

PRICE TEN CENTS

THE  
OLD FRANKLIN  
ALMANAC

FOR

1862.

Being the second after Bissextile or Leap Year, and, after the 4th July, the 87th year of American Independence.



This Almanac contains, exclusive of the Actual Astronomical Calculations, a Great Variety of Statistics, Chronological Tables, and Useful Matter, never before introduced into a Work of this kind, and will be a Valuable Acquisition to every Household, Store, Counting-Room, Manufactory, Office, and Place of Business.

PHILADELPHIA:  
A. WINCH, 320 CHESTNUT ST.

**The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 1862.**

ACCORDING TO DATE OF CONSECRATION.

Right Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., LL.D., Connecticut, Senior Bishop of U.S.	Right Rev. George Burgess, D.D., Maine.
“ William Meade, D.D., Virginia.	“ “ George Upfeld, D.D., LL.D., Indiana.
“ John Henry Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Vermont.	“ “ Wm. Mercer Green, D.D., Mississippi.
“ Benj. Bosworth Smith, D.D., Kentucky.	“ “ John Payne, D.D., (Missionary,) Cape Palmas, Africa.
“ Charles Petit Melvaine, D.D., D.C.L., Oxford, LL.D., Cambridge, Ohio.	“ “ Francis Huger Rutledge, D.D., Florida.
“ James Hervey Otey, D.D., LL.D., Tenn.	“ “ John Williams, D.D., Connecticut. <i>Assist.</i>
“ Jackson Kemper, D.D., LL.D., Wisconsin.	“ “ Henry John Whitehouse, D.D., Illinois.
“ Samuel Allen McCoskey, D.D., D.C.L., Oxford, Michigan.	“ “ Thomas Frederick Davis, D.D., S. Carolina.
“ Leonidas Polk, D.D., Louisiana.	“ “ Thomas Atkinson, D.D., North Carolina.
“ Wm. Heathcote De Lancey, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Oxford, New York. West.	“ “ Wm. Ingraham Kipp, D.D., California.
“ Wm. Rollinson Whittingham, D.D., Maryland.	“ “ Thomas Fielding Scott, D.D., Oregon and Washington.
“ Stephen Elliott, D.D., Georgia.	“ “ Henry Washington Lee, D.D., Iowa.
“ Alfred Lee, D.D., Delaware.	“ “ Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., (Provisional,) New York. East.
“ Manton Eastburn, D.D., Massachusetts.	“ “ Thos. March Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
“ John Johns, D.D., Virginia. <i>Assistant.</i>	“ “ Wm. Henry Olenheimer, D.D., New Jersey.
“ Carlton Chase, D.D., New Hampshire.	“ “ Alexander Gregg, D.D., Texas.
“ Cicero Stephens Hawks, D.D., Missouri.	“ “ Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D., Ohio. <i>Assistant.</i>
“ William Jones Boone, D.D., (Missionary,) Shanghai, China.	“ “ Henry C. Lay, D.D., (Missionary,) Arkansas and Indian Territory.
“ Horatio Southgate, D.D., late Constantinople.	“ “ Jos. C. Talbot, D.D., (Missionary,) Kansas and Nebraska.
“ Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., Pennsylvania.	“ “ Wm. Bacon Stevens, Pennsylvania. <i>Assist.</i>

There is a vacancy in the Diocese of Alabama.

**Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. 1862.**

Name.	Residence.	Entered the Ministry.	Elected Bishop.
Thomas A. Morris.....	Cincinnati.....	Ohio Conference.....1816	At Cincinnati.....1836
Edmund S. Janes.....	New York.....	Philadelphia Conference.....1830	At New York.....1844
Levi Scott.....	Wilmington, Del...	Philadelphia Conference.....1826	At Boston.....1852
Matthew Simpson.....	Pittsburg.....	Pittsburg Conference.....1833	At Boston.....1852
Samson C. Baker.....	Concord, N. H.....	New Hampshire Conference...1839	At Boston.....1852
Edward R. Ames.....	Chicago.....	Illinois Conference.....1830	At Boston.....1852

**Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.**

Name.	Elect'd.	Residence.	Name.	Elect'd.	Residence.
Joshua Soule.....	1824	Nashville, Tennessee.	George F. Pierce.....	1854	Culverton, Georgia.
James O. Andrew.....	1832	Summerfield, Alabama.	John Early.....	1854	Lynchburgh, Virginia.
Robert Paine.....	1846	Aberdeen, Miss.	H. H. Kavanaugh.....	1854	Versailles, Kentucky.

**Fate of the Apostles.**

t. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword, at the city of Ethiopia.

t. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

t. Luke was hanged upon an olive-tree in Greece.

t. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

t. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

t. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle of the temple, and then beaten to death with a soldier's club.

t. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

t. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

t. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

t. Thomas was run through the body by a lance, near Malipar, in the East Indies.

**The Bay Psalm-Book.**

The first book which issued from the press in this country was "*The Bay Psalm-Book*," printed at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye, in 1640. The authors of this version were the Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, and Rev. Thomas Weld and Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury. These men were good Hebrew scholars, and understood very well the meaning of the sacred Psalmist; but their poetical genius was not equal to their piety and their learning. Some of their verses were harsh, some very flat. Yet, notwithstanding the inelegance of the version, it was very popular for more than a century, and a large number of editions, with some alterations by President Dunster, were printed both in this country and in England. The first edition is very rare; only three perfect, and about the same number of imperfect, copies are known to be now extant.

*Poor Richard's Sayings.*

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.  
Not to repent of a fault is to justify it.



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PHILADELPHIA:  
PUBLISHED BY HASLETT & WINCH,  
No. 320 CHESTNUT STREET.

# CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1862.

## I. CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS.

The year 1862, which comprises the latter part of the 86th and the beginning of the 87th year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponds to the year 6575 of the Julian Period;  
 " " 7370-71 of the Byzantine Era;  
 " " 5622-23 of the Jewish Era;  
 " " 2615 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;  
 " " 2609 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, corresponding according to the chronologists to the 747th, and according to the astronomers to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;  
 " " 2638 of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 660th Olympiad, commencing July, 1860, if we fix the Era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;  
 " " 2174 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucidæ;  
 " " 1578 of the Era of Diocletian;  
 " " 1279 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of Hegira, which begins on the 20th of July, 1862.  
 " " 1862, January 1st, is the 2,401,142d day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

## II. CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter..... E	Solar Cycle.....	23
Epaet..... 0	Roman Indiction.....	5
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number..... 1	Julian Period.....	6575

## III. ASPECTS AND NOTATION.

♌ Denotes Conjunction, or the same Longitude or Right Ascension.  
 □ Denotes Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.  
 ♌ Denotes Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.  
 Ω Denotes Ascending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet comes above the plane of the earth's orbit.  
 ♁ Denotes Descending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet goes below the plane of the earth's orbit.  
 ° Degrees. ' Minutes, or 60ths of a degree. " Seconds, or 60ths of a minute. h. Hours. m. Minutes, or 60ths of an hour. s. Seconds, or 60ths of a minute.

## IV. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND SEASONS.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	{ 2. ♉ Taurus.		{ 8. ♏ Scorpio.
	{ 3. ♊ Gemini.		{ 9. ♏ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♐ Capricornus.
	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		{ 11. ♑ Aquarius.
	{ 6. ♍ Virgo.		{ 12. ♒ Pisces.

## V. BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS IN 1861.

	Washington time.	d.	h.	m.
Sun enters ♌ and Winter begins,	'61, Dec. 21	2	34	A.M.
" " ♈ " Spring "	'62, Mar. 20	3	37	P.M.
" " ♋ " Summer "	" June 21	0	12	P.M.
" " ♌ " Autumn "	" Sept. 23	2	20	P.M.
" " ♍ " Winter "	" Dec. 21	8	12	P.M.
Sun will be in the Winter signs,		89	1	10
" " " Spring "		92	20	35
" " " Summer "		93	14	8
" " " Autumn "		89	17	52
Sun North of Equator (Spring and Sum'r),	186	10	43	
" " " (Winter 'Aut'mn),	178	19	2	
Length of the tropical year, beginning at the Winter solstice, 1861, and ending at the Winter solstice of 1862,		365	5	40
Mean length of tropical year,		365	5	49

## VI. SYMBOLS OF THE SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS.

○ Sun.	♁ or ♂ Earth.
● New Moon.	♃ Mars.
○ First quarter of Moon.	♃ Jupiter.
○ Full Moon.	♃ Saturn.
○ Last quarter of Moon.	♃ Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	♃ Neptune.
♀ Venus.	

The symbol of an Asteroid is a circle enclosing its number.

## VII. ECLIPSES. See page 3.

### OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The ancients had various methods of computing time. The most enlightened determined the length of the year by the amount of time taken by the earth in its periodical passage around the sun, calling the period thus adopted as the unit of measure of time a solar year, and divided the year thus obtained into months according nearly with the orbital motion of the moon. A revolution of the earth on its axis has universally served as the basis of all measures of time, and is the only measure of a day.

Twelve lunar months are not enough for an exact solar year, and thirteen are too many; 365 days are also too few, and 366 exceed the true year. These facts were noticed by Julius Cæsar, who, considering 365 days and 6 hours to be the true length of a year, corrected the error in the calendar somewhat by constituting every fourth year to consist of 366 days, and the intermediate years of 365 days each. The long or leap years, which had an intercalary day each, were always known by being exact multiples of four. This calendar has been generally designated as the Julian, and the mode of reckoning time by it is now called the OLD STYLE.

As the Julian Calendar made the year about eleven minutes too long, an error of ten days was produced in the calendar during the period that intervened between the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325, and the time of Pope Gregory XIII, who was advanced to the papal chair in 1572. On this account Gregory undertook a reformation of the calendar, which he effected in 1582, and which was almost immediately adopted in countries where papacy prevailed. In order to obviate the error which had arisen, it was ordained that the year 1582 should consist of 365 days only, and that TEN days, between the 4th and 15th of October, should be thrown out of the calendar of that year; and also, to prevent further irregularity, that no year terminating a century should be bissextile, excepting each fourth of such years. Three days are thus retrenched in every four hundred years, because the lapse of eleven minutes for every year makes very nearly three days in that period; leaving an error of one day only in about 5200 years. The alteration caused by this reformation produced what is commonly termed the Gregorian Calendar, and the mode of reckoning time called the Roman or NEW STYLE.

It will assist the memory by observing that when a year ending with 00 is divisible by 400 without a remainder, it is leap year; and, when there is a remainder, the year consists of 365 days only. All other years in the century divisible by 4 are likewise LEAP YEARS, and consequently have two letters in the Dominical Tables, the first being for January and February, and the second for the other months of the year. All years which are not leap years begin and end with the same day of the week, and consequently each successive year commences one day later in the week, except in leap years, when the difference is two days.

The new style of reckoning time was not adopted in Great Britain and its colonies until 1752, when the necessary correction, for obvious reasons, had increased one more day. From the time of the Gregorian reformation of the calendar, in 1582, to the year 1699, inclusive, the difference of style was TEN DAYS; but, as the year 1700 became a common year, instead of being a leap year, by a provision of new style, containing only 365 days, whereas the same year contained 366 days by old style, the difference became ELEVEN DAYS. In reducing this error, it became necessary to take eleven days from the calen-



dar, which was effected by calling the 3d day of September the 14th. The difference of the number of days requisite in different centuries for reducing old style to new has been the cause of many mistakes, it not being noticed that the dates of events happening in different centuries require amounts of correction respective of the time of their OCCURRENCE. For example:—The Pilgrim Fathers of New England selected Plymouth as their place of residence on Monday the 11th day of December, 1620, old style; which corresponds in new style with Monday, December 21, 1620, and not with December 22, as was erroneously adopted at Plymouth in 1765, at the first celebration of that event. This error arose by adopting the correction of eleven days, the proper correction for events occurring between the years 1699 and 1800, it not being considered that this event happened in the previous century, when ten days only were required.

The reader is requested to take particular notice that all dates given in this Almanac are in NEW STYLE, unless otherwise mentioned.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

By the reformation of the calendar by Gregory, the year began on the first day of January; and, consequently, whenever and wherever the NEW STYLE of reckoning time was adopted, then and there the year commenced on this day.

Previous to the use of the Gregorian Calendar, the years had different days of beginning at various times in the same and different countries, and occasionally at the same time in the same country. In most countries it began on one of the following days:—

Christmas-day, the 25th of December;  
Circumcision-day, the 1st of January;  
Conception-day, the 25th of March; and  
Easter-day, the day of the Resurrection of our LORD.

In England, in the seventh and so late as the thirteenth century, the year began on Christmas-day; but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church commenced the year on the 25th of March, as did also the civilians of the fourteenth century. This continued until 1752, the time of adoption of the new style. By this it appears that two modes of reckoning the commencement of the year have generally existed in Great Britain and its colonies, causing what are called the CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or LEGAL YEAR, and the HISTORICAL YEAR. The last named of these has commenced on the 1st of January for a long period of time.

In order to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of errors by the use of two commencements of the year, it is now usual to annex the date of the Historical to that of the Legal Year, when alluding to any day between the 1st of January and the 25th of March previous to 1752,—thus: 10 Jan. 162½; or 10 Jan. 162½; or 10 Jan. 1621-2. When double-dating occurs, the upper or first figure indicates the Legal, and the lower or last the Historical Year. The last of these is the year used in the present computation.

### TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until Feb. 25, then Morning Star until Dec. 10, and then Evening Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Morning Star until Oct. 5, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until March 13, then Evening Star until Oct. 1, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until March 9, then Evening Star until Sept. 18, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

### ECLIPSES.

There will be five Eclipses in the year 1862,—three of the Sun and two of the Moon,—as follows:—

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, beginning in the evening of June 11, and ending in the morning of June 12, (total darkness at St. Louis,) as follows:—

Names of Places.	Beginning.		Middle.		End.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Portland .....	12	1	1	40	3	18
Boston .....	11	58	1	37	3	16
New York .....	11	46	1	25	3	4
Philadelphia .....	11	41	1	20	2	59
Baltimore .....	11	35	1	14	2	53
Washington .....	11	34	1	13	2	52
Cincinnati .....	11	4	0	43	2	21
New Orleans .....	10	42	0	21	1	59
San Francisco .....	8	32	10	11	11	49
Astoria .....	8	27	10	6	11	44
Charleston .....	11	23	1	2	2	41
St. Louis .....	10	41	0	20	1	59

∠ Digits eclipsed, 14.328 from the southern side of the Earth's shadow.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 26, invisible; visible in Australia, Great Southern Ocean, and Cape of Good Hope.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 21, invisible. This Eclipse is only visible in a small portion of the Great Southern Ocean, above the parallel of 60°.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon, December 6, in the morning, (the Eclipse begins at St. Louis on the evening of the 5th,) visible as follows:—

Names of Places.	Beginning.		Middle.		End.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Portland .....	1	4	2	54	4	54
Boston .....	1	2	2	56	4	51
New York .....	0	50	2	44	4	39
Philadelphia .....	0	45	2	39	4	34
Baltimore .....	0	39	2	33	4	28
Washington .....	0	37	2	31	4	27
Cincinnati .....	0	7	2	1	3	57
New Orleans .....	11	45	1	49	3	35
San Francisco .....	9	35	0	39	1	25
Astoria .....	9	30	0	35	1	20
Charleston .....	0	27	2	21	4	16
St. Louis .....	11	45	1	39	3	34

Digits eclipsed, 16.908 from the southern side of the Earth's shadow.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 20, invisible. This Eclipse will be visible over a great portion of Asia.

### MERCURY.

This planet will be brightest about February 8, June 3, and September 30,—at which times it will be quite likely to be visible, being then in the west immediately after sunset. It will again be brightest about March 29, July 27, and November 15,—when it will be in the east just before sunrise.

### NEW ASTEROIDS.

Twelve new asteroids have been discovered since September, 1860,—two by Tempel, and two by Goldschmidt; by Ferguson, Gasparis, Tuttle, Pogson, Luther, and Schraperelli, each, one; by Förster and Lesser, one. Ten of these have been named, as follows:—Danaë, Titania, Erato, Ausonia, Angelina, Maximiliana, Asia, Leto, Hesperia, and Panopæa. Two are not yet named. There are now sixty-six of these small planets which have been discovered between Mars and Jupiter.

### Poor Richard's Sayings.

Proportion your charity to the strength of your estate, or God will proportion your estate to the weakness of your charity.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	M. S.	
First Quarter .....	7	5 46 ev.	5 40 ev.	6 3 ev.	5 50 ev.	5 39 ev.	1 12	3 58			1	12	3	58
Full Moon .....	15	8 54 ev.	8 48 ev.	9 11 ev.	8 59 ev.	8 47 ev.	9 12	7 31			9	12	7	31
Last Quarter .....	23	1 36 mo.	1 30 mo.	1 53 mo.	1 41 mo.	1 29 mo.	17 12	10 28			17	12	10	28
New Moon .....	29	9 49 ev.	9 43 ev.	10 6 ev.	9 55 ev.	9 43 ev.	25 12	12 41			25	12	12	41

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1 We	23 0	7 24	4 44	6 18	2 57	9e23	7 31	4 37	6 12	11 57	♀ rises 5h. 19m.	
2 Th	22 54	7 24	4 44	7 29	3 51	10 9	7 31	4 38	7 25	morn	♂ rises 6h. 47m.	
3 Fr	22 48	7 24	4 45	8 37	4 41	10 49	7 31	4 39	8 35	0 45	♂ stationary.	
4 Sa	22 42	7 24	4 46	9 41	5 26	11 31	7 31	4 40	9 41	1 30	♀ ♂ ☾. ♀ 5° 3'.	

Second Sunday after Christmas.

Day's length, 9 hours 24 minutes.

5 E	22 35	7 23	4 47	10 43	6 10	morn	7 31	4 41	10 43	2 10	Ald. south 9h. 26m.
6 Mo	22 28	7 23	4 48	11 43	6 53	0 14	7 30	4 42	11 45	2 52	♀ rises 10h. 38m.
7 Tu	22 21	7 23	4 49	morn	7 36	0 59	7 30	4 43	morn	3 32	♂ sets 6h. 12m.
8 We	22 13	7 23	4 50	0 43	8 19	1 46	7 30	4 44	0 48	4 10	Sirius south 11h. 22m.
9 Th	22 5	7 23	4 51	1 43	9 4	2 36	7 30	4 45	1 49	4 52	Ell and Saia south 10h. 10m.
0 Fr	21 56	7 23	4 52	2 42	9 51	3 30	7 29	4 46	2 49	5 46	♃ in apogee.
1 Sa	21 46	7 23	4 53	3 41	10 40	4 26	7 29	4 47	3 48	6 56	♂ in sup. ♂ ☉.

First Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's length, 9 hours 31 minutes.

2 E	21 36	7 23	4 54	4 36	11 31	5 22	7 29	4 48	4 44	8 8	♀ stationary.
3 Mo	21 26	7 22	4 55	5 28	12 22	6 16	7 28	4 49	5 38	9 20	♂ sets 8h. 33m.
4 Tu	21 16	7 22	4 56	6 15	1 13	7 8	7 28	4 50	6 24	10 17	♂ rises 9h. 42m. ☽.
5 We	21 5	7 22	4 57	rises.	1 50	7 51	7 28	4 51	rises.	11 0	Orion south 10h. 0m.
6 Th	20 53	7 22	4 58	5 56	2 27	8 35	7 27	4 52	5 49	11 39	Rigel south 9h. 23m.
7 Fr	20 42	7 21	4 59	7 3	3 16	9 18	7 27	4 53	6 59	ev. 18	♂ rises 11h. 9m.
8 Sa	20 29	7 21	5 0	8 8	4 4	9 59	7 26	4 54	8 5	0 53	♀ rises 9h. 51m.

Second Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's length, 9 hours 41 minutes.

9 E	20 17	7 20	5 1	9 15	4 51	10 38	7 25	4 55	9 15	1 27	♂ grt. Hel. Lat. S.
0 Mo	20 4	7 20	5 3	10 23	5 38	11 18	7 25	4 57	10 25	2 4	♂ ♂ ☽.—♀ ♂ ☾.
1 Tu	19 51	7 19	5 4	11 33	6 26	ev. 6	7 24	4 58	11 37	2 41	♀ at grt. brilliancy.
2 We	19 37	7 18	5 5	morn	7 16	0 57	7 24	4 59	morn	3 19	Ald. south 8h. 19m.
3 Th	19 23	7 18	5 6	0 44	8 9	1 56	7 23	5 0	0 50	4 4	♀ sets 8h. 25m.
4 Fr	19 9	7 17	5 7	1 56	9 5	3 4	7 22	5 1	2 2	4 53	Betel south 9h. 39m.
5 Sa	18 54	7 16	5 8	3 7	10 5	4 15	7 22	5 3	3 15	5 58	♃ in perigee.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's length, 9 hours 54 minutes.

