

Being the First after Bissextile, or L, eap Year. CONTAINING:
The rising, setting, places, and Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, "the phases, node, age, latitude and southing of the moon, the geocentric places and aspects of the planets, with the rising, setting, and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the time of high water at Philadelphia, and the sin's declination for every day of the year, the culmination of Alivth, and a Taple of the Equation of Time. \&cc. \&c. Carefully calculated for the Latitude and Mrridian of Philadelhhia.

## BY JOHN WARD.

PHLLADELPHIA:

## Published by M. Carty \& Davis 171 Market Street. 1829.

## NOTES TO THE READER.

First. The calculations of this Almanac are made to sola apparent time, to which add the equation in the Table on $p$ 35, when the clock is fast, and subtract when slow, for the $m$ or clock time.
Second. The time of high water at Philadelphia, is so ca puted as to serve either for morning or evening: exact eno for common use: The morning food being about 12 minu earlier than the time in the tide column, and that of the ev ing as much later.

Clizd. The sun's declination is fitted to the meridian of P ladelphia, for the noon of each day in the year.
Fourth. As the days end at midnight, the rising, setting, ? southing of the moon, when after that time, is found against succeeding day ; so on the night of (or following) the 13 th the First month, (January,) the morin sets at 31.14 m . at midinght; viz. in the morning of the 14 th , not at 1 h .12 m . time opposite the 13 th, which is the time of her rising the pr ceding morning.

Fifith. The rising, setting, or southing of a star, may be ca ried several days backwards, by adding, or forwards, by su tracting, four minutes per day. For instance, on the 10th d of the First month, (January,) Si:ius is south at ' 11 hours, 8 , adding 12 minutes for 3 days sooner, we have 11 h .20 m . for th southing on the 7 th, and deducting 8 m for two days later, leav 11 h . for that on the 12 th of the same month, \& c .
Sixth. The time of Alioth's passing over the meridian, when a plumb line apparently cuts both the pole star and $A$ oth, is given for the first six months above the pole, and for th last six months below it, to five days in every month, and ma be readily known for any day by the preceding note; - Thes two stars will be visibly coincident with a level Liast arid We line, at 5 h .59 m . before and after Alinth passe; the meridial but for common use say six hours; Thus we may regulate tione pieces to a minute, or tell the time without them. The pol star is on the meridian 7 minntes later than Alinth; when true meridian line may be drawn by it, and the magnetic varia tion thereby determined, \&c.

Alioth is the first star in the tail of the great Bear; viz. tha next to the square, or it is the third star of the seven, com monly called the waggon or piough, counting towards those tw of them which are denominated the pointers.

## MOVEABLE FE:ISTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 15 Quing. or Shrove Sun. March 1 Ash Wed. or 1st day of lent 4 Mid. Lent Sunday, March 29 Pialm Sunday, Zaster Sunday.

April 12
April 19

Low Sunday, Rogation Sunday, April 20 Asc. Day or Holy May 24 Whit Sunclay, June Trinity Sunday, Advent Sunday.

The Anatomy of Aian's Body, as said to oe governsed oy the Twelve Constellations.

The Head and Face, $\varphi$ Aries.

Veck, ४ Taurus

Breast, aE Cancer Bowels,牧 Virgo. m Scorpio.

Knees, ho Capricorn.


To know where the sign is. First, find the day of the month, and against it the sign or place of the moon, in the seventh column. Then finding the sign here, it shows the part of the body it is said to govern.
We have inserted the above, and the prognostics of the weather, according to the must approved methoxis: but we think it proper to inform our readers, that, in this enlightened age, the learned put no confidence in them.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED

- New Moon

O Full Moon
D First \} Quarters or moon in
$\mathbb{C}$ Last $\}$ general
$\Omega$ Moon's Ascending Node
© Sol or Sun, 2/ Jupiter ¢ Venus

H Georgian, or Herschel
$\stackrel{\sim}{r}$ Aries $\quad$ \& Taurus
$\square$ Gemini $\sigma$ Cancer
$\Omega$ Leo $\quad$ Virgo
$\approx$ Libra $\quad m$ Scorpio
1 Sagitarius $V$ Capricornus
in Aquaries $\Rightarrow$ Pisces
ó Conjunction \& Opposition Quartile * Sextile

## CHRUNULUGICAL CYCLES.

Dom nical Letter, Sunar Cvele, or Golden Number,
Epact,

1) Solar Cucle.

Roman Indiction,
6 Iulian Period,

## SULAR and LUNAR ECLIPSES in the Yéar 1829

1. Of the Moon on the 20th day of the Sd month, (March at 8 h .50 m. in the morning, invisible at Philadelphia.
2. Of the Sun on the 3d day of the fourth month, (April at 5 h .20 m . in the afternoon, invisible at Philadelphia, on ac count of the Moon's great south latitude. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the Meridian at $9 \mathrm{~h} .56 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. in long. 73 $48 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime}$ west from Philadelphia, and lat. $32015^{\prime}$ south.

3d. Of the Moon on the 13th day of the ninth month (September) at 1 h .28 m . in the morning, visible at Philadelphia as follows:
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Beginning of the Eclipse } & \text { at } & H . & M . \\ \text { Eclintic } 8 & \text { at } & 12 & 24 \\ \text { Middle } & \text { at } & 1 & 28 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text { End of the Eclipse } & \text { at } & 2 & 36 \\ \text { Duration } & & 2 & 24\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { OB }\end{array}\right\}$

Digits eclipsed $6^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, on the $D^{\prime}$ 's southern limb, or from the morthern side of the $\oplus$ 's shadow.

4th. Of the Sun on the 27 th of the ninth month (September) at 9 h .2 m . in the evening, of course invisible at Philadelphia. -The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the Meridian at 13 h . $311^{\prime}$
$22^{\prime}$
$\mathbf{S}^{\prime}$ long. $127^{\circ} 36 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime}$ west from Philadelphia, and lat. $39^{\circ}$.

Venus ( $q$ ) will be the morning star until the 20th day of the fith month (May) Then the evening star, the remainder of the year.

## NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

o Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.

* Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
$\square$ Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
A Trune, when they are 120 degrees distant.
$\circ$ Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.
$\delta_{8}$ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
\& Lragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

The year 1829, after the birth of Christ is
The 6542 d year of the Julian period,
The 2605th year of the Olympiads, or
The 1st year of the 655 th Olympiad, beginning in Jyly.
The 2577th Nabonassarian year,
The 5589th year of the Jews,
The 5833d year of the world, or Anna Mundi.

Moon's Phases.
D. H. M.

New $5 \quad 10 \quad 51$ Moris First $212 \quad 2 \quad 17$ Morn Full $\bigcirc 19 \quad 7 \quad 16 \mathrm{Aft}$. Last © $28 \quad 0 \quad 20$ Morn.


|  |  |  |  | ve. S. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { 1) } 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  | $1)$ 2d Sum. |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 2 cold high w |  |  | 2236 |  |  | ft. |  |
|  | 3 ? piphany |  |  | 22 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 Din perir |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,0 | 720 |  | 2213 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 O P rises 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 Sirius so. 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 627 |
|  | D 1 st S. aft. |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |
|  | 2 snow © |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 88 |
|  | 3 S sets 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 710 |  |
|  | 4 |  | 44 | 21 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 Day |  | 4.45 |  |  | 313 |  | 1038 |
|  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Spi}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  | D2d s. |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 1241 |
|  | 2 terhaf |  |  |  |  | rises | mor |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | in |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 Din a |  | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 Hilary |  | 45 | 1925 | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 93 | 259 |  |
|  | , |  |  |  |  | 10 | 341 |  |
|  |  | 76 | 4 |  |  | 11 | 424 |  |
|  | 3 Days incr. 40 m |  | 4 | 18 |  | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 1226 |  |  |
|  | 5 Day 9 h. 54 m |  | 4 | 175 ! |  |  |  |  |
|  | Arct |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | runs high |  |  | 1718 |  |  |  |  |

## REMíKAKABLE EVENTS.

1 Montgomery fell 1776
2 Cannonade of Trenton '77
3 Battle of Princeton '77
5 Richmond destroyed by the British '81

6 Doct. Benjamin Franklin been 1706
17 Tarlton defeated at the CowPens'81
20 Preliminary articles 1785.

Moons ${ }^{\text {P Phases. }}$




## REMARKABLE EVEN'S.

6 French alliance 1778
22 George Washington born 'S2
27 Tories defeated in NorthCarolina 76

Raleigh discovered Virginia, 1584 -Hudson's bay, or river discovercd, 1607-Colonies sent to Virginia from England, 1608 - A British colony established in Virginia, 1614.

