

UNCLE SAM'S  
ALMANACK

FOR  
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

And the 52d & 53d of American Independence.  
CALCULATED BY JOSEPH CRAMER.



—“Autumn, nodding o’er the yellow plain,  
“Comes jovial on.”

PHILADELPHIA:

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*The warm winter*

# ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY AS SUPPOSED TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

♈ Head & Face.



## CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ♈ Aries, a Ram—Head & Face. | ♎ Libra, a Balance—Reins.        |
| ♉ Taurus, a Bull—Neck.      | ♏ Scorpio, a Scorpion—Secrets.   |
| ♊ Gemini, the Twins—Arms.   | ♐ Sagittarius, a Bowman, Thighs. |
| ♋ Cancer, a Crab—Breast.    | ♑ Capricornus, a Goat—Knees.     |
| ♌ Leo, a Lion—Heart.        | ♒ Aquarius, a Butler.—Legs.      |
| ♍ Virgo, a Virgin.—Bowels.  | ♓ Pisces, the Fishes.—Feet.      |

## ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| ☾ Moon.  | ♂ Mars.                  |
| ☾ Moon.  | ♃ Jupiter.               |
| D First and }<br>C Last } Quarters, or Moon<br>} in general. | ♄ Saturn.                |
|  | ☿ Mercury.               |
| ♀ Venus.   | ☿ Herschel.              |
|  | ♁ Conjunction.           |
|  | ♁ Opposition.            |
|  | ☐ Quartile.              |
|  | ♁ Moon's ascending node. |

## Chronological Cycles—1828.

Dominical Letters	F E.	Solar Cycle	17
Epact	14	Golden Number	5



## NOTES TO THE READER.

1. The calculations of this Almanack, are made to solar, or apparent time, to which add the Equation, when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.

2. The Sun's declination is carefully fitted to the meridian of Philadelphia, for the noon of each day in the present year.

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

4. As the day ends at midnight, the rising, setting, or southing of the Moon, when after that time, is found against the succeeding day: so on the night of (or following) the 11th day of the first month (January,) the Moon rises at 2h. 18m. after midnight, viz. in the morning of the 12th, not at 1h. 12m. which is the time of its rising on the tenth although placed opposite the eleventh.

### SOLAR ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1828.

1. An eclipse of the Sun, on the 14th of the fourth month, (April,) at 4h. 17m. in the morning invisible at Philadelphia, the Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, at 4h. 23m. in longitude  $114^{\circ} 10'$  East from Philadelphia, and latitude in  $18^{\circ} 26'$  North.

2. Of the Sun, on the 8th of the 10th month, (October,) at 7h. 17m. in the afternoon, invisible at Philadelphia, the Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, at 7h. 22m. P. M. in longitude  $110^{\circ} 42'$  West and latitude  $13^{\circ} 7\frac{1}{2}'$  South.

### *Moveable Feasts—1828.*

Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 3	Low Sunday,	Apr. 18
Quinquagesima Sunday,	Feb. 17	Rogation Sunday,	May 11
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 20	Ascension,	May 15
Middle Lent Sunday,	Mar. 16	Whit Sunday,	May 25
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 30	Trinity Sunday,	June 1
Easter Sunday,	Apr. 6	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 30

Venus ♀ will be evening star until the 28th of July, then morning star the remainder of the year.

### USEFUL RECIPES.

*Stammering.*—A correspondent desires us to make known a cure for this unfortunate habit or disease, which, from actual experience, he knows to be effectual. He says that persons when they attempt to utter "strain very hard," all in the same breath. The plan they must adopt is, when they find any difficulty in speaking to stop short, exhaust and inflate their lungs, and then try to utter the difficult sentence. This practice, if persevered in for a day, we are assured, will produce the desired effect.

Mr. John Harbaugh, of Frederick county, in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 22d ult. his daughter was bitten on the ankle by a copper-head snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of a rattle-snake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied

to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy.

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*Rubbing cheese with red pepper preserves it against mites.*—A letter from Samuel Wood to Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, Vol. IV. page 374, states, that “red pepper, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce mites. Take one and put it into a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with some fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a fine colour to your cheese, but it is so pungent that no fly will touch it.”—*N. E. Farmer.*

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*To take mildew out of linen.*—Rub it well with soap; then scrape some fine chalk, and rub that in the linen; lay it on the grass, and as it dries wet it a little. Repeat the operation.

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*To prevent cider-bottles from bursting.*—When you bottle cider, place the bottles on the ground in the northerly part of the cellar, and cover them with moss, which you must keep constantly wet with cold water.

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*To destroy flies.*—Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia in a half pint of boiling water, add a little sugar or syrup, pour the mixture on plates, and set them in places infested by flies.

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*Plums, Peaches, &c. how kept fresh through the year.*—Beat well together, equal quantities of honey and spring-water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits, all freshly gathered and cover them quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use.

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*To remove the taste of turnips from milk and butter.*—Dissolve a little nitre in spring water, and put it into a bottle. A tea-cup full in eight gallons of milk, warm from the cow, will remove the taste of turnips.

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*To clean the teeth and improve the breath.*—To four of fresh prepared lime water, add a drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar, and remove the offensive smell from those which have most decayed.

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*Cheap Aromatic Vinegar for purifying large Buildings, Manufactories, &c.*—Take of common vinegar any quantity, mix a sufficient quantity of powdered chalk or common whiting with it, as long as bubbles of carbonic acid gas arise. Let the white matter subside, and pour off the insipid supernatant liquid; and afterwards let the white powder be dried either in the open air or by a fire. When dry, pour upon it, in a glass or stone vessel, sulphuric acid as long as white acid fumes continue to ascend. This product is similar to the acetic acid, known in the shops by the name of aromatic vinegar.



Moon's Phases.

Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full ☉	2	0	55	Morning
Last ☾	10	2	14	Morning
New ☽	16	7	23	Afternoon
First ☽	23	3	44	Afternoon
Full ☾	31	8	3	Afternoon

Days	M.	S.
13	3	40
14	5	31
15	7	16
16	8	51
17	10	18
18	11	32
19	12	35
20	13	25



M. D.	Week Days	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. south	D's pl.	Moon sets H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W. Phila. H. M.
1	3	Circumcision <i>cold</i>	7 23	4 37	23 3	♄	6 31	11 57	1 28
2	4	♄ rises 2 21	7 23	4 37	22 58	17	<i>rises</i>	<i>morn</i>	2 4
3	5	♃ in apogee	7 23	4 37	22 53	29	6 22	0 43	2 41
4	6	♄ ♃ ♃	7 22	4 38	22 47		7 19	1 27	3 14
5	7	<i>some snow</i>	7 22	4 38	22 41	22	8 16	2 12	3 47
6	F.	Epiphany	7 22	4 38	22 34		9 11	2 55	4 18
7	2	♀ sets 6 26	7 21	4 39	22 27		10 10	3 38	4 41
8	3	Lucian	7 21	4 39	22 18		11 9	4 22	5 28
9	4	<i>clear and cold</i>	7 20	4 40	22 11		<i>morn.</i>	5 6	6 9
10	5	Sirius rises 11 12	7 19	4 41	22 3	24	0 10	5 53	7 1
11	6	♄ ♃ ♃ ♃ in ♄	7 19	4 41	21 54	♄	1 12	6 42	7 53
12	7	<i>clear</i>	7 18	4 42	21 42	21	2 18	7 36	9 22
13	F.	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 17	4 43	21 34	♄	3 24	8 33	10 50
14	2	♃ runs low	7 16	4 44	21 24	20	4 29	9 33	11 56
15	3	<i>hail or rain</i>	7 16	4 44	21 13	♃	5 29	10 35	0 54
16	4	♃ in perigee	7 15	4 45	21 2	21	6 26	11 37	1 43
17	5	<i>high winds</i>	7 15	4 45	20 51		<i>sets.</i>	A. 37	2 26
18	6	<i>cloudy</i>	7 14	4 46	20 39	21	7 19	1 34	3 7
19	7	♃ rises 1 23	7 13	4 47	20 27	♃	8 29	2 29	3 46
20	F.	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 12	4 48	20 14	22	9 35	3 20	4 23
21	2	<i>snow</i>	7 11	4 49	20 1	♃	10 42	4 10	5 5
22	3	Vincent	7 11	4 49	19 48	18	11 45	4 58	5 49
23	4	♃ in ♄ <i>cold</i>	7 10	4 50	19 34	♃	<i>morn.</i>	5 46	6 42
24	5	<i>blustering</i>	7 8	4 52	19 19	14	0 45	6 34	7 45
25	6	Conversion St. Paul	7 7	4 53	19 5	26	1 44	7 22	8 53
26	7	♃ south 10 41	7 7	4 53	18 50	♄	2 39	8 9	10 3
27	F.	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 6	4 54	18 35	20	3 30	8 57	11 5
28	2	<i>snow</i>	7 4	4 56	18 19	25	4 19	9 44	11 50
29	3	7's set 2 14	7 3	4 57	18 3	14	5 2	10 31	0 27
30	4	♃ in apogee	7 3	4 57	17 48	26	5 43	11 16	0 58
31	5	<i>cloudy</i>	7 2	4 58	17 31	♄	<i>rises.</i>	<i>morn.</i>	1 39

B

*The warm winter*

# 1828 Second Month, FEBRUARY.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last ☾	8	2	54	Afternoon
New ☽	15	5	44	Morning
First ☽	22	9	37	Morning

## Equation of Time.

29	12	25	13	31	14	17	14	13	14	9	14	5	14	1	13	52	5	19	32	34	22	1	27	45	45	1	8	19	32	34	22	1	27	45	45						
															S.													M.													S.
															S.													M.													S.