6 E	18 39	7 16	5 10	4 11	11 6	5 25	7 21	5 4	4 19	7 23	♂ ♂ ☾.
7 Mo	18 23	7 15	5 11	5 6	12 6	6 30	7 20	5 5	5 14	8 52	♂ rises 8h. 49m.
8 Tu	18 7	7 14	5 12	5 58	1 6	7 26	7 19	5 7	6 5	10 4	♀ rises 4h. 7m.
9 We	17 51	7 14	5 13	6 39	2 1	8 10	7 18	5 8	6 45	11 1	Sirius south 10h. 3m.
0 Th	17 35	7 13	5 15	sets.	2 40	8 58	7 17	5 10	sets.	11 49	♂ ♂ ☽.
1 Fr	17 18	7 12	5 16	7 23	3 17	9 39	7 16	5 11	7 22	morn	Reap. Saturn's ring.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                     |                                      |                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Circumcision.    | 14. St. Hilary.                      | 20. St. Sebastian.           |
| 4. St. Telesphorus. | 15. Feast of the holy name of Jesus. | 23. Espousal of Virgin Mary. |
| 6. Epiphany.        | 16. St. Marcellus.                   | 24. St. Timothy.             |
| 10. St. Hyginus.    | 17. St. Anthony.                     | 25. Conversion of St. Paul.  |
| 13. St. Felix.      | 19. St. Canute.                      | 27. St. John Chrysostom.     |



# THE CENSUS OF 1860.

## Population of the Principal Cities, Towns, and Villages of the United States.

Names of Places.		1850.	1860.	Names of Places.		1850.	1860.
Portland	Maine	20,815	26,342	New York	N. Y.	515,647	813,668
Bangor	"	14,432	16,407	Brooklyn	"	130,757	266,664
Biddeford	"	6,095	9,349	Buffalo	"	42,261	81,131
Bath	"	8,020	8,076	Albany	"	50,763	62,368
Augusta	"	8,225	7,609	Rochester	"	36,403	48,243
Rockland	"	5,052	7,316	Troy	"	28,785	39,235
Saco	"	5,798	6,223	Syracuse	"	22,271	28,199
Belfast	"	5,051	5,520	Utica	"	17,565	22,528
Manchester	N. H.	13,932	20,107	Oswego	"	12,205	16,817
Concord	"	8,576	10,896	Kingston	"	10,232	16,640
Nashua	"	8,942	10,065	Newburg	"	11,415	15,198
Portsmouth	"	9,738	9,335	Poughkeepsie	"	13,944	14,726
Dover	"	8,196	8,502	Newtown	"	7,208	13,725
Burlington	Verm.	6,110	7,713	Lockport	"	12,232	13,523
Rutland	"	3,715	7,577	Hempstead	"	8,811	12,375
Boston	Mass.	136,881	177,481	Yonkers	"	4,160	11,848
Lowell	"	33,383	36,827	Auburn	"	9,548	10,986
Cambridge	"	15,215	26,060	Flushing	"	5,376	10,189
Roxbury	"	18,364	25,137	Cortland	"	7,758	10,075
Charlestown	"	17,216	25,063	Brookhaven	"	8,595	9,923
Worcester	"	17,049	24,960	Schenectady	"	8,920	9,579
New Bedford	"	16,443	22,300	Fishkill	"	9,240	9,546
Salem	"	20,264	22,252	Saugerties	"	8,041	9,536
Lynn	"	14,257	19,083	Morrisania	"	...	9,245
Lawrence	"	8,282	17,639	Oyster Bay	"	6,900	9,168
Taunton	"	10,441	15,376	Parishville	"	2,132	9,033
Springfield	"	11,766	15,199	Greenbush	"	4,945	8,929
Fall River	"	11,524	14,027	Huntington	"	7,481	8,925
Newburyport	"	9,572	13,401	West Troy	"	7,564	8,820
Chelsea	"	6,701	13,395	Johnstown	"	6,131	8,811
Gloucester	"	7,786	10,903	Cohoes	"	4,229	8,800
Haverhill	"	5,877	9,995	Elmira	"	8,166	8,682
Dorchester	"	7,969	9,769	Seneca	"	8,505	8,448
Milford	"	4,819	9,132	Binghamton	"	5,000	8,326
Abington	"	5,269	8,527	Volney	"	2,966	8,045
Newton	"	5,258	8,382	Lenox	"	7,507	8,024
Pittsfield	"	5,872	8,045	Watertown	"	7,201	7,572
Somerville	"	3,540	8,025	Ogdensburg	"	6,500	7,410
Fitchburg	"	5,120	7,805	Hudson	"	6,286	7,262
Weymouth	"	5,369	7,742	Barre	"	4,186	7,227
Marblehead	"	6,167	7,646	Queensburg	"	2,597	7,146
Chicopee	"	8,291	7,261	Canandaigua	"	6,143	7,075
Adams	"	6,172	6,924	Orangetown	"	4,769	7,060
Northampton	"	5,278	6,788	Ithaca	"	6,909	6,843
Quincy	"	5,017	6,778	Niagara	"	2,200	6,603
Woburn	"	3,956	6,778	Saratoga	"	4,658	6,521
N. Bridgewater	"	3,939	6,584	Jamaica	"	4,247	6,515
South Danvers	"	4,922	6,549	Canton	"	4,685	6,379
Waltham	"	4,464	6,397	Catskill	"	5,454	6,275
Dedham	"	4,447	6,330	Rome	"	4,000	6,246
West Roxbury	"	4,829	6,310	Middletown	"	3,005	6,243
Plymouth	"	6,024	6,272	Manlius	"	6,298	6,028
Attleboro'	"	4,200	6,066	Corning	"	2,000	6,003
Natick	"	2,744	5,515	Little Falls	"	4,855	5,989
Brookline	"	2,516	5,164	Verona	"	5,570	5,966
Barnstable	"	4,901	5,129	Champlain	"	5,067	5,857
Westfield	"	4,108	5,054	Southhold	"	4,723	5,833
Providence	R. Isl.	41,513	50,666	Hector	"	6,052	5,623
Smithfield	"	11,500	13,283	Ellisburg	"	5,524	5,614
N. Providence	"	7,680	11,818	Phelps	"	5,542	5,586
Newport	"	9,563	10,508	Lansingburg	"	5,752	5,577
New Haven	Conn.	20,345	39,268	N. Hempstead	"	4,291	5,419
Hartford	"	13,555	29,152	Arcadia	"	5,145	5,318
Norwich	"	10,265	14,047	Sullivan	"	4,764	5,233
Bridgeport	"	7,560	13,299	Deer Park	"	4,032	5,186
New London	"	8,991	10,115	Bath	"	6,185	5,127
Waterbury	"	5,137	10,004	Onondaga	"	5,694	5,113
Stonington	"	5,431	7,740	Amherst	"	4,153	5,089
Norwalk	"	4,651	7,582	Lyons	"	4,925	5,077
Meriden	"	3,559	7,426	Newark	N. J.	38,894	71,941
Danbury	"	5,964	7,234	Jersey City	"	11,473	29,226
Stamford	"	5,001	7,185	Paterson	"	11,334	19,588
Greenwich	"	5,036	6,522	Trenton	"	6,461	17,221
Derby	"	3,824	6,544	Camden	"	9,479	14,358
New Britain	"	3,029	5,212	Elizabeth	"	5,583	11,567

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		D.	H. M.	S.
First Quarter .....	6	3 10 ev.	3	4 ev.	3	27 ev.	3	15 ev.	3	3 ev.	1	12	13 55
Full Moon.....	14	0 5 ev.	11	59 mo.	0	22 ev.	0	10 ev.	11	58 mo.	9	12	14 30
Last Quarter.....	21	9 16 mo.	9	10 mo.	9	33 mo.	9	15 mo.	9	3 mo.	17	12	14 15
New Moon.....	28	11 48 mo.	11	42 mo.	0	5 ev.	11	53 mo.	11	41 mo.	25	12	13 16

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
			Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	
			rises.	sets.	sets.	Phila.	N. Y'k.	rises.	sets.	sets.	Boston.	
1	Sa	17 1	7 11	5 17	8 26	4 2	10 17	7 15	5 13	8 25	0 33	♀ ♀ ☽ ☽
			Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.									Day's length, 10 hours 8 minutes.
2	1	16 44	7 10	5 18	9 28	4 46	10 53	7 14	5 15	9 30	1 11	♀ stationary.
3	Mo	16 26	7 9	5 19	10 29	5 29	11 33	7 13	5 16	10 32	1 47	♂ rises 10h. 44m.
4	Tu	16 8	7 8	5 21	11 31	6 13	morn	7 11	5 18	11 35	2 21	Ald. south 7h. 28m.
5	We	15 50	7 7	5 22	morn	6 58	0 17	7 10	5 19	morn	2 54	♂ in ☽.
6	Th	15 32	7 6	5 23	0 30	7 44	1 4	7 9	5 21	0 35	3 28	♀ sets 7h. 50m.
7	Fr	15 13	7 5	5 24	1 28	8 31	1 54	7 8	5 22	1 34	4 4	☽ in apogee.
8	Sa	14 54	7 3	5 26	2 24	9 21	2 54	7 7	5 23	2 31	4 45	♂ ♀ ☽
			Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.									Day's length, 10 hours 25 minutes.
9	1	14 35	7 2	5 27	3 17	10 12	3 50	7 5	5 24	3 24	5 46	♀ in perihelion.
10	Mo	14 15	7 1	5 29	4 6	11 3	4 51	7 4	5 25	4 13	7 7	Rigel south 7h. 45m.
11	Tu	13 56	6 59	5 30	4 50	11 53	5 48	7 3	5 26	4 57	8 34	♂ grt. elong. E.
12	We	13 36	6 58	5 31	5 27	12 43	6 41	7 2	5 28	5 32	9 48	♀ in perihelion.
13	Th	13 16	6 57	5 32	6 2	1 33	7 27	7 1	5 29	6 6	10 37	Sirius south 9h. 3m.
14	Fr	12 55	6 56	5 33	rises.	2 9	8 7	7 0	5 30	rises.	11 21	♂ rises 7h. 57m.
15	Sa	12 35	6 54	5 34	7 2	2 45	8 51	6 58	5 32	7 1	11 56	♀ stationary.
			Septuagesima Sunday.									Day's length, 10 hours 42 minutes.
16	1	12 14	6 53	5 35	8 11	3 33	9 33	6 57	5 33	8 12	ev. 38	♂ ♀ ☽ — ♀ ☽ ☽
17	Mo	11 53	6 52	5 36	9 23	4 22	10 14	6 55	5 35	9 25	1 6	♀ stationary.
18	Tu	11 32	6 50	5 37	10 34	5 13	10 56	6 54	5 36	10 38	1 42	♀ sets 6h. 35m.
19	We	11 11	6 49	5 38	11 46	6 5	11 46	6 52	5 38	11 51	2 19	☽ in perigee.
20	Th	10 49	6 47	5 40	morn	7 1	ev. 42	6 51	5 39	morn	2 59	♂ rises 7h. 7m.
21	Fr	10 28	6 46	5 41	0 58	7 59	1 56	6 49	5 40	1 4	3 39	Sirius south 8h. 32m.
22	Sa	10 6	6 44	5 42	2 3	8 59	2 57	6 47	5 42	2 10	4 30	♂ grt. Hel. Lat. N.
			Sexagesima Sunday.									Day's length, 11 hours.
23	1	9 44	6 43	5 43	3 2	9 59	4 8	6 45	5 43	3 8	5 39	♂ ♀ ☽ ☽
24	Mo	9 22	6 41	5 44	3 54	10 57	5 15	6 44	5 45	4 0	7 11	♀ sets 8h. 58m.
25	Tu	8 59	6 40	5 45	4 36	11 52	6 14	6 43	5 46	4 41	8 47	♀ in inf. ☽ ☽
26	We	8 37	6 39	5 47	5 12	12 43	7 6	6 41	5 47	5 16	9 59	♀ in inf. ☽ ☽
27	Th	8 14	6 38	5 48	5 43	1 32	7 46	6 39	5 49	5 46	10 51	♂ south 12h. 59m.
28	Fr	7 52	6 36	5 49	sets.	2 6	8 26	6 38	5 50	sets.	11 35	♀ ♀ ☽

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

1. St. Ignatius.	6. St. Titus.	11. St. Vincent.
2. Purification of Virgin Mary.	7. St. Ronald.	14. St. Valentine.
3. St. Blaise.	8. St. Apollonia.	15. St. Faustina.
4. St. Veronica.	9. St. Agatha.	17. St. Simeon.
5. St. Dorothea.	10. St. Scholastica.	24. St. Matthias.



THE CENSUS OF 1860, (Continued.)

Names of Places.		1850.	1860.	Names of Places.		1850.	1860.
New Brunswick.....	<i>N. J.</i>	10,019	11,255	Lexington.....	<i>Ky.</i>	9,180	9,321
Hoboken.....	"	2,668	9,662	Cincinnati.....	<i>Ohio</i>	115,436	161,044
Orange.....	"	4,385	8,877	Cleveland.....	"	17,034	36,054
Bergen.....	"	2,758	7,429	Dayton.....	"	10,977	20,482
Hudson.....	"	...	7,229	Columbus.....	"	17,882	18,555
Rahway.....	"	3,306	7,130	Toledo.....	"	3,829	13,768
Hackensack.....	"	3,506	5,488	Zanesville.....	"	7,929	9,229
Burlington.....	"	4,536	5,174	Sandusky.....	"	5,087	8,408
Philadelphia.....	<i>Penn.</i>	408,762	565,571	Chillicothe.....	"	3,411	7,657
Pittsburg.....	"	46,601	49,220	Hamilton.....	"	3,210	7,223
Allegheny.....	"	21,262	28,703	Springfield.....	"	5,108	7,202
Reading.....	"	15,743	23,162	Portsmouth.....	"	4,011	6,268
Lancaster.....	"	12,369	17,603	Stebenville.....	"	6,140	6,154
Harrisburg.....	"	7,834	13,406	Detroit.....	<i>Mich.</i>	34,436	45,619
Pottsville.....	"	7,515	9,444	Grand Rapids.....	"	3,147	8,058
Erie.....	"	5,858	9,419	Adrian.....	"	3,006	6,213
Seranton.....	"	...	9,223	Kalamazoo.....	"	3,284	6,070
Easton.....	"	7,250	8,944	Indianapolis.....	<i>Ind.</i>	8,094	18,612
York.....	"	6,863	8,605	New Albany.....	"	8,181	12,647
Allentown.....	"	3,779	8,026	Evansville.....	"	3,235	11,486
Danville.....	"	3,302	6,385	Fort Wayne.....	"	4,282	10,383
Birmingham.....	"	3,732	6,046	Lafayette.....	"	6,129	9,426
Carlisle.....	"	4,581	5,664	Terre Haute.....	"	4,051	8,594
Carbondale.....	"	4,945	5,575	Madison.....	"	8,012	8,133
Hempfield.....	"	5,935	5,450	Richmond.....	"	1,143	6,603
Chambersburg.....	"	3,335	5,257	La Porte.....	"	2,651	5,023
Columbia.....	"	4,140	5,007	Chicago.....	<i>Ill.</i>	28,269	109,263
Wilmington.....	<i>Del.</i>	13,979	21,258	Peoria.....	"	5,095	14,425
Baltimore.....	<i>Md.</i>	169,054	212,419	Quincy.....	"	6,911	13,718
Cumberland.....	"	6,067	8,478	Galena.....	"	2,745	8,196
Frederick.....	"	6,028	8,143	Bloomington.....	"	1,594	7,076
Frostburg.....	"	...	6,286	Springfield.....	"	4,533	6,499
Washington.....	<i>D. C.</i>	51,687	61,118	Alton.....	"	3,585	6,333
Georgetown.....	"	8,366	8,733	Aurora.....	"	1,896	6,011
Richmond.....	<i>Virg.</i>	27,570	37,910	Galesburg.....	"	882	5,626
Petersburg.....	"	14,010	18,266	Rockford.....	"	2,093	5,281
Norfolk.....	"	14,306	14,609	Rock Island.....	"	1,711	5,130
Wheeling.....	"	11,391	14,183	Milwaukee.....	<i>Wis.</i>	20,061	45,254
Staunton.....	"	2,500	14,124	Racine.....	"	5,107	7,822
Waynesboro'.....	"	...	13,626	Janessville.....	"	3,451	7,703
Alexandria.....	"	8,734	11,206	Madison.....	"	1,525	6,611
Portsmouth.....	"	8,936	9,487	Oshkosh.....	"	2,500	6,086
Lynchburg.....	"	8,071	6,853	Fond du Lac.....	"	2,014	5,450
Fredericksburg.....	"	4,061	5,022	Watertown.....	"	1,451	5,302
Wilmington.....	<i>N. C.</i>	7,264	9,553	Dubuque.....	<i>Iowa</i>	3,108	13,012
Newbern.....	"	4,681	5,434	Davenport.....	"	1,848	11,263
Charleston.....	<i>S. C.</i>	42,985	51,210	Keokuk.....	"	2,478	8,137
Columbia.....	"	6,060	8,083	Burlington.....	"	4,082	6,706
Savannah.....	<i>Ga.</i>	16,060	22,292	Muscataine.....	"	2,540	5,324
Augusta.....	"	11,753	12,493	Iowa City.....	"	2,262	5,214
Columbus.....	"	5,942	9,621	St. Louis.....	<i>Mo.</i>	77,860	151,780
Atlanta.....	"	2,572	9,554	St. Joseph.....	"	5,000	8,932
Macon.....	"	5,720	8,247	Hannibal.....	"	2,020	6,505
Pensacola.....	<i>Flor.</i>	2,164	4,680	Lexington.....	"	2,194	4,115
Key West.....	"	2,367	2,832	Jefferson City.....	"	1,600	2,500
Jacksonville.....	"	1,045	2,128	Leavenworth.....	<i>Kans.</i>	...	7,429
Mobile.....	<i>Ala.</i>	20,515	29,259	Atchison.....	"	...	2,616
Montgomery.....	"	4,935	9,889	Lawrence.....	"	...	1,645
Tuscaloosa.....	"	2,961	3,989	St. Paul.....	<i>Minn.</i>	1,388	10,401
Prattville.....	"	672	3,200	St. Anthony.....	"	656	3,258
Natchez.....	<i>Miss.</i>	4,434	13,553	Minneapolis.....	"	...	2,564
Vicksburg.....	"	3,678	4,591	San Francisco.....	<i>Cal.</i>	34,870	56,805
Columbus.....	"	2,611	3,308	Sacramento.....	"	...	13,788
New Orleans.....	<i>La.</i>	119,461	168,472	Salem.....	<i>Oreg.</i>	1,000	...
Algiers.....	"	...	5,816	Oregon City.....	"	697	...
Baton Rouge.....	"	3,905	5,428	Portland.....	"	859	1,371
Jefferson.....	"	...	5,107	Denver.....	<i>Col. Ter.</i>	...	4,749
San Antonio.....	<i>Tex.</i>	3,488	8,274	Golden City.....	"	...	1,014
Galveston.....	"	4,177	8,177	Pt. Townsend.....	<i>Wash. Ter.</i>	...	264
Houston.....	"	2,896	5,000	Gt. Salt Lake City.....	<i>Utah Ter.</i>	...	8,218
Little Rock.....	<i>Ark.</i>	2,167	3,727	Ogden.....	"	...	1,464
Fort Smith.....	"	1,382	1,529	Virginia City.....	<i>Nev. Ter.</i>	...	2,345
Camden.....	"	894	1,343	Carson City.....	"	...	708
Memphis.....	<i>Tenn.</i>	8,851	22,625	Nebraska City.....	<i>Neb. Ter.</i>	...	1,912
Nashville.....	"	10,165	16,987	Omaha.....	"	...	1,888
Louisville.....	<i>Ky.</i>	43,194	69,740	Santa Fé.....	<i>N. Mexico.</i>	4,846	4,635
Covington.....	"	9,408	16,471	Mesilla.....	"	...	2,406
Newport.....	"	5,985	10,046	Pembina.....	<i>Dakotah Ter.</i>	...	3,556

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	S.
First Quarter .....	8	0 20 ev.	0 4 ev.	0 4 ev.	0 37 ev.	0 25 ev.	0 13 ev.	1	12	12	32			
Full Moon.....	15	0 16 mo.	0 10 mo.	0 33 mo.	0 21 mo.	0 9 mo.	9	12	10	42				
Last Quarter.....	22	4 48 ev.	4 42 ev.	5 5 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 41 ev.	17	12	8	28				
New Moon.....	30	2 44 mo.	2 38 mo.	3 1 mo.	2 49 mo.	2 37 mo.	25	12	6	3				

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	

1 Sa 7 29 6 34 5 51 7 13 2 39 9 6 6 36 5 51 7 13 morn | Sirius south 8h. 1m. ☽

9) **Quinquagesima Sunday.** Day's length, 11 hours 19 minutes.

2 E 7 6 6 33 5 52 8 14 3 22 9 45 6 35 5 52 8 16 0 13 | ♀ rises 5h. 37m.  
 3 Mo 6 43 6 31 5 53 9 15 4 6 10 21 6 33 5 53 9 18 0 46 | ♀ grt. Hel. Lat. N.  
 4 Tu 6 20 6 30 5 54 10 16 4 51 10 58 6 32 5 54 10 21 1 19 | Rigel south 6h. 18m.  
 5 We 5 57 6 28 5 55 11 16 5 37 11 41 6 30 5 55 11 21 1 49 | ♀ ☽ ☽.  
 6 Th 5 34 6 27 5 56 morn 6 24 morn 6 28 5 56 morn 2 20 | ☽ ☽ ☽. ♀ sets 8h. 32m.  
 7 Fr 5 10 6 26 5 57 0 13 7 12 0 38 6 26 5 57 0 20 2 51 | ☽ in apogee.  
 8 Sa 4 47 6 25 5 58 1 6 8 2 1 20 6 25 5 58 1 14 3 26 | ☽ ☽ ☽.

0) **First Sunday in Lent.** Day's length, 11 hours 35 minutes.

9 E 4 23 6 24 5 59 1 56 8 53 2 17 6 23 5 59 2 4 4 7 | Procy. south 8h. 22m.  
 0 Mo 4 0 6 22 6 0 2 41 9 42 3 16 6 21 6 0 2 49 4 56 | ♀ ☽ ☽.  
 1 Tu 3 36 6 20 6 1 3 21 10 32 4 18 6 20 6 1 3 28 6 15 | ☽ stationary.  
 2 We 3 16 6 18 6 2 3 57 11 21 5 15 6 18 6 2 4 3 7 45 | Pollux south 8h. 15m.  
 3 Th 2 49 6 16 6 3 4 30 12 10 6 8 6 16 6 3 4 35 9 6 | ♀ ☽ ☽.  
 4 Fr 2 26 6 15 6 4 5 0 12 59 6 56 6 14 6 4 5 3 10 3 | Sirius south 7h. 10m.  
 5 Sa 2 2 6 13 6 5 rises. 1 36 7 40 6 13 6 5 rises. 10 46 | ♀ ☽ ☽.

1) **Second Sunday in Lent.** Day's length, 11 hours 55 minutes.

6 E 1 38 6 11 6 6 7 5 2 13 8 21 6 11 6 7 7 6 11 28 | ♀ ☽ ☽.  
 7 Mo 1 15 6 10 6 7 8 18 3 4 9 7 6 9 6 8 8 21 ev. 3 | ♀ stationary.  
 8 Tu 0 51 6 8 6 8 9 32 3 58 9 54 6 7 6 9 9 36 0 38 | ☽ in perigee.  
 9 We 0 27 6 7 6 9 10 46 4 54 10 40 6 6 6 10 10 52 1 17 | ♀ south 11h. 37m.  
 0 Th S. 4 6 5 6 10 11 54 5 53 11 33 6 4 6 12 morn 1 56 | ☽ enters ♀.  
 1 Fr N. 20 6 3 6 11 morn 6 53 ev. 34 6 2 6 13 0 1 2 39 | Reg. south 9h. 54m.  
 2 Sa 0 44 6 1 6 13 0 56 7 53 1 40 6 0 6 14 1 4 3 26 | ♀ rises 4h. 3m.