Moon's Phases.




REMARKABLE EVENTS.
Confederation ratified 1781 4 John Adams el. pres't 1797 Battle of Briars Creek '79 First Federal coņress met '89 Boston evacuated '76
George Washington elected president, 1789.

Moon's Phases.



## REMARKABLE EVENTS.

15 Fort Watson takea 1781. 25 Sccond battle of Camden '8
17 Doctor Franklin died '90
19 Battle of Lexington '75

26 Petersburg destroyed '81
27 Stores burnt at Danbury '77

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.





## REMARKABLE EVENTs.

I'reaty with France ratifi'd $1778 \mid 15$ British burnt Camden 1781

Siege of Quebec raised '76
) First Congress met '75
2 Charleston surrendered ' 80

20 Arnold joins Cornwallis' 81
24. Battle near Savannah ' 82 ;

25 Federal Convention met '82

Moon's Phases.
D. H. M.
 $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 48 & \text { Aft. } \\ 9 & 8 & 22 & \text { Morn. } \\ 8 & 1 & 1 & \text { Morn }\end{array}$ $23 \quad 7 \quad 56 \mathrm{Aft}$. $30 \quad 1144 \mathrm{Aft}$.

|  | Planets' Places, \&rc. |  |  |  |  |  | Aliot on me |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | 0, 614 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 176 | 21 |  | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 226 | 13 | 9 | 4.13 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28 | 817 ¢ | 18 | 8319 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | б0 | 71211 | 318 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\left.\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{M} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | w | Remarks. | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Sun }} ^{\text {Suses'S }}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} D \text { 's } \\ \text { place } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Moon sets | Moon south. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. W } \\ & \text { Phil. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1$ | 2 | Nicom. rainy. | 4407 |  | 22 | 5 III 10 | s. | Aft. |  |
| 2 | 3 | $D$ runs low | 4407 |  | 221 | $13-24$ | 816 | 1255 |  |
| 3 |  | Bootis so.951 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4397 |  | 222 | $1 \sigma^{\circ}$ | 9 | 148 |  |
| 4 | 5 | ¢ $\times$ 个 | 4397 |  | 22 | 20 | 949 | 238 |  |
| 5 |  | Boniface | 4387 |  | 223 | $5 \Omega$ | 1029 | 3.27 | 5 |
| 6 |  | Arc. so 9 | 4. 387 |  | 224 | 1.14 |  | 413 |  |
|  |  | Whit Sunday | 4377 |  | 224 | 726 | 1137 | 457 |  |
| 8 | 2 | Y's gr. el. D a $^{\text {a }}$ | 4377 | 723 | 225 | $2^{\text {m. }}$ | norn. | 54.0 | 28 |
| 9 |  | changeable | 4377 | 723 | 225 | 5820 | 12 | 623 | 11 |
| 10 | 4. | Emberday | 4367 | 724 | 23 | $2 \sim 2$ | 1235 | 7 7 | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 53 \\ 9 & 37 \end{array}$ |
| 11 | 5 | St. Bärnab | 4367 | 724 | 123 | 1126 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 \\ 1 & 37\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 9 & 37 \\ 10 & 22 \end{array}$ |
| 12 | 6 |  | 4 4 4 467 |  | 423 |  |  | 8 9 9 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |
| 13 |  | 24 south 110 | 4 |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 14 \\ 17 \end{array} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} \mathrm{y} & \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | 2 9 <br> 2 45 | $\begin{array}{r} 920 \\ 1011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 \\ 11 & 89 \end{array}$ |
| $14$ | 1 | Trinity Sunday | 4357 |  | 523 |  | 245 <br> 3 | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 & 11 \\ 11 & 31 \end{array}$ | 12.83 |
| 6 |  | Day 14 h .50 m .1 . | 4357 | 7125 | 23 | 2218 | 412 | 1158 | 5 |
| 17 |  | St. Alban fair ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 435 | 725 | 232 | 24.V5 2 | rises | morn. |  |
| 18 | 5 | D runs high | 435 | 725 | 23 | 2616 | 840 | 1255 | 37 |
| 19 | 6 | ${ }^{2}$ sets 941 | 435 | 725 | 23 | 7 mm 0 | 927 |  | 44 |
| 20 | 7 | ) in perigee | $l_{4}^{4} 357$ |  | 23 | 27 15 | 109 | 248 | 0 |
| 21 | D | $\bigcirc$ ¢en. $0_{0}$ sum. co. | 435 |  | 23 | 28 29 | 1048 | 342 |  |
| 22 | 2 | H s. 230, ¢ sta. | 435 |  | 23 | $27 \rightarrow 13$ | 1126 |  |  |
| 23 | , | kerhaps rain | $1 \begin{array}{ll}4 & 35 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 725 | 23 | 27 28 | morn | 5 6 6 7 | 741 |
| 2.4 |  | Nat. St. John B. | 435 | 725 | 23 2 | ¢ 12 | 12 1 <br> 12  <br> 1  | 620 | 832 |
| 25 |  | 合 sets 839 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 35$ | 725 | 53 | 24 25 | 12 | 811 | +923 |
| 26 | 6 | $\frac{21}{1}$ sets 250 | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 35 \\ 4 & 3\end{array}$ | 725 | 23 | 82 8 | 11481 | 8551 | 117 |
| 27 | 7 | Reg. sets 1018 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}4 & 35 \\ 4 & 35\end{array}$ |  | 523 | 18 1 II 23 | 1.54 237 | $8{ }^{8} 58$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 7 \\ 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | D | 2 Sd Suf. Tr. | 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 465 |  | 423 |  | 1 2 37 | $\begin{array}{rl} 9 & 48 \\ 10 & 41 \end{array}{ }_{1}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 29 \end{array}$ |
| $29$ |  | St. Peter ${ }^{\text {(2) }} \mathrm{r}$ | 4367 |  | 231 | 14.20 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 22 \\ 4 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 & 41 \\ 11 & 33 \end{array}$ |  |

## KEMARKABLE EVENTS.

1 Boston port shut 1774
15 George Washington appointad genera! '75
17 Battle of Buaker's hill '75
18Philadelphia evacuated '78

20 Siege of Ninety-Six raised '8 24 Treaty with Great Britain' 8 25 Battie of Charleston '76 28 Battle of Monmouth '78 28 Battle of Sullivan's Island ' 7

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M. First D $9 \quad 130 \mathrm{Morn}$ 16, 9 41 Morn. 23113 Morn. $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 0 & 38 & \text { Aft. } 125\end{array}$


## REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Massacre at Wyoming by the 8 Cannonade Guvin's island '79 Tories and Indians $1778 \quad 10$ French landed to assist America on Rhode Island ' 80
11 Savamnah evacuated '82
15 Stoney-Point taken '79

## Moon's Phases.

First $\mathbb{1}$
Full
Last ©
New

D. H. M.

First D $7 \quad 512 \mathrm{Aft}$. Full $\bigcirc 14525$ Aft. New 21834 Morn. 29 5 54. Morn. 25