Warm Miller

M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	D. n. pl.	Moon	Moon	H. W. Phila.
			rises	sets	decl. south		rises	south	
			H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	6	♂ rises 1 46	7 14	14 17	14 20	5 59	0 1	2 9	
2	7	<i>sleet</i>	6 59	5 1 16	57 17	6 57	0 46	2 44	
3	F.	Septuagesima Sun.	6 58	5 2 16	40 14	7 55	1 30	3 16	
4	2	<i>cold</i>	6 57	5 3 16	22 26	8 55	2 13	3 51	
5	3	7 *s set 1 43	6 56	5 4 16	4 21	9 55	2 58	4 20	
6	4	<i>clear</i>	6 55	5 5 15	45 21	10 56	3 44	4 47	
7	5	♀ sets 7 33 ☽ in ☽	6 54	5 6 15	27 11	11 59	4 32	5 37	
8	6	Sirius south 9 8	6 53	5 7 15	9 17	<i>morn.</i>	5 23	6 30	
9	7	<i>windy</i>	6 52	5 8 14	50 17	1 4	6 17	7 26	
10	F.	Sexagesima Sun.	6 51	5 9 14	30 15	2 7	7 13	8 48	
11	2	☽ runs low	6 49	5 11 14	10 29	3 7	8 12	10 18	
12	3	<i>rain and sleet</i>	6 48	5 12 13	51 17	4 4	9 12	11 35	
13	4	☽ in perigee	6 47	5 13 13	31 29	4 56	10 12	0 35	
14	5	Valentine <i>clear</i>	6 46	5 14 13	11 27	5 41	11 11	1 23	
15	6	<i>and cold</i>	6 45	5 15 12	50 29	<i>sets.</i>	A. 8	2 5	
16	7	Day 10h. 34m. long	6 43	5 17 12	30 29	7 11	1 2	2 45	
17	F.	Quinquagesima Sun.	6 42	5 18 12	9 28	8 19	1 55	3 21	
18	2	<i>cold</i>	6 41	5 19 11	48 27	9 25	2 45	3 53	
19	3	☉ en. X <i>unpleasant</i>	6 40	5 20 11	27 26	10 29	3 35	4 32	
20	4	Ash Wednesday	6 38	5 22 11	5 28	11 31	4 25	5 16	
21	5	☽ rises 5 5	6 36	5 24 10	44 22	<i>morn.</i>	5 14	5 54	
22	6	☽ Washington born 1732	6 35	5 25 10	22 17	0 29	6 3	6 48	
23	7	☽ runs high	6 34	5 26 10	0 11	1 22	6 51	7 59	
24	F.	1st Sunday in lent	6 33	5 27 9	38 29	2 12	7 39	9 16	
25	2	☽ rises 11 8	6 32	5 28 9	16 28	2 59	8 27	10 29	
26	3	☽ in apogee	6 30	5 30 8	54 22	3 41	9 13	11 24	
27	4	<i>cold and</i>	6 29	5 31 8	32 22	4 19	9 58	11 54	
28	5	☽ stationary	6 28	5 32 8	9 16	4 52	10 43	0 38	
29	6	<i>windy</i>	6 27	5 33 7	46 28	5 25	11 28	1 8	



Moon's Phases.

Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full ☉	1	1	52	Afternoon
Last ☾	9	0	17	Morning
New ☽	15	4	37	Afternoon
First ☽	23	5	1	Morning
Full ☉	31	5	17	Morning

20	25	31	17	18	1	12	35
9	5	11	9	10	40	40	35
4	6	7	8	9	35	40	35
45	0	14	26	35	40	35	35



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS. PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. south	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W. P. W. H. M.
1	7	♂ gr. elongation	6 25	5 35	7 24	♍	5 50	morn.	1 37
2	E.	2d Sunday in lent	6 24	5 36	7 1	23	6 57	0 13	1 56
3	2	<i>Blustering and disagreeable</i>	6 22	5 38	6 38	♎	7 53	0 58	2 29
4	3		6 21	5 39	6 15	18	8 52	1 45	3 3
5	4	☐ ☽♂ in ♀	6 20	5 40	5 52	♍	9 56	2 32	3 37
6	5	7 *s set 0 5	6 19	5 41	5 29	14	10 59	3 23	4 16
7	6	♀ sets 8 40	6 17	5 43	5 4	28	morn.	4 15	4 48
8	7	showers	6 16	5 44	4 42	♎	0 3	5 11	5 51
9	E.	3d Sun. in lent	6 15	5 45	4 18	25	1 3	6 7	6 53
10	2	D's lat. 5 deg. north	6 13	5 47	3 55	♏	1 59	7 5	8 23
11	3	look for the	6 12	5 48	3 31	24	2 51	8 4	9 54
12	4	D in perigee	6 11	5 49	3 8	18	3 38	9 2	11 12
13	5	♂ south 7 23	6 9	5 51	2 45	23	4 20	9 57	0 9
14	6	♂ stationary	6 8	5 52	2 21	♏	5 0	10 52	0 55
15	7	equinoctial gales	6 7	5 53	1 57	22	5 37	11 45	1 37
16	E.	Middle of lent	6 6	5 54	1 33	♏	sets.	A. 37	2 26
17	2	pleasant	6 4	5 56	1 9	20	8 16	1 29	3 3
18	3	♂☽♀ inf. D in ♀	6 3	5 57	0 46	♏	9 20	2 20	3 40
19	4	♂ rises 9 40	6 1	5 59	S. 23	17	10 21	3 10	4 17
20	5	☽ enters ♏	6 0	6 0	N. 1	11	11 18	4 0	4 57
21	6	variable weather	5 59	6 1	0 25	12	morn.	4 50	5 42
22	7	D runs high clear	5 58	6 2	0 49	25	0 10	5 39	6 34
23	E.	5th Sun. in lent	5 57	6 3	1 12	25	0 59	6 27	7 35
24	2	D in apogee	5 55	6 5	1 36	18	1 43	7 15	8 43
25	3	Annun. B. V. Mary	5 53	6 7	1 59	♏	2 24	8 0	9 50
26	4	cold weather	5 52	6 8	2 23	12	2 58	8 45	10 55
27	5	Day 12 h. 18m. long	5 51	6 9	2 46	24	3 32	9 30	11 41
28	6	clear and	5 50	6 10	3 10	♏	4 4	10 15	0 20
29	7	pleasant	5 49	6 11	3 33	19	4 35	11 1	0 58
30	E.	Palm sund-y	5 47	6 13	3 56	♏	5 8	11 47	1 25
31	2	♂ stationary rain	5 46	6 14	4 20	14	rises.	morn.	2 6

Moon's Phases.

Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last ☾	7	7	5	Morning
New ☽	14	4	17	Morning
First ☽	22	0	17	Morning
Full ☾	29	5	43	Afternoon

Days	M.	S.
29	1	50
25	2	38
21	1	25
17	0	30
15	1	25
9	2	30
5	2	33
1	3	50



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun. rises H. M.	Sun. sets. H. M.	Sun's decl. north	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	H. W. Phila. H. M.
1	3	☽ south 1 58	5 44	6 16	4 42	27	8 4	0 35	2 36
2	4	JEFFERSON born 1743.	5 43	6 17	5 5	m	9 0	1 25	3 6
3	5	cloudy	5 42	6 18	5 29	24	10 4	2 19	3 45
4	6	Good Friday	5 41	6 19	5 52	f	11 5	3 14	4 26
5	7	☽ runs low	5 40	6 20	6 14	21	morn.	4 11	5 9
6	E.	Easter Sunday	5 38	6 22	6 37	h	0 3	5 9	6 1
7	2	☽ sets 9 58	5 37	6 23	7 0	20	0 56	6 6	7 5
8	3	☽ in perigee	5 35	6 25	7 22	w	1 44	7 3	8 28
9	4	cloudy with showers	5 34	6 26	7 44	19	2 26	7 57	9 58
10	5	Days 12h. 54m. long	5 33	6 27	8 7	X	3 5	8 51	11 13
11	6	pleasant	5 32	6 28	8 29	17	3 42	9 44	0 8
12	7	weather	5 31	6 29	8 51	Y	4 19	10 35	1 4
13	E	Low Sunday	5 29	6 31	9 12	15	4 53	11 25	1 35
14	2	☽ eclipsed invisible	5 28	6 32	9 34	29	sets.	A. 16	2 11
15	3	moderate with	5 26	6 34	9 55	8	8 14	1 7	2 48
16	4	showers	5 25	6 35	10 17	25	9 13	1 58	3 24
17	5	high winds	5 24	6 36	10 38	II	10 8	2 49	4 1
18	6	☽ runs high	5 23	6 37	10 59	20	10 58	3 38	4 31
19	7	☽ sets 0 35	5 21	6 39	11 20	26	11 44	4 27	5 21
20	E.	2d Sun. aft. Easter	5 20	6 40	11 40	14	morn.	5 15	6 7
21	2	☽ in apogee	5 19	6 41	12 0	26	0 27	6 1	6 58
22	3	☽ ☽ ☽	5 18	6 42	12 21	Ω	1 3	6 46	8 3
23	4	clear	5 17	6 43	12 41	20	1 38	7 31	9 12
24	5	☽'s lat. 4 deg. south	5 15	6 45	13 1	12	2 11	8 15	10 8
25	6	☽ south 0 19	5 14	6 46	13 20	14	2 42	9 0	11 9
26	7	cloudy and rainy	5 13	6 47	13 41	27	3 12	9 46	11 52
27	E.	3d Sun. aft. Easter	5 12	6 48	13 59	2	3 45	10 33	0 41
28	2	rain	5 11	6 49	14 18	23	4 18	11 23	1 1
29	3	☽ ☽ at 10h. 15m.	5 10	6 50	14 37	m	rises.	morn	1 46
30	4	pleasant	5 9	6 51	14 55	20	7 57	0 15	2 26



Moon's Phases.

Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last ☾	6	0	31	Afternoon
New ☉	13	4	49	Afternoon
First ☽	21	6	10	Afternoon
Full ☾	29	3	16	Morning

DAYS						☉	fast
1	2	3	4	5	6		
15	16	17	18	19	20	M.	S.
55	53	51	49	47	45		
41	39	37	35	33	31		
22	20	18	16	14	12		
56	54	52	50	48	46		



M. D.	Week Day	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	D's	Moon	Moon	H. W.
			rises	sets	dec.	s pl.	rises	south	Phila.
			H. M.	H. M.	north		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5	☽ south 11 53	5 8	6 52	15 12	♄	9 1	1 11	3 1
2	6	cloudy	5 7	6 53	15 30	♄	10 2	2 9	3 39
3	7	Spica sets 10 28	5 6	6 54	15 48	♄	10 57	3 8	4 18
4	E.	4th Sun. aft. Easter	5 4	6 56	16 5	♄	11 48	4 6	5 3
5	2	☽'s lat 5 deg. north	5 3	6 57	16 22	♄	morn	5 4	5 55
6	3	variable	5 2	6 58	16 39	♄	0 31	5 59	6 56
7	4	♀ sets 10 48	5 1	6 59	16 56	♄	1 12	6 53	8 7
8	5	showers	5 0	7 0	17 1	♄	1 49	7 44	9 27
9	6	Day 14h. 2m. long	4 59	7 1	17 28	♄	2 21	8 33	10 41
10	7	warm	4 58	7 2	17 44	♄	2 57	9 23	11 34
11	E.	Rogation sunday	4 57	7 3	17 59	♄	3 52	10 13	0 26
12	2	♂ ☽ ♀ clear	4 56	7 4	18 15	♄	4 7	11 2	1 4
13	3	♂ sets 11 10	4 55	7 5	18 30	♄	4 46	11 52	1 41
14	4	mild and pleasant	4 54	7 6	18 44	♄	sets.	A. 42	2 30
15	5	Ascension	4 53	7 7	18 58	♄	8 54	1 32	3 6
16	6	☽ runs h gh	4 52	7 8	19 11	♄	9 42	2 22	3 42
17	7	Lyra south 2 59	4 51	7 9	19 25	♄	10 26	3 11	4 18
18	E.	1st Sun. aft. Ascen.	4 50	7 10	19 38	♄	11 4	3 57	4 55
19	2	♂ gr. elong. ♀ in ap.	4 50	7 10	19 51	♄	11 39	4 42	5 35
20	3	lowery	4 49	7 11	20 4	♄	morn.	5 27	6 20
21	4	☉ enters ♀	4 48	7 12	20 16	♄	0 12	6 11	7 5
22	5	weather	4 47	7 13	20 28	♄	0 43	6 54	8 10
23	6	☽'s lat. 3 deg. south	4 46	7 14	20 39	♄	1 13	7 39	9 16
24	7	showers	4 46	7 14	20 51	♄	1 44	8 25	10 24
25	E.	Whit Sunday	4 45	7 15	21 2	♄	2 16	9 12	11 20
26	2	☽ south 10 4	4 45	7 15	21 12	♄	2 49	10 3	0 9
27	3	♂ ☽ ☽	4 44	7 16	21 22	♄	3 29	10 56	0 53
28	4	Antar. south 9 45	4 43	7 17	21 32	♄	4 11	11 54	1 38
29	5	variable	4 42	7 18	21 42	♄	rises.	morn.	2 13
30	6	♂ stationary	4 42	7 18	21 51	♄	8 48	0 54	2 51
31	7	☽ in perigee	4 41	7 19	21 59	♄	9 40	1 54	3 32

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last ☾	4	6	1	Afternoon
New ☽	12	6	11	Morning
First ☾	20	9	51	Morning
Full ☽	27	10	42	Morning

Equation of Time.