2) **Third Sunday in Lent.** Day's length, 12 hours 14 minutes.

3 E 1 7 6 0 6 14 1 51 8 53 2 49 5 59 6 15 1 58 4 22 | Rigel sets 10h. 36m.  
 4 Mo 1 31 5 58 6 15 2 36 9 48 3 53 5 57 6 17 2 42 5 31 | ☽ ☽ ☽.  
 5 Tu 1 55 5 56 6 16 3 12 10 39 4 55 5 55 6 18 3 17 7 4 | ☽ grt. elong. 27° 47' W.  
 6 We 2 18 5 55 6 17 3 45 11 28 5 50 5 53 6 19 3 48 8 34 | ♀ south 11h. 12m.  
 7 Th 2 42 5 53 6 18 4 13 12 14 6 38 5 52 6 20 4 15 9 40 | ♀ ☽ ☽.  
 8 Fr 3 5 5 51 6 19 4 39 12 58 7 20 5 50 6 21 4 39 10 30 | ☽ in aphelion.  
 9 Sa 3 28 5 50 6 20 5 6 1 42 8 12 5 48 6 22 5 4 11 10 | ☽ rises 4h. 51m.

3) **Fourth Sunday in Lent.** Day's length, 12 hours 38 minutes.

0 E 3 52 5 48 6 21 sets. 2 13 8 33 5 46 6 23 sets. 11 44 | ♀ south 10h. 46m.  
 1 Mo 4 15 5 47 6 22 8 4 2 46 9 13 5 45 6 24 8 8 morn | Reg. south 9h. 24m.

**FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.**

- |                   |                      |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. St. David.     | 10. Forty Martyrs.   | 18. St. Joseph.                  |
| 3. St. Samuel.    | 12. St. Gregory.     | 20. St. Gabriel, (archangel.)    |
| 4. St. Matthew.   | 15. St. Christopher. | 21. St. Benedict.                |
| 5. Ash Wednesday. | 17. St. Patrick.     | 25. Annunciation of Virgin Mary. |



# THE CENSUS OF 1860.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES.	1850.	1860.
Alabama	771,623	964,296
Arkansas	209,897	435,427
California	92,597	380,015
Connecticut	370,792	460,151
Delaware	112,532	112,218
Florida	87,445	140,439
Georgia	906,185	1,057,327
Illinois	851,470	1,711,753
Indiana	988,416	1,350,479
Iowa	192,214	674,948
Kansas	...	107,710
Kentucky	982,405	1,155,713
Louisiana	517,762	709,433
Maine	583,169	628,276
Maryland	583,034	687,034
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,065
Michigan	397,654	749,112
Minnesota	6,077	162,022
Mississippi	606,026	791,395
Missouri	682,044	1,173,317
New Hampshire	317,976	326,072
New Jersey	489,555	672,031
New York	3,097,394	3,887,542
North Carolina	869,039	992,667
Ohio	1,980,329	2,339,599
Oregon	12,093	52,464
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,906,370
Rhode Island	174,545	174,621
South Carolina	668,507	703,812
Tennessee	1,002,717	1,109,847
Texas	212,592	601,039
Vermont	314,120	315,116
Virginia	1,421,661	1,596,083
Wisconsin	305,391	775,873
TERRITORIES, ETC.		
Colorado	...	34,197
Dakota	...	4,839
Nebraska	...	28,842
Nevada	...	6,857
New Mexico	61,547	93,541
Utah	11,380	40,295
Washington	1,201	11,578
District of Columbia	51,687	75,076
Persons in U. S. Navy	...	...
Total	23,191,876	31,429,891

The number of Representatives is 233, apportioned on the basis of the whole free population and three-fifths of the slave population. The higher number for 1850 is due to the admission of new States after the apportionment,—viz. for California, 2; for Minnesota, 2; and for Oregon, 1.

## SLAVE POPULATION OF THE U. S. IN 1860.

STATES.	1850.	1860.
Alabama	342,844	435,132
Arkansas	47,100	111,104
Delaware	2,290	1,798
Florida	39,310	61,753
Georgia	381,682	462,230
Kentucky	210,981	225,490
Louisiana	244,809	332,520
Maryland	90,368	87,188
Mississippi	309,878	436,696
Missouri	87,422	114,965
North Carolina	288,548	331,081
South Carolina	384,984	402,541
Tennessee	239,459	275,784
Texas	58,161	180,388
Virginia	472,528	490,887
Nebraska (Territory)	...	10
Utah	...	29
New Mexico	26	24
District of Columbia	3,687	3,181
Total	3,204,077	3,952,801

## POPULATION IN 1860 OF THE REBEL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES.	Free.	Slave.	Free Negroes.
Alabama	529,164	435,132	2,630
Arkansas	324,323	111,104	137
Florida	78,686	61,753	908
Georgia	595,097	462,230	3,459
Louisiana	376,913	332,520	18,638
Mississippi	354,699	436,696	731
North Carolina	661,586	331,081	30,097
South Carolina	301,271	402,541	9,648
Tennessee	834,063	275,784	7,235
Texas	420,651	180,388	339
Virginia	1,105,196	490,887	57,579
New Mexico (Terr.)	93,517	24	...
Total	5,675,166	3,520,140	131,401

Deducting the free negro population from the general return of the free population, (white and black,) the total white population of the rebel States is 5,543,765.

## POPULATION IN 1860 OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES ADHERING TO THE UNION.

STATES.	Free.	Slave.	Free Negroes.
California	380,015	...	3,816
Connecticut	460,151	...	8,452
Delaware	110,420	1,798	19,723
Illinois	1,711,753	...	7,069
Indiana	1,350,479	...	10,869
Iowa	674,948	...	1,023
Kansas	107,710	...	623
Kentucky	930,223	225,490	10,146
Maine	628,276	...	1,195
Maryland	599,846	87,188	83,718
Massachusetts	1,231,065	...	9,454
Missouri	1,058,352	114,965	2,983
Michigan	749,112	...	6,823
Minnesota	162,022	...	229
New Hampshire	326,072	...	450
New Jersey	672,031	...	24,947
New York	3,887,542	...	47,998
Ohio	2,339,599	...	36,225
Oregon	52,464	...	121
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	...	56,373
Rhode Island	174,621	...	3,918
Vermont	315,116	...	582
Wisconsin	775,873	...	1,481
TERRITORIES.			
Colorado	34,197	...	...
Dakota	4,839	...	...
Nebraska	28,842	10	...
Nevada	6,857	...	...
Utah	40,266	29	...
Washington	11,578	...	...
District of Columbia	71,895	3,181	1,107
Total	21,801,924	432,661	349,714

Deducting the free negro population from the free population, (white and black,) the total white population of the loyal States is 21,452,210.

AMERICAN SLAVERY IN 1715.—The following are some statistics of old colonial days. One hundred and forty-five years ago, in the reign of George I., the ascertained population of the Continental Colonies was as follows:—

	White Men.	Negro Slaves.
New Hampshire	9,500	150
Massachusetts	94,000	2,000
Rhode Island	7,500	500
Connecticut	46,000	1,500
New York	27,000	4,000
Pennsylvania	43,300	2,500
New Jersey	21,000	1,500
Maryland	40,700	9,400
Virginia	72,000	23,000
North Carolina	7,500	3,700
South Carolina	6,250	10,500
Total	375,000	58,500

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
First Quarter .....	7	7 12 mo.	7 6 mo.	7 29 mo.	7 16 mo.	7 4 mo.	1	12	3 54
Full Moon.....	14	9 57 mo.	9 51 mo.	10 14 mo.	10 6 mo.	9 54 mo.	9	12	1 34
Last Quarter.....	21	1 2 mo.	0 56 mo.	1 19 mo.	1 7 mo.	0 55 mo.	17	11	59 30
New Moon.....	28	6 26 ev.	6 20 ev.	6 43 ev.	6 30 ev.	6 19 ev.	25	11	57 51

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	

1 Tu	4 58	5 45	6 23	9 4	3 32	9 51	5 43	6 25	9 9	0 19	☾ south 12h. 27m.
2 We	5 1	5 44	6 24	10 3	4 18	10 30	5 41	6 27	10 9	0 52	☽ at grt. brilliancy.
3 Th	5 24	5 42	6 25	10 58	5 6	11 12	5 40	6 28	11 5	1 21	☾ in apogee.
4 Fr	5 47	5 41	6 26	11 49	5 55	11 59	5 38	6 29	11 56	1 52	☽ ☽ ☽.
5 Sa	6 10	5 39	6 27	morn	6 44	morn	5 36	6 30	morn	2 25	☽ rises 3h. 50m.

14] Fifth Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 12 hours 51 minutes.

6 E	6 33	5 37	6 28	0 34	7 34	0 50	5 35	6 31	0 41	2 58	Reg. south 9h. 1m.
7 Mo	6 55	5 36	6 29	1 17	8 23	1 42	5 33	6 32	1 23	3 38	☽ south 10h. 20m.
8 Tu	7 18	5 34	6 30	1 53	9 11	2 40	5 31	6 33	1 58	4 28	☽ in M. 11h. 38m.
9 We	7 40	5 33	6 31	2 27	9 59	3 39	5 30	6 35	2 31	5 39	☽ sets 11h. 57m.
0 Th	8 2	5 31	6 32	2 57	10 46	4 35	5 28	6 36	2 59	7 2	☽ south 10h. 0m.
1 Fr	8 24	5 30	6 33	3 26	11 35	5 31	5 26	6 37	3 27	8 19	☽ ☽ ☽. — ☽ 7° 58' N.
2 Sa	8 46	5 28	6 34	3 55	12 26	6 22	5 25	6 38	3 53	9 20	☽ ☽ ☽. — ☽ 7° 7' N.

15] Sixth Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 13 hours 9 minutes.

3 E	9 8	5 26	6 35	4 26	1 19	7 10	5 23	6 39	4 23	10 7	Sirius sets 10h. 15m.
4 Mo	9 29	5 24	6 36	rises.	1 59	7 55	5 21	6 40	rises.	10 51	☽ south 9h. 44m.
5 Tu	9 51	5 22	6 37	8 25	2 39	8 45	5 20	6 41	8 30	11 30	☽ in perigee.
6 We	10 12	5 21	6 38	9 39	3 39	9 37	5 18	6 43	9 45	ev. 12	☽ rises 3h. 33m.
7 Th	10 33	5 19	6 39	10 46	4 41	10 29	5 16	6 44	10 53	0 56	☽ grt. Hel. Lat. S.
8 Fr	10 54	5 18	6 40	11 44	5 44	11 24	5 15	6 45	11 51	1 40	☽ south 9h. 33m.
9 Sa	11 15	5 17	6 41	morn	6 45	ev. 26	5 13	6 46	morn	2 28	Vega rises 7h. 58m.

16] Easter Sunday. Day's length, 13 hours 26 minutes.

0 E	11 35	5 16	6 42	0 33	7 42	1 27	5 12	6 47	0 39	3 19	☽ ☽ ☽.
1 Mo	11 56	5 14	6 43	1 13	8 36	2 30	5 10	6 48	1 17	4 16	☽ south 9h. 15m.
2 Tu	12 16	5 13	6 44	1 47	9 26	3 29	5 9	6 49	1 50	5 24	☽ ☽ ☽. — ☽ 5° 23' S.
3 We	12 36	5 12	6 45	2 16	10 12	4 24	5 7	6 50	2 18	6 49	Reg. south 7h. 54m.
4 Th	12 56	5 10	6 46	2 43	10 57	5 15	5 6	6 51	2 43	8 5	☽ south 9h. 8m.
5 Fr	13 16	5 9	6 47	3 10	11 41	6 3	5 4	6 52	3 9	9 8	☽ ☽ ☽. — ☽ 5° 9' S.
6 Sa	13 35	5 7	6 48	3 35	12 23	6 47	5 3	6 54	3 32	9 58	☽ in M. 10h. 29m.

17] First Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours 43 minutes.

7 E	13 54	5 6	6 49	4 3	1 7	7 26	5 1	6 55	3 58	10 40	☽ in ☽.
8 Mo	14 13	5 5	6 50	4 32	1 52	8 4	5 0	6 56	4 25	11 17	☽ ☽ ☽.
9 Tu	14 32	5 3	6 51	sets.	2 26	8 44	4 58	6 57	sets.	11 51	☽ rises 3h. 30m.
0 We	14 51	5 2	6 52	8 51	3 2	9 26	4 57	6 58	8 58	morn	Spica south 10h. 46m.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                   |                        |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. St. Theodore.  | 16. St. Francis Paula. | 25. St. Mark.      |
| 3. St. Ferdinand. | 17. St. Isidore.       | 26. St. Cletus.    |
| 4. St. Ambrose.   | 18. Good Friday.       | 27. St. Soter.     |
| 5. St. Maximus.   | 19. St. Leo.           | 28. St. Vitalis.   |
| 9. St. Prochorus. | 21. Easter Monday.     | 29. St. Sibylla.   |
| 10. Daniel.       | 23. St. George.        | 30. St. Catherine. |



# A CHRONICLE OF THE GREAT REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

1860. April 23.—The Democratic National Convention met in Charleston, South Carolina. April 30, the Cincinnati Platform of 1856 substantially adopted; whereupon delegations from several slave States seceded from the Convention, and organized an opposition convention. Both conventions finally adjourned without making nominations,—the regular convention to meet at Baltimore, the Seceders at Richmond, Virginia.

May 9.—A convention of delegates claiming to represent the friends of the Union and Constitution met at Baltimore, and nominated for President, John Bell, of Tennessee; for Vice-President, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

May 16.—The Republican National Convention met at Chicago. May 18, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, nominated for President of the United States; and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President.

June 11.—The Convention of Democratic Seceders met at Richmond, and adjourned until the 21st.

June 18.—The regular Democratic Convention met at Baltimore. Efforts were made to obtain the readmission of the seceding delegates at Charleston, which were defeated; in consequence of which, other Southern delegations seceded. The convention nominated for President, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

June 28.—The Seceders' Convention met in Baltimore, and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President; and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President.

November 6.—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin elected President and Vice-President of the United States by the electoral vote of seventeen States,—180 in number. John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane received the votes of eleven States,—72 in number; John Bell and Edward Everett received the votes of three States,—39 in number; Stephen A. Douglas received the vote of one State and three-sevenths of the vote of New Jersey,—in number, 12. Total electoral vote, 303. Popular vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, 1,857,610; Douglas and Johnson, 1,365,976; Breckinridge and Lane, 847,953; Bell and Everett, 590,631.

November 9 and 11.—South Carolina Senators in the United States Congress resigned.

November 18.—Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, to relieve Col. Gardner, who was ordered to Texas.

—Georgia Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to arm the State.

November 22.—Washington and Philadelphia banks suspended specie payments. The banks of Baltimore and Richmond did so two days before.

December 10.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

December 13.—Meeting of the Cabinet in relation to reinforcement of Fort Moultrie: President Buchanan opposed to its reinforcement; Secretary Cass and Secretary Toucey urged the measure; Mr. Buchanan had not the nerve to order the reinforcement.

December 14.—Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned his seat in the Cabinet because the President would not reinforce Fort Moultrie.

December 19.—Governor Hicks, of Maryland, refused to convene the Legislature of the State upon the demand of A. H. Handy, Secession commissioner from Mississippi.

December 20.—South Carolina ordinance of secession passed.

December 23.—Defalcation discovered in the Indian Trust Fund at Washington, amounting to \$830,000. Godard Bailey, a clerk in the Department, arrested as the culprit.

December 26.—Major Robert Anderson, U. S. Army, in command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, evacuated the fort, and, with his garrison, took possession of Fort Sumter, in the same harbor.

December 27.—The U. S. revenue cutter Aiken given up by its commander, Capt. N. L. Coste, to the State of South Carolina.

December 28.—The Palmetto flag raised on the custom-house and post-office at Charleston, South Carolina. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie taken possession of by State troops.

December 29.—John B. Floyd resigned his situation as Secretary of War because President Buchanan refused to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.

1861. January 2.—Act of secession passed by Mississippi.

—Captain Charles Stone appointed to organize the militia of the District of Columbia.

January 3.—Fort Macon, North Carolina, Fort Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, seized by order of Governor Ellis, of North Carolina.

—The Legislature of Delaware unanimously refused to receive H. Dickinson, Secession commissioner from Mississippi.

—United States forts and property seized in Mississippi.

—Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, seized by order of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

January 4.—Commissioners sent from South Carolina to treat with President Buchanan for a peaceable cession of the United States property in South Carolina; left Washington,—the President, after some correspondence, declining further intercourse with them.

—United States Arsenal at Mobile, with arms and munitions of war, seized by Secessionists.

—Fort Morgan, Mobile, seized by order of the Governor of Alabama.

January 8.—Forts Caswell and Johnson, North Carolina, taken possession of by persons residing in the vicinity.

—Secretary Jacob Thompson resigned from the Cabinet upon hearing that the Star of the West had been sent to Charleston with troops.

January 9.—Steamer Star of the West, with 250 United States troops, for Fort Sumter, fired into by rebel batteries near Charleston.

January 11.—Act of secession passed by Alabama.

—United States Marine Hospital, near New Orleans, taken possession of by State troops, and 216 sick and feeble patients in the institution ordered to be immediately removed. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi, Fort Pickens, Lake Ponchartrain, and the United States Arsenal, Baton Rouge, also seized.

January 12.—Act of secession passed by Florida.

—Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas surrendered by Commodore Armstrong, U. S. Navy.

—Lieut. A. J. Slemmer, in command at Fort McRae, withdrew his troops to Fort Pickens.

January 15.—United States Coast Survey schooner Dana seized by the State of Florida.

January 19.—Act of secession passed by Georgia.

January 24.—United States Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, seized by the State authorities.

January 27.—John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, presented by the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., for maladministration of office, for complicity in the abstraction of Indian bonds to the amount of \$830,000, and for conspiracy against the Government.

January 28.—Act of secession passed by Louisiana.

January 29.—United States revenue cutter McClellan surrendered at New Orleans by Captain Breshwood, a Virginian.

January 31.—United States branch mint at New Orleans seized, and United States funds to the amount of \$511,000 taken by the State of Louisiana.

February 1.—Act of secession passed by Texas.

February 2.—United States revenue cutter Cass surrendered at Mobile by Captain Morrison, a Georgian.

February 4.—Peace Conference assembled at Washington.

February 5.—United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, taken possession of by the State.

February 6.—Congress of seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter .....	6	10 23 ev.	10 17 ev.	10 40 ev.	10 28 ev.	10 16 ev.	11 56 57							
Full Moon.....	13	5 59 ev.	5 53 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 4 ev.	5 52 ev.	9 11 56 15							
Last Quarter.....	20	10 38 mo.	10 32 mo.	10 55 mo.	10 42 mo.	10 31 mo.	17 11 56 8							
New Moon.....	28	10 25 mo.	10 19 mo.	10 42 mo.	10 30 mo.	10 18 mo.	25 11 56 39							

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Th	15 9	5 0	6 53	9 43	3 50	10 9	4 56	7 0	9 50	0 23	☽ in apogee.
Fr	15 27	4 59	6 54	10 31	4 39	10 46	4 54	7 1	10 38	0 56	♃ ☽ ☽.
Sa	15 44	4 58	6 55	11 14	5 29	11 33	4 53	7 2	11 20	1 29	☽ rises 3h. 10m. m. ☾.

8) Second Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours 59 minutes.

Th	16 2	4 57	6 56	11 51	6 17	morn	4 52	7 3	11 57	2 2	Ali. in M. 9h. 50m.
Mo	16 19	4 56	6 57	morn	7 5	0 22	4 50	7 4	morn	2 38	Spica south 10h. 29m.
Tu	16 36	4 55	6 58	0 26	7 52	1 11	4 49	7 5	0 30	3 17	♃ in sup. ☽ ☽.
We	16 53	4 54	6 59	0 57	8 38	2 22	4 48	7 6	1 0	4 4	☽ gr. elong. W.
Th	17 9	4 53	7 0	1 25	9 24	2 56	4 47	7 7	1 27	5 3	♃ rises 4h. 5m.
Fr	17 25	4 52	7 1	1 52	10 12	3 54	4 46	7 8	1 52	6 18	♃ ☽ ☽.—♃ ☽ ☽.
Sa	17 41	4 51	7 2	2 22	11 3	4 51	4 44	7 9	2 19	7 27	Sirius rises 8h. 27m.

9) Third Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 14 hours 13 minutes.

Th	17 57	4 50	7 3	2 54	11 57	5 48	4 43	7 10	2 50	8 32	☽ in perihelion.
Mo	18 12	4 49	7 4	3 29	12 55	6 44	4 42	7 11	3 23	9 27	♃ ☽ ☽.
Tu	18 27	4 48	7 5	rises.	1 38	7 38	4 41	7 12	rises.	10 14	Spica south 9h. 52m.
We	18 41	4 47	6 58	8 26	2 21	8 29	4 40	7 13	8 33	11 3	☽ in perigee.
Th	18 55	4 46	7 7	9 29	3 26	9 27	4 39	7 14	9 36	11 51	♃ stationary.
Fr	19 9	4 45	7 8	10 25	4 29	10 21	4 38	7 15	11 31	ev. 41	♃ south 7h. 39m.
Sa	19 23	4 44	7 8	11 8	5 31	11 13	4 37	7 16	11 13	1 28	☽ ☽ ☽.

0) Fourth Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 14 hours 25 minutes.

Th	19 36	4 44	7 9	11 46	6 28	ev. 9	4 36	7 17	11 50	2 18	♃ ring disappears.
Mo	19 49	4 43	7 10	morn	7 21	1 4	4 35	7 18	morn	3 11	♃ stationary.
Tu	20 2	4 42	7 11	0 19	8 10	1 57	4 34	7 19	0 22	4 5	♃ ☽ ☽.
We	20 14	4 41	7 11	0 48	8 56	2 53	4 33	7 20	0 48	5 6	♃ grt. Hel. Lat. N.
Th	20 26	4 41	7 12	1 14	9 40	3 45	4 32	7 21	1 13	6 16	Spica south 9h. 16m.
Fr	20 38	4 40	7 13	1 40	10 23	4 35	4 32	7 22	1 37	7 20	♃ south 7h. 7m.
Sa	20 49	4 39	7 14	2 6	11 6	5 26	4 31	7 23	2 2	8 20	☽ ☽ ☽.

