | | | | |
| 28 | B St. Augustine | and | † 5 5 27 6 33 11 1 6 3 | | | | |
| 29 | 2 St. John Baptist beheaded | high | 19 5 28 6 32 11 58 7 0 | | | | |
| 30 | 3 ☽ runs low | | ∇ 3 5 29 6 31 | Morn | 7 56 | | |
| 31 | 4 7*'s rise 9 27 | winds | 17 5 31 6 29 0 59 8 50 | | | | |

lished by Robert Aitken, Philadelphia.

1782 The British house of commons address the king against the further prosecution of offensive war with North America, March 4.

Admiral Rodney defeats the French under Count de Grasse, near Dominico, and takes five ships of the line, with the French admiral, April 12.

Holland acknowledges the sovereignty of the United States, April 19.

Sir Guy Carleton arrives at New-York, with powers to treat of peace with the Americans, May 5.

The French take and destroy the forts and settlements in Hudson's bay, August 24.

IX Month, *September*, hath 30 days.

| Full ☉ 4th 5h 41m A | | New ☉ 20th 2h 27m M | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Last ☾ 12th 9h 30m A | | First ☽ 26th 5h 56m A | | | | |
| m w | Miscellaneous Particulars. | ☽ | P ☉ R ☽ s ☽ | set | ☽ | Seu |
| 1 | 5 Days decrease 1 58 | ☽ | 30 5 32 6 28 | 2 | 3 | 9 42 |
| 2 | 6 | Some | ☽ 13 5 33 6 27 | 3 | 6 | 10 32 |
| 3 | 7 ½ in m 17 | rain | ☽ 26 5 34 6 26 | 4 | 10 | 11 19 |
| 4 | B ½ sets 9 10 | | ☽ 9 5 35 6 25 | Rises. | Morn | |
| 5 | 2 ☽ ☽ | then | ☽ 22 5 37 6 23 | 6 | 32 | 0 4 |
| 6 | 3 ♀ in m 2 3 | windy | ☽ 4 5 38 6 22 | 7 | 2 | 0 49 |
| 7 | 4 ♀ sets 6 50 | | ☽ 16 5 39 6 21 | 7 | 32 | 1 33 |
| 8 | 5 Nativity V. Mary | mild | ☽ 28 5 41 6 19 | 8 | 4 | 2 16 |
| 9 | 6 ☽ in apogee | | ☽ 8 10 5 42 6 18 | 8 | 36 | 3 1 |
| 10 | 7 Dog days end | agreeabl | ☽ 2 5 43 6 17 | 9 | 14 | 3 46 |
| 11 | B 6 ☽ ☽ superior | weather | ☽ 3 5 45 6 15 | 9 | 57 | 4 34 |
| 12 | 2 | | ☽ 13 5 46 6 14 | 10 | 43 | 5 22 |
| 13 | 3 ☽ runs high | cool | ☽ 27 5 47 6 13 | 11 | 36 | 6 11 |
| 14 | 4 Fomalhaut sou. 11 16 | mornings | ☽ 10 5 49 6 11 | Morn | 7 | 2 |
| 15 | 5 7**s rise 8 33 | and | ☽ 23 5 50 6 10 | 0 | 34 | 7 53 |
| 16 | 6 | evenings | ☽ 6 5 51 6 9 | 1 | 35 | 8 44 |
| 17 | 7 Lambert | | ☽ 19 5 53 6 7 | 2 | 40 | 9 36 |
| 18 | B ½ in ☽ 11 | The | ☽ 3 5 54 6 6 | 3 | 49 | 10 28 |
| 19 | 2 ½ south 11 5 | clouds | ☽ 18 5 55 6 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 21 |
| 20 | 3 ♀ sets 6 39 | seem | ☽ 2 5 57 6 3 | Sets. | Aft | 15 |
| 21 | 4 St. Matthew. ☽ in Perigee to | threaten | ☽ 17 5 58 6 2 | 6 | 47 | 1 10 |
| 22 | 5 | rain | ☽ 2 5 59 6 1 | 7 | 29 | 2 8 |
| 23 | 6 ☽ enters ☽ | nor is | ☽ 17 6 1 59 | 8 | 15 | 3 6 |
| 24 | 7 ☽ in ☽ 17 | it in | ☽ 2 6 2 5 58 | 9 | 6 | 4 5 |
| 25 | B 8 rises 2 12 | vain | ☽ 16 6 3 5 57 | 10 | 3 | 5 4 |
| 26 | 2 Cyprian. ☽ runs low | As | ☽ 30 6 5 5 55 | 11 | 3 | 6 1 |
| 27 | 3 | pleasant | ☽ 14 6 6 5 54 | Morn | 6 | 57 |
| 28 | 4 Days 11 46 | as we | ☽ 27 6 7 5 53 | 0 | 7 | 7 49 |
| 29 | 5 St. Michael | can expect | ☽ 0 6 5 5 51 | 1 | 10 | 8 38 |
| 30 | 6 St. Jerome | | ☽ 23 6 10 5 50 | 2 | 12 | 9 25 |

1782 The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar; when their floating batteries are destroyed, September 13
Treaty concluded between the United States and the republic of Holland, October 8.

Provisional articles of peace signed between the American and British commissioners at Paris; by which the United States are declared by the king of Britain, to be free, sovereign, and independent, November 30.

1783 Preliminary articles of peace between France, Spain and Britain signed at Veasailles, January 30.

Three earthquakes at Calabria Ulterior, and Sicily; which destroy a great number of towns and inhabitants, Feb. 5, 7, and 28.

Treaty of amity and commerce between the United States

X Month, October, hath 31 days.