Days	M.	fast.
1	5	1
2	1	1
3	0	19
4	1	31
5	2	23
6	2	14
7	3	5



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. north	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W. Phila. H. M.
1	E.	Trinity Sunday	4 41	7 19	22 6	27	10 28	2 54	4 6
2	2	some rain	4 40	7 20	22 15	25	11 10	3 52	4 51
3	3	pleasant	4 39	7 21	22 22	25	11 48	4 47	5 39
4	4	☽'s lat. 4 deg. north	4 39	7 21	22 29	♄	morn.	5 39	6 34
5	5	warm and sultry	4 38	7 22	22 36	24	0 24	6 30	7 39
6	6	☿ sets 2 29 ☽ in ☽	4 38	7 22	22 42	♃	0 58	7 19	8 56
7	7	☿ sets 2 29 ☽ in ☽	4 38	7 22	22 48	21	1 31	8 8	10 14
8	E.	1st Sun. after Trinity	4 37	7 23	22 54	8	2 7	8 56	11 18
9	2	variable weather	4 37	7 23	22 59	17	2 43	9 45	0 9
10	3	Day 14h, 48m. long	4 36	7 24	23 4	11	3 28	10 34	0 53
11	4	St. Barnabas	4 36	7 24	23 8	12	4 5	11 23	1 32
12	5	very warm	4 36	7 24	23 12	25	sets.	A. 13	2 9
13	6	♀ sets 10 17	4 35	7 25	23 15	25	8 18	1 1	2 44
14	7	Arcturus south 8 38	4 35	7 25	23 18	19	8 59	1 49	3 17
15	E.	2d Sun. aft. Trinity	4 35	7 25	23 21	Ω	9 34	2 34	3 49
16	2	☽ in apogee	4 35	7 25	23 23	13	10 9	3 19	4 24
17	3	St. Alban	4 35	7 25	23 25	24	10 40	4 3	5 0
18	4	rain	4 35	7 25	23 26	♃	11 10	4 46	5 48
19	5	♃ sets 8 56	4 35	7 25	23 28	1	11 39	5 28	6 21
20	6	breezes	4 35	7 25	23 28	♄	morn.	6 12	7 8
21	7	☽ enters ♄	4 35	7 25	23 28	13	0 10	6 58	8 14
22	E.	3d Sun. aft. Trin.	4 35	7 25	23 27	26	0 42	7 46	9 26
23	2	hot and sultry	4 35	7 25	23 26	11	1 17	8 37	10 43
24	3	♂ south 0 33	4 35	7 25	23 24	23	1 56	9 32	11 40
25	4	flying clouds	4 35	7 25	23 23	♄	2 43	10 31	0 33
26	5	Formel. sets 8 25	4 35	7 25	23 21	21	3 37	11 30	1 19
27	6	♀ gr. elongation	4 35	7 25	23 19	♃	rises.	morn.	2 1
28	7	☽ in perigee	4 35	7 25	23 16	21	8 14	0 33	2 36
29	E.	4th Sun. aft. Trinity	4 36	7 24	23 13	25	9 1	1 33	2 18
30	2	thunder	4 36	7 24	23 10	22	9 42	2 32	4 2



Moon's Phases.

Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last ☾	4	1	0	Morning
New ☉	11	8	28	Afternoon
First ☽	19	11	2	Afternoon
Full ☾	26	5	18	Afternoon

Days	M.	S.
29	1	27
25	5	10
21	9	48
17	5	21
13	4	48
9	5	21
5	4	48
1	5	21



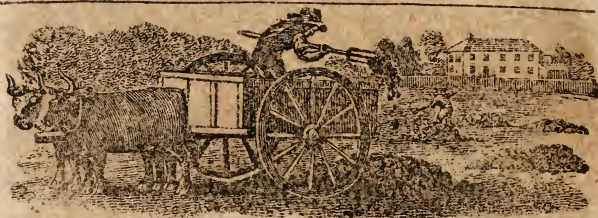
D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	D's pl.	Moon	Moon	H. W.
			rises	sets	decl.		rises	south	Paola.
			H. M.	H. M.	north	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	3	♃ stationary	4 36	7 24	23 7	♄	10 19	3 27	4 51
2	4	♂ south 11 53	4 37	7 23	23 2	♃	10 54	4 20	5 26
3	5	don't drink too much	4 37	7 23	22 57	♃	11 29	5 10	6 14
4	6	INDEPENDENCE	4 37	7 23	22 51	18	morn.	6 0	7 9
5	7	STRONG water	4 38	7 22	22 46	♄	0 3	6 49	8 21
6	E. 5th Sun. aft. Trin.		4 38	7 22	22 40	14	0 42	7 39	9 30
7	2	♀ sets 8 46	4 38	7 22	22 34	27	1 18	8 26	10 50
8	3	☁ flying clouds	4 39	7 21	22 27	♂	1 59	9 15	11 40
9	4	♃ runs high	4 39	7 21	22 20	22	2 44	10 4	0 25
10	5	very warm	4 40	7 20	22 13	♄	3 33	10 53	1 2
11	6	♄ stationary	4 40	7 20	22 5	16	4 23	11 40	1 43
12	7	thunder	4 41	7 19	21 55	28	sets.	11 27	2 21
13	E. 6th Sun. aft. Trin.		4 41	7 19	21 48	♄	8 6	1 12	2 52
14	2	variable with	4 42	7 18	21 38	21	8 40	1 58	3 23
15	3	heavy showers	4 43	7 17	21 29	♄	9 9	2 39	3 53
16	4	♄ ☽ ♃	4 44	7 16	21 19	15	9 38	3 22	4 27
17	5	perhaps	4 44	7 16	21 9	27	10 7	4 4	5 1
18	6	rain	4 45	7 15	20 58		10 39	4 49	5 41
19	7	♃ sets 11 35	4 45	7 15	20 48	22	11 10	5 35	6 26
20	E. 7th Sun. aft. Trin.		4 46	7 14	20 36	♄	11 49	6 24	7 21
21	2	pleasant	4 47	7 13	20 25	18	morn.	7 15	8 36
22	3	☽ enters ♄	4 48	7 12	20 13	♂	0 30	8 10	10 2
23	4	rain	4 49	7 11	20 1	15	1 19	9 9	11 15
24	5	♃ runs low	4 50	7 10	19 48	♄	2 16	10 10	0 17
25	6	St. James sultry	4 51	7 9	19 36	15	3 20	11 11	1 3
26	7	St. Anne	4 52	7 8	19 23	♄	rises.	morn.	1 42
27	E. 8th Sun. aft. Trin.		4 52	7 8	19 9	15	7 33	0 11	2 19
28	2	♄ ☽ ♃ inf. ☽ ☽ ♃	4 53	7 7	18 55	♄	8 13	1 10	3 2
29	3	thunder and rain	4 54	7 6	18 40	15	8 51	2 6	3 42
30	4	Arct. sets 0 44	4 55	7 5	18 26	♄	9 27	3 0	4 22
31	5	pleasant	4 56	7 4	18 11	14	10 3	3 52	5 2

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last ☾	21	10	37	Morning
New ☉	10	11	41	Morning
First ☽	18	9	45	Morning
Full ☉	25	0	27	Morning
Last ☽	31	11	37	Afternoon

Equation of Time.

(A.S.)	(S.)	(M.)	(S.)	(S.)	(S.)
29	25	21	13	9	5
0	1	3	4	5	5
		2	4	5	5
		4	4	8	56
		48	30	37	
		46			
		37			



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. north	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W. Phila. H. M.
1	6	Lammas Day <i>sultry</i>	4 57	7 3	17 56	28	10 38	4 42	5 47
2	7	<i>warm</i>	4 58	7 2	17 41	8	11 16	5 32	6 32
3	E.	9th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 59	7 1	17 25	24	11 57	6 22	7 33
4	2	<i>variable</i>	5 07	0 17	9	II	<i>morn.</i>	7 11	8 48
5	3	7*s rise 11 6	5 16	59 16	56 19	0	42 8	1 19	15
6	4	trans. of our Lord	5 26	58 16	37 19	1	29 8	49 11	23
7	5	☽ sets 10 25	5 36	57 16	20 13	2	20 9	38 0	8
8	6	☽'s lat. 5 deg. south.	5 46	56 16	3 25	3	13 10	25 0	47
9	7	☽ in apogee	5 56	55 15	46 19	4	6 11	10 1	23
10	E.	10th Sun. af. Trin.	5 66	54 15	28 18	5	2 11	55 1	55
11	2	<i>pleasant</i>	5 76	53 15	10 17	sets.	A.	39 2	27
12	3	♂ gr. elongat on	5 86	52 14	53 12	7	43 1	22 2	59
13	4	♂ south 8 42	5 96	51 14	34 24	8	11 2	5 3	30
14	5	<i>be careful not to</i>	5 116	49 14	15 18	8	43 2	49 4	1
15	6	☽ in ♄ <i>drink</i>	5 126	48 13	56 18	9	16 3	34 4	35
16	7	<i>too much cold WATER</i>	5 136	47 13	47 14	m	9 51	4 21	15
17	E.	11th Sun. af. Trin.	5 146	46 13	18 14	10	30 5	11 6	3
18	2	♀ stationary <i>clear</i>	5 156	45 12	59 27	11	14 6	3 6	59
19	3	Sirius rises 3 46	5 176	43 12	40 24	↑	<i>morn.</i>	6 58	23
20	4	☽ runs low	5 186	42 12	20 24	0	6 7	56 9	52
21	5	<i>very sultry</i>	5 196	41 12	0 19	1	4 8	55 11	6
22	6	<i>cloudy with rain</i>	5 206	40 11	40 13	2	7 9	55 0	4
23	7	☽ enters ♍	5 216	39 11	19 24	3	16 10	55 0	56
24	E.	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 236	37 10	59 24	4	31 11	53 1	31
25	2	♂ sets 0 22	5 246	36 10	38 24	ris.	<i>morn.</i>		8
26	3	<i>very hot and</i>	5 256	35 10	17 24	7	29 0	49 2	46
27	4	<i>sultry weather</i>	5 266	34 9	56 24	8	4 1	44 3	22
28	5	St. Augustine	5 276	33 9	35 23	8	42 2	37 4	2
29	6	John Bapt. Beheaded	5 286	32 9	14 24	9	21 3	29 4	41
30	7	<i>rain</i>	5 306	30 8	52 20	10	1 4	21 5	27
31	E.	13th Sun. aft. Trin.	31 6	29 8	51 11	10	45 5	13 6	16