1) Fifth Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 14 hours 37 minutes.

Th	21 0	4 38	7 15	2 34	11 50	6 12	4 30	7 23	2 29	9 19	Ali. in M. 8h. 33m.
Mo	21 10	4 38	7 16	3 7	12 36	6 57	4 30	7 24	3 0	10 7	♃ rises 2h. 48m.
Tu	21 20	4 37	7 16	3 41	1 22	7 42	4 29	7 25	3 33	10 49	♃ ☽ ☽.
We	21 30	4 36	7 17	4 22	2 11	8 19	4 28	7 26	4 13	11 28	☽ in apogee.
Th	21 39	4 36	7 18	sets.	2 48	9 5	4 28	7 27	sets.	morn	♃ ☽ ☽.
Fr	21 48	4 35	7 19	9 13	3 25	9 47	4 27	7 28	9 19	0 3	♃ ☽ ☽. ☾.
Sa	21 57	4 35	7 20	9 53	4 14	10 26	4 26	7 29	9 59	0 38	Spica south 8h. 46m.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

1. St. Philip and St. James.	6. St. John.	23. St. Paschal.
2. St. Athanasius.	7. St. Stanislaus.	24. Esther.
3. St. Alexander.	9. St. Gregory Nazianzen.	25. Urbanus.
4. St. Monica.	14. St. Boniface.	29. Ascension.
5. St. Pius.	21. St. Bernardine.	31. St. Petronius.



February 9.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President, of "the Confederate States of America."

—Vote upon secession taken in Tennessee.

February 13.—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin officially declared to be elected President and Vice-President of the United States, upon counting the votes.

February 18.—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy.

February 23.—Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, arrived unexpectedly in Washington, having made that part of the journey from Philadelphia to Washington secretly and at night, in consequence of a supposed plot to assassinate him in his passage through Baltimore.

February 26.—Gen. D. E. Twiggs, U. S. Army, by treacherous collusion, surrendered to the State of Texas all the troops under his command, and Federal property worth a million and a half of dollars.

February 27.—The Peace Conference, in convention, submitted to the United States Senate a plan of adjustment and seven amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

March 2.—Revenue cutter Dodge seized in Galveston Bay by the State of Texas.

March 4.—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President of the United States.

March 5.—Peter G. Toutant Beauregard, late major of United States Engineers, ordered by Jefferson Davis to take command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, South Carolina.

March 6.—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill, U. S. Army.

March 9.—Act for the establishment of an army of the Confederate States passed by the rebel Congress.

March 27.—Rumors from Charleston, South Carolina, that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated.

April 4.—The Virginia Convention, adopting several resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, rejected an ordinance of secession (moved as an amendment) by a vote of 89 to 45.

April 7.—Steamship Atlantic, with Barry's battery, troops, and provisions, left New York.

April 8.—The authorities of South Carolina were notified that the United States would send an unarmed vessel with provisions and supplies for Fort Sumter; reply was made that the vessel would be fired into if it attempted to enter the port; notice was then given that the United States would supply the fort peaceably, if possible,—if not, by force.

April 9.—The State Department declined to receive the commissioners from the rebel Confederacy.

April 11.—Demand made of Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, that he should evacuate the fort; the request was declined by Major Anderson.

April 12, 2 A. M.—General Beauregard sent a message to Major Anderson, stating that, if he would evacuate the fort and agree not to fire in the mean time upon the State batteries unless they fired upon him, no fire would be opened upon Fort Sumter. Major Anderson replied that he would evacuate at noon on the 15th, if not previously ordered or not supplied with provisions.

—3.30 A. M.—General Beauregard notified Major Anderson that fire would be opened from the batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour.

—4.30 A. M.—A fire was opened on Fort Sumter from Fort Moultrie and from batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point, and the floating battery, Morris Island, and other points,—there being seventeen batteries in all. The fire was returned from Fort Sumter at 7 A. M., and continued throughout the day. The enemy's cannonade was very hot. Fire broke out in the barracks at Sumter three times during that day, and was extinguished.

—Rejoicings throughout the South upon account of the attack upon Fort Sumter. L. Percy Walker, Secretary of War of the Confederate States, made a speech at Montgomery, in which he declared that the Confederate army would be in possession of Washington by the 1st of May.

April 12.—Fort Pickens reinforced by troops landed from the United States fleet.

April 13.—The cannonade resumed at Charleston, the rebels having fired at intervals during the night. The officers' quarters took fire about eight o'clock from a shell. Hand-grenades and shells ready for use caught fire and exploded within the fort. The whole roof of the barracks was in flames at twelve o'clock. The magazine was in great danger. Ninety barrels of gunpowder were taken out of the magazine, which, as the fire increased, had to be thrown into the sea. The heat, smoke, and galling fire gradually exhausted the garrison, and nearly suffocated them. At this time, Ex-Senator Wigfall presented himself in a boat near one of the batteries, and demanded a surrender, falsely stating that he had been sent by General Beauregard for that purpose. At 12.55 the flag of Fort Sumter was hauled down. The fort surrendered upon honorable terms,—the garrison to carry away the flag and all company arms and property, and all private property, with every facility to remove the troops to any part of the United States. Of the garrison of the fort none were killed; on the side of the rebels it was reported that "nobody was hurt." After the bombardment had commenced, a fleet of transports with provisions appeared off the bar.

April 15.—Major Anderson and his command evacuated Fort Sumter, saluting his flag with fifty guns,—the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief!" During the salute, a gun exploded, killing two men and wounding four others. Major Anderson and his men were taken to New York on the steamer Baltic.

—Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, calling on the States for 75,000 militia, to suppress "insurrectionary combinations," and warning the persons engaged in such combinations to disperse in twenty days; also calling a special session of Congress on the 4th of July.

April 16.—Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, responded to President Lincoln's proclamation, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

—The Ringold Flying Artillery of Reading, Pennsylvania, Captain James McKnight, 180 men, with four field-pieces, set out for Washington *via* Harrisburg,—being the first troops to respond to the call of the President.

April 17.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, refused to call out the militia of that State in response to the President's proclamation.

—Steamship Star of the West taken near Indianola, Texas, by the Galveston volunteers.

—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, issued a proclamation recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and ordering the State militia to hold itself in readiness for service.

—The Virginia State Convention passed an ordinance "to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under the said authority."

—Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring that letters of marque and reprisal would be issued by the Confederacy, "in resisting the wanton and wicked aggressions" of the United States.

April 18.—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, refused to furnish troops for "coercion."

—Governor Jackson, of Missouri, replied to the United States Secretary of War that "his requisition was illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, diabolical, and cannot be complied with."

—John Bell (candidate of the Constitutional Union party for President) issued an address calling upon the people of Tennessee to maintain a position of independence against all assailants whether from the North or South.

—Lieutenant Jones, U. S. Army, commanding at Harper's Ferry, with 43 men, burned the arsenal and workshops there, and retreated to Pennsylvania; a large quantity of munitions of war and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
First Quarter .....	5	9 42 mo.	9 36 mo.	9 59 mo.	9 47 mo.	9 35 mo.	1	11 57	32
Full Moon.....	12	1 16 mo.	1 10 mo.	1 33 mo.	1 21 mo.	1 9 mo.	9	11 58	55
Last Quarter.....	18	10 11 ev.	10 5 ev.	10 28 ev.	10 16 ev.	10 4 ev.	17	12 0	33
New Moon.....	27	1 53 mo.	1 47 mo.	2 10 mo.	1 58 mo.	1 46 mo.	25	12 2	17

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	

22] First Sunday after Ascension.											Day's length, 14 hours 46 minutes.	
1	<b>E</b>	22 5	4 34	7 20	10 26	5 2	11 8	4 26	7 30	10 31	1 12	♀ in aphelion. ☾.
2	Mo	22 13	4 34	7 21	10 58	5 48	11 52	4 25	7 30	11 2	1 47	Arc. south 9h. 25m.
3	Tu	22 21	4 34	7 22	11 25	6 33	morn	4 25	7 31	11 27	2 22	—Ali. in M. 7h. 59m.
4	We	22 28	4 33	7 22	11 54	7 19	0 38	4 25	7 32	11 55	3 0	♁ south 8h. 25m.
5	Th	22 35	4 33	7 23	morn	8 5	1 27	4 24	7 32	morn	3 44	♃ ♂ ☾.
6	Fr	22 41	4 33	7 24	0 22	8 52	2 19	4 24	7 33	0 21	4 34	♂ ♂ ☾.
7	Sa	22 47	4 33	7 24	0 51	9 42	3 15	4 24	7 34	0 48	5 31	♃ ☐ ☉.

23] Whitsunday.											Day's length, 14 hours 52 minutes.	
8	<b>E</b>	22 53	4 33	7 25	1 23	10 37	4 18	4 23	7 34	1 19	6 43	♃ rises 7h. 44m.
9	Mo	22 58	4 32	7 25	2 0	11 36	5 20	4 23	7 35	1 55	7 43	♃ ☐ ☉.
10	Tu	23 2	4 32	7 26	2 45	12 39	6 22	4 23	7 36	2 37	8 46	♀ rises 2h. 26m. m.
11	We	23 7	4 32	7 26	3 40	1 44	7 22	4 22	7 36	3 31	9 48	♃ in perigee.
12	Th	23 11	4 32	7 27	rises.	2 28	8 16	4 22	7 37	rises.	10 44	♁ rises 0h. 17m. m.
13	Fr	23 14	4 32	7 27	9 1	3 12	9 15	4 22	7 37	9 7	11 38	♁ in ☿.
14	Sa	23 17	4 32	7 28	9 43	4 13	10 8	4 22	7 38	9 48	ev. 30	♃ sets 0h. 8m. m.

24] Trinity Sunday.											Day's length, 14 hours 56 minutes.	
15	<b>E</b>	23 20	4 32	7 28	10 17	5 10	10 54	4 22	7 38	10 20	1 19	♁ grt. elong. W.
16	Mo	23 22	4 32	7 29	10 48	6 2	11 43	4 22	7 38	10 50	2 8	Arc. south 8h. 29m.
17	Tu	23 24	4 32	7 29	11 16	6 51	ev. 32	4 22	7 39	11 16	2 56	♁ ♂ ☽ ♀.
18	We	23 26	4 32	7 30	11 42	7 36	1 20	4 22	7 39	11 40	3 45	♁ ♂ ☽.
19	Th	23 27	4 32	7 30	morn	8 20	2 7	4 22	7 39	morn	4 34	♃ sets 11h. 50m.
20	Fr	23 27	4 33	7 30	0 10	9 4	3 2	4 23	7 40	0 6	5 25	♁ stationary.
21	Sa	23 27	4 33	7 30	0 37	9 47	3 54	4 23	7 40	0 31	6 29	☉ enters ☿. Summer com.

25] First Sunday after Trinity.											Day's length, 14 hours 58 minutes.	
22	<b>E</b>	23 27	4 33	7 31	1 8	10 33	4 47	4 23	7 40	1 0	7 30	♁ rises 11h. 54m.
23	Mo	23 27	4 33	7 31	1 42	11 20	5 40	4 23	7 40	1 34	8 34	♀ ♂ ☽.
24	Tu	23 26	4 33	7 31	2 20	12 7	6 31	4 24	7 40	2 11	9 34	♃ in apogee.
25	We	23 24	4 33	7 31	3 4	12 56	7 18	4 24	7 41	2 53	10 24	♁ ♂ ☽.
26	Th	23 22	4 34	7 31	3 54	1 46	7 59	4 24	7 41	3 43	11 8	☉ eclipsed.
27	Fr	23 20	4 34	7 31	sets.	2 23	8 42	4 25	7 41	sets.	11 45	Ant. south 4h. 29m.
28	Sa	23 17	4 34	7 31	8 29	2 59	9 25	4 25	7 40	8 34	morn	♁ ♂ ☽.

26] Second Sunday after Trinity.											Day's length, 14 hours 57 minutes.	
29	<b>E</b>	23 14	4 34	7 31	9 2	3 47	10 5	4 25	7 40	9 7	0 22	Ald. south 9h. 14m.
30	Mo	23 11	4 35	7 31	9 30	4 32	10 43	4 26	7 40	9 33	0 57	♁ ♂ ☽.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                           |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. St. Marcellinus.       | 14. St. Vitus.       | 23. St. Margaret.                     |
| 6. St. Norbert.           | 17. St. Alban.       | 24. Nativity of St. John the Baptist. |
| 8. St. Primus.            | 18. St. Philip Neri. | 26. Jeremiah.                         |
| 11. St. Barnabas.         | 19. St. Juliana.     | 28. St. Irenæus.                      |
| 13. St. Anthony of Padua. | 20. St. Basil.       | 29. St. Peter.                        |



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April 19.—The President of the United States issued a proclamation announcing the blockade of the Southern ports.

—The 6th Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Jones, and a portion of Colonel William F. Small's Philadelphia regiment, (which was unarmed,) were attacked in Baltimore, on their way to Washington. The Massachusetts men, after suffering injury and insult for some time, fired into the mob, killing 9, and wounding many, who were carried off. Loss of the 6th regiment, 3 killed, and 7 wounded. The Pennsylvania regiment was dispersed and shamefully treated: a portion of them succeeded in getting off. The mob then took possession of the town, plundered the gun-shops, and prepared for forcible measures.

April 20.—The draws of the bridges over the Gunpowder and Bush Rivers, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad, and the whole of the Canton Bridge, at Baltimore, burned by mobs.

—United States Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, seized by the Missourians.

—Gosport Navy-Yard, opposite Norfolk, burned by United States officers. The United States ships-of-the-line Pennsylvania, 74, Delaware, 74, Columbus, 74, steam-frigate Merrimac, 44, frigates Raritan, 45, Columbia, 44, United States (in ordinary) sloops-of-war Germantown, 22, and Plymouth, 22, brig Dolphin, and a powder-boat, scuttled and burned. A portion of the immense stores of cannon in the yard were spiked; but a large number of guns fell into the hands of the rebels, which afterward furnished them with armament for their field-fortifications in all parts of the South.

April 21.—United States branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, seized by the State authorities.

—Intense excitement at Baltimore in consequence of rumors that Pennsylvania troops had reached Cockeysville, Maryland, to invade the city, and that the garrison at Fort McHenry was prepared to shell the city.

April 22.—Robert E. Lee, late of the United States Army, nominated by the Governor of Virginia commander of the land and naval forces of the State.

—United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, surrendered to the State of North Carolina.

—United States military supplies seized at Napoleon, Arkansas, by order of the Governor of the State.

—A meeting held at Clarksburg, in Western Virginia. Resolutions passed censuring the course of Governor Letcher in relation to Secession. Delegates appointed to meet other Union delegates at Wheeling, May 13, to consider what course of action should be pursued.

—In consequence of the burning of the railroad-bridges over the rivers near Baltimore, and of the bad state of feeling in that city, a new military route was opened. The 8th Massachusetts regiment was sent from Philadelphia to Perryville, Maryland, opposite Havre de Grace, and from thence (*via* Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay) to Annapolis, in steam-transports, where, on the 22d, they were joined by the New York 7th regiment, which had left Philadelphia by steamship Boston. The two regiments took possession of Annapolis, released the United States frigate Constitution, which was in danger of capture, repaired the railroad from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, and opened the railroad to Washington City.

April 25.—Colonel Van Dorn, of Texas, captured 450 United States troops at Saluria.

—Fort Smith, Arkansas, taken possession of by State troops under Colonel Solon Borland.

—General Harney arrested at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, but afterward released.

—Illinois volunteers visited the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and carried off a large amount of munitions of war, to secure them from the Secessionists.

—The New York 7th regiment reached Washington.

April 25.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, issued a proclamation announcing that the State had been transferred to the Southern Confederacy although the people had not yet voted upon the ordinance of secession.

April 30.—The House of Delegates of Maryland defeated an ordinance of secession by a vote of 13 for secession, and 53 against it.

May 3.—The President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 42,034 volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and ordering the regular army to be increased by the addition of ten regiments,—making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men,—and directing the enlistment of 18,000 seamen for not less than one nor more than three years.

May 5.—The Relay House, on the Baltimore & Washington Railroad, taken possession of and fortified by Federal troops under command of General B. F. Butler.

May 6.—The Convention of Arkansas passed an ordinance of secession.

—Captain Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. Army, in possession of the arsenal at St. Louis, required by the police commissioners of that city to remove United States troops from all places outside of the arsenal grounds. The demand was refused.

May 7.—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, before the said State had become a member of the Confederacy, made a treaty putting the whole military force of the State under the control of the Confederacy.

May 9.—420 United States regulars, a company of United States artillery, with Sherman's battery, and the 1st Philadelphia Artillery regiment, Colonel F. E. Patterson, (17th of the line,) marched through Baltimore,—the first troops since the attack on the Massachusetts regiment, April 19.

May 10.—The Winans steam-gun captured near the Relay House.

—Camp Jackson, commanded by General Frost, near St. Louis, surrounded by United States troops under Captain Lyon, and 639 men taken prisoners, with their arms and munitions. After the surrender, a mob, which followed the United States troops with riotous demonstrations, was fired into by one company: 22 persons were killed, and many wounded.

May 11.—The Home Guards of St. Louis, marching from the arsenal, were annoyed by riotous demonstrations. A pistol was fired at them; after which the Guards turned and fired on the mob: 7 persons were killed, and many wounded.

—Charleston blockaded by United States frigate Niagara.

May 13.—Federal troops under Gen. Butler marched into Baltimore from the Relay House, and took possession of Federal Hill.

May 14.—Ross Winans arrested at the Relay House, and sent to Fort McHenry, to be imprisoned there.

May 15.—A proclamation of neutrality between the belligerents issued by the Queen of Great Britain, forbidding her subjects to enter the service of either party, "or to break a blockade lawfully and effectually established."

May 20.—At three o'clock p.m. the officers of the United States Government made a descent upon all the telegraphic offices in the free States, and seized MSS. of the despatches sent during the previous twelve months,—the object being to discover what persons had corresponded with the rebels by that medium.

—An ordinance of secession passed by the North Carolina Convention.

—Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, issued a proclamation declaring that the State would be neutral, and that the movement of the troops of either party on the soil of the State was forbidden.

May 21.—Act of the Confederate Congress forbidding Southern debtors from paying their creditors at the North, and compelling payment instead into the rebel treasury, approved by Jefferson Davis.

May 24.—Troops advanced from Fortress Monroe by General Butler encamp on "the sacred soil of Virginia," at Hampton.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
First Quarter .....	4	5 50 ev.	5 44 ev.	6 7 ev.	5 54 ev.	5 42 ev.	1	12	3 31
Full Moon.....	11	8 37 mo.	8 31 mo.	8 54 mo.	8 42 mo.	8 30 mo.	9	12	4 53
Last Quarter.....	18	0 12 ev.	0 6 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 17 ev.	0 5 ev.	17	12	5 49
New Moon.....	26	4 4 ev.	3 58 ev.	4 21 ev.	4 9 ev.	3 57 ev.	25	12	6 13

Day of month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Tu	23 7	4 35	7 31	9 58	5 17	11 21	4 26	7 40	9 58	1 30	☉ in apogee.
2	We	23 3	4 36	7 30	10 24	6 2	morn	4 27	7 40	10 23	2 5	♃ ♄ ☾.
3	Th	22 58	4 36	7 30	10 52	6 48	0 6	4 27	7 40	10 50	2 43	♃ ♄ ☾.
4	Fr	22 53	4 37	7 30	11 23	7 36	0 53	4 28	7 40	11 19	3 22	♃ rises 1h. 25m
5	Sa	22 47	4 37	7 30	11 56	8 27	1 46	4 29	7 39	11 50	4 8	Ant. south 9h. 26m.

27] Third Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 52 minutes.

6	☉	22 41	4 38	7 30	morn	9 22	2 45	4 29	7 39	morn	4 57	♃ ☐ ☉.
7	Mo	22 35	4 39	7 30	0 37	10 21	3 51	4 30	7 39	0 30	5 55	♃ rises 12h. 32m.
8	Tu	22 28	4 40	7 29	1 24	11 23	5 0	4 31	7 38	1 16	7 8	Reg. sets 9h. 35m.
9	We	22 21	4 40	7 29	2 21	12 27	6 10	4 31	7 38	2 13	8 21	♀ sets 11h. 14m.
10	Th	22 14	4 41	7 29	3 28	1 30	7 13	4 32	7 38	3 20	9 31	☽ in perigee. ☾.
11	Fr	22 6	4 42	7 28	rises.	2 12	8 5	4 33	7 37	rises.	10 33	♃ sets 10h. 30m.
12	Sa	21 58	4 43	7 28	8 12	2 54	8 58	4 33	7 37	8 16	11 29	♃ grt. Hel. Lat. S.

28] Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 43 minutes.

13	☉	21 49	4 44	7 27	8 46	3 49	9 46	4 34	7 36	8 50	ev. 22	♀ rises 2h. 12m. mo.
14	Mo	21 40	4 44	7 27	9 16	4 40	10 29	4 35	7 36	9 18	1 9	♃ stationary.
15	Tu	21 31	4 45	7 26	9 44	5 29	11 11	4 36	7 35	9 43	1 51	♃ ♄ ☽.
16	We	21 21	4 46	7 25	10 11	6 14	11 55	4 37	7 34	10 8	2 35	♃ ♄ ☽.
17	Th	21 11	4 46	7 25	10 39	6 59	ev. 40	4 37	7 34	10 35	3 15	♀ ♄ ☽.
18	Fr	21 1	4 47	7 24	11 9	7 43	1 28	4 38	7 33	11 3	3 55	Spica sets 10h. 59m.
19	Sa	20 50	4 48	7 23	11 42	8 29	2 19	4 39	7 32	11 35	4 37	♃ sets 10h. 48m.

29] Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 33 minutes.