| | | Full ☉ 4th 9h 18m. M | New ☉ 19th 11h 54m. M | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------------|
| | | Last ☾ 12th 2h 6m. A | First ☽ 26th 4h 10m. M | | | | | |
| W | M | Miscellaneous | Particulars. | ☽ P | ☉ R | ☽ S | ☽ Sou | |
| 1 | 7 | ☽ south 10 17 | <i>Hoary</i> | ☿ | 6 6 | 11 5 | 49 3 | 13 10 11 |
| 2 | B | 16th Sund. aft. Trinity | <i>frost,</i> | | 18 6 | 13 5 | 47 4 | 14 10 55 |
| 3 | 2 | | <i>and rain</i> | | 30 6 | 14 5 | 46 5 | 14 11 39 |
| 4 | 3 | Sirius rises 0 51 | <i>about</i> | ♃ | 13 6 | 15 5 | 45 | Rises Morn |
| 5 | 4 | ♀ in ♄ 30 | <i>this time</i> | | 24 6 | 17 5 | 43 6 | 12 0 22 |
| 6 | 5 | ♀ sets 6 27 | | ♃ | 6 6 | 18 5 | 42 6 | 45 1 6 |
| 7 | 6 | ☽ in apogee | <i>Now</i> | | 18 6 | 19 5 | 41 7 | 22 1 51 |
| 8 | 7 | ☽ runs high | <i>wind</i> | | 30 6 | 21 5 | 39 3 | 3 2 38 |
| 9 | B | Denys | <i>and</i> | ♁ | 12 6 | 22 5 | 38 3 | 48 3 26 |
| 10 | 2 | Fomallhaut sou. 9 42 | <i>flying</i> | | 24 6 | 23 5 | 37 9 | 37 4 14 |
| 11 | 3 | Days decrease 3 44 | <i>clouds.</i> | ♁ | 6 6 | 25 5 | 35 10 | 32 5 3 |
| 12 | 4 | | | | 18 6 | 26 5 | 34 11 | 30 5 53 |
| 13 | 5 | ☽ south 9 29 | | ♁ | 1 6 | 27 5 | 33 | Morn 6 42 |
| 14 | 6 | | <i>I guess</i> | | 14 6 | 29 5 | 31 0 | 3 17 32 |
| 15 | 7 | 7**s south 2 12 | | | 27 6 | 30 5 | 30 1 | 37 8 23 |
| 16 | B | 18th Sun. aft. Trin. | <i>a storm</i> | ♃ | 11 6 | 31 5 | 29 2 | 44 9 14 |
| 17 | 2 | | <i>is</i> | | 26 6 | 33 5 | 27 3 | 55 10 7 |
| 18 | 3 | St. Luke | <i>nigh.</i> | ♁ | 10 6 | 34 5 | 26 5 | 7 11 1 |
| 19 | 4 | ☉ eclips. invis. ☽ in Perigee | | | 26 6 | 35 5 | 25 | Sets. 11 58 |
| 20 | 5 | ♁ rises 1 57 | | ♃ | 11 6 | 36 5 | 24 6 | 12 Af 57 |
| 21 | 6 | | <i>Windy</i> | | 26 6 | 38 5 | 22 7 | 2 1 57 |
| 22 | 7 | 7**s south 1 46 | <i>and cold.</i> | ♃ | 11 6 | 39 5 | 21 7 | 59 2 59 |
| 23 | B | ☉ enters ♃ | | | 25 6 | 40 5 | 20 9 | 0 3 59 |
| 24 | 2 | ☽ runs low | <i>Perhaps</i> | ♃ | 10 6 | 41 5 | 19 10 | 3 4 56 |
| 25 | 3 | Crispin. | <i>we may</i> | | 23 6 | 43 5 | 17 11 | 8 5 50 |
| 26 | 4 | Days 10 32 | <i>have rain</i> | ♃ | 7 6 | 44 5 | 16 | Morn 6 42 |
| 27 | 5 | ♃ Gr. elongation | <i>agam.</i> | | 20 6 | 45 5 | 15 0 | 14 7 29 |
| 28 | 6 | Simon and Jude ☽ ☉ ♃ | | ♃ | 3 6 | 47 5 | 13 1 | 13 8 15 |
| 29 | 7 | | | | 15 6 | 48 5 | 12 2 | 14 8 59 |
| 30 | B | 20th Sund. aft. Trinity | <i>Cold.</i> | | 27 6 | 49 5 | 11 3 | 13 9 42 |
| 31 | 2 | Arcturus sets 6 54 | | ♃ | 9 6 | 50 5 | 10 4 | 11 10 25 |

and Sweden, concluded April 1st, ratified by Congress 25th September following.

New-York evacuated by the British troops, and General Washington makes a public entry into that city, Nov. 25.

General Washington resigns his commission to congress at Annapolis, December 23.

1784 The definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Britain ratified by Congress, January 4.

1785 Mr. James Madison brings forward a motion in the house of Delegates of Virginia, to appoint commissioners, who in concurrence with others, to be appointed by the different States, should form a system of commercial regulations to be recommended for adoption to the different State legislatures.

XI Month, November, hath 30 days.

| Full ☉ 3d 3h 27m. M | | New ☾ 17th 9h 55m. A | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---|----|---|-----|----|-------|--------|------|----|----|
| Last ☾ 11h 4h 41m. M | | First ☽ 24th 6h 3m. M | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | W | Miscellaneous | Particulars. | ☽ | ☉ | ☽ | ☉ | ☽ | ☉ | ☽ | ☉ | | |
| 1 | 3 | All saints | <i>The clouds</i> | ☽ | 21 | 6 | 51 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | ☽ in Apogee | <i>denote</i> | ☽ | 3 | 6 | 53 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 53 |
| 3 | 5 | ☽ eclip. vis. and total. | <i>☽ Sta. a</i> | | 15 | 6 | 54 | 5 | 6 | Rises. | Morn | | |
| 4 | 6 | | <i>storm</i> | | 27 | 6 | 55 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 39 |
| 5 | 7 | 7*'s south 0 51 | | ☽ | 9 | 6 | 56 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 48 | 1 | 26 |
| 6 | B | ☽ sets 1 20 | <i>though</i> | | 21 | 6 | 57 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 2 | 14 |
| 7 | 2 | ☽ stationary ☽ runs high | | ☽ | 26 | 6 | 58 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| 8 | 3 | | <i>cold</i> | | 15 | 6 | 59 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 51 |
| 9 | 4 | Aldebaran south 1 24 | | | 27 | 7 | 14 | 59 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 39 | |
| 10 | 5 | | <i>Sleep in</i> | ☽ | 10 | 7 | 24 | 58 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 28 | |
| 11 | 6 | St. Martin | <i>no newly</i> | | 23 | 7 | 34 | 57 | Morn | 6 | 16 | | |
| 12 | 7 | Sirius rises 10 22 | <i>plastered</i> | ☽ | 6 | 7 | 44 | 56 | 0 | 28 | 7 | 4 | |
| 13 | B | 22d after Trinity | <i>room</i> | | 20 | 7 | 54 | 55 | 1 | 34 | 7 | 54 | |
| 14 | 2 | Days decrease | <i>with</i> | ☽ | 4 | 7 | 64 | 54 | 2 | 43 | 8 | 46 | |
| 15 | 3 | 7*'s south 0 11 | <i>burning</i> | | 19 | 7 | 74 | 53 | 3 | 54 | 9 | 39 | |
| 16 | 4 | ☽ ☽ ☽ | <i>coals</i> | ☽ | 4 | 7 | 84 | 52 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 36 | |
| 17 | 5 | ☽ ☽ ☽ eclipsed invisible | | | 19 | 7 | 94 | 51 | Sets. | 11 | 35 | | |
| 18 | 6 | ☽ in Perigee | <i>I look</i> | ☽ | 4 | 7 | 104 | 50 | 5 | 39 | Att | 37 | |
| 19 | 7 | ☽ rises 1 24 | <i>for some</i> | | 19 | 7 | 114 | 49 | 6 | 39 | 1 | 39 | |
| 20 | B | ☽ runs low | | ☽ | 4 | 7 | 124 | 48 | 7 | 46 | 2 | 41 | |
| 21 | 2 | | <i>smoky</i> | | 18 | 7 | 134 | 47 | 8 | 51 | 3 | 38 | |
| 22 | 3 | ☽ enters ☽ | <i>days</i> | ☽ | 2 | 7 | 144 | 46 | 9 | 56 | 4 | 31 | |
| 23 | 4 | Clement | | | 16 | 7 | 144 | 46 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 22 | |
| 24 | 5 | | | | 29 | 7 | 154 | 45 | Morn | 6 | 9 | | |
| 25 | 6 | ☽ sets 6 18 | <i>then</i> | ☽ | 12 | 7 | 164 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 53 | |
| 26 | 7 | Sirius south 2 25 | | | 24 | 7 | 174 | 43 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 36 | |
| 27 | B | Advent ☽ stationary | <i>soon</i> | ☽ | 6 | 7 | 184 | 42 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 19 | |
| 28 | 2 | 7*'s south 11 16 | <i>comes</i> | | 18 | 7 | 184 | 42 | 2 | 57 | 9 | 2 | |
| 29 | 3 | ☽ in Apogee | <i>falling</i> | | 30 | 7 | 194 | 41 | 3 | 54 | 9 | 46 | |
| 30 | 4 | St. Andrew | <i>weather</i> | ☽ | 12 | 7 | 204 | 40 | 4 | 50 | 10 | 30 | |

1786 An insurrection breaks out in the State of Massachusetts under Shay, Parsons, &c. ; it is, however happily suppressed by the prudence and decision of generals Lincoln and Shepherd, with the loss of a very few lives, December.