# Ninth Month, SEPTEMBER. 1828

## Moon's Phases.

## Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
New ☉	9	3	32	Morning
First ☽	16	6	25	Afternoon
Full ☉	23	9	11	Morning
Last ☾	30	4	6	Afternoon

29	25	21	17	13	9	5	1	SAB
9	8	7	5	4	2	2	0	M. ☽
50	29	7	42	18	35	18	18	Fast



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. north	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W. Phila. H. M.
1	2	♂ south 7 53	5 32	6 28	8 9	15	11 32	6 2	7 11
2	3	☽'s lat. 5 deg. south.	5 33	6 27	7 47	28	morn.	6 51	8 23
3	4	clear	5 35	6 25	7 25	♄	0 22	7 40	9 26
4	5	Sirius rises 2 44	5 36	6 24	7 3	22	1 13	8 28	10 44
5	6	♂ ☽ ♀ cloudy	5 38	6 22	6 41	♅	2 6	9 14	11 37
6	7	LA FAYETTE born 1757	5 39	6 21	6 18	15	3 2	9 59	0 23
7	E.	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 40	6 20	5 56	27	3 58	10 44	1 2
8	2	Nat. B. Virgin Mary	5 41	6 19	5 33	♄	4 55	11 27	1 34
9	3	perhaps	5 42	6 18	5 11	21	sets.	A. 11	2 4
10	4	Day 12h. 22n. long	5 44	6 16	4 48	♄	6 54	0 54	2 39
11	5	☽ in ♄ rain	5 45	6 15	4 25	19	7 27	1 41	3 12
12	6	warm days and	5 47	6 13	4 2	28	8 1	2 27	3 44
13	7	evenings cool	5 48	6 12	3 39	♄	8 39	3 16	4 22
14	E.	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 49	6 11	3 16	24	9 21	4 7	5 3
15	2	moderate,	5 50	6 10	2 54	♄	10 8	5 0	5 51
16	3	look for the	5 51	6 9	2 30	20	11 4	5 56	6 53
17	4	equinoctial gales	5 53	6 7	2 6	♄	morn.	6 53	8 13
18	5	Anta. sets 8 57	5 54	6 6	1 43	18	0 3	7 51	9 41
19	6	♃ sets 8 3	5 56	6 4	1 20	♄	1 9	8 49	10 58
20	7	pleasant	5 57	6 3	0 56	17	2 19	9 46	11 55
21	E.	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 58	6 2	0 33	♄	3 30	10 41	0 42
22	2	some rain	5 59	6 1	N. 10	17	4 41	11 35	1 19
23	3	☽ enters ♄	6 0	6 0	S. 13	♄	rises.	morn.	1 59
24	4	avoid evening	6 2	5 58	0 37	16	6 44	0 31	2 34
25	5	♂ sets 11 38 fogs	6 3	5 57	1 0	8	7 22	1 24	3 11
26	6	St. Cyprian	6 4	5 56	1 23	15	8 4	2 17	3 50
27	7	high winds	6 6	5 54	1 47	28	8 48	3 10	4 29
28	E.	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 7	5 53	2 10	11	9 35	4 2	5 9
29	2	St. Michael	6 8	5 52	2 34	23	10 24	4 53	5 55
30	3	St. Jerome	6 10	5 50	2 57	♄	11 16	5 43	6 46

1828

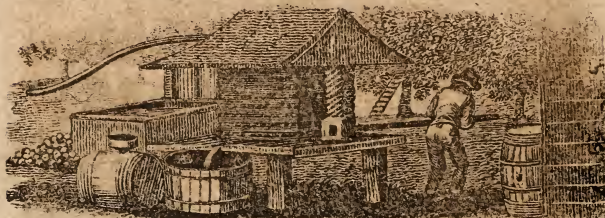
## Tenth Month, OCTOBER.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
New ☉	8	7	17	Afternoon
First ☾	16	1	46	Morning
Full ☉	22	8	11	Afternoon
Last ☾	30	11	33	Morning

## Equation of Time.

Days	1	10	28	fast
1	110			☉
10	511	40		
28	912	47		
17	1313	47		
14	1714	37		
15	2115	19		
15	2515	50		
16	2916	10		



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. south	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W Phila H. M.
1	4	♂ south 7 5	6 11	5 49	3 20	18	morn.	6 33	7 47
2	5	cloudy	6 12	5 48	3 44	Ω	0 9	7 19	8 56
3	5	☾ in apogee	6 13	5 47	4 7	12	1 3	8 4	10 6
4	7	7*s south 3 2	6 15	5 45	4 30	24	2 0	8 49	11 11
5	E.	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 16	5 44	4 54	mp	2 55	9 33	11 56
6	2	changeable	6 18	5 42	5 17	18	3 52	10 17	0 39
7	3	♀ gr. elongation	6 19	5 41	5 40	♄	4 50	11 1	1 15
8	4	☉ eclipsed invisible	6 20	5 40	6 3	12	5 47	11 46	1 50
9	5	St. Denis rain	6 21	5 39	6 25	25	sets.	A. 32	2 23
10	5	high winds	6 22	5 38	6 48	♃	6 47	1 21	2 58
11	7	rowing cold	6 24	5 36	7 11	20	7 29	2 12	3 35
12	E.	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 25	5 35	7 34	♂	8 14	3 5	4 13
13	2	♂ sets 11 26 - stormy	6 27	5 33	7 56	17	9 8	4 0	4 57
14	3	☾ runs low clear	6 28	5 32	8 18	♄	10 5	4 56	5 47
15	4	☾'s lat. 5 deg. north	6 29	5 31	8 41	15	11 7	5 53	6 49
16	5	Day 11h. long	6 30	5 30	9 3	29	morn.	6 49	8 3
17	6	pleasant weather	6 32	5 28	9 25	☉	0 31	7 44	9 31
18	7	S Luke clear	6 33	5 27	9 47	27	1 22	8 38	10 48
19	E.	JOHN ADAMS born 1735.	6 34	5 26	10 9	♂	2 31	9 32	11 43
20	2	disagreeable	6 35	5 25	10 30	26	3 41	10 24	0 31
21	3	clear and	6 36	5 24	10 52	♄	4 49	11 17	0 50
22	4	cool	6 37	5 23	11 13	25	rises	morn.	1 34
23	5	☉ enters ♃	6 39	5 21	11 34	8	6 2	0 10	2 19
24	6	variable	6 41	5 19	11 55	22	6 45	1 3	2 58
25	7	St. Crispin pleasant	6 42	5 18	12 16	11	7 32	1 56	3 34
26	E.	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	6 43	5 17	12 36	19	8 20	2 49	4 13
27	2	☾ runs low cloudy	6 45	5 15	13 57	♄	9 11	3 39	4 42
28	3	St. Simon and Jude	6 46	5 14	12 17	14	10 5	4 29	5 35
29	4	cold and windy	6 47	5 13	13 37	26	10 58	5 18	6 23
30	5	7*s south 1 22	6 48	5 12	13 57	Ω	11 54	6 3	7 13
31	6	☾ in apogee	6 49	5 11	14 16	20	morn.	6 48	8 20



# Eleventh Month, NOVEMBER. 1828

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
New	7	10	3	Morning
First	14	8	47	Morning
Fall	21	9	39	Morning
Last	29	8	43	Morning

## Equation of Time.

Days	M.	S.	fast
29	11	18	
25	12	38	
21	13	47	
17	14	44	
13	15	27	
9	15	57	
5	16	14	
1	16	16	



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. south	D's pl.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.	H. W. Phila. H. M.
1	7	All Saints	6 50	5 10	14 35	♊	0 50	7 32	9 27
2	E.	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	6 51	5 9	14 55	13	1 46	8 15	10 36
3	2	<i>blustering weather</i>	6 52	5 8	15 13	26	2 42	8 59	11 34
4	3		6 53	5 7	15 32	♋	3 40	9 43	0 19
5	4	♃ in ♄ <i>sleet</i>	6 54	5 6	15 50	20	4 39	10 29	0 49
6	5	Sirius south 3 51	6 56	5 4	16 8	♌	5 41	11 16	1 26
7	6	♂ sets 11 16	6 57	5 3	16 25	16	<i>sets.</i> A. 7	2 5	2 5
8	7	♃'s lat. 3 deg. north	6 58	5 2	16 43	♍	6 12	1 0	2 43
9	E.	23d Sun. aft. Trin.	6 59	5 1	17 0	13	7 4	1 56	3 22
10	2	♃ runs low <i>clear</i>	7 0	5 0	17 17	27	8 1	2 53	4 5
11	3	St. Martin	7 1	4 59	17 34	♎	9 2	3 50	4 49
12	4	♃ south 5 13	7 2	4 58	17 50	26	10 6	4 46	5 38
13	5	♃ ☽ ♃ inf. <i>rain</i>	7 3	4 57	18 6	♏	11 13	5 41	6 36
14	6	♃ in perigee	7 4	4 56	18 22	24	<i>morn</i>	6 34	7 45
15	7	♃ stationary	7 5	4 55	18 37	♐	0 20	7 27	9 10
16	E.	24th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 6	4 54	18 52	22	1 29	8 17	10 20
17	2	<i>frosty nights</i>	7 7	4 53	19 7	♑	2 35	9 8	11 24
18	3	<i>flying clouds</i>	7 8	4 52	19 21	20	3 41	9 59	0 15
19	4	<i>perhaps rain</i>	7 9	4 51	19 35	♒	4 48	10 51	0 52
20	5	Day 9h. 48m. long	7 10	4 50	19 49	18	5 52	11 43	1 29
21	6	<i>clear and pleasant</i>	7 11	4 49	20 2	II	<i>rises.</i> <i>morn.</i>	2 4	2 4
22	7	☽ enters ♋	7 12	4 48	20 14	14	6 7	0 35	2 39
23	E.	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 13	4 47	20 27	27	6 56	1 26	3 14
24	2	<i>perhaps rain</i>	7 14	4 46	20 39	♈	7 49	2 16	3 49
25	3	♃'s lat. 5 deg. south	7 14	4 46	20 51	22	8 43	3 6	4 28
26	4	<i>clear and cold</i>	7 15	4 45	21 2	♉	9 38	3 53	5 2
27	5	7's south 11 21	7 16	4 44	21 13	16	10 34	4 38	5 42
28	6	♃ in apogee	7 17	4 43	21 24	28	11 29	5 22	6 21
29	7	<i>variable</i>	7 18	4 42	21 35	♊	<i>morn.</i>	6 5	7 5
30	E.	Advent Sunday	7 18	4 42	21 45	21	0 29	6 49	8 9