|  | emarks. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { rises } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | place | sets | south. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 79 s. 86 | 457 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dth S. aft. Tri | 458 | 72 | 1745 | 13 | 833 |  |  |  |
|  | $2 D$ in apogee | 459 | 7 1 | 1729 | 25 |  | 251 |  |  |
|  | $37^{*}$ 's rise 1111 | 0 | $7 \quad 0$ | 1713 = |  | 931 | 333 |  |  |
|  | 4 Day 13h. 58 m . 1 . | 51 |  | $16 \quad 57$ | 18 |  | 41 |  |  |
|  | 5 Tr. of our Lord |  |  | 81641 |  | 1034 |  |  |  |
|  | 624 sets 1150 |  |  | 1624 | 12 | 1111 |  |  |  |
|  | 7 ¢ |  |  | 16 | 25 | 1150 | 63 |  |  |
|  | 1 Sth Sun. aft. |  |  | 1550 |  | mor | 726 |  |  |
|  | 2 St. Law. D 1 |  |  | 1532 | 21 | 1235 | 821 |  |  |
|  | 3 Hfs. 110 d¢ h ¢ |  |  | 31514 |  | 129 | 917 |  |  |
| $12$ | 4 Lyr |  |  | 21456 | 9 | 227 | 1015 |  |  |
| 13 | 5 changeable | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 9 \\ 5\end{array}$ |  | 11438 |  | 331 |  |  |  |
| 14 | 6 h rises 49 | 510 | 650 | 1420 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | $7 D$ in perigee |  |  | 1141 |  | 716 7 |  |  |  |
|  | D 9th S. aft. Trin. |  |  | $1{ }^{15} 42$ |  | 758 |  |  |  |
|  | 27*'s rise 1022 |  |  | $1{ }^{15} 23^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 B's eye ri. 1136 | 515 |  | 513 4\| |  | 9 | 2 |  |  |
|  |  | 516 | 644 | 41244 |  |  | 353 |  |  |
| 20 | 5 ¢́ $\odot \nsucc$ sup. | 17 |  | 11225 | 16 | $10$ | 447 |  |  |
| 2 | 6 Hf south 1020 | 19 |  | 1125 | II 0 | 1120 | 540 |  |  |
| 22 | 7 changeable | - 20 |  | 11145 | 13 | mor | 6 |  |  |
| 25 | D 10 th S. aft 'I. © | 11 |  | 91124 |  |  | 726 |  |  |
|  | 2 St. Batt. [en. mp | 522 |  | 8114 |  | 1258 | 8 |  |  |
| $25$ | 324 sets 1045 | 523 |  | 71043 | 21 | 151 |  |  |  |
|  | 4 h rises 331 | 525 |  | 51022 |  | 247 | 956 |  |  |
| $27$ | 5 Day 13 h 8 m .1 . |  | 634 | 4101 | 16 | 343 | 1043 |  |  |
|  | 6 St . Augustin | 527 | 633 | $3{ }^{9} 40$ | 28 | 39 | 1127 |  |  |
|  | 7 St. John Bap | 28 | 6 S2 | $2{ }^{9} 919$ | ㄲ. 10 |  | Aft. 11 |  |  |
|  | D 11th Sun.a | 30 | 630 | $0 \mid 81$ | 21 |  | 12. 54 |  |  |
|  | $2[\square \odot 4$, |  | 629 | ) 836 |  |  |  |  |  |

## REMARKABLE EVENTS.

16 Battle of Camden 1780
22 Siege of fort Schuyler rais'd"
20 Indians defeated by general 26 De Grasse's fleet arrived ' $\%$ Wayne '94

27 Battle of Long Island '76

## Ninth Monih. SEPTEMBER.

Moon's Phases.
 Last $\mathbb{C} 19 \quad 7 \quad 5 \mathrm{Aft}$. New 2792 Aft .


|  | $\mathrm{D}^{\mathbf{W}}$ | Remarks. |  |  | $\text { de. } \mathrm{N}$ | place | Moon sets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { south. } \end{aligned}$ | $\int_{\text {Phild. }}^{\mathrm{H} \mathrm{~W}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gil | 5 S2 | 628 | 814 |  | 811 | 220 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}$ rises 310 | 533 | 627 | 752 | 27 | 846 |  | 4. 452 |
|  |  | Sirius ris. 247 | 535 | 625 | 7 S0 |  | 917 | 349 | 953 |
|  |  |  | 5 36 | G. 24 | 78 |  | 953 | 435 | 56 |
| 5 | 7 | Day 12h. 46 m .1 . | 5 37 |  | 646 |  | 1037 | 525 | 713 |
| $6$ | D | 12th S. aft. Trin. | 538 |  | 623 | 16 | 1124 | 616 |  |
|  | 2 | 와 sets 732 Dr .1 | 543 |  | 61 | 29 | morn | 710 | 858 |
| 8 | 3 | N. of B.V.M. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 541 |  | 538 |  | 1219 |  | 6 954 |
| 9 | 4 |  | 542 |  | 516 |  | 118 |  | 1051 |
| 10 | 5 | 7*'s rise 854 | 544 | 616 | 453 | m 12 | 224 | 10 | 1148 |
| 11 | 6 | H5 south 91 | 545 | 615 | 430 | 26 | 334 | 1058 | 1212 |
| 12 | 7 | $D$ in per. fair | 546 |  | $4 \quad 7$ | ) 12 | 447 | 1155 |  |
| 13 | D | 1 Sth S. aft. T. D | 547 |  | 344 |  | rise | morn |  |
| 14 | 2 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{r} .235$ [ec. vis. | 549 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 21\end{array}$ | ヤ 12 | 716 | 1252 |  |
| 15 | 3 | B's eye ris. 955 | 550 | 610 | 258 |  | 756 | 148 |  |
| 16 | 4 | Emberday | 5516 |  | 235 | ४ 12 | 8 839 | 244 | 456 |
| 17 | 5 | Lambert | 553 |  | 212 | 26 | 924 | 340 | 552 |
| 18 | 6 | D runs low | 554 |  | 148 | II 10 | 1012 | 435 | 647 |
| 19 | 7 | nerhàhs rain | 55.5 |  | 125 | 23 | 11 | 529 | 741 |
| 20 | D | 14th S. aft. T.A | 557 |  |  |  | 1156 | 622 |  |
| 21 | 2 | H s. 8 25. St. M | 558 | 6 | 038 | 18 | morn. | 713 | 25 |
| 22 | 3 | $7^{* \prime}$ 's rise 811 | 559 |  | N 15 |  | 1251 |  | 1014 |
| 23 | 4 | Oent. $\sim$ Aut. c. |  |  | S 9 | 13 | 146 | 850 | 112 |
| 24 | 5 | Fomal. so. 1042 | 62 | 558 | 032 | 25 | 24.2 | 935 | 1147 |
| 25 | 6 | 아 sets 718 | 63 | 557 | 055 |  | 339 | 1019 | 127 |
| 26 | 7 | D in apo. St. Cy. | 64 |  | 119 |  | 435 |  | 1250 |
| 27 | D | 15th S. aft. T.(1) |  | 554 | $142=$ |  | 530 | 1145 |  |
| 28 | 2 | D 1146 [ec.inv. | $6 \quad 7$ | 553 | 26 | 12 | sets. | Aft. 28 | 216 |
| 29 | 3 | St. Michael |  | $5 \cdot 52$ | 229 | 24 | 653 | 111 | 259 |
|  |  | Jerome | 6105 | 550 | 252 m | M 6 | 727 | 156 | 344 |

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

3 Definitive treaty $178:$
5 Sea-fight, Chesapeake ' 81 6 Groton burnt ' 81
18 Battle of Eutaw '81
11 Battie of Brandywine '77
[15 New York taken '7. 6
24 Battle of King's mountain 'so 25 Arnold's plot '80
26 Philadelphia taken ' 77
27 Major Andre taken '80

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

First D $5 \quad 648 \mathrm{Aft}$. Full O 121028 Morn. Last $\mathbb{C} 19929$ Morn. New 27243 Aft . ${ }_{25}$



|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} w \\ \mathrm{o} \end{array}\right\|$ | ks. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { rises } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | de. S. place | sets | Moon south. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1$ | 5 |  |  |  | 316 m 18 |  | 42 |  |
| 2 | 6 | R sets 659 | 612 | 5.48 | S 397 | 84.2 | 329 |  |
| 3 | 7 | ${ }^{2}$ runs high | 614 | 546 | 213 | 928 | 420 |  |
|  | D | 16th S. aft. Trin. | 615 | 545 | $26 \quad 26$ | 1018 | 511 | 6 |
| $\left.5\right\|^{x}$ | , | Y's g. el. rain $\downarrow$ | 616 |  | 49 | 1115 |  |  |
| $6$ | 3 | Faith | 618 |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 4 | \% sets 7 | 619 |  | 535 | 1217 | 755 |  |
| 8 | 5 | Day 11\%.20m | 620 |  | $538 \quad 20$ | 121 | 851 | 1 |
| 9 |  | St. Denys | 621 | 539 | 6217 | 231 | 46 |  |
| 10 | 7 | B's eve ris. 8 | 6 23 |  | 6 | 343 | 104 |  |
| 11 | D | 17th S. aft. T. P | 624 |  | 6 | 456 | 1138 |  |
| 12 | 2 | Hista. [in peri. | 6 25 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 29 \\ 7 & 51 \\ \text { Y } & 5\end{array}$ | rises. | morn |  |
| 13 | 3 | 24 sets 810 | 6 27 |  | 751 ४ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 37 \\ 7 & 29\end{array}$ | 12 |  |
|  | 4 | § rises 450 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 28 \\ 6 & 29\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}8 \\ 8 & 14 \\ 86\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 22 \\ 8 & 11\end{array}$ | 132 2 29 |  |
| $15$ | 5 |  | 6 629 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & 36 \\ 8 & 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 11 \\ 9 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & 29 \\ 3 & 26 \end{array}$ |  |
| $16$ |  | Et | 6 6 6 | 5 5 | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & 58 \\ 9 & 20 & 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 26 \\ 4 & 20 \end{array}$ |  |
| 18 | D | 18th Su. af. | 633 | 527 | $942{ }^{4} 15$ | 1049 | 51 |  |
| 19 | 2 | ¢ se. 711 [St. | 634 |  | 10 | 1146 |  |  |
| 20 | 3 | changeable | 635 |  | $1025 \Omega 10$ | morn | 653 |  |
| 21 | 4 | Hi south 634 | 637 |  | $1047{ }^{10} 42$ | 1243 | 740 | 9 |
| 22 | 5 | D in apogee | 638 |  | 1188 | 139 | 824 | 10 |
| 23 | 6 | $\bigcirc$ enters | 639 |  | 11 29 15 |  |  | 1 |
| 24 | 7 | Fomal. so. 851 | 640 | 5 | $1150 \quad 27$ | 331 | 950 | 12 |
| 25 | D | 19th S af. T.Cr. | 642 |  | $1211 \sim$ | 427 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 32 \\ 11\end{array}$ | 12 |
| 26 | 2 | 今 ri. $4.42 口 \bigcirc$ | 643 |  | 1232121 | 523 | 1115 |  |
| 27 | 3 | rai | 644 | 516 | 12 52m | sets | Aft. 0 |  |
| 28 | 4 | St. Si. \& St.Jude. | 645 |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| 29 | 5 |  | 647 |  | 13 3 2 | 647 | 13 |  |
|  | 6 | Day 10h. 24m.1. | 648 | 512 | 1352 f | 731 | 222 | 4 |
|  |  | D runs high | 6 |  | 1412 |  | 31 |  |

## REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1 Biliingport evacuated 1777
2 Major Andre executed '80
4 Battle of Germantown '77
15 Esopus burnt '77
18 Falmouth burnt'75

19 Cornwallis taken '81
20 Battle of Red-bank ' 77
24 Battle of Mohaw.k river '81 27 Burgoyne surrendered '77 28 Battle of White Plains'77

## Eleventh Month. NOVEMBER.

1829. 




## REMARKABLE EVENTS.

3 Saint Johns taken 1775
4. General St. Clair defeated '91 is Nontreal taker ' ${ }^{\prime} 5$
14 Fort Mifflin evacuated '77 16 Fort Washington taken '76

16 Mud-Island taken ${ }^{3} 77$ 18 Fort Lee taken'76
25 New-York evacuated ' 22 30 Provisional treaty signed '82

Moon's Phases.
D. H. M.

First D ${ }^{3} 1132 \mathrm{Aft}$ Full $O 10 \quad 8 \quad 37$ Mora. Last $\mathbb{C} 18 \quad 183$ Morn. New 251033 Aft .


|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} W \\ \mathrm{D} \end{array}\right\|$ | W | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { rises } \end{aligned}$ | sets | le. S. | $\begin{gathered} \text { D's } \\ \text { place } \end{gathered}$ | Moon sets | $\int_{\text {south }}^{\text {Moo }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{Phi} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 | 3 h rises 953 | 719 | 4.41 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 4. | 4 snow or rain | 719 | 4.41 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 3 | 5 | 5 Pegasi so. 616 | 720 | 4.40 | 2 |  | mor |  |  |
|  | 6 | 6 Day 9h. 18m. 10 | 721 | 439 | 2218 | - 25 | 1218 |  |  |
|  |  | B's eye so. 11 | 721 |  | 2225 |  | 126 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{D} \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 2d S. in Ad. N |  | 438 | 2233 | 28 | 234 | 856 | 10 |
|  |  | O sets8 2 ( Din |  | 4.38 | 2235 |  | 343 | 951 |  |
|  |  | , so. |  | 438 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 46 \\ 22 & 52\end{array}$ | 22 | 452 |  |  |
| 10 | 5 | D runs low rain | 723 | 437 | 57 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | $\mathrm{H}^{\text {Hets }} 80$ A | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $12$ |  | 7 7*'s south 1017 | 24 | 436 | 23 | 18 |  |  |  |
| 13 | D | S. in A. Lucy | 24 | 436 | 2311 |  |  | 123 2 2 |  |
| 14 |  | 1h 357 | 725 | 435 | 2315 |  |  | 315 |  |
|  |  | Jay 9h. 10 m . | 25 | 435 | 2318 |  | 102 |  |  |
|  |  | Emberday | 725 | 435 | 2321 m |  | 1059 | 445 |  |
|  |  | Sirius so. 1255 | 725 | 435 | 23.23 | 20 | 1156 |  |  |
|  |  | - 24, fair | 725 | 435 | $2325 \sim$ |  | morn | 61 |  |
|  |  | O se.817D in ap. | 725 |  | 2326 | 13 | 126 | 654 |  |
|  |  | 4 th S. in Ad. | 725 | 435 | 23 27 | 25 | 12 4 | 736 |  |
|  |  | en. V̌ win. co | 25 | 435 | 2327 |  | 242 |  |  |
|  |  | [St. Thomas | 25 | 4.35 | 2327 |  | ${ }^{2} 45$ |  |  |
|  |  | S | 25 | 4.35 | 2327 f |  | 4.35 | 952 |  |
|  |  |  | 25 | 43512 | 23.26 | 15 | 534 | 1043 |  |
|  |  |  | 25 | 4.35 | 2324 | 28 | 6 29 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 35\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | St. Stephen | 25 | 435 | 32215 |  | sets | Aft. 30 |  |
|  |  | 1st S. aft. Ch.St | 25 | 352 | 320 |  | 639 | 125 |  |
|  |  | Innocents [John | 25 | 352 | 317 mm |  | 744 | 1219 |  |
|  |  | 's south 922 | 24. | 362 | 314 |  | 850 |  |  |
|  |  | B's eye so. 946 | 24 | 362 | 10 F |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Silvester |  | 3612 | 3 \% |  |  |  |  |

REMARKABLE EVENTS.
6 Rhode-Island taken 1776
7 Newport taken' 76
8 Battle of G. Bridge, Va. '75
14. George Washington died '99

14 Jersey overran '76
1.5 Charleston evacuated ' 83

16 Tea destroyed at Boston '73
26 Hessians taken '76

## VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

To dye silk bluc.-Silk is dyed light blue by a ferment of six parts of bran, six of indigo, six of potass, and one of madder. To dye it of a dark blue, it must previously receive what is called a ground-colour; a red dye-stuff, called archil, is used for this purpose.

To dye cotton and linen blue.- Cotton and linen are dyed blue by a solution of one part of indigo, one part of green sulphate of iron, and two parts of quick-lime.

To dye black cloth green.- Clean the cloth well with bullock's gall and water, and rinse in warm water; then make a copper full of river water boiling hot, and take from one pound to one pound and a half of fustic; put it in, and boil it twenty minutes, to which add a lump of alum of the size of a walnut; when this is dissolved in the copper, put in the coat, and boil it twenty minutes; then take it out, and add a small wine glass, three parts full, of chemic blue, and boil again from half an hour to an hour, and the cloth will be a beautiful dark green; then wash out and dry.

To obtain a dyeing matter from potato tops. - Cut off the tops when it is in flower, and ext"act the juice, by bruising and pressing it. linen or woclien imbibed in this liquor fortyeigit hours, will take a brilliant, but solid and permanent yellow colour. If the cloth be afierwards plenged in a blue dye, it will acquire a beantiful permanent green colour. As to the mode of execution, it should pass through the hands of a chemist or skilful dyer, to derive all the advantages it is capable of furnishing.

To turn red hair black.-Take a pint of the liquor of pickled herrings, halt a pound of lamp-black, and two ounces of the rust of iron. Mix and boil them for twenty minutes, then strain and rub the liquid well into the roots of the hair.

To take iron-moulds out of linen. - Hold the iron mould on the cover of a tankard of boiling water, and rub on the spot a little juice of sorrel and salt, and when the cloth has thoroughly imbibed the juice, wash it in ley.

To clean paher hangings. - Cut into eight half quarters a stale quartern loaf; with one of these pieces, after having blown off all the dust from the paper to be cleaned by means of a good pair of bellows, begin at the top of the room, holding the crust in the hand, and wiping lightly downward with the crumb, about half a yard at each stroke, till the upper part of the hangings is completely cleaned all round ; then go again round with the like sweeping stroke downward, always commencing each successive course a little higher than the upper stroke had extended till the bottom be finished. This operation, if carefully performed, will frequently make very old paper look almost equal to new. Great caution must be used not by any means to rub the paper hard, nor to attempt clean-
ing it the cruss or horizontal way. The dirty part of the bread too must be each time cut away, and the pieces renewed as soon as at all necessary.