The Federal Convention, which had for some time been assembled at Philadelphia, report to the different states the new constitution, or present system of federal government, September 17.

1789 General Sevier defeats a number of the Cherokee and Creek nation of Indians, who lose 115 men the Americans only lose five, January.

An insurrection takes place at Paris; when six hundred men are killed by the soldiery, April, 27.

The National Assembly of France first convened, May 5,

XII Month, December, hath 31 days.

Full ☉ 2d 10h 35m. A
Last ☾ 10th 4h 52m A

New ☉ 17th 8h 36m. M
First ☽ 24th 11h 43m. M

| M W | Miscellaneous Particular . | ☽ | ☿ | ♁ | ♂ | ♆ | ♄ | ♃ | ♂ | ♁ | ♂ | ♁ | Sou |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|---|----|----|----|----|------|--------|----|----|----|------|
| 1 | 5 ☐ ☉ ♃ | Perhaps | ♁ | 24 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 39 | 5 | 45 | 11 | 17 | |
| 2 | 6 Rigel south 0 28 | snow | ♁ | 6 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 39 | Rises. | | | | Morn |
| 3 | 7 Days decrease 5 38 | | | 18 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 38 | 5 | 26 | 0 | 5 | |
| 4 | B ♀ Gr. elongation | Have | | 30 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 38 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 53 | |
| 5 | 2 ☽ runs high | you good | ♁ | 12 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 37 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 41 | |
| 6 | 3 7*'s south 10 42 | wood | | 24 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 37 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 30 | |
| 7 | 4 ♀ sets 6 49 | fules. | ♁ | 7 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 17 | |
| 8 | 5 Concept. V. Mary | are | | 19 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | |
| 9 | 6 | your | ♁ | 27 | 25 | 4 | 35 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 52 | | |
| 10 | 7 Aldebaran south 11 13 | broken | | 16 | 25 | 4 | 35 | Morn | | | 5 | 40 | |
| 11 | B 3d in Advent | windows | | 29 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 28 | | |
| 12 | 2 Betelguese south 0 24 | mended, | ♁ | 13 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 1 | 26 | 7 | 18 | |
| 13 | 3 ♃ sets 10 57 | your | | 28 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 35 | 8 | 11 | |
| 14 | 4 | houses | ♁ | 12 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 3 | 46 | 9 | 7 | |
| 15 | 5 Arcturus rises 1 18 | and barns | | 27 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 56 | 10 | 5 | |
| 16 | 6 ☽ in Perigee | tight? then | ♁ | 12 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | |
| 17 | 7 ☽ runs low | you are ready | | 27 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | Sets. | | | 8 | Aft. |
| 18 | B 4th in Advent | for this | ♁ | 12 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 9 | |
| 19 | 2 ♁ rises 0 33 | cold storm | | 26 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 24 | 2 | 6 | |
| 20 | 3 ♁ in ♁ 5 | | ♁ | 11 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 8 | 31 | 2 | 59 | |
| 21 | 4 St. Thomas ☉ enters ♁ | | ♁ | 24 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 9 | 36 | 3 | 49 | |
| 22 | 5 Days 9 6 | Perhaps | ♁ | 8 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 10 | 38 | 4 | 36 | |
| 23 | 6 Sirius south 0 28 | some | | 20 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 11 | 39 | 5 | 21 | |
| 24 | 7 | | ♁ | 3 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | Morn | | | 6 | 4 |
| 25 | B CHRISTMAS | open | | 15 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 47 | |
| 26 | 2 St. Stephen | weather | | 27 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 34 | 7 | 30 | |
| 27 | 3 St. John ☽ in Apogee | | ♁ | 9 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 2 | 30 | 8 | 14 | |
| 28 | 4 Innocents | Cold | | 21 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 3 | 25 | 8 | 59 | |
| 29 | 5 Rigel south 10 29 | and | ♁ | 2 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 47 | |
| 30 | 6 7*'s south 8 57 | | | 14 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 35 | |
| 31 | 7 Silvester ☽ runs high | frosty | | 26 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 24 | |

and on the 17th June following, the *tiers etat*, or representatives of the people, after using various efforts to obtain an union with the clergy and nobility, without success, declare themselves the General Assembly, and proceed to business.

They take an oath "never to separate till the constitution shall be completed" June 20.

The Bastile taken in Paris by the national guards; when the governor and the principal officers are, on account of their perfidy, killed by the populace, July 14.

A prodigious multitude of people, most of them women, proceed from Paris to Versailles, complaining of want of bread; when the king and his family, to satisfy their clamors set out for Paris, October 5.

Historical.

SOME REMARKABLE PECULIARITIES, FROM A HISTORY OF THE EAST.

JAPAN.

The borders of the empire of Japan are secured by rocky mountainous coasts, and a tempestuous sea, which, on account of its shallowness, will admit none but small vessels, nor can those approach without imminent danger; for the depth of most of the gulfs and harbors being yet unknown, and others, being unfit to secure ships of considerable burden, it seems as if nature designed these islands to be a kind of little world, independent of the rest of the globe; especially as they possess whatever is necessary to render the lives of the inhabitants pleasant and delightful.

The coasts of *Japan* are also secured by two remarkable and dangerous whirlpools. The one lying near *Simabara*, is at high-water even with the surface of the sea; but the tide no sooner begins to ebb, than after some violent turnings, it is said, suddenly to sink to the depth of fifteen fathoms, swallowing up with great force ships, boats, and whatever comes within its reach, and dashing them to pieces against the rocks at the bottom. The other, which lies near the coast, of the province of *Kijnokuni*, rushes with a loud boisterous noise about a small rocky island, which, by the violence of the motion, is kept in a perpetual trembling. But though this has a very formidable appearance, it is esteemed less dangerous than the other; for, as its noise may be heard at a considerable distance, it may be easily avoided.

Water spouts are also frequently observed to rise in the seas of *Japan*, and to turn towards the coasts. These the ignorant *Japanese* conceive to be a kind of water-dragons, flying up into the air with a swift and violent motion; for which reason they give them the name of spouting dragons.

Japan is very remarkable for the great number of its burning mountains; particularly, not far from *Firando*, is a small rocky island, which hath been burning and trembling for many centuries; and in another small island, opposite to *Santzuma*, is a volcano that has broke out at different intervals for many ages. On the summit of a mountain in the province of *Figo*, is a large cavern, formerly the mouth of a volcano, but the flame has for some time ceased and in the same province a perpetual flame issues from the top of another mountain. In the province of *Tsichusen* there was formerly a coal-pit, which being set on fire by the carelessness of the workmen, has been burning ever since. Sometimes a black smoke, accompanied with a disagreeable stench, issues out of the top of the mountain *Fesi*, in the province of *Seruga*; which is said to be nearly as high as the peak of *Teneriffe*; but in shape and beauty is supposed to have no equal; and its top is covered with perpetual snow.

From the same cause which produces so many volcanoes it probably arises, that this country is more subject to earthquakes than perhaps any other in the world. Indeed they are so frequent that the natives dread them no more than the *Europeans* do storms of thunder and lightning. Yet sometimes the shocks are so violent, and last so long, that whole cities are destroyed, and many thousands of the inhabitants buried under the ruins. Particularly in the year one thousand seven hundred and three, an earthquake, attended by a great fire, which broke out at the same time, destroyed almost the whole city of *Jedo*, together with the king's palace, and two hundred thousand of the inhabitants. Yet it is observable, that some particular places in *Japan* have entirely escaped this calamity.