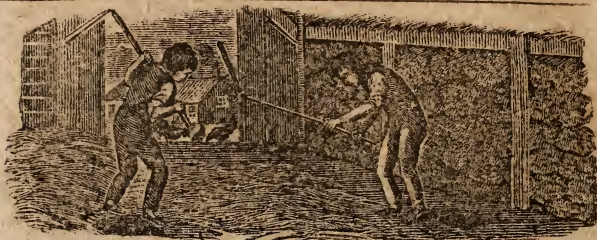
# 1828 Twelfth Month, DECEMBER.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
New	6	11	13	Afternoon
First	13	4	38	Afternoon
Full	21	1	27	Morning
Last	29	5	40	Morning

## Equation of Time.

Days	M.	S.
1	10	33
5	8	55
9	7	10
13	5	18
17	3	21
21	1	21
25	slow	38
29	2	36



M. D.	Week Days.	MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon	Moon	H. W.	
			rises	sets	decl.				rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	south	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	2	♂ gr. elongation	7 19	4 41	21 52	♄	1 21	7 30	9 19
2	3	♀ rises 8 54	7 19	4 41	22 3	♅	2 18	8 14	10 30
3	4	♂ ♀ ☽ clear	7 20	4 40	22 11	♆	3 17	9 0	11 31
4	5	Arcturus rises 2 9	7 21	4 39	22 19	♇	4 20	9 50	0 24
5	6	♂ ☽ ♀ stormy	7 21	4 39	22 26	♈	5 22	10 41	1 10
6	7	St. Nicholas cloudy	7 22	4 38	22 34	♉	6 26	11 36	1 54
7	E.	2d Sun. in Advent	7 22	4 38	22 41	♊	sets.	A. 33	2 24
8	2	Concep. B. V. Mary	7 22	4 38	22 47	♋	6 40	1 31	3 5
9	3	☽'s lat. 5 deg. north	7 23	4 37	22 53	♌	7 46	2 30	3 47
10	4	☽ in perigee	7 23	4 37	22 58	♍	8 53	3 26	4 30
11	5	perhaps rain	7 23	4 37	23 3	♎	10 3	4 21	5 15
12	6	changeable	7 24	4 36	23 8	♏	11 10	5 14	6 7
13	7	Washington died 1799	7 24	4 36	23 12	♐	morn.	6 5	7 5
14	E.	3d Sun. in Advent	7 24	4 36	23 16	♑	0 17	6 55	8 9
15	2	Sirius rises 8 13	7 24	4 36	23 19	♒	1 24	7 44	9 27
16	3	clear and cold	7 25	4 35	23 22	♓	2 26	8 34	10 41
17	4	perhaps snow	7 25	4 35	23 24	♈	3 30	9 25	11 33
18	5	Day 9h. 10m long	7 25	4 35	23 26	♉	4 33	10 16	0 20
19	6	♂ sets 10 45 windy	7 25	4 35	23 26	♊	5 32	11 6	0 56
20	7	☽ runs high clear	7 25	4 35	23 27	♋	6 26	11 56	1 36
21	E.	4th Sun. in Advent	7 25	4 35	23 27	♌	rises.	morn.	2 8
22	2	cold frosty and	7 25	4 35	23 27	♍	6 21	0 46	2 44
23	3	disagreeable weather	7 25	4 35	23 27	♎	7 14	1 34	3 19
24	4	clear and cold	7 25	4 35	23 26	♏	8 12	2 20	3 53
25	5	CHRISTMAS	7 25	4 35	23 24	♐	9 7	3 5	4 25
26	6	St. Stephen cold	7 25	4 35	23 22	♑	10 1	3 48	5 0
27	7	St. John	7 25	4 35	23 19	♒	10 58	4 30	5 36
28	E.	1st Sun. aft. Chris.	7 25	4 35	23 17	♓	11 53	5 12	6 16
29	2	7*s south 9 3	7 24	4 36	23 12	♈	morn.	5 55	7 2
30	3	sleet or snow	7 24	4 36	23 8	♉	0 50	6 39	7 44
31	4	Sylvester	7 23	4 37	23 4	♊	1 50	7 25	8 56



## A SOLDIER'S REVENGE.

The decree of the French Convention that one-third of the officers of the army should be named by the government, was very ill received by the troops, who saw in it a new infringement on that liberty which they had bought at the expense of so many crimes: and what rendered the measure still more disgusting to them was, that the officers thus named, who were generally the minions of some great men, were in most cases very unfit for the situation which favour, not merit, had procured them.

It was during this epoch that Charles La Croix, a young man of good family, was named to the captaincy of a regiment stationed in Provence. His appointment was peculiarly disagreeable to the officers of that regiment, because they were all extremely attached to their first lieutenant: they had joined unanimously in recommending him to the Convention for the vacant company, which, to say the truth, he well merited by the services he had rendered his country; services of which his scars presented abundant testimonials. The officers espoused his cause with more than common eagerness; and it was determined *nem con.* to make unusually short work with the new intruder.

La Croix presented himself at the colonel's house, wholly unsuspecting of the persecution which awaited him. That officer had need of all his prejudices against the new-comer to enable him to persist in the resolution he had formed of receiving him very coldly. He was a noble looking youth of about twenty-two, whose handsome manly countenance was rendered extremely prepossessing by a blended expression of frankness, bravery and benevolence.

"I hope sir," cried he in an austere tone, "you will pay proper attention to the duties of your command; and that you will not attempt to introduce into my regiment the vices of Paris."—"Colonel," replied the young man, with an ingenious blush, "I trust that you will have reason to be satisfied with me. I shall endeavour to follow the example of my comrades, and I hope that my efforts to gain their regard will obtain for me the benefit of their advice, which I am certain I must, from my inexperience have great need of." "Sir," replied the colonel roughly, "you would have acted more wisely if you had acquired the experience you must be so much in want of before you took upon yourself the command of a company. Look at your first lieutenant, and judge how painful it must be to see himself commanded by one of your age; by a mere novice in a profession of which he is a thorough master."

"I feel all the truth of your observation," replied La Croix, in a modest but firm tone: "but do me the justice, sir, to believe, that I am not here by my own choice. I would gladly have contented myself with an inferior rank, but my patron thought it beneath him to solicit any thing under a captaincy.—If, however, colonel, you find my inexperience renders me unfit for the duties of my post, I shall certainly resign it."

The colonel turned his back upon him without reply. La Croix then addressed himself to Valmont, the first lieutenant, and begged him to present him to his brother officers. "You are old

"No: for if abuse dishonoured a man, whose name would be unstained? The most illustrious patriots, the greatest heroes might then be dishonoured by the folly of a drunkard, or the infamous language of a blackguard!"

"Ah! pshaw! all this sort of abstract reasoning does very well in the discussions of philosophers, or the writings of moralists; but we learn a different lesson in the school of honour. In a word, our creed is, that an insult leaves a stain which can only be effaced by the blood of the insulfer. Such has always been the custom of the army, and he who enters it must conform to its usages."

"I beg your pardon, this custom is not so ancient as you suppose: the Greeks and Romans——"

"What have we to do with them? The customs of France are the only customs that Frenchmen ought to follow: it is clear enough that you must fight your antagonist, or he must apologize to you, or——"

"I apologize?" cried Valmont, "never!"

"You must fight then, M. La Croix, or quit the regiment."

"I hope to settle the affair without doing the one or the other, by bringing back my comrade to sentiments more just to me, and more honourable to himself."

He turned to the door; but Valmont called to him in an imperious tone, "before you go, sir, I expect that you will name the hour and place where you will meet me to-morrow to decide our difference."

"M. Valmont, I know you to be a brave man, and I would willingly think you an honourable man; take then, I request you, three days to reflect on this subject; to ask yourself coolly and dispassionately, how far this thirst for the blood of a man who never injured you is consistent with true honour. I hope at the end of that time to find you in a more just way of thinking, and that you will assist me to convince these gentlemen, that it is not necessary to shed blood because a word has been dropped inconsiderately."—At these words cries of indignation resounded from all present, and La Croix left the room, while they were swearing that he should fight or quit the regiment.

The slights with which they had before treated him were nothing to the insolent contempt they showed him during the three following days, and the patience with which he supported it appeared in their eyes a meanness that nothing could justify. The general had been immediately informed of what had passed, and full of the prejudices of the military profession, he remonstrated with him in the strongest terms upon his conduct, and ended by forbidding him his house till he had wiped out the stain upon his honour. Eugenie was forbidden to see or write to him; but for the first and only time the gentle girl disobeyed the will of her parent, by conveying a line to La Croix expressive of her approbation of his conduct, and of her hope that Heaven would give him strength of mind to persevere in it. His heart swelled with a mingled sensation of pleasure and pain as he read this letter. "Yes, dearest Eugenie," cried he, "you, and you alone understand me, and in your approbation of my conduct, I could find a balm for the unjust scorn with which I am treated; but, alas! how long shall I be able to preserve that approbation so precious



to my heart, how long shall I be able to defend myself against the commission of a crime at which I shudder?"

When the three days were expired, he entered the coffee-house at the moment that all the officers were assembled. "M. Valmont," said he, addressing his antagonist, "I hope that I now find you in a disposition to appreciate more justly the motives of my conduct. I am satisfied that in your heart you acquit me of cowardice; but I frankly avow, that a duel inspires me with horror, and never will I willingly raise my arm but against the enemies of my country. I do not ask you for any apology. I am willing to bury the past in oblivion; accept my hand, and let us be friends."

"I shall never be friends with a man who acts like a poltroon."

"Then I must fight?"

"To be sure you must," cried all the officers at once.

"Very well then, let our difference be decided to-morrow morning at six o'clock, in the presence of three officers of our corps, and three of the hussars. As the party challenged, I ought to have the choice of weapons; but I waive it."

"If I am to name them, I say swords."

Valmont smiled with a peculiar expression in his countenance, and retired without making any observation.

"So then," cried St. Maur, "we have at last provoked this pretty gentleman to run the chance of being let blood." "I think," said another of the officers, "it is doubtful after all." "No," cried Valmont, "whatever strange notions the fellow has got in his head, I do firmly believe he is no coward. The tone of his voice, the firmness of his look, assure me of his courage; and I should be almost sorry to have used him as I have done, if I did consider that after all he will have an equal chance with myself for his life." "Provided," cried one of the officers drily, "he is as good a swordsman." Valmont reddened but made no reply.