To detect adulterated wine.-Heat equal parts of oyster shelis and sulphur together, and keep them in a white heat for fifteen minutes, and when cold, mix them with an equal quantity of cream of tartar; put this mixture into a strong bottle with common water to boil for one hour, and then decant into ounce phials, and add 20 drops of muriatic acid to each; this liquor precipitates the least quantity of lead, copper, \&xc. from wines in a very sensible black precipitate.


## MISCEL.LANY.

## Domestic Economy.

The following methods of making yeast for hread are both easy and expeclitions: Boil one pousd of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour; when milk warm, bottle it and cork it clase: it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this will make 18 lbs . of bread. To a pound of mashed potatoes (mealy ones are best) add two ounces of brown sugar, and two spoonfuls of common yeast ; the potatoes first to be pulped through a cullender and mixed witi warm water to a proper consistence. Thus a pound of potatees will make a peund of good yeast. Keep it moderatelv warm while 2fomenting. This recipe is in substance from Dr. Hunter, who olserves that yeast so made will keep well. No sugar is used by bakers, when adding the palp of potatoes to their rising.

## Preservation of grain, Erc.from mice.

Mr. Macdonald in the Hebrides, having suffered considerably from mice, put at the bottom near the centre, and at the top of each sack or mow, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, and never had any of his grain consumed. He tried the same experiment with his cheese and other articles kept in store and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preserved.

## ABSENCE OF MIND.

A well known gentleman of Magdalen college, Cambridge, had taken his watch from his pocket to mark the time he intended to boil an egg for his breakfast, when a friend entering the room, found him absorbed in sume abstruse calculation,
with the egg in his hand, upon which he was intently looking. and the watch supplying its place in the saucepan of boiling water.

## LIFE AND DEATH.

"Death is Life, and Life is Death," said Euri/tides; and so said Plato, and so said the Eastern Sages. If then Death be Life, as the wise and virtuous of all ages have believed, the question recurs, what is Life?
Life, says the Beauty, is admiration and gay attire; -it is dice and dash, says the Spendthrift ;-it is gain says the Merchant and the Miser; it is power savs the Prince. Yet the Alchymist looks for it in an elixir. But Death dethrones the Prince-breaks the Merchant and Miser-out-dashes the Spendthrift and the Belle, and spills the elixir of Life.

Life is action, says the Cricketeer ; it is a feast, says the Glutton; it is a bubble, says the Philosopher: but Death bursts the Philosopher's bubble, gormandizes the Glutton, and bowls out the Crickateer.
It is fees, says the Physician ; it is judgment and execution, says the Judge; it is all vanity, stys the Parson: but Death humbles the Parson's vanity, executes the Judge and his judgments, and takes fee of the Physician and his Patients too!

Thou art then a very Proteus, Death, at once a Miser, a Merchant, and a Prince,-thou att a Game, a Glutton, and a Bubble,-thou art Justice to the injured, a Physician to the sick, and a humbler of Vanity, -thou art Master of the Ceremonies of Life, sperting with it in every form, and we have sported with thee:

Thus, view them however we may, Life and Death are endless paradoxes; the love of the one, and the fear of the other, are unquestionably imprinted in our nature for wise purposes-they gain and lose strength,-they rise and falland in all their movements they dance logether.

## LOVE AND PHYSIC.

Doctor Snake had a dark little eye,
That peer'd through an eyebrow of thicket,
One day upon rich Widow Spry,
As she opened the latch of her wicket.
Doctor Snake felt a soft fascination, Not cathartics nor opiates could cure;
He physick'd and fed to repletion,
Still doomed to repine and endure.

Doctor Snake tried infusions and lotions, Decoctions, and gargles, and pills,
Electuaries, powders, and potions,
Spermaceti, salts, scammony squills-
Horse aloes, burnt alum, agaic,
Balm, benzoine, blcod stone and birch,
Castor, camphor, and acid tartaric, Crab's eyes, calomel-all but the Church.

Doctor Snake tried in vain-his disorder Gained daily new exacerbation,
He fruitlessly sought to avoid her,
The cause of his pain and vexation.
Doctor Snake met her last at Miss Snapper's, A virgin of fifty years standing,
Like most 'blues,' with a tongue a bell clappers,
Prim, knowing, and fond of commanding.
Doctor Snake made a friend of her blueness, And let out his passion like blood;
Said his heart to the fair was all trueness, That physic could do him no good.

That he dared not his sickness discover, And ask the specific to heal;
Though his heart beat the pulse of a lover, The symptoms he fear'd to reveal.

That the system Brunouian he'd ventured, And stimulants push'd to extremes, And his hope of recovery now centered On feeding and nursing his flames.

Miss Snapper looied serious-(she'd rather Have been in the place of her friend;)
At length, with some studying together.
To the ductor the following they send:

- You may take quantum suff. of the lady, Add a drachm of gold ring and a prayer,
In dispensary canonicals ready,
Commingle, and swallow with care.'


## A DEAR WIFE.

In a late suit in London nearly $\$ 7,000$ was recovered of a husband, for defamatory words uttered by his wife against the character of a neighbour.

## TO PRESERVE APPLES.

Dry a glazed jar perfectly well, put a few pebbles in the bottom ; fill the jar with apples, and cover it with a bit of wood made to fit exactly; and over that, put a little fresh mortar. The pebbles attract the damp of the apples. The mortar draws the air from the jar, and leaves the apples free from its pressure, which, together with the principle of putrefaction which the air contains, are the causes of decay.Apples, kept thus, have been found quite sound, fair and juicy in July.

## THE PERPETUAL COMPLAINT.

Being among the number of those with whom mankind are continually dissatisfied, I beg leave to subjoin my complaints to those that have occasionally introduced them to the public. When I tell you I am as old as Time herself, you will allow, that on the score of longevity I ought to be respected; and when I add that I am venerable in my appearance and temperature, as mortals themselves, you will also be disposed to grant that I am not to be reprobated on the score of inconstancy. Yet so it is, that though I seemingly take pains to accommodate my variable dispositions to the variable dispositions of mankind, this circumstance produces no sympathetic congeniality between us ; and my inconstancy is rendered proverbial, while tileir own propensity to fickleness never occurs to their recollection. I have no quarrel with the world on the subjects of indifference, neglect, or disregard; for I must confess, every body pays me due attention; I am inquired after every night and every morning, and am so much the topic of conversation, and so regularly introduced after the customary greetings of ceremonial intercourse, that I may be said to be a kind of necessary assistant to conversation : for when people are barren of ideas, I am always at hand to supply the vacuity of their minds; yet I am scarcely mentioned in any other light than as the source of complaint and dissatisfaction, and without having some opprobrious epithet attached to my name: Sometimes I am accused of being too warm. in my behaviour, sometimes too cold. If I smile unexpectedly, I am suspected of harbouring treacherous designs; and men say to one another sarcastically, "We shall pay for this!" If 1 coninue my placid deportment, and am mild, sweet, and amiase, for any length of time, I am said to be good humoured even to satiety. Some wish me to weep when I am disposed o be merry, and some to be gay when I am inclined to be sad. Thick, heavy, dull, nasty, are epithets commonly applied to ne. If I am still, I am said to be vapourish-if lond, boisterns and rude.-Aches, paius, rheumatisms, and shootingcorns, are often attributed to my influence. In short, I am so
wretched, so censured, so abused, every day, that it would seem as if I were a stranger upon earth, and born but yesterday, rather than an inhabitant of Paradise, known to Adam and Eve, and one who was present at the Creation.-But I will not detain yot any longer, for I see you are looking at me through the window, and meditating an interview with your very old acquaintance

## THE WEATHER.

## BEGIN IN TIME.

Albert possessed, at the death of his father, a wide domain; he planned vast improvements; and intended to meliorate the condition of his tenants. He darly contemplated this object; and resolved to set about it quickly. He thought of it in the morning and in the evening : but the follies and fashions of the times engrossed him for the remainder of the day; still he would do it; he was determined on it. Thus he continued until he had arrived at the age of forty, when he set about it in good earnest: But e're he could complete his project, he died. He did not begin in time.

Clarissa was an enchanting girl; handsome, but not accomplished. She wished to be pious and godly; but she was so young; and had so many admirers-and, it would do when she grew older. She fell sick; Death hovered about her; then she wanted Religion; it was then she would begin; it was too late: she died in a phrenzied state. She did not begin in time.