The varnish-tree is one of the most useful in this country; it affording a milky juice which the *Japanese* make use of in varnishing, or, japaning all their household-goods, dishes, and plates of wood: which are so highly esteemed, both by prince and peasant, that even at the emperor's table, services of lackered ware are preferred to those of gold and silver. The true varnish-tree is peculiar to this country, and produces a more beautiful varnish than is any where else to be found.

The tea-shrub, though one of their most esteemed plants, is allowed no other station than to form the borders of rice and corn-fields, or in barren places unfit for the culture of other plants. This shrub grows but slowly, and rises to the height of a fathom, or more: the stem soon spreading into many irregular branches and twigs. The bark is dry, thin, and of a chesnut colour, a little greyish on the stem, and inclined to green on the extremities of the twigs. The branches are irregularly beset with leaves, standing on very small foot-stalks, which do not drop off until they are plucked, the plant being an evergreen. The flowers come forth in autumn, one or two together, not unlike wild roses, an inch or something more in diameter, with very little smell, white, and composed of six round petals, or leaves, standing on foot-stalks half an inch long, which from a small slender beginning insensibly grow larger, and end in an uncertain number, commonly five or six small round leaves, which serve instead of the calyx. To the flowers succeed the fruit in great plenty, commonly composed of three round capsulae, of the size of wild plums, growing together to one common foot-stalk, as to a centre, but distinguished by three pretty deep partitions. Each capsula contains a husk, nut, and seed. The husk is green, inclining to black when ripe, of a fat membranous, and somewhat woody substance, opening on its upper surface, after a year's standing, for the nut, which lies within, to appear. The nut is almost round, and is covered with a thin hardish shining chesnut shell, which being cracked, discovers a reddish kernel of firm substance like that of a filbert, at first of a sweetish and not very agreeable taste, which soon grows rough and bitter. The seeds are not planted in a continued row, which would make them grow up in hedges, but at some distance from each other. Eight or ten of them are

generally put into one hole, as only a few strike root. Whilst the shrub rises they once a year fatten the soil about them with dung mixed with earth. The tea-tree must be at least of three years growth before the leaves are fit to be plucked, and then it bears plentifully. In about seven years the shrub rises to a man's height; but as it from that time grows very slowly, and bears but few leaves, it is cut down, and the next year many young twigs shoot from the stem, bearing such plenty of leaves as abundantly repay the loss of the parent tree. Those who have a great number of shrubs, hire day-laborers, who are very dexterous in gathering the leaves, which must be plucked one by one. Those who gather them twice a year, begin at the latter end of February, or the beginning of March, when the shrub has but few leaves, which are young and tender; these are reckoned the best, and are called *imperial tea*. The second gathering is in the latter end of March or the beginning of April, when it is sorted into classes according to its quality; those that are not fully grown coming nearest to those of the first gathering. The third gathering is made when the leaves are come to their full growth. Some neglect the two former gatherings, and confine themselves to this, in which the leaves are again sorted into different classes, the third of which contains the coarsest leaves, that are full two months grown, and is the tea commonly drank by the vulgar.

All the tea that is drank in the emperor's court is cultivated on a mountain near the city of Miaco, on account of the climate's being more singularly favorable there. This mountain is surrounded with a broad deep ditch to keep off man and beast. The shrubs are here planted in walks, which are swept every day, and great care is taken that no dust fall on the leaves, which when ripe are gathered, prepared, put in large porcelain vessels, and sent to court under a strong guard. This they call *Imperial Tea*, which is sometimes sold at the extraordinary price of 100 dollars a pound.

Tea is prepared in the following manner: when the leaves are fresh gathered, they are carried to the public roasting houses, here they are dried upon heated iron pans, and whilst hot they are rolled upon mats with the palm of the hand till they become curled. After it is thus roasted and curled, and become cool, it is put into earthen jars with narrow mouths, which are immediately stopped up to preserve it from the air.

Walnuts-trees grow chiefly in the northern provinces. The nuts have a gentle purging quality, owing to their sweet oil, and, on account of their many medicinal virtues, they are served up at tables with the desert. The oil which is sweet and agreeable, tastes not unlike the oil of sweet almonds, and is much esteemed for its many and various uses. From the smoke of the kernels of these nuts is likewise derived the chief ingredient of Japan-ink.

There are several sorts of wild-ducks. The male of one kind is extremely beautiful; for its feathers are diversified with the finest colours imaginable: the neck and breast are red; the head is crowned with a most magnificent topping; besides the tail ri-

sing obliquely, and the wings standing up over the back in a very singular manner, afford a sight as curious as it is uncommon.

There are pheasants of singular beauty; particularly one kind remarkable for the colours and lustre of its feathers, and for the beauty of its tail, which is about a yard long, and in the variety and mixture of the finest colours, is not inferior to that of a peacock.

Their marriages are celebrated before some of their *bonzes* or priests at the foot of an idol; where the bridegroom and bride have two tapers, or lamps, put into their hands, while the priest pronounces the words; after which the bride throws the toys she had played with in childhood into the fire; and, in their stead, receives from the relations presents suitable to her married condition. At length, after some offerings made to the idol, the whole company, attended with music, are conducted to the bridegroom's house, where the feast continues a week; during which, dancing, banquets, &c. have little respite.

The *kadsi*, or paper-tree is of the mulberry kind. Though it grows wild, yet on account of its usefulness they transplant it in several places. It grows with surprising quickness, spreads its branches very far, and affords a great quantity of bark, of which they make not only paper, but stuffs, cloth, ropes, and several other things.

As their method of manufacturing it is singular we shall here describe it at large.

Every year, when the leaves of the paper-tree fall off, the young shoots are cut into sticks about three feet long, and being tied up in bundles, are boiled with water till the bark shrinks from the wood. The sticks are then exposed to the air till they grow cold and being slit open lengthways, the bark is taken off dried, and carefully preserved. Afterward, being soaked in water till it is soft, it is scraped, and the stronger bark which is full a year's growth, is separated from the thinner, which covered the younger branches; the former yielding the best and whitest paper. The bark when cleansed from all knots and impurities, is boiled in clear lye, and constantly stirred about till it becomes so tender that on being slightly touched, it will separate into small fibres. The bark thus softened is washed in a river and constantly stirred about till it is diluted into a soft woolly substance, and then put upon a smooth wooden table to be beat with sticks till it resembles the pulp of soaked paper. The bark thus prepared is put into a narrow tub, with the slimy infusion of rice and the infusion of the *oreni* root, which is also slimy and mucous; which being mixed into an uniform liquid substance, the sheets are formed one by one, by taking up this liquid substance in a proper mould made of bulrushes instead of wire, carefully laid upon a table covered with a double mat, while a small piece of reed is put between every sheet; which standing out a little, serves to lift them up conveniently, and take them off singly. Every heap is covered with a small board of the same size with the paper, on which are laid weights, to squeeze out the water. The next day they are taken off, and the

sheets lifted up one by one, and with the palm of the hand clapt on long planks, and exposed to the sun: when fully dry, they are taken off, laid in heaps, pared round, and then kept for use.

MOLUCCAS OR SPICE-ISLANDS.

The clove-tree resembles the laurel, only the leaves being narrower, are more like those of the almond and willow; the very wood and leaves taste as strong as the cloves themselves. The trees bear a great quantity of branches and flowers, and each of the flowers bring forth a clove, which is first white, then green, and at last red, and pretty hard. While they are green, they have the most fragrant and refreshing scent imaginable. The cloves grow with little stalks, and hang on the trees like cherries. When they gather them, instead of plucking them off one by one, some strip them off the boughs with a rope, and others beat them down with long poles. They bear fruit when they are eight years old, and are said to continue bearing for above an hundred years; they ripen from the latter end of August to the beginning of January; and it is remarkable, that their heat is so great, that no vegetable, not even a weed will grow under the tree. A few days after the fruit is fallen, they collect the cloves together, and dry them before the fire on hurdles, by which means they lose the beautiful red color that they derive from nature, and change to a deep purple, or rather black. This is perhaps also occasioned by their being sprinkled with water, which is said is necessary to hinder the worm from getting into the fruit.