20	☉	20 39	4 49	7 22	morn	9 15	3 14	4 40	7 31	morn	5 27	♃ rises 10h. 42m.
21	Mo	20 27	4 50	7 22	0 18	10 3	4 13	4 41	7 30	0 10	6 33	Vega south 10h. 43m.
22	Tu	20 15	4 50	7 21	1 0	10 51	5 9	4 42	7 30	0 52	7 45	☽ in apogee.
23	We	20 3	4 51	7 20	1 48	11 41	6 3	4 43	7 29	1 40	8 59	♀ ♄ ☾.
24	Th	19 51	4 52	7 19	2 41	12 30	6 53	4 44	7 28	2 33	9 58	♃ grt. elong. W.
25	Fr	19 38	4 53	7 19	3 37	1 19	7 38	4 45	7 27	3 30	10 45	♃ ♄ ☽.
26	Sa	19 25	4 54	7 18	4 38	2 7	8 15	4 46	7 26	4 33	11 27	♃ sets 9h. 36m.

30] Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 22 minutes.

27	☉	19 11	4 55	7 17	sets.	2 42	8 58	4 47	7 25	sets.	morn	Ant. south 7h. 59m.
28	Mo	18 58	4 56	7 16	8 3	3 16	9 38	4 48	7 24	8 5	0 2	Sirius sets 9h. 38m.
29	Tu	18 44	4 56	7 16	8 29	4 1	10 16	4 49	7 23	8 29	0 37	♃ sets 9h. 15m.
30	We	18 29	4 57	7 15	8 58	4 47	10 54	4 50	7 22	8 57	1 10	♃ ♄ ☾.—♃ 7° 49' N.
31	Th	18 14	4 58	7 14	9 27	5 34	11 38	4 51	7 21	9 23	1 43	♃ ♄ ☾.—♃ 6° 53' N.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                      |                         |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 5. Demetrius.        | 15. St. Swithin's day.  | 24. St. Christina. |
| 9. St. Elizabeth.    | 18. St. Camillus.       | 25. St. James.     |
| 11. St. Pius.        | 20. St. Margaret.       | 26. St. Ann.       |
| 13. St. Anacletus.   | 22. St. Mary Magdalene. | 27. St. Pantaleon. |
| 14. St. Bonaventura. | 23. St. Apollinaris.    | 28. St. Nazarius.  |



May 24.—A general movement into Virginia made from Washington, at the Chain Bridge and Long Bridge. A railroad-train captured, with 300 prisoners. The New York Fire Zouaves, under Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, also took possession of Alexandria, Virginia. Ellsworth, after entering the town, was killed at the Marshall House—a hotel—by John S. Jackson, the proprietor. Jackson was shot and bayoneted on the spot by Private Brownell, of the Fire Zouaves. The number of men engaged in the advance into Virginia, in the neighborhood of Washington, was about 13,000.

May 25.—The privateer Calhoun arrived at New Orleans with one brig and two schooners,—all whalers,—taken near the passes of the Mississippi.

—The rebel Congress passed an act prohibiting the exportation of cotton except through the Southern seaports.

May 27.—A writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Taney for the body of John Merryman, confined, upon a charge of treason, in Fort McHenry. General Cadwalader, in command at Baltimore, refused to obey the writ, by order of the President. Attachment was issued on General Cadwalader for contempt of court; but the officer having the writ could not obtain admission to the fort. Judge Taney filed an opinion in the nature of a protest.

May 30.—Grafton, Virginia, occupied by Virginia and Ohio troops, under Colonel Kelly. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun.

May 31.—An action at Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, between the United States gun-boats Freeborn (Captain Ward) and Anacosta, and rebel batteries on shore, with no perceptible effect.

June 1.—The bombardment of the batteries at Acquia Creek resumed by the Freeborn and United States gun-boat Pawnee, and continued for five hours. The vessels received several shots, but no person was hurt. It is supposed that several of the rebels in the batteries were killed by the shells thrown from the boats.

—Lieutenant Tompkins, of the United States Cavalry, on scouting-service, fired upon at Fairfax Court-House. The dragoons charged through the town upon riflemen, wheeled and returned, and met two detachments with a field-piece; they then turned again and cut their way through a third detachment in the rear, running a gauntlet of musketry, taking 5 prisoners, and killing, as they believed, 27 men. Loss of the cavalry, 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 1 missing.

June 3.—1500 rebel troops at Philippi, Virginia, surprised by Ohio and Indiana regiments, under Colonel Kelly. The rebels fled after a straggling fire, in which Colonel Kelly was severely wounded. Two of the Federal soldiers were killed, and 25 wounded. Loss of the secessionists, 16 killed, several wounded, and 10 prisoners.

—The pirate privateer Savannah, Captain Baker, captured by the United States brig Perry, off the coast of South Carolina.

—Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, died at Chicago.

June 7.—General Patterson's army corps commenced its march toward Virginia from Chambersburg,—Brigadier-General Thomas leading the advance.

June 8.—The bridges over the Potomac at Point of Rocks and Berlin were burned by order of the rebel General Lee. Also, burned, the same day, four bridges in the Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire Railroad.

June 10.—A night attack concerted upon rebel batteries supposed to exist at Great Bethel, in Virginia, about 12½ miles from Fortress Monroe, by United States troops under command of Gen. Pierce. In the darkness, before coming upon the enemy, a portion of the New York 7th, under Colonel Bendix, fired upon the New York 4th, Colonel Townsend: 1 man was killed, and 10 were wounded. The firing warned the enemy of the proximity of the force, and they were thus prepared for the emergency. Upon advancing to the neighborhood of Back River, near Great Bethel, a heavy fire was opened upon the Federal troops from two masked batteries mounting rifle cannon and thrown up on the other side of the

stream. The enemy's fire was returned, and an attempt made by the Federal troops to carry the place by assault. The first battery was taken by a portion of the United States troops. But another mistake was made: one officer supposed a force upon the left was the enemy, and fell back. This caused a general retreat, and all the advantages gained were given up. Federal loss, 13 killed, 30 wounded, and several missing. Among the killed were Lieutenant Greble, U. S. Army, in command of the artillery, and Major Theodore Winthrop. The loss of the enemy is reported by the Southern papers to have been 17 killed. The force of the rebels was about 2200, under the command of General Magruder.

June 11.—Colonel Wallace, with the Indiana regiment, surprised a body of rebels at Romney, in Western Virginia, who fled in confusion. Killed, 2 rebels, and several wounded; 1 of Wallace's men was wounded.

June 12.—Governor Jackson, of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling out 50,000 militia to resist the Federal Government.

June 13.—Election for members of Congress in Maryland. Union candidates elected in all but one instance.

June 14.—Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Confederates. The railroad-bridge over the Potomac burned, with the Government armory buildings; also the railroad-bridge at Martinsburg, and the bridge over the Potomac at Sheppardstown; and a large number of locomotives, cars, and machinery at Martinsburg, belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

June 16.—The declaration of the independence of Western Virginia of the rebel State Government unanimously made by the Convention at Wheeling, and signed by 56 members.

June 17.—A skirmish at Edward's Ferry, on the Potomac, between 300 of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment and a force of Secessionists who attempted to take possession of the ferry. Federal loss, 1 killed, and 4 wounded; rebel loss, from 15 to 20 killed and wounded.

—Colonel Kallman's regiment, at St. Louis, being pressed by a mob, turned and fired near the Recorder's office, killing 6 persons, and wounding 1.

—A train on the Loudon & Hampshire Railroad, carrying the 1st Ohio regiment, Colonel McCook, under immediate command of General Schenck, was fired upon near Vienna, by a battery of field-pieces worked by a Virginia artillery company. The troops left the train, formed and returned the fire, and succeeded in retreating in good order. Federal loss, 8 killed, and 7 wounded; rebel loss, 6 killed.

—A Union Convention of Eastern Tennessee met at Greenville. Thomas A. R. Nelson chosen President.

June 18.—Battle near Booneville, Missouri, between Federal troops under General Lyon, and State troops belonging to General Price's command. The account of this battle is vague. The number of killed was reported at 300, and a large number of prisoners were taken.

—800 Union Home Guards, under command of Captain Cook, attacked at Cole Camp, Missouri, by a large number of Secessionists under Governor Jackson: 23 Federal soldiers were killed, 20 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The rebels were repulsed, and retreated, suffering a loss of 25 killed and wounded.

June 21.—East Tennessee Convention adopted a declaration of grievances and resolutions protesting against the election held on the 8th as unfair. The vote on the 8th in Eastern Tennessee was, "For separation," 14,780; against it, 32,923. Whole vote of the State, "for separation," 104,913.

June 24.—Proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee that the people of the State had dissolved all political connection with the late United States Government.

June 25.—The steamboat St. Nicholas, of Baltimore, seized by persons who came aboard pretending to be passengers, led by one Captain Richard Thomas, who was disguised "as a French lady."

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.			BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter .....	3	2	11 56 ev.	11	50 ev.	0	13 mo.	12	0 ev.	11	48 ev.	1	12	6	3
Full Moon.....	9	4	52 ev.	4	46 ev.	5	9 ev.	4	57 ev.	4	45 ev.	9	12	5	15
Last Quarter.....	17	4	46 mo.	4	40 mo.	5	3 mo.	4	51 mo.	4	39 mo.	17	12	3	56
New Moon.....	25	4	39 mo.	4	33 mo.	4	56 mo.	4	44 mo.	4	32 mo.	25	12	1	54

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	
1 Fr	17 59	4 59	7 13	9 59	6 24	morn	4 52	7 20	9 53	2 20	Ant. south 7h. 39m. ☾.
2 Sa	17 44	5 0	7 12	10 37	7 16	0 27	4 53	7 18	10 30	2 57	☽ in Ω.

11] Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 10 minutes.

3 E	17 28	5 1	7 11	11 19	8 12	1 24	4 54	7 17	11 11	3 38	☽ sets 9h. 22m.
4 Mo	17 12	5 1	7 10	morn	9 11	2 28	4 55	7 16	morn	4 27	☽ in perihelion.
5 Tu	16 56	5 2	7 9	0 11	10 13	3 39	4 56	7 15	0 2	5 24	☽ sets 9h. 1m.
6 We	16 40	5 3	7 8	1 12	11 14	4 51	4 57	7 14	1 2	6 44	☽ in perihelion.
7 Th	16 23	5 4	7 7	2 20	12 14	6 0	4 58	7 12	2 11	8 11	☽ in perigee.
8 Fr	16 6	5 5	7 5	3 32	1 10	7 0	4 59	7 11	3 24	9 31	☽ rises 3h. 51m.
9 Sa	15 49	5 6	7 4	rises.	1 48	7 50	5 0	7 10	rises.	10 32	☽ rises 9h. 44m.

12] Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 56 minutes.

1 E	15 32	5 7	7 3	7 14	2 27	8 35	5 1	7 8	7 15	11 23	Vega south 9h. 15m.
2 Mo	15 14	5 8	7 1	7 42	3 17	9 20	5 2	7 7	7 42	ev. 8	☽ rises 3h. 36m.
3 Tu	14 56	5 9	7 0	8 11	4 5	10 0	5 3	7 6	8 9	0 49	Altair south 11h. 7m.
4 We	14 38	5 10	6 59	8 40	4 51	10 38	5 4	7 4	8 37	1 27	Reap. Saturn's ring.
5 Th	14 19	5 11	6 58	9 10	5 37	11 18	5 5	7 3	9 6	2 5	☽ ☿ ☾.
6 Fr	14 0	5 12	6 56	9 42	6 23	ev. 3	5 6	7 1	9 35	2 40	☽ rises 4h. 7m.
7 Sa	13 42	5 13	6 55	10 16	7 9	0 50	5 7	7 0	10 7	3 16	☽ sets 9h. 5m.

13] Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 40 minutes.

1 E	13 22	5 14	6 54	10 57	7 56	1 42	5 8	6 58	10 47	3 54	☽ grt. Hel. Lat. N.
2 Mo	13 3	5 15	6 53	11 42	8 45	2 39	5 9	6 57	11 32	4 37	☽ in apogee.
3 Tu	12 44	5 16	6 51	morn	9 34	3 37	5 11	6 55	morn	5 36	☽ in Ω.—☽ ☿ ☽.
4 We	12 24	5 17	6 50	0 33	10 23	4 36	5 12	6 54	0 24	6 57	Altair south 9h. 47m.
5 Th	12 4	5 18	6 48	1 27	11 12	5 33	5 13	6 52	1 18	8 19	☽ sets 7h. 54m.
6 Fr	11 44	5 19	6 47	2 28	12 1	6 24	5 14	6 51	2 21	9 30	Vega south 8h. 27m.
7 Sa	11 23	5 19	6 45	3 29	12 49	7 10	5 15	6 50	3 24	10 20	☽ ☿ ☽.—☽ 3° 31' N.

14] Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 24 minutes.

1 E	11 3	5 20	6 44	4 32	1 35	7 50	5 16	6 48	4 28	11 1	Sirius rises 3h. 48m.
2 Mo	10 42	5 21	6 42	sets.	2 10	8 29	5 17	6 46	sets.	11 36	☽ ☿ ☽.
3 Tu	10 21	5 22	6 41	7 1	2 44	9 11	5 18	6 44	7 1	morn	☽ ☿ ☽.
4 We	10 0	5 23	6 39	7 30	3 31	9 51	5 19	6 43	7 27	0 9	☽ ☿ ☽.—☽ 6° 37' N.
5 Th	9 39	5 24	6 38	8 2	4 21	10 33	5 20	6 41	7 57	0 46	☽ rises 3h. 14m. m.
6 Fr	9 18	5 25	6 36	8 37	5 12	11 18	5 21	6 39	8 30	1 19	☽ ☿ ☽.
7 Sa	8 56	5 26	6 35	9 19	6 8	morn	5 22	6 38	9 11	1 56	Altair south 9h. 8m.

15] Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 7 minutes.

1 E	8 35	5 27	6 34	10 7	7 5	0 12	5 23	6 36	9 57	2 33	Spica sets 8h. 9m.
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FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- 2. St. Stephen.
- 4. St. Dominic.
- 7. St. Cajetan.
- 10. St. Lawrence.

- 12. St. Clare.
- 15. Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
- 16. St. Hyacinth.
- 20. St. Bernard.

- 23. St. Philip Benitus.
- 24. St. Bartholomew.
- 28. St. Augustine.
- 31. St. Raymund.



June 26.—13 mounted volunteers, belonging to Colonel Wallace's Indiana regiment, attacked 41 rebels, in Western Virginia; killed 8 of them, and chased the rest two miles. On their return, they captured 17 horses, and were attacked by 75 of the enemy. They held them at bay until dark, when they got off with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded; 2 lieutenants and several Secessionists were wounded in the last skirmish.

June 27.—George P. Kane, marshal of police at Baltimore, arrested for treason.

Attack upon rebel batteries at Matthias Point, on the Potomac, by United States gun-boats Freeborn, Pawnee, and Resolute. Captain Ward, of the Freeborn, killed.

July 1.—Members of the police board, Baltimore, arrested for treason.

Election in Kentucky for members of Congress. Nine Union men and one "State rights" man elected. Aggregate Union majority, nearly 60,000.

July 2.—General Patterson's army corps crossed the Potomac and advanced into Virginia. A force under the rebel Colonel Jackson fled, and their camp at Falling Waters, or Hoke's Run, was captured. Loss of the Federal troops, 3 killed, and 10 wounded; loss of the rebels, as far as known, 3 killed, and 27 wounded.

July 3.—Colonel Smith, commanding Illinois troops, about 600 in number, was attacked near Monroe, Missouri, by the rebel General Harris, with 1600 men. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 4 killed, and several wounded. The rebels retreated to Monroe, where they made a stand, and were again beaten back. Smith posted himself in the academy buildings, in the town, and was surrounded by 1600 rebel cavalry and other troops. He held out until reinforcements came up from Quincy, which fell upon the rear of the rebel force, completely routing them, with a loss of 20 or 30 killed, 75 prisoners, and several horses taken.

July 4.—Congress met in accordance with the special proclamation of the President. Present, 43 Senators, and in the House 159 members. Galusha A. Grow was elected Speaker of the House, and Emerson Etheridge Clerk.

July 5.—Battle near Carthage, Missouri, between 10,000 rebels under Governor Jackson and General Rains, and about 1500 United States troops commanded by Colonel Sigel. Sigel made a masterly retreat.

July 7.—Hampton, Virginia, burned by order of the rebel General Magruder. Property destroyed supposed to be worth \$1,000,000.

Captain Thomas, who, "disguised as a French lady," led the pirates who seized the steamboat St. Nicholas, of Baltimore, was arrested on board the steamboat St. Mary, being hid in a bureau-drawer in the ladies' cabin.

July 11.—Battle at Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia, between a body of rebels under Colonel Pegram and United States troops under General Rosecrans. Pegram surrendered 600 prisoners.

July 12.—600 rebels in the neighborhood of Barboursville, in Western Virginia, attacked by three companies of Colonel Woodruff's 2d Kentucky regiment, and routed, with a loss of 10 killed, and several wounded.

General Garnett, commanding the main body of the Confederates, retreated from Laurel Hill.

July 13.—The retreating rebels were overtaken near Carricksford by United States troops under General Morris. The rebels were defeated, and General Garnett killed. Rebel loss in both battles, more than 250 killed, 1000 prisoners, 5 guns, 12 colors, and 1500 stand of arms; Federal loss, 20 killed, and 60 wounded.

July 15.—General Patterson's army corps left Martinsburg, Virginia, and advanced to Bunker Hill.

July 16.—The Federal army of the Potomac, under General McDowell, commenced the advance from Arlington, in four columns: the extreme right under General Hunter; the right centre under General Tyler; the left centre under Colonel Dixon I. Miles; and the extreme left under Colonel Heintzelman. As the United States troops advanced, the rebels retired from Falls Church, Fairfax Court-House, and other points within their lines.

July 17.—General Patterson's army corps marched from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, which was reached the same night.

Skirmish at Fulton, Missouri, between 1000 rebels under Harris, and Colonel McNeill, with 600 Federals. The rebels dispersed. Eleven Union soldiers killed and wounded.

July 18.—170 Union Home Guards, under Major Van Horn, attacked near Harrisonville, Missouri, by 500 rebels under Captain Duncan. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 14 killed.

General Tyler, leading the column of the right centre, Federal army, after passing Centreville and marching by the Manassas road, was informed that there were masked batteries ahead, near Bull Run. He sent forward Colonel Richardson, with one brigade, to reconnoitre, the rest of the division remaining at Centreville. The advancing body (about 2000 in number) was fired upon, near Blackburn's Ford, by two batteries of eight pieces, which commanded the road. The regiments fell back, covered by a gun of Sherman's battery. Two rifled cannon were brought in front by Captain Brackett, and there was a steady fire for some time. The woods were again reconnoitred and the Union troops fired upon, which was replied to by Ayre's battery. At half-past four o'clock, General Tyler recalled the troops. Number of killed, wounded, and missing on the Federal side, 158; rebel loss, large.

July 21.—General McDowell desiring to turn the position of the enemy, force him from the road, and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the Valley of Virginia, the troops were detailed to execute this duty in four columns,—the fifth remaining, as a reserve, seven miles in the rear of Centreville. Burnside's brigade of Hunter's division was the first to receive the fire of the rebels from artillery and infantry. Being reinforced, they drove the enemy's right, commanded by Beauregard, for some distance. Heintzelman's division was opposed to the enemy's centre, under command of J. E. Johnston. This part of the rebels being desperately galled by Griffith's battery, made three efforts to take it, but were driven back, having previously been driven a mile and a half by the Federal troops. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Union forces—which had been fighting since half-past ten in the morning, and had been marching and under arms from two o'clock in the morning—was in possession of the Warrenton road, from the stone bridge westward. The rebels were disheartened and flying; but the Federal troops were exhausted and worn, the heat being intense, and the soldiers suffering for water and food. At this time, reinforcements, which had come up from Winchester by railroad and had been under Johnston there, threw themselves, under command of General Kirby Smith, into the woods at the right of the Federalists, and opened fire upon them, which caused the latter to break and retire. This movement soon resulted in disorder. Efforts to rally them were in vain. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated further into a panic. Richardson's brigade, which had been ordered to attack the batteries at Blackburn's Ford, in order to keep the enemy in check, and had executed that service with gallantry, were now also retiring by order; but the command being assumed by Major-General McDowell, they covered the retreat, permitting the fugitives to pass without being very actively pursued. The flying soldiers were now perfectly frantic. They abandoned their artillery, threw down their guns, and seemed to vie with each other in disgraceful speed. The enemy scarcely attempted to follow, being badly cut up, and seemingly ignorant of the unaccountable panic which had seized upon the Federal troops. The number of Federalists actually in this battle was about 18,000.

The Federal loss was 19 officers, and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, 64 officers, and 947 non-commissioned officers and privates; the prisoners and missing, about 900.

The principal Federal officers killed were Colonel James Cameron, 79th New York; Colonel Slocum,

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
First Quarter .....	1	5 17 mo.	5 11 mo.	5 34 mo.	5 21 mo.	5 9 mo.	1	11 59 51					
Full Moon.....	8	2 56 mo.	2 50 mo.	3 13 mo.	3 1 mo.	2 50 mo.	9	11 57 12					
Last Quarter.....	15	11 21 ev.	11 15 ev.	11 38 ev.	11 26 ev.	11 14 ev.	17	11 54 24					
New Moon.....	23	3 57 ev.	3 51 ev.	4 14 ev.	4 1 ev.	3 49 ev.	25	11 51 37					
First Quarter .....	30	11 9 mo.	11 3 mo.	11 26 mo.	11 14 mo.	11 2 mo.							

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1 Mo	8 13	5 28	6 32	11 4	8 5	1 13	5 24	6 35	10 54	3 14	Vega south 7h. 49m.	
2 Tu	7 51	5 29	6 30	morn	9 5	2 19	5 26	6 33	11 58	4 4	♄ stationary.	
3 We	7 29	5 30	6 28	0 7	10 4	3 31	5 27	6 31	morn	5 8	♄ ♃ ♃.	
4 Th	7 7	5 31	6 27	1 16	11 0	4 41	5 28	6 29	1 8	6 32	Sirius rises 2h. 42m.	
5 Fr	6 45	5 32	6 25	2 27	11 53	5 45	5 29	6 28	2 21	8 6	♃ rises 3h. 32m. m.	
6 Sa	6 23	5 33	6 24	3 37	12 43	6 41	5 30	6 26	3 33	9 23	♃ rises 12h. 21m.	

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours 59 minutes.