Tom Dashall had a habit of swearing. He would fain mend it: he resolved on doing it-and he would begin soon. He kept on, however, till the age of fifty, and was then a disgusting object of profanity. He began to mend-but next year he departed this world. He did not besin in time.

Sam Thirsty was fond of strong drink. His friends told him if he persisted it would kill him. Sam laughed, thinking he could leave it off when he pleased. He grew old and grew worthless. Then he strove against it-but it was all in vain: He did not begin in time.

Timothy Giddy chose to be a lawyer. He would study hard, that he would. He frolicked with the men and coquetted with the girls: Yet, he would begin, he said, to apply himself closely very soon. He went on in the old way, frolicking, coquetting and resolving, till the time came for him to appear at the bar. He knew nothing of law; he had every thing to learn: He was laughed at, and scorned. He did not begin in

## time.

So it is with all things in life. Whatsoever you have to perform, therefore, do it presently, lest you die and the work should be left unfinished. Whether it be the improvement of the heart, of the mind, or of your estate, begin in time.

## ANECDOTE.

A physician had a skeleton so fixed, that on entering the room a spring was touched, when, in an instant it grasped the person entering. A stranger called on the doctor for some medical aid, and was shewn into the room where the skeleton was ; it seized him in a moment-he up with his fist to defend himself-but, to his great astonishment, he saw the ghastly figure disengaging itself, when he flew from the house like lightning. A few days after, meeting the doctor, (who might be called a walking skeleton,) coming out of his house-"Ah, -are you there! you think I don't know you, with your clothes on? He seized the doctor by the throttle, and bestowing a few hearty, whacks--take that for the sweat you gave me the other day."

## SYMP'TOMS AND PROGRESS OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.

 By an exherienced Flock-master.In the first stage of the rot, a sheep is in the frequent habit of rubbing the under lip against the fold, or its own fore legs, or any other hard substance-also of drinking a greater quantity of water when at the sheepfold than those that are scund, and showing a disposition rather to lick off the moisture from, than to crop the grass. In the second stage, the lips, nostrils, and throat, become swoln; the animal is feverish, insatiably thirsty, and almost incessantly visited by a sort of dry cough. In the third and last stage, the eyes become sunken-the eyeveins, small, discoloured, and nearly bloodless-the eye-balls livid and dim, with whites exceedingly pale, the burrs of the ears swoln, and free from wax-the liver, lights, and throat ulcerated-and the passage of respiration being stopped, the animal is suffocated. "I was led to this experience," says the writer, "when very young in business, by an old shepherd who had been more than torty years upon the farm. Pointing to a sheep rubbing its lip against the fold, and acting otherwise in the manner above described. 'That sheep, master,' said he, is totiched with the rot. The best thing I can recommend you to do with him is, to take him home, before he is too far gove, give him some ground oats, and make him tidyish meat, and kill him.' I did so, as sheep will thrive upon oats for some time after they are first affected-and when the sheep was opened, I discovered that its liver was full of things resembling plaice, and its lights just beginning to become ulcerated. The next sheep J found in the first stage as above mentioned, I suffered, by way of experiment, to take its chance, and it died, by suffocation, in the third stage, as above stated, which was the result of at least a dozen experi-ments.-English hafier.

## TO PREVENT DECAY IN TREES.

When old chesnut or others trees are rotted within the trunk, and threatened with speedy destruction by the progress of the carious taint, it may be stopped by applying fire to the decayed part, so as to char the whole of the neighbouring surfaces. By this management the life of a favourite tree may often be preserved.-Chaftal's Chemistry.

## BLEEDING AT THE'LUNGS.

The New York Evening Post says, "It is stated with unshaken confidence, and as the result of actual and repeated experience, that half a tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg, proves a speedy and efficacious stop in that dangerous and alarming complaint, a bleeding of the lungs. It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though often tried, even when all other known means have been resorted to in vain."

## FROST-BITTEN.

It is said that if a frozen limb be immersed in warm water in which a quantity of alum has been dissolved, the effects of the frost will be entirely removed. The proportion is a pound of alum to a gallon of water.

## To prevent infection from the Typhus Fever.

The sum of 5000 l . is said to have been voted by parliament to Dr. J. C. Smith, for the publication of the following receipt: -6 drachms of powdered saltpetre, 6 drachms of cil of vitriol -mix thein in a teacup, by adding one drachm of the oil at a time: the cup to be placed, during the preparation, on a hot hearth or plate of iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco pipe: the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.-English plafler.

## Cautions in visiting sick rooms.

Never venture into a sick room in a violent perspiration, (if circumstances require a continuance there for any time, for the moment the body becomes cold, it is in a state likely to absorb the infection, and receive the disease. Nor visit a sick person, (especially if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach; as this disposes the system more readily to receive the infection. In attending a sick person, stand where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the diseased, not betwixt the diseased person and any fire that is in the, room, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious.
apour in that direction, and much danger would arise from reathing in it.

Light infusions of Ginger, alone, taken twice or thrice a ay, have been found by the French Physicians to be very fficacious in rheumatic affection. The pains at first are more cute, but are succeeded by copious perspirations which afford elief.

CURE FOR THE TETTER OR RING WORM.
After I had the tetter for nearly twenty years on my hand, nd had used dollars worth of celebrated tetter ointment, hich took off the skin, repeatedly, without effecting a cure, friend advised me to take some blood Root, (called also, Red Root, Indian Paint, \&cc.) slice it in viuegar, and afterwards vash the place affected, with the liquid. I suppose the vinear extracted the strength out of the root, for in a few days he dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand appeared is whole as the other. I could scarcely believe that a perfect ure was so speedily accomplished by this simple remedyut as nearly two years have passed without the least appearance of its return, I need no longer doubt the fact, and for the eenefit of others, I wish the value of the Red Root to be more enerally known.
"It grows about a foot high in rich woodland, and flowers n April. The leaf is roundish and deeply isdented, some what ike the white oak leaves-stems naked, supporting single lowers, blossoms white. When the fresh root, which is about he size of the little finger and blood red, is broken, a juice ssues in large drops resembling blood."

## ASTHMA.

A lady has been entirely cured of a long asthmatic comlaint, which resisted other remedies, by taking, trom time to ime, a spoonful of mustard-seed steeped in vinegar.

Preventative against the ravages of the Moth.
Tobaccoleaves may be placed at certain intervals in the folds of a piece of woollen cloth : and it is sufficient to examine them every six months, so as to renew the leaves if necessary.

An officious friend showed the prince of Conde some libels written against him, in which he was described as acting and speaking things that were false: "These rascals," said he, "make me talk and act as they would do if they were in my place."

## OF SOLOMON THRIFTY.

"Truth lies in the bottom of a well," says an old proverb: thereby signifying that many facts are so deeply concealed from sight as to require long and patient investigation to discover them. Such, for instance, are those which require the aid of mathematics; and by which we are enabled to ascertain the size, shape and revolutions of the Mcon, the Earth, and other planets-their distances from the Sun-the exact points of time when Eclipses will happen, and many other facts equally surprising.

Most of the fractical truchs of life, however, require no logic or research-but being the result of every day's experience, they are plain to the most common understandings, and are almost as obvious to every mind as the light of day is to the eye. Yet, when we notice the conduct of some men, and see how little they are governed by known truths and uniforin experience, we cannct but wonder at such inconsistency. The light shines befcre them ; but they seem to avoid it, and choose rather to grope about in the dark.

It is a truth, says Thrifly, that the industrious man has better health and spirits, enjoys more of the comforts and pleasures of life, and sustains a better reputation than the idler : And yet, says he, how many idlers have we?

It is a truth, that a virtuous and honest course of life leads to wealth, credit and influence, and lays the foundation of a thousand bleesings-while vice and knavery (the offspring of idleness) are always, sooner or later, detected and foliowed by ruin and disgrace: And yet, says he, how many knaves abound in every country?

It is a truth, that the very existence of every Republican government depends entirely upon the intelligence of the people. Yet, how many, calling themselves Republicans, cannot read or understand the Constitution under which they
live?

It is a truth, that the proper Education of our Youth, is the most important of all public or private concerns-that the good order and social happiness of every community are greatly promoted by it-and that it is infinitely better to cultivate the minds of our offspring, and render them intelligent and moral, than to entail upon them wealth and ignorance. Yet, says Thirifiy, low niggardly are Schools supported? What complaints about paying taxes for so laudable a purpose? And what culpable indifference towards a subject of such vital importance!!