THE NUTMEG.

The tree that bears this excellent fruit very much resembles a pear-tree, but its leaves are like that of a peach, only they are shorter and rounder. It produces fruit three times a year, that is in April, August and December: but the April nutmegs are the best, and in that month the crop is more plentiful than in the other two. The nutmeg, when ripe, is much of the same size as the walnut, and is covered with a thick shell, which opens and falls off of itself as the fruit ripens, and when candied has a very fine taste. Under this is a skin of a very fine scarlet color, and a very fragrant smell. This skin which is called mace, also falls off the nutmeg, when it changes to an orange color. Immediately under the mace appears the fruit, with a little bud on the top, resembling a very beautiful flower.

Here is a kind of bird the most beautiful imaginable; for its feathers, which are of all colors, are diversified in the most picturesque manner. It is generally known by the name of "the bird of Paradise." These birds are commonly sent to Batavia, where they are sold at a very high price, not only on account of their extraordinary beauty, but of their docility; for they are taught to sing finely, and to imitate the human voice.

THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

THE COCOA.

This is a specie of the palm, which grows in most parts of the

East and West-Indies. This tree, on account of the slender texture of its roots, is very liable to be blown down by high winds. Its trunk shoots up to about thirty or forty feet in a straight direction, and preserves the same diameter in every part of its ascent. The wood is of little value, being of a porous and spongy nature. The leaves, which are large and thick, are more applicable to use, serving for thatch for the roof of houses. The fruit hangs to the trunk in bunches, united by a tendril not unlike the twig of a vine, but stronger: the flowers are yellow, like that of a chesnut; and the branches are all towards the top. As it bears branches of fruit every month, some are always ripe, others green, and some just beginning to button. The fruit is of a greenish hue, and of different sizes; from that of an ordinary ball, to about six inches in diameter. It is covered with two rinds, the outer composed of long tough threads, of a brownish color: the second which is about the thickness of the sole of a shoe, is so hard as not to be penetrated but by considerable force. To this closely adheres a thick, firm, white substance, which in taste resembles a sweet almond. The inhabitants eat this substance with their victuals as we do bread. In the central part of the nut is a cavity, which contains a liquor in taste and consistence resembling almond-milk. This milk, being exposed to the fire, is converted into a kind of oil, which they use as we do butter, in their sauces, and as oil in their lamps; they likewise use it medicinally, and often rub their bodies with it. Besides this white substance found in the nut, there is a considerable quantity of clean bright cool liquor, which the Indians call sura, and the Europeans style palm-wine; and indeed it is little inferior to Spanish white-wine, except in keeping. There are three sorts of palm-wine, the first of which is drank within a few hours after it is drawn from the tree, and almost in its original state, when it has a moderate sweetness: the second and third sorts are obtained by fomentation, and the addition of various herbs and roots. The first of these liquors will not intoxicate, but the two latter will. The arrack is too generally known to need a description. Besides all these advantages, which are obtained from the cocoa-tree, the filaments, which form the outer coat of the nut, are worked into threads, of which very good cordage and cables are made.

THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

THE OURAN-OUTAN, OR MAN OF THE WOODS.

He is said to be no less than six feet high, and walks upright like a man. His arms are somewhat longer than the human species. He has no tail, nor any hair on his body except where it is found on man's. He is very strong and nimble, and will throw stones, or any other thing that happens to be at hand, at those who provoke him. Captain Beekman says he bought one of them, and that he was so fond of spirituous liquors, that he would drink heartily of punch, if he was left in the cabin with a bowl of it on the table; and that he would open a case, and take out a bottle of brandy, and having drank a considerable quantity, would return the bottle to

its place. If the captain was angry with him, he would sigh and whine, till he was reconciled : he also slept like a man, with one arm under his head ; but though he was not twelve months old when he died, he was stronger than any man in the ship. This animal is thought of all irrational beings, to resemble man the most ; and philosophers have considered it as the link in the chain of beings which connect the brute creations with the rational.

They have very large bats, or as some people call them, flying-cats ; the body, in color, shape, and smell, resemble that of a fox, but is not so large ; the wings are of so prodigious a size, that when extended, the distance from the tip of the one to the other is said to be no less than five or six feet. During the western monsoon, they fly from west to east, for two or three hours every evening, in such multitudes as to darken the sky.

Miscellaneous Matter.

THE ATHEIST.

AN ODD STORY.

(From a late English Publication.)

Captain Mac-ap-Fitz, had been every thing in his prime ; he had killed his man—ruined his woman—broke his taylor—kicked waiters out of windows, and hummed the parsons. He had been what the world calls, *a very fine gentleman* ;—a free speaker—quite the thing as a toast-master, and one of the highest fellows in Covent-Garden. All the women of spirit, both *on* and *off* the town, were fond of him. There was not one remarkable club, fit for a genius, and a man of fashion to be admitted into, but what he was made a member of.

But, alas ! as the finest linen may, when grown old, and much worn, be made into tinder, so natural is it for bloods about town, when old and worn out, with tinder-like constitutions, to twinkle to the last, in the same rotten condition.

The Captain had for some time past, been a casual dependant on a publican, for board and lodging ; but the poor *gentleman* falling sick, was removed out of the ale-house garret and carried to an untenanted house, and an uncurtained bedstead—a stock-bed, and two or three hospital blankets, were laid for him to die in.

It is common for chimney sweepers to mark a house which is not inhabited, and steal up the first time they find the door open to get the soot away. The maid of the ale-house had that morning very early, been to see how the Captain was ; because *SHE had dreamed three times of him that night, successively* : coming down carelessly, she left the door open ; this two chimney-sweep boys saw, and up stairs they darted into the room where the Captain was, who at the very instant had taken up the chamber pot, and was kneeling on the bed ; but at their appearance, down

he sunk, sadly frightened, upset the earthenware urinal, and crept under the bed-clothes, in a very wet, terrified, and pitiful condition. The boys did not mind him, but went about their work up the chimney.

Doctor Space presently came up stairs to see the Captain: they had been many years intimates; the Doctor was a great materialist, and disapprover of revealed religion; a philosopher, orator, and syllogism-maker to the Farthing Field's Society. Now, although the physician was a fine free-thinker, because he was a scholar; the captain, who was a fine gentleman, was no thinker at all, but took his friend's opinion as he did his medicines, *upon trust*.

Space, walking about the room, with all imaginable quack consequence, like an over-sallar'd player, strutting at a rehearsal, came to the bed-side; called out, Captain, Captain Mac-Fitz; the Captain, shoving up the bed-clothes with his head, discovered under a dirty night-cap, his lank cheeks, lengthened by the fright like an optical picture, and large globules of sweat standing in the wrinkles of his forehead, like pebbles in a plough-furrow; looked ghastfully on his physical friend. The Doctor seating himself on the bedside, and taking hold of his patient's hand, the following dialogue passed between them:

DOCTOR. My dear friend, Captain Fitz, (here is a fœtid smell, which intrudes itself upon my olfactories)—pray how do you do?

CAPTAIN. Do—do—why I am damn'd, that's all, and you are damn'd, and we are both damn'd, and there are two little devils gone up the chimney waiting till the wind rises to carry away our souls.

DOCTOR. Captain, your ideas are coagulated—your pia, and dura matter, act inconclusively—the sensorium of your pineal gland is obnubilated—the valves of your imagination being too much relaxed to retain contact, you have a lucid caput.