7 E	6 0	5 34	6 23	4 47	1 32	7 27	5 31	6 24	4 44	10 20	♄ rises 8h. 0m.
8 Mo	5 38	5 35	6 21	rises.	2 7	8 6	5 32	6 22	rises.	11 8	♄ Altair south 8h. 33m.
9 Tu	5 15	5 36	6 19	6 40	2 43	8 49	5 33	6 21	6 37	11 46	♄ ♃ ♃.
0 We	4 52	5 37	6 18	7 8	3 29	9 30	5 34	6 19	7 3	ev. 23	♄ in ☿.
1 Th	4 29	5 38	6 16	7 40	4 15	10 9	5 35	6 17	7 34	1 0	♄ ♃ ♃.—♄ 9° 40' S.
2 Fr	4 6	5 39	6 14	8 15	5 2	10 46	5 36	6 15	8 8	1 33	♄ sets 6h. 50m.
3 Sa	3 43	5 40	6 12	8 52	5 49	11 29	5 37	6 14	8 44	2 6	♄ ☐ ☐.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours 30 minutes.

4 E	3 20	5 41	6 11	9 36	6 37	ev. 18	5 38	6 12	9 27	2 39	Fom. south 10h. 7m.
5 Mo	2 57	5 42	6 9	10 25	7 26	1 11	5 39	6 10	10 16	3 14	♃ in apogee.
6 Tu	2 34	5 43	6 7	11 18	8 15	2 9	5 40	6 8	11 10	3 57	♃ sets 6h. 18m.
7 We	2 11	5 44	6 6	morn	9 4	3 4	5 41	6 7	morn	4 52	Alt. south 7h. 58m.
8 Th	1 48	5 45	6 4	0 15	9 53	4 2	5 43	6 5	0 7	6 11	♃ ♃ ☐.
9 Fr	1 24	5 46	6 3	1 15	10 40	4 55	5 44	6 3	1 8	7 35	Ald. rises 9h. 39m.
0 Sa	1 1	5 47	6 1	2 17	11 27	5 48	5 45	6 1	2 12	8 53	♄ in aphelion.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours 11 minutes.

1 E	0 38	5 48	5 59	3 22	12 14	6 36	5 46	6 0	3 18	9 47	♃ in perihelion.
2 Mo	N. 14	5 49	5 58	4 27	1 0	7 20	5 47	5 58	4 25	10 28	♃ ♃ ☐.
3 Tu	S. 9	5 50	5 56	5 32	1 48	8 1	5 48	5 56	5 32	11 6	Autumn commences.
4 We	0 33	5 51	5 55	sets.	2 26	8 44	5 49	5 54	sets.	11 42	♄ ♃ ♃.
5 Th	0 56	5 52	5 53	6 36	3 6	9 30	5 50	5 53	6 30	morn	♄ ♃ ♃.—♄ 2° 5' N.
6 Fr	1 19	5 53	5 51	7 18	4 2	10 17	5 51	5 51	7 11	0 17	♃ rises 4h. 20m. m.
7 Sa	1 43	5 53	5 49	8 5	4 59	11 6	5 52	5 49	7 56	0 54	♃ in perigee.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 11 hours 56 minutes.

8 E	2 6	5 54	5 48	9 1	6 0	morn	5 53	5 47	8 52	1 33	♄ sets 5h. 53m.
9 Mo	2 30	5 55	5 46	10 1	7 0	0 4	5 54	5 46	9 52	2 13	♄ rises 11h. 23m.
0 Tu	2 53	5 56	5 44	11 9	7 59	1 6	5 55	5 44	11 1	2 58	Arct. sets 9h. 4m.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                                 |                    |                                 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. St. Lawrence Justinian.      | 15. St. Euphemia.  | 26. St. Cyprian.                |
| 6. St. Magnus.                  | 20. Jonas.         | 27. St. Cosmus.                 |
| 8. Nativity of the Virgin Mary. | 21. St. Matthew.   | 28. St. Wenceslaus.             |
| 9. St. Bruno.                   | 22. Maurice.       | 29. St. Michael and All Angels. |
| 10. Pulcheria.                  | 25. St. Cornelius. | 30. St. Jerome.                 |



2d Rhode Island; Lieutenant-Colonel Haggerty, 69th New York.

**Wounded.**—Colonel David Hunter, U. S. Army; Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army; Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Michigan volunteers, (taken prisoner); Colonel Fororan, New York 69th, (taken prisoner); Colonel H. W. Slocum, 27th New York; Colonel H. M. Wood, 44th New York; Colonel Marston, 2d New Hampshire.

Two batteries (in all, 10 guns) were actually taken upon the field; 7 which were abandoned in the fight were subsequently picked up by the rebels,—making 17 guns in all that they took possession of. The whole force of artillery, of all calibres, in service on the Federal side, were 49 pieces, of which 28 were rifled.

Upon the Secession side there was killed, General Bernard E. Bee, of South Carolina; General Francis S. Bartow, Georgia; Colonel Nelson, Virginia; Colonel Fisher, North Carolina; Colonel Mason; Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Johnson.

**Wounded.**—General Kirby Smith; Colonel Wade Hampton; Colonel S. J. Gartrell, Virginia; Colonel Jones, Alabama; Colonel Thomas, Colonel H. C. Stevens, Major Robert Wheat, Louisiana; Major Scott, Alabama.

A correspondent of the Richmond "Dispatch," writing from Manassas, July 22, places the rebel loss at 600 killed, and 2500 wounded. A correspondent of the New Orleans "Picayune" declared that there were between 600 and 600 killed, and between 2000 and 3000 wounded. The number of rebels at Manassas was stated by Jefferson Davis, in a speech made at Richmond, after the battle, to be but 18,000; but, as he said in the same speech that "60 pieces of splendid cannon" were taken from the United States army, and "provisions enough to feed an army of 50,000 men for twelve months,"—which would have required 12,000 wagons to transport to the battle-ground,—his facts are not reliable. A Richmond paper estimated the troops at Manassas to be 10,000, a correspondent of the "Picayune," 30,000. V. H. Russell, of the London "Times," estimated it to be 60,000. Whatever the force may have been, their loss was heavy, and they were too much cut up to pursue the fugitives.

**July 24.**—Nine sloops and schooners belonging to the rebels were burned in Back River, Virginia, by a naval expedition under command of Lieutenant Crosby.

**July 27.**—Hampton, Virginia, previously occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Butler, abandoned by them.

**July 29.**—General Cox, in command of United States troops, reached Gauley Bridge, in Western Virginia. Governor Wise, in command of the rebels, burned the bridge and retreated.

**July 30.**—The State Convention of Missouri, assembled at Jefferson City, by a vote of 56 to 25, declared that the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of Assembly, were *vacant*. Hamilton R. Gamble was appointed provisional Governor until the regular election in November.

**August 1.**—The rebel privateer Petrel was sunk off the coast of South Carolina by the frigate St. Lawrence. The Petrel, mistaking the St. Lawrence for a merchantman, fired into her. The St. Lawrence answered with broadside which cut the privateer in two: 5 pirates were drowned, and 36 picked up and taken prisoners.

General Lyon attacked a large force of Confederates, under General McCulloch, at Dug Spring, Missouri. A gallant charge was made upon the rebels by United States cavalry. General Lyon retired to Springfield. Loss of the rebels reported to be heavy.

**August 5.**—A camp of 350 Union soldiers, at Athens, Missouri, attacked by 1200 rebels, under Martin Green, who was repulsed by Captain Moore, in command. Being reinforced with 150 men, Moore followed the enemy, killing 20, wounding 23, and taking 13 prisoners. Loss of the Union men, 3 killed, and 18 wounded.

**August 8.**—Senator John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, complimented by a public dinner, at Baltimore, by Secession sympathizers. Breckinridge afterward attempted to speak,

upon being serenaded, but was prevented by the outcry and noise of a large number of Union men who were on the ground. They cheered for "The Union," for "General Scott," and for "Henry Winter Davis." When attempts were made to silence the disturbers, they responded, "Remember the 19th of April!" "Remember the week of terror!" "You had us then,—we have got you now!"

**August 10.**—Battle at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, between 5200 Federal troops under General Lyon, and about 22,200 rebels under Generals Ben McCulloch and Price. General Lyon was killed. The command devolved on General Sigel, who, finding the enemy too strong, retreated, without being pursued, to Springfield, and then to Rolla, to wait for reinforcements. Federal loss, by official report, 223 killed, and 1721 wounded; rebel loss, under Price, by official report, 156 killed, and 517 wounded; McCulloch's loss, by his own report, 265 killed, and 800 wounded. Entire rebel loss, admitted by themselves, 421 killed, and 1317 wounded. The Federal troops took 70 prisoners and 400 horses, and compelled the rebels to burn a large quantity of baggage, to prevent it from falling into our hands.

**August 12.**—Charles J. Faulkner, minister to France under President Buchanan, arrested at Washington, and sent to Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, as a prisoner of State.

**August 13.**—Skirmish at Grafton, Western Virginia, between 50 men of the 4th Virginia regiment, under Captain Dayton, and 200 rebels commanded by Zachariah Cochran: 21 rebels killed, and the rest put to flight. No loss on the Federal side.

**August 14.**—Martial law proclaimed in St. Louis by Major-General Fremont.

**August 15.**—The rebel Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid, declaring that the union between Missouri and the other States was dissolved, and that Missouri was an independent State.

—The banks of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston agreed to take \$50,000,000 of the national loan, with the privilege of taking \$50,000,000 more in 60 days and \$50,000,000 more in 120 days.

**August 16.**—The President issued a proclamation declaring the seceding States to be in a state of insurrection, prohibiting all intercourse between them and the other States of the Union.

**August 18.**—The "Jeff Davis" rebel privateer wrecked on the bar at St. Augustine, Florida.

**August 20.**—Skirmish at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia: 400 rebels attacked the 11th Ohio regiment, and were driven back, with a loss of 50 killed, and a large number wounded: 2 Federal soldiers were wounded.

—The Western Virginia Convention, at Wheeling, resolved that thirty-nine counties in that part of the State should be formed into a new State, called "Kanawha," if the people should so decide at an election to be held October 24.

—The office of the "Jeffersonian" newspaper, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, entered, and the type and material destroyed,—the paper being opposed to the war.

**August 21.**—A rebel force of 600, under General Rains, seized 80 mules near Fort Scott, Kansas. Rains was pursued by Colonel Montgomery for several miles. Rains had cannon, and Montgomery but a single howitzer. A running fight was kept up until nightfall, when Montgomery retired.

—4000 Cherokee Indians, assembled in mass meeting at Tahleuga, declared their adherence to the Confederate States. The head chief (John Ross) gave orders for raising a regiment of mounted men, under Colonel John Drew.

**August 22.**—Rebel steamer N. B. Terry taken at Paducah, Kentucky, by United States gun-boat Lexington, with 1 field-piece, 30 minie rifles, and other contraband goods, on board.

—The office of the Stark County "Democrat"—a secession paper published at Canton, Ohio—destroyed by Union volunteers.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.
Full Moon.....	7	3 45 ev.	3 39 ev.	4 2 ev.	3 51 ev.	3 39 ev.	1	11 49 39
Last Quarter.....	15	6 41 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 34 ev.	9	11 47 17
New Moon.....	23	2 36 mo.	2 30 mo.	2 53 mo.	2 40 mo.	2 29 mo.	17	11 45 25
First Quarter.....	29	6 43 ev.	6 37 ev.	7 0 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 36 ev.	25	11 44 11

Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	

1	We	3 16	5 57	5 43	morn	8 55	2 12	5 57	5 42	morn	3 52	♃ ♄ ☉.
2	Th	3 39	5 58	5 41	0 18	9 48	3 19	5 58	5 40	0 10	5 1	Arc. sets 8h. 37m.
3	Fr	4 3	5 59	5 39	1 27	10 38	4 23	5 59	5 39	1 21	6 30	♃ grt. elong. ♀
4	Sa	4 26	6 0	5 38	2 34	11 26	5 22	6 0	5 37	2 31	7 58	Fom. south 9h 56m.

16] Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 11 hours 35 minutes.

5	1	4 50	6 1	5 36	3 41	12 13	6 12	6 1	5 35	3 39	9 9	♃ ♄ ☉.
6	Mo	5 12	6 2	5 33	4 45	12 58	6 59	6 2	5 33	4 45	10 1	Antares south 7h. 56m.
7	Tu	5 35	6 3	5 33	5 49	1 44	7 40	6 3	5 32	5 50	10 43	♃ ♄ ☉.—♀ ♄ ♃.
8	We	5 58	6 4	5 32	rises.	2 20	8 16	6 4	5 30	rises.	11 23	♃ rises 4h. 46m.
9	Th	6 21	6 5	5 30	6 13	2 55	9 0	6 6	5 28	6 6	11 58	♃* rises 7h. 15m.
0	Fr	6 41	6 6	5 28	6 49	3 42	9 40	6 7	5 27	6 41	ev. 32	♃ grt. Hel. Lat. S.
1	Sa	7 7	6 8	5 27	7 31	4 30	10 21	6 8	5 25	7 22	1 5	Ald. rises 8h. 10m.

17] Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 11 hours 16 minutes.

2	1	7 29	6 9	5 25	8 18	5 19	11 2	6 9	5 23	8 9	1 37	♃ ♄ ☉.
3	Mo	7 52	6 10	5 24	9 9	6 8	11 48	6 10	5 22	9 0	2 11	♀ grt. Hel. Lat. N.
4	Tu	8 14	6 11	5 22	10 4	6 57	ev. 37	6 11	5 20	9 56	2 46	♀ rises 4h. 57m.
5	We	8 36	6 12	5 20	11 2	7 45	1 29	6 13	5 19	10 55	3 27	♃ stationary.
6	Th	8 58	6 13	5 19	morn	8 32	2 24	6 14	5 17	11 56	4 18	♃ grt. Hel. Lat. N.
7	Fr	9 20	6 14	5 17	0 2	9 18	3 17	6 15	5 15	morn	5 27	Mark. south 9h. 13m.
8	Sa	9 42	6 15	5 16	1 4	10 4	4 15	6 16	5 14	1 0	6 47	♀ ♄ ♃.

18] Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 10 hours 58 minutes.

9	1	10 4	6 16	5 14	2 7	10 50	5 5	6 17	5 12	2 5	8 2	Sirius rises 11h. 39m.
0	Mo	10 26	6 17	5 13	3 12	11 36	5 59	6 18	5 11	3 12	9 6	♃ ♄ ☉.—♃ 7° 38' N.
1	Tu	10 47	6 18	5 11	4 20	12 26	6 48	6 20	5 9	4 20	9 50	♃ ♄ ☉.
2	We	11 8	6 19	5 10	5 30	1 17	7 36	6 21	5 8	5 32	10 31	♀ ♄ ☉.—♀ 6° 16' N.
3	Th	11 30	6 21	5 8	sets.	2 0	8 22	6 22	5 6	sets.	11 10	☉ enters ♃.
4	Fr	11 51	6 22	5 6	5 58	2 48	9 14	6 23	5 5	5 50	11 50	Rig. rises 9h. 22m.
5	Sa	12 11	6 23	5 5	6 51	3 49	10 7	6 24	5 3	6 42	morn	☉ in perigee.

19] Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 10 hours 49 minutes.

6	1	12 32	6 24	5 3	7 53	4 51	10 50	6 26	5 2	7 41	0 32	♃ rises 4h. 44m. m.
7	Mo	12 52	6 25	5 2	9 0	5 52	11 57	6 27	5 1	8 52	1 15	♃ in inf. ♄ ☉.—♃.
8	Tu	13 13	6 26	5 1	10 10	6 50	morn	6 28	4 59	10 3	2 2	♃ south 10h. 2m.
9	We	13 33	6 27	5 0	11 21	7 45	0 56	6 29	4 58	11 15	2 51	♃ rises 3h. 37m.
0	Th	13 52	6 28	4 59	morn	8 36	1 56	6 31	4 57	morn	3 48	♃ sets 4h. 14m.
1	Fr	14 12	6 29	4 58	0 28	9 24	2 56	6 32	4 55	0 24	4 52	♃ ♄ ♀.—♃ 0° 32' S.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                          |                              |                               |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. St. Remigius.         | 13. St. Edward.              | 23. St. Severinus.            |
| 4. St. Francis Assisium. | 14. St. Callistus.           | 24. St. Raphael, (Archangel.) |
| 8. St. Bridget.          | 17. St. Hedwig.              | 25. St. Crispin.              |
| 9. St. Denis.            | 18. St. Luke the Evangelist. | 26. St. Amandus.              |
| 10. St. Symphorien.      | 19. St. Peter Alcantara.     | 28. St. Simon and St. Jude.   |



August 23.—The "Jeffersonian" newspaper, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, seized by the United States Marshal as a treasonable publication.

August 26.—A military and naval expedition, under General Butler and Commodore Stringham, sailed from Fort Monroe, Virginia.

—A portion of the 7th Ohio regiment, Colonel Tyler, taken in flank at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, Virginia, by a large force of rebels, with 10 guns. The Union troops succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy, with the loss of 15 killed, and about 40 wounded.

August 28.—The bombardment of the forts at Hatteras commenced: 300 soldiers landed, under command of Colonel Max Weber.

August 29.—Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, at Cape Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, captured by a joint naval and land expedition under Commodore Stringham and Major-General Butler: 31 cannon, 1900 stand of arms, 75 kegs of powder, and 715 prisoners taken, including Captain Samuel Barron, Secretary of the Navy of North Carolina. The surrender was unconditional. None of the United States forces were injured. On the part of the rebels, 5 were known to be killed, and several wounded were sent away before the surrender. The naval force consisted of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the gun-boats Pawnee, Monticello, and Harriet Lane, with transports conveying about 1000 troops.

August 30.—Major-General Fremont, commanding the department of the West, issued a proclamation declaring the State of Missouri under martial law, and declaring the property of all persons who had taken up arms against the United States, or who should thereafter do so, confiscated to the public use, and that their slaves—if they have any—shall be declared *freemen*.

September 1.—From 400 to 600 rebels, at Boone Court-House, Western Virginia, routed by Union troops (Kentucky and Virginia) under command of Captain Wheeler. The rebels were charged upon and ran away: 35 of them were killed, several wounded, and 5 taken prisoners. The Federalists lost none; but 6 men were wounded, 22 horses were taken, and a considerable quantity of arms. After this, the town was fired and every house in it burned.

September 2.—The Charlestown Home Guards cavalry surrounded at Bellers' Mill, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, by a portion of the 13th Massachusetts regiment: 3 rebels were killed, 5 wounded, and 22 taken prisoners.

September 3.—A bridge over the Little Platte River, Missouri, on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was so weakened by the rebels that it was expected to break down with the first train that crossed it. The passenger-express, bound West, was precipitated into the river, and a large number of innocent persons—men and women—killed and wounded. This was one of the most fiendish acts perpetrated in Missouri.

September 4.—660 Union troops, at Shelbyna, Missouri, attacked by about 3500 rebels under Martin E. Green, with two pieces of artillery. After waiting two hours for reinforcements from General Hurlbut, the Federalists retreated, with a loss of horses, wagons, &c. No other loss.

—Kentucky invaded by rebel troops, who took position at Hickman, Chalk Cliffs, and Columbus, and commenced to throw up fortifications.

September 6.—Paducah, Kentucky, occupied by General Grant, in command of Union forces numbering about 2100. He was assisted by two gun-boats upon the Ohio River.

—General Pope, U.S. Army, marched against Martin E. Green, at Hunneville, Missouri, who fled with 3000 men, leaving behind them baggage, provisions, and forage.

September 7.—The House of Representatives of Kentucky directed the flag of the United States to be hoisted over the State-House, by a vote of 77 against 20.

September 11.—The President of the United States ordered that the proclamation of Major-General Fre-

mont, that the slave-property of rebels should be confiscated, be modified in accordance with the act of Congress, which specifies that whenever slaves are employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, or entrenchment, or in any military or naval capacity, against the Government of the United States, the person owning said slaves shall lose all right to their future services.

—The House of Representatives of Kentucky adopted a resolution directing the Confederate troops to leave the State.

—A reconnoitring party, under Colonel Stevens, of the New York 79th, had a skirmish near Lewinsville, Virginia, with four rebel regiments, including Stewart's cavalry. Several rounds were fired on each side. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the Federalists retired in good order, and the rebels retreated beyond Lewinsville. General Smith, commanding the division, was early on the ground. On the part of the Federalists, 6 killed, and 7 wounded.

September 12.—General Rosecrans, commanding the United States troops in Western Virginia, made a strong reconnoissance in front of the rebel entrenchments at Carnifex Ferry, where were posted about 5000 men under General Floyd, late of Buchanan's Cabinet. Detachments of the rebels, in advance of the lines, were driven in by the command of General Benham. The enemy had about 16 pieces mounted, and played upon the Federal lines with shell and musketry, and were answered with spirit. After four or five hours' engagement, night coming on, General Rosecrans withdrew his troops out of range, and posted them for the night, with the expectation of renewing the battle at dawn. In the night, however, Floyd abandoned his position, and, crossing the Gauley River with his troops, destroyed the county bridge, sunk the bridge of boats communicating with his camp, and fled to the mountains. His camp-equipage, tents, and arms were captured by Rosecrans, who, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges, could not pursue the fugitives. The Federal loss was about 16 killed, (among them, Colonel Lowe, 12th Ohio,) and 97 wounded; rebel loss not known.

—9000 rebels under General R. E. Lee, with about 10 pieces of artillery, advanced upon the positions held by General Reynolds, commanding Union troops at Elkwater, Western Virginia. Various strategic movements were made in that vicinity and at Cheat Summit, for some days in succession, which were resisted by the United States forces. Skirmishing took place at several points. On the 17th, the rebels retired,—having lost about 100 killed, (including Colonel John A. Washington, the Mount Vernon speculator,) and 20 prisoners. Federal loss, none killed, 2 missing, and 60 prisoners.

—The rebel General Price, and Claiborne F. Jackson, at the head of 15,000 or 20,000 men, attacked the Federal soldiers under command of Colonel James A. Mulligan, of Illinois, who were strongly entrenched at Lexington, Missouri.

September 13.—Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, Ross Winans, and other members of the Legislature, Henry May, M.C., and others, were arrested by the United States authorities in Baltimore and Maryland, the Government being in possession of information that they were engaged in a plot to pass an ordinance of secession at the adjourned session of the Legislature of Maryland, which was to assemble during the next week. By this bold measure, the Legislature was left without a quorum, the session contemplated was not held, and the plot of the Secessionists to vote Maryland out of the Union—which was believed to have been entered into by a conspiracy with the rebel Government—was totally frustrated.