Thirify therefore advises every person to begin the New Year with a new and firm resolution to renounce every vice and pernicious habit-to walk in the delightful paths of truth, in-
dustry, knowledge and virtue, which he assures them will soon lead to honour, happiness and wealth.

Home, savs he, ought to be the abode of peace, cheerfulness, and affection-the sanctuary of innocence and love-the retreat of all the social virtues. Where unity, kindness, and good will, reign among all the members of a family; and all, prompted by a common affection, strive to promote the happiness of each other-how lovely, and how endearing does it make home appear!

On the contrary, where strife and wrangling are suffered to disturb the harmony of the domestic circle; where heads of families set the example of anger, violence and outragewhere they take a pride in exhibiting towards each other their malice and ill will-where there is a constant habit of censuring, chiding and fault-finding, accompanied, as it generally is, with falsehood, profanity and the coarsest language-home (if it deserves the naine) becomes a Pandemonium.

Therefore, since the greater part of our lives are spent at home, and so much of our peace and earthly happiness depends upon the social spirit which prevails there, how important is it, says Thrifty, that all the members of a family should unite in one common endeavour to render home, that little scene of all our joys and sorrows, as comfortable, as pleasant, and as happy as possible?

Nothing, says he, will contribute to this end more effectually than kindness. For the heart must be stubborn and perverse indeed, that will continue insensible to uniform kindness. While on the other hand, nothing tends more to alienate affection, to sour the disposition, and to destroy domestic harmony, than continual coldness, chiding and reviling. Solomon of old, very justly observes, -
"Better is a dinner of herba, where love is, than a stalled ox, and hatred there with." And again,
"Better is a dry morsel, and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices with strife."

## A receint for the Colic in a Horse.

One table spoonful of ginger beat and sifted, two or three table spoonfuls of flour of mustard, a gill of gin, and a quart of warm ale, mix them together, and give them in a horn.-In an hour or two walk the horse out and repeat it the following day: care should be taken that the horse drinks but warmed water for two of three days after.

To destroy Ants.
Ants that frequent houses or gardens may be destroyed by taking flour of brimstone half a pound, and potash four nunces -set them in an iron or earthen pan over the fire till dissolved and united-afterwards beat them to a powder, and infuse a little of this powder in water-and wherever you sprinkle it the ants will die, or fly the place.


The above figure represents the North Star，Alioth，and the Pointers，when Alioth is on the meridian below the pole．By turning the figure upside down，it will represent them when Alioth is on the meridian above the pole（or North Star）and by turning the figure one quarter round，so as the letter C on the right hand of the figure appears to be overhead，or place the figure so that the letters C and D become perpendicular， then it will represent them when Alioth and the Pole，or Nurth Star，are on a level east and west line，Alioth appearing east of the Pole Star．By turning it the other way，so that 1）is over head，it will represent them on a level east and west line，and Alioth will then appear west of the North Star．Any person， by viewing the above figure，and comparing it with the Stars themselves in the northern hemisphere，may become acquaint－ ed with and know the North Star，Alioth，and the Pointers．

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

## A Perpetual Weather Table.

## By Doctor Herscinel.

The following cable constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschel, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positioss as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

If it be a new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last Quarter, at the hour of 12 at noon, or between the hours of 2 and
4 to 6
6 to 8

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { to } 10 \text { - } \\
& 10 \text { to midnight } \\
& \text { Midnight to } 2
\end{aligned}
$$




SUMMER.

WINTER.

Snow or Rain.

Fair and Mild. Fair. Fair and Frosty. It N. or N.E. Rain or Suow. If S. or S.W. Ditto.
Fair and Frosty. Hard Frost anless wind S. or W. Snow and stormy.

Ditto. Stormy, cold rain if $W$. snow if E.

10 to 12 - Frequent showers. Cold high Wind. From the above table it will be seen that the nearer to midnight either the moon's periodical changes (i. e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer; while the nearer to noon that the changes take place, the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may aiso follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz. from four to ten, but this is mostly dependent on the wind.- The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight except the two first, is unfavourable to tair weather. The like may near'y be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interest, while in no case would it disturb his prospects, or destroy his hopes.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

The Suprcme Court holds one session annually, at the seat of general government, on the first Monday in February.

Circuit Courts. For Newhampshire, on the 19th of May and 2 d of November, at Portsmouth and Exeter. Vermont, at Windsor and Rutland, alternately, the 1st of May and Sd of October. Massachusetts, at Bostoin, on the 1st of June and 20 th ot October. Rhode Island, on the 15th of June and of No. vember, at Newport and Frovidence. Connecticut, on the 13th of A pril and 1, th of September, at New Haven and Hartford New York, at New York, on the 1st of April and September New Jersey, at Trenton, on the first of April, and October Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, and 11th of Uctober. Delaware, at New-Castle and Dover, on the 30 of June and 27 th of October. Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 1st of May and 7 th of November. Virginia, at Richmond, or the 22d of May, and November. North Carolina, at Raleigh the 12th of May and November. Soith Carolina, at Charles ton, on the 20th of May, and at Columbia on the 30th of Novem. ber. Georgia, on the 6th of May and 14th of December, a Savannah and Louisville. District of Columbia, at the city o Washington, 1st Monday in June and 4th in December, and a Alexandria, 1st Monday in July and 4th in November.

Whein any of the above fixed days happen to be on Sunday, the court is opened on the Monday following. In those district where two places are designated for holding the sessions of the Circuit Court, the first term in the year is always held at the place first named.

District Courts. Manse District, at Portland, 3d Tuesday Jure and the 1st in December, and at Pownalborough, 1st it March and September. New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, 3 Tuestay in March and September, and at Exeter, 3d in Jun and December. Vermont, at V indsor and Rutiand, 1st Mon day in February and August, and 2d in May and November Massachusetts, at Salem, 3d Tuesday in March and 2 c in Sep tember, and at Boston, 4th Tuesday in June and 1st in Decem ber. Rhode Island, at Newport and Providence, 1st Monda in February and August, and 1st in May and November. Con necticut, at New Haven, 3d Tuesday in February and August, an at Hartford, 3din May and November. New York, at New York 1st Tuesday in February and May, August and November. Ne Jersey, at Burlington, 1st Tuesday in February and August, an at New Brunswick, 1st in May and November. Pennsylvanid at Philadelphia, Sd Monday in February, May, August and No vember. Delaware, at Dover, 4th Tuesday in February an August, and at New Castle, 4 th in May and November. M: ryland, at Easton, Ist Tuesday in March and September, at: in Baltimore, 1st in June and December. Virginia, at Wi liamsburg, Sd Tuesday in March and September, and at Ricl mond, sd in June and December. North Carolina, at Newber 1st Monday in February, May, August and November. Sou

Carolina, at Charleston, Sd Monday in March and September, 1st in July and 2d in December. Georgia, at Augusia, on 2 d Tuesday in November, and at Savanah, 2d in February, May and August. Kentucky, at Frankfort, on 2d Monday in March, 3d in June and November. Tennessee, on the 1st Monday in April, July, Uctober, and January.

The district judges have power to hold special courts in their respective Districts, at discretion, exclusive of the foregoing.

## COURTS OF PENNSYLVANTA.

The Supreme Court, (as a Court in Rank) hold six terms for argument, \&c. in the five districts of the state, and adjourned courts as they may deem necessary. The regular terms are:

For the Eastern District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgo mery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh and Pike, at Philadelphia, on the 2d Mionday in March, to continue two weeks, and on the 2d-Monday in December, to continue three weeks. The last Monday in July is the return day for July term, but no court is then held. For the lancaster district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Berks, at Lancaster, on the 3d Monday in May. For the middle District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Centre, Miffin, M•Kean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehaunah, Wayne and Luzerne, at Sunbury, on the Wednesday tollowing the second week of the term of the Lancaster District. For the Western District, composed of the counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Green, Beaver, Butier, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Camoria, at Pittsburg, on the 1st Monday in September to continue two weeks, if necessary. For the Southern District composed of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, Huntingdon and Bedford, at Chambersburg, on the Monday weck next following the end of the second week of the term of the Westerg District.
$\mathcal{N O T E}$. It is only in the city and county of Philadelphia that the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, and there only when the sum in controversy exceeds 500 dollars: all issues of fac are tried by jury, beiore a single judge, at nisi firias.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { John B. Gibson, Chief Justice. } \\ \text { Molton C. Rogers, } \\ \text { Charles Huston, } \\ \text { John Tod, } \\ \text { Frederick Sinith, }\end{array}\right\}$ Associates.