CAPTAIN. Capot—yes, yes, it is a Capot, and repique too—Lucifer will repique us, and we are damn'd, I tell you—can't you say one prayer for us both? do try, perhaps that would drive the devils off for an hour or two.—Stay, I can say some of the Belief myself.—*As it was in the beginning, is now*—but I cannot go on with it.—Lord, Lord, what a rogue have I been! I must be a fine gentleman, indeed, and cut jokes upon heaven, just to make the ladies laugh, and now Beelzebub will make me howl for it.—I have often said that women have no souls—I wish I had no soul—What will become of me?

DOCTOR. Captain, I will investigate the non-entity of such ideas instantaneously—the soul is nothing more than an exhilarated vapor, which arises from our organs being put in motion, as you will observe smoke issue from the axle-tree of a broad-wheel waggon. As to talking of devils it is all a fable, and you have the whole romance of it in Paradise Lost.

CAPTAIN. Yes, yes, I have lost Paradise, sure enough—what a miserable mummer I am! The devil fetch me.—Lord forgive me for saying such words. If I could live my time over again, be-

fore I'd be a buck—or a blood—or a high fellow, I'd black shoes. How many women's reputations have I taken away wrongfully—I shall be tossed upon the point of their pitch-forks from one little devil to another, for that. How many people's pockets have I picked at piquet and billiards?—the imps will pick out my eyes for that. Then I debauched my friend's wife, and told of it afterwards: they'll pull out my tongue with red hot pincers for that.

DOCTOR. Captain, I entreat attention.—Corporeal sensibilities are extinguished upon a dissolution of the material organs, therefore, succinctly, will I elucidate discriminately, that such phantoms are heterogeneous.————

CAPTAIN. O Lord! no more of your unintelligibleness. You used to tell me, there was no hell, and I was such a fool as to believe you—for I was too fine a fellow to read myself. Now what signifies all your arguments, when there's two little devils come to confute them? If you can dispute with them, do—you used to be an orator, and make speeches: do talk to the brace of diabolical ambassadors up the chimney—if they'd take my parole for three or four years—but they won't, for Beelzebub has sent an action against both of us—I wish some good Christian would give bail to it.

Just at this instant the boys had filled their sack, and down dropt it on the hearth. The room was instantly filled with soot-dust. The Doctor was struck speechless—and the Captain once more retreated between the bed-clothes, and creeping out at the feet, bending like a posture-master, got that way under the bed, praying all the while, as well as he could, that they would carry his friend to hell without him.

The two boys lugged the sack along the room, which the Doctor observed, and turning down the blankets, and not finding his friend in bed, firmly believed that the devils were dragging him off, and fearing that his turn would come next, opened the sash—crept out upon the pent-house, and was sliding off into the street; but luckily for him, a baker's boy, with an empty basket upon his shoulder, going by, received him; but the weight brought them all to the ground. The Doctor crying out, For God's sake, help, help, there are two devils in that house flying away with my friend.

Away a croud ran up stairs, just as the two boys had brought the sack out of the room to the landing place; but hearing people below, ran up a pair of stairs higher, and left the sack upright at the door. The mob seeing something black stand upon the stair-head, halted, and called a council.

The Captain, who by this time had put his head and two hands from underneath the bed, and looking like an overgrown turtle, at the sound of the human voices, got out. His wet shirt was now dirt dried, covered with wooley sweepings; his night cap off, and hair all frizzled, he looked like a mad Hottentot. In this figure bare-footed, he padded to the room door. The mob below seeing him coming, called out, the devil, and ran down stairs.—He tumbled over the sack, the soot came out after him, and all covered with dust, tramped out of doors, and ran over the way: it happened to be a barber's shop, who had just lathered a customer:

confusion immediately took possession of the family ; the man *in the studs* ran one way, and the barber another—the 'prentice hid himself in the necessary-house, and the wife crept into the washing-tub, while Captain Fitz, availing himself of this affright unperceived crept up into the first floor, which was rented by a girl of the town, and she was dead drunk in bed. Into the bed, by her, in that miserable condition, the Captain crept ; but what the girl said when she awoke, we leave our readers to judge.

THE CARDS SPIRITUALIZED.

One Richard Middleton, a soldier, attending divine service, with the rest of his regiment, in a church in Glasgow, instead of pulling out a bible, like his brother soldiers, to find the parson's text, spread a pack of cards before him. This singular behaviour did not long pass unnoticed both by the clergyman and the serjeant of the company to which he belonged ; the latter in particular commanded him to put up the cards ; and on his refusal conducted him, after church, before the Mayor, to whom he preferred a formal complaint of Richard's indecent behaviour during divine service. " Well, soldier," said the Mayor, " what excuse have you to offer for this strange and scandalous behaviour ? if you can make any apology or assign any reason for it, 'tis well ; if you cannot, assure yourself that I will cause you to be severely punished for it." " Since your honour is so good," replies Richard, " as to permit me to speak for myself, an't please your worship, I have been eight days upon the march, with a bare allowance of sixpence a day, which your honour will surely allow is hardly sufficient to maintain a man in meat, drink, washing, and other necessaries ; and consequently that he may want, without a bible, prayer-book, or any other good book." On saying this, Richard drew out his pack of cards, and presenting one of the aces to the Mayor, continued his address as follows : " When I see an ace, may it please your honour, it reminds me that there is only one God ; and when I look upon a two or three, the former puts me in mind of the Father and the Son ; the latter of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. A four brings to my remembrance the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. A five, the five wise virgins, who were ordered to trim the lamps. There were ten indeed, but your worship may remember five were wise, and five were foolish. A six, that in six days God created heaven and earth. A seven, that on the seventh day he rested from all he had made. An eight, of the eight righteous persons who were saved from the deluge, viz. Noah and his wife, with his three sons and their wives. A nine, of the nine lepers cured by our Saviour ; there were ten, but only one returned to offer his tribute of thanks. And a ten, of the ten commandments."

Richard then took the knave, placed it before him, and passed on to the queen, on which he observed as follows : " This reminds me of the queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear of the wisdom of Solomon ; as her com-

panion the king does of the great king of heaven, and of king George the third."

"Well friend," said the Mayor, "you have given a very good description of all the cards except the knave."

"If your honor be not angry with me," replied Richard, "I can give you the same satisfaction on that as any in the pack."

"No," said the Mayor.

"Well," replies Richard, "the greatest knave I know is the serjeant that brought me hither."

"I dont know replied the Mayor, "whether he be the greatest knave or not, but I am sure he is the greatest fool."

The soldier then continued as follows :

"When I count the number of dots in a pack of cards, there are 365; so many days in a year. When I count how many cards are in a pack, I find 52; so many weeks are in a year. When I reckon how many tricks are won by a pack, I find there are 13; so many months are in a year; so that this pack of cards is both bible, almanac, and prayer-book to me."

The Mayor called his servants, ordered them to entertain the soldier well, gave him a piece of money, and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever heard in his life.

DRUNKENNESS.

Of all vices beware of drunkenness. Other vices are but fruits of disordered affections: this disorders; nay, banishes reason. Other vices but impair the soul: this demolishes her two chief faculties the Understanding and the Will. Other vices make their own way: this makes way for all vices. He that is a drunkard, is qualified for all vice. Drunkenness and covetousness do much resemble one another: for the more a man drinks the more he thirsteth; and the more he hath, still more he coveteth. He that goes to the tavern first for company, will at last go there for love of liquor. It was an usual saying of a great man, that not one of a thousand died a natural death; and that most diseases had their rise and origin from intemperance: for drunkenness and gluttony steal men off silently and singly; whereas the sword and pestilence do it by the lump. Then death makes a halt, and comes to a cessation of arms: The other knows no stop or intermission; but perpetually jogs on, depopulating insensibly, and by degrees. Though this is every day experienced, yet men are so enslaved by custom and long habit, that no admonition will avail.

LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF CREDULITY.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and twelve, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its first appearance on Wednesday, the fourteenth of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the earth, by fire, was to take place on Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace, of

the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events soon took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames; very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for more than five years, informed his wife it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off, till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South-sea stock immediately fell to five per cent. India to eleven; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to prediction; and before noon, the belief was universal that the Day of Judgment was at hand. About this time one hundred and twenty-three Clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered; there being none in the Church Service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays; and sent to the bookseller's to buy each of them a bible, and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the bank was so prodigious, that all hands was employed from morning till night in discounting notes, and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerable more than 7000 kept mistresses, were legally married in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to the fire-officers of London, requiring them "to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye on the Bank of England."

ANECDOTES.

A genuine Connecticut Anecdote.

At the last county court holden in Litchfield, in Connecticut, an elderly man, a stranger in that town, in the course of conversation, laid a considerable bet, that he could work a stratagem to obtain from any of the lawyers a number of dollars, within the run of an hour. The person on whom it was determined he should make the experiment was Major Tracy; the court were engaged in business, and the Major professionally detained for some time, but at length yielded to the stranger's importunity, and withdrew from the court. When they got down stairs, the old gentleman informed the Major that he was in want of information in a certain matter, and having sought in vain for help among professional men in their quarter, had now come upwards of an hundred miles to obtain it, that the fame of Major Tracy had proclaimed him a gentleman so universally well informed on all subjects, that he could not but flatter himself with the idea of succeeding in his present application. The Major and a considerable number of spectators having listened attentively to the stranger's harrange, waited attentively to hear the business: After a while

the stranger informed the Major that he was about to raise a litter of puppies, and wanted to know where he could find a likely breeding BITCH. The peals of laughter which succeeded, joined to the oddity of the incident and the grossness of the insult, were too much for the Major to bear: in short, it overcame his philosophy so effectually that he struck the addresser several times, who calmly craved the interference of the company, and then called evidence of the breach of peace by Major Tracy, of which he meant instantly to enter complaint. The Major, sensible of the justice of the stranger's claim to damages, and feeling loath to appear as defendant in so ludicrous a case, paid him a handsome sum as damages, on condition he should call Lawyer Reeves from the bar, and propose the same question to him. Lawyer Reeves was accordingly called, as on a case of emergency, the same curious conversation took place, and the same consequences ensued; Mr. Reeves making the same agreement as Mr. Tracy had done, viz. that Mr. Buel should be complimented the same way; which being accordingly done, and terminating in a violent breach of the peace, and some little injury to the punster, from the activity of Mr. Buel, and the weight of his fist and foot, to prevent complaint a reference was agreed to, and Messrs. Tracy and Reeves mutually chosen arbitrators, who after a few minutes consultation, fined Mr. Buel in a sum equal to what they had paid themselves, and the old man a few bottles of wine to treat the company, which award being mutually honored, and executed, the stranger trotted off, pleased with the booty obtained, and the idea of having extracted a sum of money by art, from the most artful men in society.

The following extraordinary fact has been communicated to us from undoubted authority. A poor laborer, with a large family, who worked for a farmer, not a hundred miles from Bridgworth, during the late extravagant price of all the necessaries of life, applied to his master, entreating him to let him have the amount of his week's work in corn or flour. Having been employed by this man between twenty and thirty years, he hoped he would give it to him under the market price. The farmer, ashamed to demand that price of the laborer, and yet not inclined to let him have it for less, refused the request. Upon the poor man's complaining of the distress of his family, who were starving, the master wontonly told him, that if he could not *buy*, there was nothing left but for him to *steal*.

The poor fellow, irritated at the inhumanity of his employer, and driven to despair by the miserable situation of his wife and children, literally followed the advice given him; and at different times, purloined to the amount of two bushels of corn from his master's barn.

The theft was advertised, with a reward of five guineas for the discovery of the theft. Alarmed at this step, the man went voluntarily to a neighboring magistrate, and confessed the fact; relating all the circumstances attending it.

The farmer was sent for, and informed that the magistrate had received certain information of the offender; but that he must de-

posit the five guineas reward which he had offered, before he should be put in possession of the particulars. The condition being complied with, the magistrate acquainted him with the name of the party, who he told him, had only followed the advice given by his hard-hearted employer; and that if he chose to prosecute him, the whole of the case must be laid before a court of justice.

The farmer not choosing this public exposure, declined a prosecution; and the worthy magistrate after seriously admonishing the laborer, who had always borne an irreproachable character, and who had been driven by cruel distress, and the inhumanity of his master, to commit the unjust fiab'e depredation, ordered the amount of the reward to be laid out in food and clothing for his half naked and half-starved children.

A spleeny blacksmith, that fancied himself sick, would frequently tease a neighboring physician to give him relief; the physician knowing him to be in perfect health, yet not willing to offend him, told him he must be careful in his diet, and not eat any thing that was *heavy* or *windy*.—The blacksmith went off satisfied—but on casting in his mind what food was heavy and windy, and being ignorant, back he posts to the Doctor, who being quite out of patience with his *patient*, said, "Dont you know what things are heavy and what are windy?" "No," answered the blacksmith—"why then I will tell you," said the Dr. "there's your *anvil* is heavy, and your *bellows* are windy—do not eat either and you will do well enough."

A young lady was very much in love with a young Officer; but that *false* delicacy which prevails among the female sex, would not permit her to disclose her passion. However, her attentions was unremitted, and she was lavish in compliments when opportunity would permit. But the Officer was a delicate man, and unexperienced in those matters; he was therefore unconscious of her meaning, and it remained for the young lady, either to be more explicit, or continue in all the torture of suspense. The former being her choice, she availed herself of a lucky circumstance which happened. One day she invited him to dine with her on some fowls: the company being large and the table small, he had scarcely room between the plate and elbows to put his fragments; which the young lady taking notice of, resolved to seize the present happy moment, said, "*Pray Sir, lay your BONES with mine.*" The Officer took the *hint*, and an explanation took place, and they were soon married.

THE GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE FRIENDS

Are held at Philadelphia, the third second day in the fourth month.—At Wain-Oak and Blackwater, in Virginia, alternately the third seventh day in the fifth month; for the present year at Blackwater.—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.—At N. York, the fourth first day in the fifth month.—At Newport, Rhode-Island, the first day following the second sixth day in the sixth month.—At Baltimore, Maryland, the second first day in the tenth month.

ABSTRACT FROM THE LAW REGULATING
Courts for the Trial of Small Causes, &c.

Justices of the peace of the State of New-Jersey are allowed by law to have cognizance of all civil actions arising in debt, covenant, trespass, case and attachment, wherein the matter of dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars: except in cases where the title of lands are called in question, and in actions of slander, replevin, assault and battery, and false imprisonment.

In all actions which may be brought for the trial of small causes, the following and no other fees shall be allowed.