—Fight near Booneville, Missouri, between 150 Union Home Guards, under Captain Eppstein, and 600 rebels, under Colonel Brown. The Home Guards were entrenched, and drove back the enemy. On the rebel side, Colonel Brown and Captain Brown were killed, with 10 others, and 30 wounded.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.	
Full Moon.....	6	7 48 mo.	7 42 mo.	8 5 mo.	7 52 mo.	7 41 mo.	6	7 48 mo.	6	7 48 mo.	1	11 43 44	
Last Quarter.....	14	1 10 ev.	1 4 ev.	1 27 ev.	1 14 ev.	1 2 ev.	14	1 10 ev.	14	1 2 ev.	9	11 44 0	
New Moon.....	21	1 14 ev.	1 8 ev.	1 31 ev.	1 18 ev.	1 6 ev.	21	1 14 ev.	21	1 6 ev.	17	11 45 11	
First Quarter.....	28	5 1 mo.	4 55 mo.	5 18 mo.	5 6 mo.	4 54 mo.	28	5 1 mo.	28	5 1 mo.	25	11 47 15	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Sa	14 31	6 30	4 57	1 33	10 12	3 53	6 33	4 54	1 31	6 12	♀ sets 5h. 35m.	
44]			Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 10 hours 24 minutes.				
2	Sc	14 50	6 32	4 56	2 37	10 55	4 48	6 34	4 53	2 37	7 31	♄ in perihelion.	
3	Mo	15 9	6 33	4 55	3 40	11 40	5 39	6 36	4 51	3 42	8 41	♃ ♄ ☽.	
4	Tu	15 28	6 34	4 54	4 41	12 26	6 27	6 37	4 50	4 44	9 35	Fom. south 7h. 54m.	
5	We	15 46	6 36	4 53	5 43	1 12	7 11	6 38	4 49	5 48	10 19	♄ stationary.	
6	Th	16 4	6 37	4 52	rises.	1 48	7 49	6 39	4 48	rises.	10 56	Markab south 7h. 54m.	
7	Fr	16 22	6 38	4 51	5 28	2 24	8 31	6 41	4 47	5 20	11 36	♃ stationary.	
8	Sa	16 39	6 39	4 50	6 13	3 13	9 16	6 42	4 45	6 4	ev. 10	Rigel rises 7h. 14m.	
45]			Twenty-First Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 10 hours 9 minutes.				
9	Sc	16 57	6 40	4 49	7 2	4 2	9 57	6 43	4 44	6 53	0 43	♄ ♄ ☽.	
10	Mo	17 14	6 41	4 48	7 56	4 51	10 37	6 44	4 43	7 48	1 15	☽ in apogee. ☾.	
11	Tu	17 30	6 42	4 48	8 53	5 39	11 19	6 46	4 42	8 46	1 48	☽ rises 6h. 7m. m.	
12	We	17 47	6 43	4 47	9 50	6 26	ev. 6	6 47	4 41	9 44	2 25	♄ grt. elong. W.	
13	Th	18 3	6 44	4 46	10 51	7 11	0 53	6 48	4 40	10 47	3 2	♄ grt. Hel. Lat. N.	
14	Fr	18 18	6 45	4 45	11 50	7 56	1 41	6 49	4 39	11 47	3 48	Altair south 10h. 56m.	
15	Sa	18 34	6 46	4 44	morn	8 40	2 34	6 51	4 39	morn	4 41	♃ south 8h. 30m.	
46]			Twenty-Second Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 9 hours 55 minutes.				
16	Sc	18 49	6 48	4 43	0 54	9 26	3 28	6 52	4 38	0 53	5 52	Sirius rises 9h. 53m.	
17	Mo	19 4	6 49	4 42	1 58	10 12	4 23	6 53	4 37	1 58	7 2	Ali. in M. 9h. 0m.	
18	Tu	19 18	6 50	4 42	3 5	11 2	5 21	6 54	4 36	3 7	8 9	♃ ♄ ☽.	
19	We	19 32	6 51	4 41	4 17	11 55	6 17	6 56	4 35	4 21	9 7	♃ ♄ ☽.	
20	Th	19 46	6 52	4 40	5 30	12 52	7 14	6 57	4 34	5 35	9 55	♄ ♄ ☽.	
21	Fr	19 59	6 54	4 39	6 44	1 53	8 5	6 58	4 34	6 50	10 43	♀ ♄ ☽.	
22	Sa	20 12	6 55	4 39	sets.	2 45	9 2	6 59	4 33	sets.	11 31	☽ in perigee.	
47]			Twenty-Third Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 9 hours 42 minutes.				
23	Sc	20 25	6 56	4 38	6 43	3 37	9 56	7 0	4 32	6 34	morn	♃ south 8h. 24m.	
24	Mo	20 37	6 57	4 37	7 55	4 39	10 46	7 2	4 32	7 47	0 17	Orion south 4h. 19m.	
25	Tu	20 49	6 58	4 37	9 6	5 37	11 42	7 3	4 31	8 59	1 3	♃ rises 3h. 14m.	
26	We	21 0	6 59	4 36	10 17	6 31	morn	7 4	4 31	10 13	1 54	Ald. south 9h. 17m.	
27	Th	21 11	7 0	4 36	11 25	7 21	0 35	7 5	4 30	11 22	2 45	♃ rises 1h. 57m.	
28	Fr	21 22	7 1	4 35	morn	8 8	1 29	7 6	4 30	morn	3 38	Sirius rises 9h. 6m.	
29	Sa	21 32	7 2	4 35	0 30	8 53	2 24	7 7	4 30	0 30	4 33	Reg. rises 10h. 56m.	
48]			Advent Sunday.						Day's length, 9 hours 32 minutes.				
30	Sc	21 42	7 3	4 35	1 33	9 38	3 17	7 8	4 29	1 34	5 38	♀ rises 6h. 55m.	

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                 |                  |                     |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. All Saints.  | 11. St. Martin.  | 22. St. Cecilia.    |
| 2. All Souls.   | 13. St. Didacus. | 23. St. Clement.    |
| 3. St. Vitalis. | 17. St. Gregory. | 28. St. Saturninus. |
| 5. St. Maluchi. | 20. St. Felix.   | 30. St. Andrew.     |



September 14.—A boat-expedition, under Lieutenant John Russell, of the United States ship *Colorado*, cut out the privateer *Judith*, under the guns of the rebels, at Pensacola Navy-Yard, and destroyed the vessel by fire. Loss on the Federal side, 3 killed, and 15 wounded.

September 15.—An attack made by about 500 rebels upon a portion of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Geary, opposite Prichards' Mill, on the Potomac. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 18 killed, and some wounded; Federal loss, 1 killed.

September 16.—Chandeleur Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, taken possession of by the crews of the United States steamer *Massachusetts* and the sloops-of-war *Preble* and *Marion*, who threw up batteries, and rekindled the light at the light-house, which had been long extinguished.

September 17.—A railroad-train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's 19th Illinois regiment, fell through a bridge near Huron, Indiana, killing and wounding nearly 100.

—570 of the 3d Iowa regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, with 1 piece of artillery, gallantly sustained an attack from 4500 rebels, at Blue Mills, Missouri. After a fight of an hour, Scott retreated slowly and in good order, and took up a better position. Whilst there, Colonel Smith, with 1400 Federal troops, came up by another route. The two forces then united, and pursued the rebels, who crossed the river before daylight, and retreated: 16 Unionists killed, 94 wounded, and 6 missing; rebel loss not known.

—Fight at Marratstown, Missouri, between 600 United States troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels. The latter were routed, with a loss of 7 killed. 100 horses were taken, and all the tents and provisions of the enemy. Colonel Johnson was killed, and 2 Federal soldiers; 6 were wounded.

September 20.—Colonel James A. Mulligan, after a gallant defence at Lexington, Missouri, during which several brilliant sorties were made by his troops and the charges of the enemy were repulsed, was compelled to surrender in consequence of a want of water,—the men having fought fifty-nine hours without it, having only three barrels of vinegar with which to quench their thirst: 3500 men were surrendered to the rebels by this mishap, with 3000 muskets and rifles, a number of wagons, some provisions, 5 pieces of artillery, 2 mortars, 750 horses, and army stores worth \$100,000. From 900 to 1200 rebels were reported to be killed and wounded. General Price, in his report, named the amount as 25 killed, and 72 wounded. After thus succeeding in this siege, the rebel general abandoned Lexington a few days afterward, fearing an attack from the Federal troops under Fremont advancing against him. The Federal loss at Lexington was Colonel White, killed, with about 40 others, and 75 wounded: \$900,000 in money, belonging to Missouri banks, was taken by Price, who reported that he had restored the same to the rightful owners.

September 23.—700 rebels were driven out of Mechanicsville Gap, Western Virginia, by 875 Union soldiers, under Colonels Cantwell and Haske. The latter then advanced on Romney, and stormed the rebel lines, which were defended by 1400 infantry and cavalry. The rebels retreated to the mountains, with a loss of 35 killed, and a large number wounded; Federal loss, 3 killed, and 10 wounded.

September 24.—Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Maryland, between 400 rebels and Colonel Geary's 28th Pennsylvania regiment. The rebels were upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, but were driven off by shells and musket-balls. Two or three houses on the Virginia side were burned by the Federalists,—a few men crossing the river Potomac for the purpose.

September 25.—A reconnaissance made near Lewinsville, Virginia, by 5000 United States infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries, under command of General William F. Smith. A large quantity of forage, cattle, sheep, &c. was taken. At Lewinsville an attack was made on this force by five regiments

of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, having 6 pieces of artillery. Shots were exchanged on both sides. The rebel batteries were silenced. No loss on the Union side. The troops marched back to the Chain Bridge in good order. Colonel Stewart, of the rebel cavalry, was taken prisoner.

September 29.—The United States forces opposite Washington advanced, under General W. F. Smith, upon Munson's and Upton's Hills, which had been held by the rebels, but were now deserted. In the advance, by some unfortunate mistake, some regiments of Baker's brigade—viz. the California regiment, 24th Pennsylvania, (Colonel Owens,) Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Friedman's dragoons—fired upon each other in the darkness of the night, killing 9, and wounding 18.

October 1.—The propeller *Fanny*, chartered by the United States Government, captured by three rebel steam-tugs while on the passage from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomico, on the coast of North Carolina: 25 soldiers belonging to the 20th Indiana regiment, who were on board, were taken prisoners, and 2 rifled cannon were captured.

—1000 Ohio and Virginia Union troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Engart, surrounded and attacked a number of rebels at Chapmanville, Virginia, and routed them, killing 60, and taking 70 prisoners. In their flight, the rebels were intercepted by Colonel Hyatt, who killed 40, and took a large number of prisoners.

October 3.—Reconnaissance in front of the rebel lines at Green Brier River, Western Virginia, by 5000 men of General Reynolds's division. A lively skirmish ensued. Federal loss, 10 killed, and 11 wounded; 13 rebel prisoners were taken, and some baggage and horses. The rebels were stationed at Buffalo Hill, and were driven from their lower entrenchments; but, being reinforced and strongly posted, the Union troops did not attempt any thing further.

—2500 rebels, transported from the mainland in six small steamers and flat-boats, attacked the 20th Indiana regiment, Colonel Hawkins, at Chicomacomico, North Carolina: 50 of the United States troops were taken prisoners, with all their tents and baggage. Colonel Hawkins succeeded in reaching Fort Hatteras with the remainder.

October 4.—A party of New Mexican Union volunteers, under Captain Mink, was surprised at Alimosa, thirty-five miles below Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Captain Mink proposed to surrender his company; but his men dissented, secured their horses, and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about 100 United States troops, from Fort Craig, pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their captain and 10 men, wounded about 30, and killed 30 horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Messella.

October 5.—The United States gun-boat *Monticello* made an attack, with shot and shell, upon the rebels at Chicomacomico, North Carolina, who had routed the Indiana Union volunteers two days before: 218 shot and shell were fired from the *Monticello* in three hours and a half. The slaughter is supposed to have been heavy, and the rebels were compelled to take to their boats and make their escape. They represented afterward that "nobody was hurt."

October 9.—1500 rebels, under command of General Anderson, landed in the night on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, Florida, and made an attack upon the camp of Colonel William Wilson's Zouaves, (6th New York regiment.) There were but 215 of them there, the others being detached upon special duty. This small party, being suddenly aroused about two o'clock in the morning, met the invaders with determination, and the fight was spiritedly contested. The noise of the conflict brought portions of two companies of regulars from Fort Pickens,—making the whole Union force 365. On their way to the relief of Wilson, 80 of these met about 700 of the enemy, and cut their way through them. After some time, the rebel General Anderson gave orders to retreat; in doing which his force was badly cut up.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
Full Moon.....	6	2 37 mo.	2 31 mo.	2 54 mo.	2 41 mo.	2 29 mo.	1	11 49	19
Last Quarter.....	14	5 32 mo.	5 26 mo.	5 49 mo.	5 37 mo.	5 25 mo.	9	11 52	39
New Moon.....21	20	0 3 mo.	11 57 ev.	0 20 mo.	0 8 mo.	11 56 ev.	17	11 56	27
First Quarter.....	27	6 43 ev.	6 37 ev.	7 0 mo.	6 48 ev.	6 36 ev.	25	12 0	27

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y. k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Mo	21 52	7 3	4 35	2 35	10 24	4 14	7 10	4 29	2 37	6 44	♄ ♃ ♃. —♄ 5° 21' S.
2	Tu	22 1	7 4	4 35	3 37	11 10	5 4	7 11	4 29	3 41	7 56	♃ rises 4h. 49m.
3	We	22 9	7 5	4 35	4 37	11 56	5 56	7 12	4 29	4 42	9 0	♄ south 7h. 53m.
4	Th	22 17	7 6	4 34	5 35	12 44	6 44	7 13	4 28	5 41	9 52	Ali. in M. 7h. 52m.
5	Fr	22 25	7 7	4 34	6 30	1 33	7 28	7 14	4 28	6 37	10 35	♀ sets 8h. 3m.
6	Sa	22 32	7 8	4 34	rises.	2 10	8 10	7 15	4 28	rises.	11 15	♃ eclipsed.

49] Second Sunday in Advent. Day's length, 9 hours 25 minutes.

7	Mo	22 39	7 9	4 34	5 50	2 46	8 52	7 16	4 28	5 42	11 51	♃ in apogee. ☾.
8	Tu	22 46	7 10	4 34	6 46	3 35	9 32	7 17	4 28	6 38	ev. 27	♀ in ☽.
9	We	22 52	7 11	4 35	7 43	4 23	10 15	7 17	4 28	7 37	1 0	♃ in aphelion.
10	Th	22 57	7 12	4 35	8 42	5 8	10 51	7 18	4 28	8 37	1 35	♀ in sup. ♃ ☉.
11	Fr	23 2	7 13	4 35	9 41	5 53	11 33	7 19	4 28	9 37	2 9	Sirius rises 8h. 14m.
12	Sa	23 7	7 13	4 35	10 41	6 36	ev. 17	7 20	4 28	10 39	2 44	Mark. sets 9h. 14m.
13	Sa	23 11	7 14	4 35	11 44	7 20	1 1	7 21	4 28	11 43	3 24	Rigel rises 4h. 5m.

50] Third Sunday in Advent. Day's length, 9 hours 21 minutes.

14	Mo	23 15	7 15	4 36	morn	8 5	1 52	7 22	4 29	morn	4 8	Sirius sets 3h. 17m.
15	Tu	23 18	7 15	4 36	0 47	8 51	2 45	7 23	4 29	0 48	5 0	♃ ♃ ♃.
16	We	23 21	7 16	4 36	1 53	9 40	3 45	7 23	4 29	1 56	6 3	♃ ♃ ♃. —♃ 5° 46' N.
17	Th	23 23	7 17	4 36	3 4	10 34	4 47	7 24	4 29	3 9	7 12	♀ in aphelion.
18	Fr	23 25	7 17	4 36	4 15	11 31	5 53	7 24	4 29	4 20	8 23	♄ south 7h. 14m.
19	Sa	23 26	7 18	4 37	5 28	12 33	6 55	7 25	4 30	5 34	9 25	♃ rises 2h. 1m. m.
20	Sa	23 27	7 19	4 37	6 36	1 38	7 51	7 25	4 30	6 43	10 21	♀ ♃ ♃. —♄ ♃ ♃.

51] Fourth Sunday in Advent. Day's length, 9 hours 19 minutes.

21	Mo	23 27	7 19	4 38	sets.	2 30	8 49	7 26	4 31	sets.	11 16	♃ in perigee. ☽.
22	Tu	23 27	7 20	4 38	6 43	3 20	9 43	7 26	4 31	6 36	morn	Winter commences.
23	We	23 27	7 20	4 39	7 57	4 18	10 31	7 27	4 32	7 52	0 8	♃ sets 3h. 19m.
24	Th	23 26	7 21	4 39	9 9	5 12	11 17	7 27	4 32	9 6	0 57	♃ rises 0h. 9m. m.
25	Fr	23 24	7 21	4 40	10 18	6 2	morn	7 28	4 33	10 17	1 45	♄ ♃ ♃.
26	Sa	23 22	7 21	4 40	11 24	6 50	0 7	7 28	4 34	11 24	2 32	Ald. south 9h. 7m.
27	Sa	23 20	7 22	4 41	morn	7 36	0 55	7 28	4 34	morn	3 21	♃ ☐ ☉.

52] First Sunday after Christmas. Day's length, 9 hours 19 minutes.

28	Mo	23 17	7 22	4 42	0 27	8 21	1 46	7 29	4 35	0 28	4 7	♀ sets 4h. 54m.
29	Tu	23 14	7 22	4 43	1 28	9 6	2 38	7 29	4 36	1 31	4 54	Rigel south 10h. 35m.
30	We	23 10	7 22	4 43	2 29	9 54	3 35	7 29	4 37	2 34	5 54	♄ ♃ ♃. —♄ ♃ ♃.
31	We	23 5	7 22	4 44	3 29	10 41	4 29	7 30	4 37	3 34	7 2	☉ Ceres. —♃ ♃ ♃.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                        |                           |                              |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. St. Candidus.       | 7. St. Ambrose.           | 21. St. Thomas the Apostle.  |
| 3. St. Francis Xavier. | 8. Immaculate Conception. | 25. Christmas.               |
| 4. Barbara.            | 15. St. Ignatius.         | 26. St. Stephen.             |
| 5. St. Bibiana.        | 16. St. Eusebius.         | 27. St. John the Evangelist. |
| 6. St. Nicholas.       | 18. St. Arnoldus.         | 28. Holy Innocents.          |



The boats in which they embarked were fired into, and several were killed and wounded. Loss of the Zouaves, 10 killed, and 16 wounded; regulars, 6 killed, 20 wounded, and 10 prisoners,—among them, Major Vogdes. The Union forces took 35 prisoners. 21 of the rebel soldiers were killed and left on the island. By their own statements in Southern newspapers, the rebels lost 350 killed, wounded, and missing. During the fight, the tents of the Zouaves were burned by the rebels, who had brought over combustibles for that purpose.

October 9.—General Smith's division of the United States army, in front of Washington, made an advance to Lewinsville, Virginia, which was occupied in force.

October 10.—300 rebels, under the command of Captain Holliday, were attacked near Hillsboro', Kentucky, by 50 Home Guards, under Lieutenants Sadler and Sergeant, who dispersed them, capturing 127 Enfield rifles, and a quantity of sabres, pistols, &c. Union loss, 3 killed, and 2 wounded.

October 11.—A rebel schooner, lying in Quantico, in Dumfries Creek, Virginia, was cut out by armed boats from the United States gun-boats Rescue and Resolute, under the command of Midshipman W. F. Stewart, Master Edward L. Haynes, and Master Amos Foster. They succeeded in firing the vessel, which was totally destroyed. The enemy fired at the boats on their return; but the crews were not injured.

October 12.—The rebel Commodore Hollins, with a steam-ram, iron-clad, called the Manassas, and a fleet of fire-ships, attacked the United States blockading squadron at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. The ram ran against the United States steamer Richmond in the dark, starting two planks on her quarter, near the stern, but doing no other damage. To avoid the fire-ships, the squadron—consisting of the steamers Richmond, Huntsville, Waterwitch, sloop-of-war Preble and Vincennes, and steamship Nightingale—got under weigh and drifted down the river. The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes, and Nightingale got on the bar, and, whilst there, were attacked by the rebels, who did but little damage. They were beaten off by the Richmond, with 2 guns. The Richmond, Preble, and Vincennes were towed off the next day. No one was hurt in the Federal fleet. Captain Hollins, on the strength of this achievement, sent a despatch to New Orleans, declaring that he had sunk the sloop-of-war Preble, and, after the other vessels "were fast in the sand, I peppered them well." New Orleans was illuminated in consequence of this "brilliant victory."

—80 United States cavalry, under Major James, attacked 30 rebels in a corn-field near Lebanon, Missouri: 8 rebels killed, and 5 taken prisoners; 2 of the Union troops were killed.

October 13.—Two companies of cavalry belonging to Wright's battalion, under Captains Montgomery and Switzer, made a dash at about 300 rebels, near Wet Glaze, eighteen miles below Lebanon, Missouri, killing 62, wounding 12, and taking 36 prisoners; Federal loss, 1 man killed, and 1 wounded.

—A skirmish at Beckwith, Missouri, between 25 of Captain Nolens' Federal cavalry and 100 rebel cavalry. The Federalists were repulsed, with a loss of 5 killed, and 5 wounded. The rebel captain was killed.

October 14.—57 United States soldiers, who were prisoners at Richmond, Virginia, were released by the rebel authorities. The United States Government ordered an equal number of rebel prisoners to be released upon their taking the oath of allegiance, or an oath not to engage in arms against the United States.

—The Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the Northern States, recommending that measures should be taken by the respective States to put their harbors and ports on the seas and lakes in a condition of complete defence against foreign intervention or aggression.

October 15.—About 600 rebels, under Jeff Thompson, surrounded 50 Union soldiers near Big River Bridge, Missouri. The latter fought as long as they could, but were forced to surrender, with a loss of 1 killed, and 7

wounded. The rebel loss was 5 killed, and 4 wounded. Jeff Thompson then proceeded to burn the Big River Bridge,—which work being accomplished, he retreated with his men.