The District Court, for the city and county of Phfladelphia has original jurisdiction of all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds 100 dollars. This court holds four terms annually, on the first Mondays in March, June, September and De-
cember. If business requires it they are bound to hold courts nixe mouths in the year.
Joseph Barnes, Esq.
John Hallowell, Esy.
Charles S. Coxe, Esq. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { President. }\end{array}\right.$

Gourt of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, are heid for the several consties as joliows.---ina the
1st District-in Philadelphia, the 1st Mondays in March and June, 3d in September, and 1st in December.

Pris't EDWARD KING, Eaq.
$2 d$ Districi-In York, on the 1st Mondays of January, April, August, and November; in Lancaster, on the 2d Mondayy atter the comneencement of the courts in Xork.

Pres't WALTER FRJANKLIN, Esq.
sd District-In Berks on the 1st Mondays in Jamiery, April, August and November; in Not thampton, on the $2 d$ Mondays atter the commencement of the courts in Berks; in Lehigh on the Mondays succeeding the second week of the crourts of Northampton county. Pres' ROBERT PORTER, Esq.
4th District-In Huntingdon, on the ¿d Mondays of January, April, August and November'; in Minilin, on the Sd Mundays of the same months, and in Centre, on the fourth Mondays of the same months. Pres't THOMAS BURNSIDE, Esc.
sth District-In Beaver, $2 d$ Monday in January, April, August, and 1st Monday in November; in Rutler, 2d Monday in November, and Sd Mondays in January, April, and August; in Alleghany Sd Mondays in November, and 4th Mondays in January, April, and August.

> Pres't CHARLES SHALER, Esq.

6th District--In Venango, 1st Mondays in Movemiser, February, May and August; in Mercer, on the Sd Mondays cf the same months ; in Craw ford, on the 4th Mondays of the same months; in Esic, on the Mondays next following the courts in Crawford county.

7 th District.-In Montgomery, on the 3d Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Bucks, on the 4th Monday in April, and 2 d Monday in September, December and February. Pres't JOHN ROSS, Esq.
8 th District-In Columbia, on the 1st Mondays in Jannary April, August, and November' in Northumberland, on the 20 Mindays after the commencement of the courts in Columbia in Lycoming, on the 2d Mondays after the cummencemeni o the courts in Northumberland; and in Union, on the 3d Mondays after-the commencement of the courts in Lycoming.

Pres't SETH CHAPMJN, Hsq.
9th District-In Pery, on the 1st Mondays in January Apri August and Noventer; in Cumberland, on the 2 d Mondays and in Adams on the 4th Mond ars of the same months.

PresitJOHN REEP, Esq.

10th Jistrict-in Westmoreland, on the Mondays preceding e last Mondays of February, May, August and November: Cambria, on 1st Mondays in March, June, September and ecember ; in Indiana, on the 2d Mondays of the same months d in Armstrong, on the $3 d$ Mondays of the same months. Pres't JOHN YOUNG, Eisq.
11th District-in Luzerne, on the 1st Mondays in January, pril, August and November ; in Pike, on the 3d Mondays of e same months; in Wayne, on the 4th Mondays of the same buths.

Pres't DĀVID SCOTT, Esq. 12th District-In Schuylkill, on the last Mondays in Marc a ly, October and December; in Lebanon, on the 1st Mondays er the commencement of the courts in Schuylkill; and in Luphin, on the 2d Mnndays after the commencement of the urts in Lancaster. (Sce 2d District.)

> Pres't S.D. FRANKS, Esq.

13 th District-In Susquehannal, on the first Mondays after courts in Wayne ; in Bradford, on the first Mondays after courts in Susquehannah; and in Tioga, on the first Monys after the courts in Bradford.

> Pres't EDW ARD HERRICK, ESq.

4tin District. In Fayette, first Mondays in March, June prember, and December; in Greene, Sd Monday in March, e, September, aind December; in Washington the Mens following those of Greene.

Pres't THOMAS H. BAIRD, Esq. 5th District-In Delaware, on the 3d Monday in January, $2 d$ in Aprit, the 4 th in Iuly, and the Sd in October ; in Cheson the $2 d$ Mondays after the $3 d$ Mondays in January, April, and October. Pres't ISA. 7 C DARLINGTON, Esq. 6th District--In Franklin, 2d Monday in January, April, Au$t$ and November ; in Bedford, on the 4th Mondays of same hths; in Somerset on the Mondays following those in the nty of Bedford. Pres't $1 L E X$. THOMPSON, Esq. ourts of Oyer and Terminer and Gencral Jail delivery, are I twice in each year for the City and County of Philaphia, altemately by the Judges of the Common Pleas, the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the other dists they are held by the Judges of the Common Pleas. Trials civil causes in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County adjourned Courts, held at such times as the Judges may ap-
The Orfhans Court, of Philadelphia County is held the 3 d lay in each month.

## NEWJERSEY.

threme Courts in New-Jersey are held at Trenton, the 2d slay in May and November, the 1st Tuesday in Septemand the last Tuesday in February, annually. Circuit is, in the several counties are held on the following Tues-
days ; at Bergen, the 4th in March and Octoier--at Essex, the 2 d in January and the 3 d in September - at Middlesex, the 2 d in June, and 3d in December-at Monmouth, the 4th ir April, and Sd in October-at Somerset, the 3 d in April, and 1st in October-at Burlington, the 3d in May, and 1st in Novem ber-at Gloucester the 3d in March, and 1st in October-al Salem, the 1st in March, and 3d in September-at Hunterclon, the 1st in May, and 4th in ()ctober-at Mortis, the 3d in March, and 4th in September-at Cumberland, the 1st in June, and last in November---at Sussex, 4th in May, and 4th in Novem ber---and at Cape May, the last in May annually.
TAferior Courts of Common Pleas, and of General Cuarter Circuit Courts are held Sessions of the Peace in the several counties are held on the Tuesday in
Tussday in
County of

| Midllesex, 2 March, | 2 June, |  | 2 Dec. | 2 | 2 Dee. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nonmouth, 4 Jan. | 4 April, | 4 July, | 3 Gcr . | 4 April, | 3 Oct. |
| Essex, 2.Jan. | 2 April, | 4 June, | 3 Sept.0 | 4 April, | 3 Sept. |
| Somerset, 1 Jan. | 3 April, | 3 June, | 1 Oct . | 3 April, | 10 ct 0 |
| Sergen, 4 Jan. | 4 March, | \& June, | 4 Oet. | 4 March, | 4 Oet. |
| Morris, 3 March, | 1 July, | 4 Sept. | 3 Dec. | 3 March, | 4 Sept. |
| Curlington, 2 Feb . | 4 May, | 2 Ang. | 1 Nov. | 4 Miay, | 1 Nov. |
| salem. 1 March | 3 June, | 1 Oct. | 8 Derc. | 3 March, | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{Oct}$ |
| Cape-May, 1 Feb. | last May, | 1 Aug. | ${ }_{4} 10 \mathrm{Dec}$. | J | 1 D |
| Hunterdon, 1 Feb . | 1 May, | 1 Aug. | 4 Ot. |  | last May |
| Cunderland, last Febo | 1 Jone, | 4 Sept . | last Nor. |  |  |
| sussens, 3 Feb. | 4 May, | 3 Aug. | 4 Nov. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { June, } \\ & 4 \text { May, } \end{aligned}$ | last Nov. |

An account of the time of holding the Yearly Meeting: of Friends, on the Continent of America.
The Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island, for New England, is held at Newport, the 2 d day following the second sixtin day in the sixth month: meeting of ministers and elders at Portsmouth, on the seventh-day preceding, at nine ooclack in the morning.

The Yearly Meeting for the government of New York, il held at New York, on the second-day after the 4th first-day in the firth month.

The Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dela ware, and the liastern parts of Maryland, is held at l'hiladel phia, the second second-day in the fourth month.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting, which takes in the Western shor of Maryland, part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, is he!d at Ma'timore, the second-day following the second first day in the ten'h month.
Ohio Yearly Meeting, which takes in the western parts of Penusylvania and Indiana, is held at Mount Pleasant on ti $(21$ day following the first First-day in the ninth month.

The Yearly Mecting for Virginia, is held alternatciy at $W$. onk and Gravelly-run, the third seventh-day in the fifth mes at Wain-oak the present year, (1828.)
The Yearlv Meeting for North and South Carolina, and $T 1$, nessee, is neld at New Garden the second-day after the first fi. in . day in the eleventh month. The meeting of ministers and $e$ dors the preceding seventh-day.