The following morning the lieutenant and the other officers were on the ground exactly at the appointed time: where in less than two minutes they were joined by La Croix, who took a letter from his pocket, and presented it to St. Maur, requesting that, if he fell, it might be given to General Bellegrade. The combat then began; Valmont was an excellent swordsman, but he soon found that he had to do with his master. At first he fought with great temper; but soon abandoning himself to the fury of his resentment, he made the most desperate passes, and left himself so open to his adversary, that La Croix might repeatedly have taken life; but it was evident that he acted merely on the defensive, and avoided even wounding him.

"Let us have done with this child's play," said the enraged Valmont at last: "you knew what you were about when you agreed to fight with swords; but if you are not dead to every sentiment of true honour, give me a fair chance, and let us take pistols."

La Croix looked at him with horror. "O my God!" cried he, "how much more barbarous is man, under the influence of blind rage, than the most savage of animals! You still thirst for my blood. Well then, unjust man, satisfy yourself if you can."

Pistols were produced; they tossed up for the first fire; the

chance fell to Valmont; he fired and missed. La Croix turned round, and taking direct aim at a tree thirty paces distant, lodged the bullet in it breast high.

A cry of mingled astonishment and admiration burst forth from all the officers. "Sdeath," cried Valmont, "this is not to be borne; I will not receive my life at your hands; I insist upon your firing."

"Be satisfied, M. Valmont; you have gained one point; you have succeeded in bringing me into the field, heaven knows, against my will; but I entered it with a firm determination not to raise my hand against your life; insult me as you please, you shall not provoke me to break my resolution."

Overcome by these words, Valmont stammered out, "I am to blame." "But I am more so," cried La Croix, interrupting him; "I ought not to have suffered any provocation to draw me into an action so contrary to my principles.—Thus you have lowered me in my own eyes, and I am determined to have my revenge; for I swear to you, that, from this moment, I shall not cease to seek your friendship till I compel you to grant it me."

"It is yours already," said the subdued Valmont; "yes, La Croix, the promise of your friendship is the only thing that could reconcile me to myself: that could give me courage to avow the injustice, the barbarity of my conduct to you—conduct which I now publicly declare to have been unworthy of a gentleman and soldier, and for which I sincerely ask your pardon."

It was granted with a hearty shake of the hand.—The other officers flocked round La Croix, eager to solicit his friendship, and to prevail on him to be present at an entertainment which they determined to give in his honour. He would have declined this public acknowledgment of the superiority of his conduct, but they were too pressing to be refused; he agreed to accept it, and they all returned amicably to the parade together.

The subsequent conduct of Valmont proved, that he was not unworthy of the generous forgiveness he had received. He published every where the particulars of the rencontre, and gave to his antagonist all the merit which was so justly his due. The old general was delighted; he declared that the nuptials of his daughter and La Croix should be celebrated the moment the consent of his father was obtained. "Ah!" cried Eugenie, extending her hand to La Croix, "Heaven be praised that thou art safe! I will not reproach thee, but yet——" "But yet I should have done better not to have met him; is that not what my Eugenie meant to say?" "Yes,"—"Foolish girl!" said the general, frowning. "No," cried La Croix, "she is right. I have but half acquitted myself to my conscience; it is only in refusing a challenge altogether that a man can prove himself possessed of true courage."

When Mr. Whitfield the celebrated methodist preacher was in this country, numbers in the great audiences whom he drew together, were much affected by his powerful eloquence. A negro named Cato, who had not heard him, but had heard of the manner in which his hearers were affected, wishing to follow the fashion, went to an assemblage where it was reputed that Mr. Whitfield was to preach. Mr. Whitfield, however, did not come, and his



place was supplied by another minister: but this substitution was unknown to Cato. After hearing the sermon for a few minutes, Cato exhibited strange grimaces and contortions, then fell down, sobbed and rolled in the dust. A by-stander observing it demanded the cause of his conduct. Cato replied, it was "hearing Mr. Whitfield preach so marvellously." The answer was "you dunce, that is not Mr. Whitfield." Cato was on his feet in an instant; he brushed off the dust, tossed his head with scorn, and exclaimed, "What, dat no Massa Whitfield preach?—den Cato dirt *himself* for nussing."

Socrates said, "all the treasures of the earth were not to be compared to the least virtue of the soul."

### POPULAR SIMILIES.

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,  
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;  
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,  
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;  
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,  
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;  
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,  
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;  
As heavy as lead—As light as a feather,  
As steady as time—uncertain as weather;  
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog,  
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;  
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,  
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;  
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig,  
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;  
As savage as a tiger—as mild as a dove,  
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;  
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,  
As cool as a cucumber—warm as a toast;  
As high as the sky—as clear as a bell,  
As rich as a Jew—as deep as a well;  
As bright as the sun—as white as the snow,  
As dumb as a fool—as black as a crow;  
As hard as a stone—as green as the grass,  
As hot as a fire—as smooth as a glass;  
As sharp as a razor—as red as blood,  
As dry as a husk—as thick as the mud;  
As tough as a knot—as patient as Job,  
As brittle as glass—as rough as a cob;  
As fat as butter—as small as a mite,  
As wild as a rake—as poor as a kite;  
As brisk as a bee—as blind as a bat,  
Mad as a hornet—as black as your hat:  
As slow as a drone—as fleet as a hare,  
As pure as ice—and as fine as a hair;  
Sweet as honey—as cunning as a fox,  
As good as can be—as solid as rocks.

THE OLD MAN.

Why gaze ye on my hoary hair,  
Ye children, young and gay?  
Your locks, beneath the blast of care,  
Will bleach as white as they.

I had a mother once, like you,  
Who o'er my pillow hung,  
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew,  
And taught my faltering tongue.

She, when the nightly couch was spread,  
Would bow my infant knee,  
And place her hand upon my head,  
And kneeling, pray for me.

But then, there came a fearful day,—  
I sought my mother's bed,  
Till harsh hands bore me thence away,  
And told me she was dead.

I pluck'd a fair white Rose, and stole  
To lay it by her side,  
And thought strange sleep enchain'd her soul,  
For no fond voice replied.

That eve, I knelt me down in wo  
And said a lonely pray'r,  
Yet, still my temples seem'd to glow  
As if that hand were there.

Years fled—and left me childhood's joy,  
Gay sports and pastimes dear,  
I rose a wild and wayward boy,  
Who scorn'd the curb of fear.

Fierce passions shook me like a reed,  
Yet, ere at night I slept,  
That soft hand made my bosom bleed,  
And down I fell and wept.

Youth came—the props of Virtue reel'd!—  
But oft at day's recline,  
A marble touch my brow congeal'd—  
Bless'd Mother!—was it thine?

In foreign lands I travell'd wide,  
My pulse was bounding high,  
Vice spread her meshes at my side,  
And pleasure lur'd my eye;—

Yet still *that hand*, so soft and cold,  
Maintain'd its mystick sway,  
As when amid my curls of gold  
With gentle force it lay.



And with it breath'd a voice of care  
As from the lowly sod,  
"My son—my only one—beware!  
"Nor sin against thy God."

Ye think, perchance, that age has stole  
My kindly warmth away,  
And dimm'd the tablet of the soul;—  
Yet when with lordly sway,

This brow the plumed head display'd  
That guides the warrior throng;  
Or beauty's thrilling fingers stray'd  
These manly locks among.

That hallow'd touch was ne'er forgot!  
And now, though time hath set  
His frosty seal upon my lot,  
These temples feel it yet.

And if I ere to heaven appear,  
A mother's holy prayer,  
A mother's hand, and gentle tear,  
That pointed to a Saviour dear,  
Have led the wanderer there.

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*Punning*—A French swindler lately sold to an amateur florist, at Glasgow, a plant which he warranted to produce 100 flowers. On arriving at maturity, it certainly produced more than the number; but proved to be only a white currant bush. The price paid was 35s.

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*Clerical Wit*.—Dr. Rennell, the Dean of Winchester, is as famous for his dirt and voracity as he is for his theological attainments. His son the Rev. Thomas Rennell, being asked one day how his father came to have such dirty hands? "because," he replied, "he is always rubbing them on his face."

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A young lady in England being desirous of procuring the novels, written by the celebrated Scottish poet, James Hogg,—sent a messenger to a circulating library to obtain 'Hogg's Tales.' The servant being blessed with a short memory forgot the title of the work, but after great recollection, from the swinish association concluded it must be 'Pig's Tails.' The man of books in great surprise directed the inquirer to the pork market, to supply his wants.

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*Good Advice*.—An old tax gatherer gave to a young one, his successor, the following advice on the advantage of civility in his avocation: "Remember," said he, "more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar."

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A man disputing with another, said, in great heat, that he

did not like to be thought a scoundrel. I wish, replied his opponent, that you had as great dislike to being a scoundrel.

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*Not at Home.*—A servant being asked if his master was at home, replied “No.” “When will he return?” “Oh, when master gives orders to say he is not at-home we never know when he will come in.”

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*Punctuation.*—A schoolmaster bought from a friend for five guineas, a dog that was stated to be a good pointer, to be returned if he was not approved of. Shortly after the schoolmaster returned him to his friend, stating, that upon trial, he found the dog understood nothing about punctuation, and therefore he must decline taking him.

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*Irish Hospitality.*—Jack Bannister, praising the hospitalities of the Irish, after his return from his trips to the Emerald Isle, was asked if he had ever been at Cork? “No,” replied the wit, “but I have seen a great many drawings of it.”

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A gentlemen having prohibited the visits of a respectable Butcher to his daughter, a friend observed, he was surprised that a match with a *prince of the blood* should have been rejected.

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*False Representation.*—A waiter at a chop-house, in Holborn, was a few days ago, married to the daughter of a respectable retired tradesman, residing at Islington—a man of considerable wealth, in consequence of his having been falsely represented to the parents of his bride, that he had an excellent situation in the *Victualling Office*.

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At the time of the rebellion in Ireland, when the different volunteer corps were forming in Dublin a gentleman who was very lame, being seized with a military ardour, meeting one day with Mr. Curran, expressed his determination, to enter the lawyer's corps. ‘You follow the camp?’ said the wit, ‘tut, tut, renounce the idea, you never can be a disciplinarian.’ ‘And why not. Mr. Curran?’ said the gentleman.—‘For this reason,’ replied Curran, ‘the moment you are ordered to march you would halt.’

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Dean Swift's Barber, one day told him, he had taken a public house, of which the sign was the pole and basin, and begged a few lines to put upon it, being sure they would draw in plenty of customers. Swift immediately wrote the following couplet:—

‘Rove not from pole to pole, but step in here,  
‘Where naught excels the shaving but the beer.’