JUSTICES.

| <i>Cents.</i> | <i>Cents.</i> |
|---|--|
| For Summons, - - - - - 13 | Entry of every rule of reference, - - - - - 13 |
| Warrant, - - - - - 13 | Every copy thereof, - - 13 |
| Recognizance, - - - - 13 | Entry of every judgment, - - - - - 10 |
| Entering every nonsuit or discontinuance, - - - - 4 | Every execution, - - - 13 |
| Venire Facias, - - - - 13 | Drawing signing and sealing return to Certiorari, - - - - - 20 |
| Administering every oath or affirmation, - - - - 5 | Copy of the proceedings when demanded by the party, - - - - - 13 |
| Subpœna for every witness, - - - - - 7 | |
| Swearing the jury, - - - 20 | |
| Entry of every verdict, - 4 | |

CONSTABLES.

| <i>Cents.</i> | <i>Cents.</i> |
|--|---|
| For Serving every summons, 30 | of their verdict, - - - 25 |
| Serving every warrant, 45 | Serving every execution, 30 |
| Serving every subpœna, 25 | Advertising and selling property, - - - - - 50 |
| Summoning every jury of six men, - - - - - 30 | All sums on execution above the value of fifteen dollars, 2 cents on each dollar. |
| Summoning every jury of twelve men, - - - - 60 | |
| Attending jury till agreed | |

JURORS.

| | |
|---|--|
| For all causes tried 12 <i>cts.</i> a man. | To the person drawing a bond on appeal or any other bond 15 cents. |
| When Summoned and attending but cause not tried, 6 cents a man. | |

WITNESSES.

Witnesses are allowed the same fees in this court as they are in the court of Common Pleas, which is 50 cents, reckoning the attendance on a subpœna the same as a day. No fees shall be allowed for the service of any subpœna for more than two witnesses, nor shall fees be allowed to more than two witnesses for each party in a cause.

It is enacted by law that on all appeals from the justices judgment, heard and determined in the court of Common Pleas, the following and no other fees shall be allowed.

COURTS.

For every appeal heard and determined, 30 cents.

CLERKS.

| | Cents. | | Cents. |
|---|--------|--|--------|
| For entering action, - - - - - | 7 | Every witness sworn or affirmed, - - - - - | 7 |
| Filing bond, - - - - - | 7 | Every order or rule of court, - - - - - | 7 |
| Filing transcript, - - - - - | 7 | Execution, - - - - - | 40 |
| Entering defendants appearance, - - - - - | 7 | Entering and filing execution, - - - - - | 12 |
| Every subpoena, - - - - - | 7 | | |
| Entering judgment, - - - - - | 7 | | |

CONSTABLES.

Serving every Subpoena, 25 cents.

CRYERS.

| | Cents. | | Cents. |
|-----------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| For every appeal, - - - - - | 9 | Calling and swearing each witness, - - - - - | 4 |

WITNESSES.

The same fees, as are or shall be allowed before the court of Common Pleas (as before mentioned); shall be allowed on an appeal for the attendance of witnesses.

Every witness from a foreign county attending a court, or commissioners, or referees, or arbitrators after the rate of one dollar a day, in which shall be included, his or her going to and returning from the same, allowing one day for every thirty miles from and to his or her place of residence.

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

| PENCE. | per Day | | | per Week | | | per Month | | | per YEAR | | |
|--------|---------|-----|------|----------|----|---|-----------|---------|--------|----------|------|---|
| | s | d | l | s | d | l | s | d | l | s | d | l |
| | 10 | 70 | 2 4 | 1 10 | 5 | | 10 | 7 0 | 1 8 0 | 18 | 5 0 | |
| | 21 | 20 | 4 8 | 3 0 | 10 | | 20 | 14 0 | 2 16 0 | 36 | 10 0 | |
| | 31 | 90 | 7 0 | 4 11 | 8 | | 31 | 1 0 4 | 4 4 0 | 54 | 15 0 | |
| | 42 | 40 | 9 4 | 5 1 | 8 | | 41 | 8 0 | 5 12 0 | 73 | 0 0 | |
| | 52 | 110 | 11 8 | 7 12 | 1 | | 51 | 15 0 | 7 0 0 | 91 | 5 0 | |
| | 63 | 60 | 14 0 | 9 2 | 6 | | 62 | 2 0 8 | 8 0 0 | 109 | 10 0 | |
| | 74 | 10 | 16 4 | 10 12 | 11 | | 72 | 9 0 9 | 16 0 0 | 127 | 15 0 | |
| | 84 | 80 | 18 8 | 12 3 | 4 | | 82 | 16 0 11 | 4 0 0 | 146 | 0 0 | |
| | 95 | 31 | 1 0 | 13 13 | 9 | | 93 | 3 0 12 | 12 0 0 | 164 | 5 0 | |
| | 105 | 101 | 3 4 | 15 4 | 2 | | 103 | 10 0 14 | 0 0 0 | 182 | 10 0 | |
| | 115 | 51 | 5 8 | 16 14 | 7 | | 115 | 5 0 21 | 0 0 0 | 273 | 15 0 | |
| | | | | | | | 207 | 0 0 28 | 0 0 0 | 365 | 50 0 | |

Note, the month is only 28 d

Federal Courts of the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT

Holds one Session annually, at the Seat of the General Government, on the first Monday in February.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

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

In Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the eleventh of April; and at York-Town, the eleventh of October.

In Delaware, on the third Monday in June, and twenty-seventh of October, at New-Castle and Dover.

In Maryland on the first of May, and seventh of November, at Baltimore.

In Virginia, the twenty-second of May, and twenty-second of November, at Richmond.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

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

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

In Delaware, on the fourth Tuesdays in November and May, at New-Castle; and the fourth Tuesdays in February and August, at Dover.

In Maryland, on the first Tuesdays in December, June, March, and second in September, at Baltimore.

In Virginia, on the third Tuesdays in December and June, at Richmond; and on the third in March and September, at Norfolk.

Courts of the State of New-Jersey.

SUPREME COURTS

Are held at Trenton, the second Tuesdays in May and November, the first in September, and the last in February, annually.

CIRCUIT COURTS

ARE HELD IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, AS FOLLOWS:

In Bergen, on the fourth Tuesday in March and October.

In Essex, on the second Tuesday in Jan. and third in Sept.

In Middlesex, on the second Tuesday in June, and second in Dec.

In Monmouth, on the fourth Tuesday in April, and third in Oct.

In Somerset, on the third Tuesday in April, and first in October.

In Burlington, on the fourth Tuesday in May, and first in Nov.

Gloucester, on the third Tuesday in March and first in October.
In Salem, on the first Tuesday in March, and third in Septem.
In Hunterdon, on the first Tuesday in May, and fourth in October.
In Morris, on the third Tuesday in March, and fourth in Sept.
In Cumberland, on the first Tuesday in June, and last in Nov.
In Sussex, on the fourth Tuesdays in May, and November.
In Cape-May, annually, on the last Tuesday in May.

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

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INFERIOR COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS,
AND
GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,
Are held in the several Counties, as follows:—

In Middlesex, on the second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.
In Monmouth, on the fourth Tuesday, in January, April and July, and third in October.
In Essex, on the second Tuesday in January and April, and on the fourth in June, and third in September.
In Somerset, on the first Tuesday in January, and third in April and June, and first in October.
In Bergen, on the fourth Tuesday in January March, October, and second in June,
In Morris, on the third Tuesday in December, and March, first in July, and fourth in September.
In Burlington, on the second Tuesday in February and August, fourth in May and first in November.
In Gloucester, on the third Tuesday in March and June, first in October and second in December.
In Salem, on the first Tuesday in March, second in June, third in September, and first in December.
In Cape-May, on the first Tuesday in February and August, last in May, and fourth in October.
In Hunterdon, on the first Tuesday in February, May and August, and fourth in October.
In Cumberland, on the last Tuesday in February and November, first in June, and fourth in September.
In Sussex, on the third Tuesday in February and August, fourth in May and November.

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COURTS OF NOSI PRIUS

Are held at such times and places as the Judges shall direct and appoint.

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COURTS OF THE BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH

Are held on the first Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.