Some months ago the Rev. James Armstrong preached at Harmony, near the Wabash; when a doctor of that place, a professed deist or infidel called on his associates to accompany him while he "attacked the Methodist," as he said. At first he asked Mr. Armstrong "if he followed preaching to save souls," he answered in the affirmative. He then asked Armstrong, "if he ever saw a soul?" "No." "If he ever heard a soul?" "No." "If he ever tasted a soul?" "No." "If he ever smelt a soul?" "No." "If he ever felt a soul?" "Yes thank God," said Armstrong. "Well," said the doctor, "there are four of the five senses against one that there is not a soul." Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman if he was a doctor of medicine? And he was also answered in the affirmative. He then asked the doctor "if he ever saw a pain?" "No." "If he ever heard a pain?" "No." "If he ever tasted a pain?" "No." "If he ever smelt a pain?" "No." "If he ever felt a pain?" "Yes." Mr. Armstrong then said "there are also four senses against one to evidence that there is not a pain: and yet Sir, you know that there is a pain, and I know that there is a soul;" the doctor appeared confounded and walked off

At a party in Philadelphia, not long ago, was a young lady from B———. In the course of the evening, conversation became slack and a pause of a few moments became unavoidable. A gentleman broke silence by observing, "awful pause." The poor girl, who thought the observation was meant for her, spoke up rather pertly;—"well, I guess, you would have *awful paws* too if you should wash and scrub as much as I do."

## MATERNAL RESIGNATION.

From Hebrew Tales.

Such a blessing had the celebrated teacher Rabbi Mier found. He sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in public school, and instructed the people. During his absence from his house, his two sons, both of them of uncommon beauty and enlightened in the law, died. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them on the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. Towards evening Rabbi Mier came home. 'Where are my beloved sons,' he asked, 'that I may give them my blessing?' 'They are gone to the school,' was the answer. 'I repeatedly looked round the school,' he replied, 'and did not see them there.' She reached him a goblet; he praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked, 'where are my two sons, that they may drink of the cup of blessing?' 'They will not be far off,' she said, and placed food before him that he might eat. He was in a gladsome and genial mood, and when he had said grace after the meat, she thus addressed him—"Rabbi, with thy permission I would fain propose to thee one question." 'Ask it then, my love!' he replied. 'A few days ago, a person en-

trusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back again?" "This is a question," said Rabbi Mier, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every person his own?" "No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith." She then led him to their chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the bodies. "Ah! my sons! my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father,— "my sons! the light of mine eyes and the light of my understanding: I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law." The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand, and said, "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was in our keeping! See, the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Mier, "blessed be his name, for thy sake too!" For well it is written, "He that has found a virtuous woman has a greater treasure than costly pearls. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the instruction of kindness."

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#### EPIGRAM.

On the marriage of John Cake to Ann Rarity.

Ann, at a party, once was asked by John,  
 Of all cakes, which she liked best;  
 Declared, there was such a variety,  
 To cull, was most too hard a test;  
 But yet (said she) since I am called to choose,  
 I answer, not a Pharisee  
 In what I say, but tell the truth, I like  
*Johnny Cake for A. Rarity.*

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A plain, good hearted, matter-of-fact kind of a man, who understood that a poor widow and her family were reduced to extreme distress by the death of a cow, which was their principal support, generously went round among his neighbours to solicit that aid which he was unable to give himself. He told a plain, simple, and pathetic tale, and received from each a very liberal donation of—regret, sorrow, sympathy, &c. but, thought he, this will not buy a cow; and he consequently redoubled his exertions, and to the same effect. He now got out of patience, and after being answered as usual, by a real son of Midas, with a plentiful shower of sympathetic feeling, exclaimed, "Oh yes, I don't doubt your feeling, but you don't feel in the right place" "Oh, (said the tender hearted Cræsus) I feel with all my heart and soul." "Yes, yes, (replied he) I don't doubt that neither, but I want you to feel *in your* POCKET."

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It is ungenerous to give a person occasion to blush at his own ignorance in any one thing, who perhaps may excel us in many.



*Cure for the sting of Wasps.*—It has been found, says the London Mechanic's Magazine, that the best remedy for the sting of the bee and the wasp, is an application of salt moistened with a little water; and even in a case where a person has been stung in the pipe, by accidentally swallowing one in a draught of any kind of liquor, the alarming symptoms that ensue may be almost instantly relieved by swallowing repeated doses of water saturated with salt.

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*For sulphuring Wool, Silks, Straw-Bonnets, &c.*—Put into a chafing dish, some light charcoal; put this chafing dish into a small close room, without a chimney, a closet, or a large box. Then strew an ounce or two of pulverized brimstone on the hot coals. Hang up the article to be bleached, close the room, closet or chest, and let it hang three hours or longer. All fine coloured woollens should be sulphured in this way, previous to being dyed.

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*A new method of making candles of a durable nature.*—Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter ounce of camphor, four ounces of bees-wax, and two ounces of alum; they will be very hard, and burn with a clear light.

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*To take out grease spots from a carpet or any other woollen cloths.*—Dissolve a piece of pearlsh, about the size of a pea, in half a tea-cup of warm water; or a piece of twice the size in a full cup. Pour some of the solution on a grease spot, and continue to rub it with a clean brush or woollen cloth until it is nearly dry, and your carpet or garment will be as clean as ever.

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*Method of preserving Cream.*—Take 12 ounces of white sugar, and dissolve it in water, over a moderate fire. After the sugar is dissolved, boil it for about two minutes in an earthen vessel; after which, add immediately 12 ounces of fresh cream, and mix the whole uniformly over the fire; then suffer it to cool; pour it into a quart bottle and cork it carefully—keep it in a cool place, and it will continue fit for use for several weeks, and even months.

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*Cure for corns.*—Roast a clove of garlic on a live coal, or in hot ashes: apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before going to bed. It softens the corn to such a degree, that it loosens and wholly removes the corn in two or three days, however inveterate; afterwards wash the foot in warm water: in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny tunic of the corn, will disappear, and leave the part as clean and smooth as if it had never been attached by any disorder. It is right to renew the application two or three times in twenty-four hours.

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*Another.*—A gentleman who may be relied on, informs us he has found the juice obtained by bruising green bean leaves, as a certain and effectual cure for corns. It should be applied to the corn at night, for four or five nights in succession. It is equally efficacious when applied to warts.

*To make Warner's Cholic Elixer.*—Take of Rhubarb 1 ounce, Senna 2 drachms, Anniseed 2 drachms, Fennel seed 2 drachms, best Raisins quarter of a pound, Sugar Candy quarter of a pound. Put the above into one quart of Brandy, let it stand ten days, shaking it every day, then filter off what will run clear through flannel or muslin. Then add one pint more of Brandy to the Dregs, which will be strong enough for children.

*Cure for the Fever and Ague.*—Take 2 ounces of best Lima Bark, 1 table spoonful Volatile Salt, (or Ammonial Smelling Salts) 100 drops of Laudanum; half a pint of Brandy, and put the same in a porter bottle and fill it up with water, “when taken, to be well shaken,” commence by cleaning the stomach with Calomel and Jalap. A dose for an adult is two table spoonful every two hours, during the intermission of fever, and before the chill comes on, six doses ought to be taken, if you have to commence at midnight. A few doses ought to be taken occasionally for a few days after the patient is well. The great charm in this medicine appears to arise from the Volatile Salts, for which the “Cream of Tartar” is no substitute. Bark is frequently known to bring on a return of fever; with this mixture never.

*Gapes or Pip in Poultry.*—It is said, and we believe truly, that a little soap, and probably strong soap suds, mixed with Indian meal or other food for chickens, will cure a distressing, and often fatal disorder, called gapes or pip.

*Universal Cement.*—A Cement made in the following manner, will unite, it is said, either glass or porcelain, and either marble or metals:

To an ounce of mastic add as much highly rectified spirits of wine as will dissolve it. Soak an ounce of isinglass in water until quite soft, then dissolve it in pure rum or brandy, until it forms a strong glue, to which add about a quarter of an ounce of gum ammoniac, well rubbed and mixed; put the two mixtures together in an earthen vessel over a gentle heat; when well united, the mixture may be put into a phial and kept well stopped.

When wanted for use, the bottle must be set in warm water, when the china or glass articles must be also warmed and the cement applied. It will be proper that broken surfaces, when carefully fitted, shall be kept in close contact for 12 hours at least, until the cement is fully set; after which the fracture will be found as secure as any part of the vessel, and scarcely perceptible.

*To Lovers of good Beer.*—Put 2 quarts molasses into a keg with 10 gallons cool water. Boil 2 ounces alspice, 2 ounces of hops, and half pint Indian meal, in 2 or 3 quarts of water about an hour—strain it into the keg while hot—add 1 pint yest—shake it well together—stop the keg nearly air tight, and let it stand about 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. The whole expense of this quantity will not exceed three shillings.

“Why did Adam bite the apple?” said a schoolmaster to a country boy. “Because he had no knife,” said the boy.



RATES of POSTAGE as regulated by an act of Congress passed March 3, 1825.

Every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding <i>thirty</i> miles - - -	6 cents.
Over <i>thirty</i> , and not exceeding <i>eighty</i> - - -	10 cents.
Over <i>eighty</i> , and not exceeding <i>one hundred and fifty</i> - - -	12½ cents.
Over <i>one hundred and fifty</i> , and not exceeding <i>four hundred</i> - - - - -	18¾ cents.
Over <i>four hundred</i> - - - - -	25 cents.

Double letters, or letters composed of *two* pieces of paper, double those rates; triple letters, triple those rates; for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more articles weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights not exceeding three pounds.

No packet of letters, conveyed by the water mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters.

<i>Magazines and pamphlets</i> published PERIODICALLY, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, for each sheet - - - - -	1½ cent.
Over one hundred - - - - -	2½ cents.

<i>Magazines and pamphlets</i> not published periodically, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, for each sheet - - - - -	4 cents.
Over one hundred - - - - -	6 cents.

<i>Newspapers</i> carried any distance not exceeding one hundred miles - - - - -	1 cent.
For any greater distance - - - - -	1½ cent.

But if carried to any post-office within the state where printed, whatever may be the distance the postage is only - - - - - 1 cent.

*Note.*—Magazines and pamphlets are regulated by the sheet, viz: four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo, or twenty four duodecimo pages, or pages less than that of a pamphlet size, or magazine, whatever be the size of the paper of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine shall always be considered a sheet.

**YEARLY MEETINGS** of the religious Society of FRIENDS Are held at Philadelphia, the 3d second-day in the fourth month.

The re-organized Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, will meet on the second second-day of the fourth month, 1828.

The Meeting of Ministers and Elders, the seventh day preceding. At New York, the second day following the fourth first-day in the fifth month.

At Newport (Rhode Island) the second-day following the second sixth-day in the sixth month—the meeting for Ministers and Elders is held at Portsmouth on the preceding seventh-day.

At Baltimore, for (Md.) the last second-day in the tenth month.

At Wain Oak and Gravelly Run, for Virginia, alternately, the third seventh-day in the fifth month. At Gravelly Run the present year, (1828.)

At New Garden, for North and South Carolina, the second-day following the first first-day in the eleventh month.

## FEDERAL COURTS OF LAW.

*The Supreme Court.* At the seat of government, the first Monday in February, annually.

*Circuit Courts.* For New Hampshire, on the 19th of May and 2d of November, at Portsmouth and Exeter. Vermont, at Windsor and Rutland, alternately, the 1st of May and 3d of October. Massachusetts, at Boston, on the 1st of June and 20th of October. Rhode Island, on the 15th of June and of November, at Newport and Providence. Connecticut, on the last Wednesday in April and 17th of September, at New Haven and Hartford. New York, at New York, on the last Monday in May and October. New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st of April and October. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April and 11th of October. Delaware, at Newcastle and Dover, on the 3d of June and the 27th of October. Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 1st of May and 7th of November. Virginia, at Richmond, on the 22d of May and November. North Carolina, at Raleigh, the 12th of May and November. South Carolina at Charleston, on the 20th of May, and at Columbia on the 30th of November. Georgia on the 6th of May and 14th of December, at Savannah and Louisville. District of Columbia at the city of Washington, 1st Monday in June and 4th in December, and at Alexandria, 1st Monday in July and 4th in November.

When any of the above fixed days happen to be on Sunday, the court is opened on the Monday following. In those districts 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.* Maine District, at Portland, 3d Tuesday in June and the 1st in December, and at Pownalborough, 1st in March and September. New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, 3d Tuesday in March and September, and at Exeter, 3d in June and December. Vermont, at Windsor and Rutland, 1st Monday in February and August, and 2d in May and November. Massachusetts, at Salem, 3d Tuesday in March and 2d in September, and at Boston, 4th Tuesday in June and 1st in December. Rhode Island, at Newport and Providence, 1st Monday in February and August, and 1st in May and November. Connecticut, at New Haven, 3d Tuesday in February and August, and at Hartford, 3d in May and November. New York, at New York, 1st Tuesday in February and May, August and November. New Jersey, at Burlington, 1st Tuesday in February and August, and at New Brunswick, 1st in May and November. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, 3d Monday in February, May, August and November. Delaware, at Dover, 4th Tuesday in February and August, and at Newcastle, 4th in May and November. Maryland, at Easton, 1st Tuesday in March and September, and in Baltimore, 1st in June and December. Virginia, at Williamsburg, 3d Tuesday in March and September, and at Richmond, 3d in June and December. North Carolina, at Newbern, 1st, Monday in February, May, August and November. South Carolina, at Charleston, 3d Monday in March and September, 1st in July, and 2d in December. Georgia, at Augusta, on 2d Tuesday in November, and at Savannah, 2d in February, May and August. Kentucky, at Frankfort, on 2d Monday in March, 3d in June and November. Tennessee, on the first Monday in April, July, Oct. and Jan.



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

## COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Supreme Court, (as a Court in Bank,) 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, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh and Pike, at Philadelphia, on the 3d Monday 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, Mifflin M'Kean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehannah, Wayne and Luzerne, at Sunbury, on the Wednesday following the 2d week of the term of the Lancaster District. For the Western District, composed of the counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria, 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 week next following the end of the 2d week of the term of the Western District.

*Note.* It is only in the city and county of Philadelphia that the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, and there only where the sum in controversy exceeds 500 dollars; all issues of fact are tried by jury, before a single judge, at *nisi prius*.

John B. Gibson,	} <i>Chief Justice.</i>	
Thomas Duncan		
Molton C. Rogers		} <i>Associates.</i>
Charles Huston		
John Tod		

The District Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, has original jurisdiction of all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds 100 dollars. This court holds four terms annually, On the 1st Mondays in March, June, September and December. If business requires it, they are bound to hold courts nine months in the year.

Joseph Barnes, Esq.	} <i>President.</i>
Charles S. Cox, Esq.	
John Hallowell, Esq.	

The Mayor's Court for the city of Philadelphia, holds four sessions in a year; commencing on the first monday in September, and third monday in December, March, and June.

Joseph Watson, *President.*  
Charles Peirce, *Clerk.*  
Joseph Reed, *Recorder.*

The District Court for the city and county of Lancaster, in the city of Lancaster, on the first Mondays of February, June, September and December.

*Pres.* — BRADFORD, Esq.

*Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas*, are held for the several counties, as follows—in the

1st District. In Philadelphia, the first Mondays in March and June, third in September, and first in December.

*Pres.* EDWARD KING, Esquire.

2d District—In York, on the first Mondays of January, April, August, and November; in Lancaster, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in York.

*Pres.* WALTER FRANKLIN, Esq.

3d District—In Berks, on the first Mondays, in January, April, August, and November; in Northampton on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Berks; in Lehigh on the Mondays succeeding the second week of the courts of Northampton county.

*Pres.* ROBERT PORTER, Esq.

4th District—In Bedford, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Huntingdon, on the second Mondays of the same months; in Mifflin, on the third Mondays of the same months; in Centre, on the 4th Mondays of the same months.

*Pres.* ——— BURNSIDE, Esq.

5th District—In Beaver, 2d Monday in January, April, August, and 1st Monday in November; in Butler, 2d Monday in November, and 3d Mondays in January, April, and August; in Alleghany third Mondays in November, and fourth Mondays in January, April, and August.

*Pres.* WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq.

6th District—in Venango, on the first Mondays in November, February, May, and August; in Mercer, on the third Mondays of the same months; in Crawford, on the fourth Mondays of the same months; in Erie, on the Mondays next following the courts in Crawford county.

*Pres.* HENRY SHIPPEN, Esq.

7th District—In Montgomery, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Chester; in Bucks, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Montgomery.

*Pres.* JOHN ROSS, Esq.

8th District—In Columbia, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Northumberland, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Columbia; in Lycoming, on the second Mondays, after the commencement of the courts in Northumberland; and in Union, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lycoming.

*Pres.* SETH CHAPMAN, Esq.

9th District—In Cumberland, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Adams, on the Mondays next succeeding the courts in Cumberland; in Franklin on the Mondays next succeeding the courts in Adams; in Perry, on the Mondays next succeeding the courts in Franklin.

*Pres.* JOHN REED, Esq.

10th District—In Westmoreland, on the Mondays preceding the last Mondays of February, May, August and November; in Somerset, on the last Mondays of the same months; in Cambria, on the first Mondays of March, June, September & December:



in Indiana, on the second Mondays of the same months ; and in Armstrong, on the third Mondays of the same months.

*Pres.* JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

11th District—In Luzerne, on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November ; in Pike, on the third Mondays of the same months ; in Wayne, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

*Pres.* DAVID SCOTT, Esq.

12th District—In Schuylkill, on the last Mondays in March, July, October and December ; in Lebanon, on the first Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Schuylkill ; and in Dauphin, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lancaster (See 2d Dist.)

*Pres.* S. D. FRANKS, Esq.

13th District—In Susquehanna, on the first Mondays after the courts in Wayne ; in Bradford, on the first Mondays after the courts in Susquehanna ; and in Tioga, on the first Mondays after the courts in Bradford.

*Pres.* EDWARD HERRICK, Esq.

14th District—In Somerset, last Monday in February, May, August, and November ; in Fayette, first Monday in March, June, September, and December ; in Greene, third Monday in March, June, September, and December ; in Washington, the Mondays following those of Greene.

*Pres.* THOMAS H. BALARD, Esq.

15th District—In Delaware, on the third Monday in January, the 2d in April, the fourth in July, and the third in October ; in Chester, on the 2d Mondays after the third Mondays in January, April, July, and October.

*Pres.* ISAAC DARLINGTON, Esq.

Courts of Oyer and terminer and General Jail Delivery, are held twice in each year in the City and County of Philadelphia. One Court is held by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the other Districts, they are held by the Judges of the Common Pleas. Trials of civil causes in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County are adjourned Courts, held at such times as the Judges may appoint.

*The Orphans' Court*, of Philadelphia County is held the 3d Friday in each month.

WILLIAM RUNCKLE, *Clerk.*

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## NEW JERSEY.

*Supreme Courts* in New Jersey are held, at Trenton, the 2d Tuesday in May and November, the 1st Tuesday in September, and the last Tuesday in February, annually. *Circuit Courts*, in the several counties are held on the following Tuesdays ; at Bergen, the 4th in March and October—at Essex, the 2d in January, and the 3d in September. Middlesex, the 2d in June and 3d in December—at Somerset, the 2d in October—at Somerset, the 2d in October—at Burlington, the 2d in October—at Chester, the 2d in October—in March and 4th in October.

## NEW JERSEY

*Inferiour Courts of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the several counties, are held in the*

**TUESDAY IN**

CIRCUIT COURTS  
are  
held in the  
**TUESDAY IN**

County of

<i>Middlesex,</i>	2 March, 2 June, 2 Sept. 2 Dec.	2 June, 2 Dec.	
<i>Monmouth,</i>	4 Jan. 4 April, 4 July, 3 Oct.	4 April, 3 Oct.	
<i>Essex,</i>	2 Jan. 2 April, 4 June, 3 Sept.	2 April, 3 Sept.	
<i>Somerset,</i>	1 Jan. 3 April, 3 June, 1 Oct.	3 April, 1 Oct.	
<i>Bergen,</i>	4 Jan. 4 March, 2 June, 4 Oct.	4 March, 4 Oct.	
<i>Morris</i>	3 March, 1 July, 4 Sept. 3 Dec.	3 March, 4 Sept.	
<i>Burlington,</i>	2 Feb. 4 May, 2 Aug. 1 Nov.	4 May, 1 Nov.	
<i>Gloucester,</i>	5 March, 3 June, 1 Oct. 2 Dec.	3 March, 1 Oct.	
<i>Salem,</i>	1 March, 2 June, 3 Sept. 1 Dec.	2 June, 1 Dec.	
<i>Cape May,</i>	1 Feb. last May, 1 Aug. 4 Oct.	annually, last May	
<i>Hunterdon,</i>	1 Feb. 1 May, 1 Aug. 4 Oct.	1 May, 4 Oct.	
<i>Cumberland,</i>	last Feb. 1 June, 4 Sept. last Nov.	1 June, last Nov.	
<i>Sussex,</i>	3 Feb. 4 May, 3 Aug. 4 Nov.	4 May, 4 Nov.	
<i>Warren,</i>	3 Feb. 3 Aug.		

## C H E A P

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at succeeding the courts in Adams; in Pa.  
next succeeding the courts in Franklin.

Pres. JOHN RE. &c.

10th District—In Westmoreland, on the Mondays preceding Bank Books, the last Mondays of February, May, August and November; in Somerset, on the last Mondays of the same months; in Cambridge, on the first Mondays of March, June, September & December.