October 15.—The Missouri State Convention passed an ordinance postponing the election of Governor until November, 1862.

October 16.—The rebel army in front of Washington retired from Vienna, and fell back, with their whole column, to Fairfax Court-House. The Union troops advanced and took possession of Vienna.

—A company of Wisconsin volunteers, stationed near Bolivar, Virginia, was attacked by a superior force of rebels under Colonel Turner Ashby, (about 2000 in number,) with 7 pieces of artillery. The Unionists charged upon the enemy, and captured 1 gun, (a 32-pounder,) and took 10 prisoners; but, the enemy coming upon them strongly, they were compelled to retreat,—leaving the gun behind them. Reinforcements were then sent over from Harper's Ferry, under command of Colonel John W. Geary, with 1 gun. With this piece the rebels were driven back, and finally put to flight, and the 32-pounder which had been taken and lost was again captured. This fight continued for about eight hours. The rebel loss was supposed to be 50 killed, and 100 wounded.

—150 Missouri scouts, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison left at Lexington, Missouri, by General Price, and recaptured the place, taking 300 prisoners.

—Major Gavitt, of the 1st Indiana cavalry, made an attack on rebels near Pilot Knob, Missouri, but, finding them strongly posted, fell back, and was reinforced by Colonel Alexander, with 600 Illinois infantry. The enemy followed, fighting all the way. Gavitt then got his gun into position, and the enemy were drawn into an ambuscade, in which they suffered a heavy loss.

October 17.—Lieutenant Kirby, with 15 men of Major Wright's battalion, fought 45 rebels at Linn Creek, Missouri, killing 5, and wounding 12.

October 19.—A fight at Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll county, Missouri, between Colonel Morgan, 18th Missouri, with 220 men and 2 guns, and 400 rebels, who were put to flight, with a loss of 14 killed, and 8 prisoners.

—The schooner Fairfax—a transport loaded with hay—captured by the rebels on the Lower Potomac. Several new batteries were unmasked, and the river was considered unsafe for navigation,—being commanded by rebel batteries on the banks for several miles.

October 21.—Battle at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, and defeat of the Union forces under command of Colonel E. D. Baker, in which were engaged on the Union side about 1700 men, belonging to the Pennsylvania 71st ("California") regiment, Massachusetts 15th and 20th, and the Tammany New York regiment. The movement was made from Harrison's Island,—the design being to draw the attention of the enemy from the crossing into Virginia of the main bodies of the Union army, under General Stone and General Banks, at Conrad's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry, above and below Harrison's Island. To execute this movement, a small number of men of the 15th Massachusetts regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia on the night of the 20th. The soldiers were attacked in the morning by rebels in rifle-pits, who were driven therefrom by a charge. The enemy kept in the protection of woods, and were held in check by three pieces of artillery. Colonel E. D. Baker, with a battalion of the 71st Pennsylvania "California" regiment, crossed to their assistance in the morning. At two o'clock, being strongly reinforced, the rebels enclosed this little force on three sides,—the trees being filled with their sharpshooters. The battle then raged sharply until night. Colonel E. D. Baker was killed at the head of his regiment about four o'clock, and his regiment fell into some disorder. Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, succeeded in the command, and, finding the hope of success

weak, in consequence of the disparity of numbers, ordered a retreat about dark. The Union troops were driven toward the river. The means of transportation were miserable, being but two small scows that would not hold fifty men each. The current was swift and deep. Many soldiers threw away their guns and accoutrements, and plunged in the Potomac. Some succeeded in swimming across, some were drowned, and others shot in the water. The surviving fugitives took refuge on Harrison's Island, and were not pursued. The Unionists lost Colonel E. D. Baker, 71st Pennsylvania, killed; Colonel Cogswell, New York Tammany regiment, a prisoner; many officers were wounded and taken prisoners. The entire Union loss, killed, wounded, and missing, was about 800. The rebels admitted a loss of 300 killed and wounded; but it is believed to have been much greater.

5000 rebels, under Jeff Thompson and Lowe, were defeated at Fredericktown, Missouri, by Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana troops, about 2000 in number, under Colonel Carlin, Colonel Ross, Colonel Baker, Major Plummer, and Major Seofield. The engagement lasted two hours, when the rebels fled from the field in disorder, and took to the woods. Major Gavitt and Captain Higham were killed in making a charge. Colonel Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed, and 4 heavy guns were captured. The rebels were pursued for twenty-two miles, when the chase was given over. 200 dead rebels were left in the field. Union loss, 6 killed, and 40 wounded.

Colonel Garrard, having 2000 men, was attacked by a rebel force, under General Zollicoffer, at Camp Wildcat, Kentucky. Zollicoffer had 5000 men. The rebels made three charges, but were repulsed each time. Their loss was estimated at 200 killed and wounded. Union loss, 30 killed and wounded. Zollicoffer retreated.

A large naval expedition sailed from Annapolis, Maryland, destined for some point on the Southern coast, under command of Samuel F. Dupont, senior flag-officer. It comprised 8 steam and sailing frigates, 16 steam gun-boats, and 34 armed steam and sailing transports,—mounting, in all, 400 guns. Commanders of the troops, General E. L. Viele, General Isaac J. Stevens, and General H. G. Wright,—the whole under direction of General Thomas W. Sherman. This expedition stopped at Fort Monroe, where some more soldiers were taken on board. The soldiers numbered about 15,000; the seamen several thousand.

The Union troops, stationed on the Virginia side, at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island, were withdrawn to Maryland, upon reports that large numbers of the rebels were advancing.

October 24.—The election in Western Virginia, to determine whether that part of the State should be formed into a new State, called "Kanawha," was held, and resulted in favor of the proposition by a very large majority.

Major Charles Zagoni, commanding General Fremont's body-guard, (150 in number,) made a charge upon 2000 rebels, under Colonel Pierce, at Springfield, Missouri. The enemy did not stand, but were routed in a very short time. Union loss, 18 killed, 20 wounded, and 20 missing; rebel loss, 80 killed, 60 wounded, and 27 prisoners.

October 25.—William Smith, one of the crew of the rebel privateer Jeff Davis, was convicted of piracy at Philadelphia.

October 26.—General B. F. Kelly, with troops, marched from New Creek, in Western Virginia, to Romney, and routed the rebels there, taking all their wagons and camp-equipage, 3 pieces of cannon, 200 horses, and 450 prisoners. The fight lasted for two hours. The rebels were commanded by Colonel Armstrong. Union loss, 1 killed, and 5 wounded.

Three companies of 9th Illinois regiment had a skirmish at Saratoga, Kentucky, with a company of rebel cavalry, 100 strong. The rebels were routed, with a loss of 13 killed, 24 prisoners, 52 horses, and their camp-equipage. United States loss, 2 wounded.

October 26.—400 rebels laid down their arms at Fulton, Missouri, and surrendered to 1500 Union troops, under General Henderson, and were permitted to return to their homes.

October 30.—The great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, bound to some part of the Southern coast.

October 31.—Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, commander of the United States army, was retired from active service, at his own request,—and Major-General George B. McClellan appointed commander of the armies of the Union.

November 1.—Rebel batteries commanded by General Floyd, situated on the Gauley River, Western Virginia, near the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers, opened fire upon the camp of General Rosecrans' division, on the opposite side of the river. Firing continued all day and for a day or two after, without any great loss to the Unionists. The latter responded from their own guns, and silenced some of the rebel batteries.

November 2.—Prestonburg, Kentucky, occupied by General Nelson and Union troops. The rebels retired without resistance.

Major-General John C. Fremont, commander of the Western Department of the army, having received orders, when at Springfield, Missouri, to resign his command to Major-General Hunter, (the second in command,) did so, and took a formal leave of his troops on the 3d.

November 4.—An expedition under Colonel Gresnel took possession of Houston, Texas county, Missouri, and captured a large amount of rebel property, and several prominent Secessionists, including some officers of the rebel army; also 500 cattle, and 90 horses and mules.

November 6.—120 Union troops, under Capt. Shields, were captured by the enemy near Little Santa Fé, Missouri. The Union troops were on their way to join General Fremont's column. The reported force of the enemy was 500 men.

November 7.—The United States gun-boat Resolute went up the Rappahannock River, as far as Urbanna Creek, where a large schooner was captured; all her stores and movable property were then taken out, and the vessel was burned.

An expedition of 3500 Union troops, which left Cairo, Illinois, the night before, under command of Generals Grant and McClelland, landed below Belmont, Missouri, opposite Columbus, Kentucky, and made an attack upon the force of rebels there, under command of General Cheatham. The latter were about 7000 strong, and they were posted behind entrenchments. They were driven from thence across the river, their camp taken and burned, and baggage, cannon, horses, and mules captured. The rebel loss was estimated at 300 killed and wounded, and 130 prisoners taken. After this victory, strong rebel reinforcements crossed the river, and the Unionists, after hard fighting, retired to the steamers from which they landed. The Union loss was about 125 killed and mortally wounded, and about 125 wounded.

Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the channels of entrance to Beaufort, South Carolina, captured by the United States fleet. The rebels evacuated the forts and fled, leaving ammunition, stores, and provisions. Union loss, 8 killed, and 20 wounded. Beaufort was deserted by its inhabitants, and taken possession of by United States troops.

November 8.—Messrs. James M. Mason and John Slidell, appointed by the rebel Government ministers to England and France, were taken off the English mail-packet steamer Trent, in the Bahama Channel, by a force from the United States frigate *Sau Jacinto*, Capt. Charles Wilkes, commander. They had succeeded in running the blockade, and had left Havana in the Trent.

November 10.—250 Union troops at Guyandotte, Western Virginia, massacred by rebel troops brought in by the treachery of the inhabitants.

November 11.—Guyandotte burned by Union troops under Colonel Zeigler, in revenge for the part taken by its residents in the massacre of the day before.



## PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE U. S.

THE Manual of Public Libraries and Institutions, by Wm. J. Rhees, lately published, contains some very interesting statistics, from which are condensed the following statement of leading facts. In the entire Union the reported and estimated results were as follows in 1859:—

	No.	Vols.
Libraries with volumes reported.....	1,297	4,220,686
“ “ estimated.....	1,593	500,000
“ of Common Schools.....	18,000	2,000,000
“ of Sunday-Schools.....	30,000	6,000,000
Grand aggregate.....	50,890	12,720,686

### Public Libraries in the States.

	Vols.		Vols.
Alabama.....	36,529	New Jersey.....	89,520
Arkansas.....	1,000	New York.....	750,421
California.....	70,428	North Carolina.....	36,344
Connecticut.....	145,058	Ohio.....	212,642
Delaware.....	31,085	Pennsylvania.....	467,716
Florida.....	9,687	Rhode Island.....	154,842
Georgia.....	64,236	South Carolina.....	106,080
Illinois.....	58,501	Tennessee.....	94,251
Indiana.....	81,851	Texas.....	3,050
Iowa.....	11,431	Vermont.....	32,800
Kentucky.....	112,293	Virginia.....	142,767
Louisiana.....	58,680	Wisconsin.....	59,600
Maine.....	114,112	Dist. of Columbia.....	272,835
Maryland.....	194,671	Kansas.....	7,000
Massachusetts.....	632,800	Nebraska.....	800
Michigan.....	35,986	New Mexico.....	
Minnesota.....	5,700	Oregon.....	2,051
Mississippi.....	25,323	Washington.....	4,352
Missouri.....	69,509		
New Hampshire.....	84,915	Total.....	4,280,866

### Public Libraries in Cities.

	Vols.		Vols.
New York.....	346,185	St. Louis.....	47,590
Philadelphia.....	271,981	Charleston.....	35,690
Boston.....	258,079	Chicago.....	20,573
Baltimore.....	95,644	New Orleans.....	20,360
Cincinnati.....	70,407	Louisville.....	18,773

### Largest Public Libraries.

	Vols.
Astor Library, New York.....	80,000
Mercantile Library, New York.....	51,000
Society Library, New York.....	40,000
Union Theological, New York.....	24,000
Athenæum, Boston.....	70,000
Public Library, Boston.....	70,000
Harvard University, Cambridge.....	74,000
Yale College, New Haven.....	36,000
Philadelphia and Loganian Library.....	64,900
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.....	25,000
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.....	20,000
University of Virginia, Charlottesville.....	30,000
Georgetown College, Georgetown, D.C.....	26,000
Library of Congress, Washington.....	50,700
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.....	25,000
Force Library, Washington.....	20,000

### State Libraries.

	Vols.
California, Sacramento.....	11,000
Connecticut, Hartford.....	6,000
Delaware, Dover.....	4,000
Florida, Tallahassee.....	6,500
Georgia, Milledgeville.....	6,000
Illinois, Springfield.....	4,000
Indiana, Indianapolis.....	20,000
Iowa, Des Moines.....	4,881
Kentucky, Frankfort.....	10,000
Louisiana, Baton Rouge.....	14,000
Maine, Augusta.....	7,600
Maryland, Annapolis.....	20,000
Massachusetts, Boston.....	13,000

Michigan, Lansing.....	7,000
Minnesota, St. Paul.....	5,300
Mississippi, Jackson.....	5,000
Missouri, Jefferson.....	4,637
New Hampshire, Concord.....	7,000
New Jersey, Trenton.....	7,787
New York, Albany.....	53,500
North Carolina, Raleigh.....	6,693
Ohio, Columbus.....	18,123
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.....	15,000
Rhode Island, Providence.....	1,500
South Carolina, Columbia.....	12,000
Tennessee, Nashville.....	13,300
Texas, Austin.....	1,000
Vermont, Montpelier.....	7,100
Virginia, Richmond.....	13,000
Wisconsin, Madison.....	7,000

### Public Libraries in Philadelphia.

	Vols.
Academy of Natural Sciences.....	25,000
American Baptist Publication Society.....	1,200
American Philosophical Society.....	20,000
American Sunday-School Union.....	6,000
Apprentices' Library Company.....	16,226
Athenæum.....	13,000
Carpenters' Company.....	1,500
Central High School.....	1,075
Christ Church Library.....	784
College of St. Thomas of Villa Nova.....	2,000
Eastern Penitentiary.....	2,300
Episcopal Library.....	500
Franklin Institute.....	6,962
Free Reading Room, Spring Garden.....	1,400
German Society.....	8,000
Girard College.....	3,163
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.....	4,250
Institute for Colored Youth.....	1,500
Law Association.....	5,300
Library Association of Friends.....	5,581
Philadelphia and Loganian Library.....	64,900
Library of Friends.....	5,300
Mechanics' Institute, Southwark.....	2,700
Mercantile Library.....	16,500
Moyamensing Literary Institute.....	2,400
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.....	200
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.....	1,050
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	11,000
Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.....	3,800
Philadelphia City Institute.....	1,500
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.....	1,000
Presbyterian Board of Publication.....	1,500
Presbyterian Historical Society.....	1,500
Public Library for People of Color.....	1,300
Southwark Library Company.....	8,237
Spring Garden Institute.....	3,250
United States Mint.....	250
University of Pennsylvania.....	5,000
Philomathean Society.....	1,700
Zelosophic Society.....	1,250
Wagner Free Institute of Science.....	7,000
West Philadelphia Institute.....	2,403
Young Men's Christian Association.....	2,500

Total volumes..... 271,981

### A Primitive Method of Measuring Time.

CERTAIN people of the East measure time by the length of their shadows. If you ask a man what o'clock it is, he goes into the sun, stands erect, then, looking where his shadow terminates, he measures its length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time.

### Poor Richard's Sayings.

If Youth knew what Age would crave, it would strive to get and save.

Hoist your sails when the wind is fair.

Gratitude preserves old Friendship and procures new.

# CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FROM 1774 TO 1862.

## The Continental Congress before the Revolution.

**FIRST CONGRESS**, Sept. 5, 1774. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, President. Born in Virginia, in 1723, died at Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1785. Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary. Born in Ireland, in 1730, died in Pennsylvania, Aug. 16, 1824. This patriot was Secretary of all the Congresses in session during the Revolution, and until March 3, 1789.

**SECOND CONGRESS**, May 10, 1775. Peyton Randolph, President. Resigned May 24, 1775.

John Hancock, of Massachusetts, elected his successor. He was born at Quincy, Mass., A.D. 1737, died Oct. 8, 1793. He was President of Congress until October, 1777.

Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, President from Nov. 1, 1777, to Dec. 1778. He was born at Charleston, S.C., A.D. 1724, died in South Carolina, Dec. 1792.

John Jay, of New York, President from Dec. 10, 1778, to Sept. 27, 1779. He was born in New York City, Dec. 12, 1745, died at New York, May 17, 1829.

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, President from Sept. 28, 1779, until July 10, 1781. He was born in Connecticut, in 1732, died 1796.

Thos. McKean, of Pa., President from July, 1781, until Nov. 5, 1781. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734, died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1817.

John Hanson, of Md., President from Nov. 5, 1781, to Nov. 4, 1782. He was born ———, died 1783.

Elias Boudinot, of N.J., President from Nov. 4, 1782, until Feb. 4, 1783. He was born at Philadelphia, May 2, 1740, died 1824.

Thomas Mifflin, of Pa., President from Feb. 4, 1783, to Nov. 30, 1784. Born at Philadelphia, 1744, died in the same city, January 21, 1800.

Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, President from Nov. 30, 1784, to Nov. 23, 1785. He was born in Virginia, A.D. 1732, died 1794.

John Hancock, of Mass., President from Nov. 23, 1785, to June 6, 1786.

Nathaniel Gorham, of Mass., President from June 6, 1786, to Feb. 2, 1787. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., A.D. 1738, died June 11, 1796.

Arthur St. Clair, of Pa., President from Feb. 2, 1787, to Jan. 28, 1788. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, ———, died in 1818.

Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, President from Jan. 28, 1788, to the end of the Congress under the Confederation, March 3, 1789. He was born in England, A.D. 1748, died in Virginia, A.D. 1810.

## Under the Constitution.

### 1789 to 1793.

George Washington, of Virginia, inaugurated as President of the United States, April 30, 1789. He was born upon Wakefield estate, Virginia, Feb. 22, (11th old style, 1732, died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799.

John Adams, of Massachusetts, Vice-President. Born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, died July 4, 1826, near Quincy, Mass.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—Geo. Washington, 69. John Adams, 34. John Jay, New York, 9. R. H. Harrison, Md., 6. John Rutledge, S.C., 6. John Hancock, Mass., 4. Geo. Clinton, N.Y., 3. Saml. Huntington, Conn., 2. John Milton, Ga., 2. James Armstrong, Ga., 1. Edward Telfair, Ga., 1. Benj. Lincoln, Mass., 1.—Total, 69. Ten States voted,—Rhode Island, New York, and North Carolina not voting, not having ratified the Constitution in time.

### 1793 to 1797.

George Washington, President, inaugurated March 4, 1793.

John Adams, Vice-President.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—Geo. Washington, 132. John Adams,

77. Geo. Clinton, 50. Thos. Jefferson, Va., 4. Aaron Burr, N.Y., 1.—Total, 132. Fifteen States voted.

### 1797 to 1801.

John Adams, President, inaugurated March 4, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Vice-President. Born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13, 1743, died at Monticello, Virginia, July 4, 1826.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—John Adams, 71. Thomas Jefferson, 68. Thomas Pinckney, S.C., 59. Aaron Burr, 30. Saml. Adams, Mass., 15. Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., 11. Geo. Clinton, 7. John Jay, 5. James Iredell, N.C., 3. George Washington, 2. John Henry, Md., 2. S. Johnson, N.C., 2. Charles C. Pinckney, S.C., 1.—Total, 138. Sixteen States voting.

### 1801 to 1805.

Thomas Jefferson, President, inaugurated March 4, 1801.

Aaron Burr, of New York, Vice-President. Born at Newark, N.J., Feb. 6, 1756, died at Staten Island, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1836.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—Thos. Jefferson, 73. Aaron Burr, 73. John Adams, 65. Chas. C. Pinckney, 64. John Jay, 1.—Total, 138. Sixteen States voting.

There was no election by the Electoral colleges, and the election was carried into the House of Representatives, when, upon the 36th ballot, it appeared that ten States voted for Jefferson, four States for Aaron Burr, and two States in blank. Whereupon Jefferson was declared to be elected President, and Burr Vice-President. After this the Constitution was amended, so that the Vice-President was voted for separately as a distinct office, instead of being the second on the vote for President.

### 1805 to 1809.

Thomas Jefferson, President, inaugurated March 4, 1805.

George Clinton, of New York, Vice-President. He was born in Ulster county, N.Y., A.D. 1739, died in Washington, D.C., April 20, 1812.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—For President, Thos. Jefferson, 162. Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney, 14.—Total, 176. Seven States voting. For Vice-President, George Clinton, 162. Rufus King, N.Y., 14.

### 1809 to 1813.

James Madison, of Virginia, President, inaugurated

March 4, 1809. He was born March 16, 1751, in Prince George county, Virginia, and died at Montpelier, Virginia, June 28, 1836.

George Clinton, of N.Y., Vice-President, until his death, April 20, 1812.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—For President, James Madison, 122. Geo. Clinton, 6. C. C. Pinckney, 47.—Total, 175. Seventeen States voting. For Vice-President, George Clinton, 113. James Madison, 3. James Monroe, Va., 3. John Langdon, N.H., 9. Rufus King, N.Y., 47.

### 1813 to 1817.

James Madison, of Virginia, President. There is no record in the Journals of Congress of his having taken the oath of office.

Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Vice-President, until his death, Nov. 23, 1814. He was born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744, and died at Washington, D.C.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—For President, James Madison, 128. De Witt Clinton, N.Y., 89.—Total, 217. Eighteen States voting. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, 131. Jared Ingersoll, Pa., 86.

### 1817 to 1821.

James Monroe, of Virginia, President, inaugurated March

4, 1817. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, A.D. 1759, died in New York, July 4, 1831.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Vice-President. Born June 21, 1774, at Fox Meadows, New York, died at Staten Island, June 11, 1825.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—For President, James Monroe, 183. Rufus King, 34.—Total, 221. Nineteen States voting. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, 183. John Eager Howard, Md., 22. James Ross, Pa., 5. John Marshall, Va., 4. Robt. Goodloe Harper, Md., 3.



**1821 to 1825.**

James Monroe, President. There is no record on the Journals of Congress of his having taken the oath of office.

Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, James Monroe, 231. John Quincy Adams, Mass., 1.—Total, 232. Twenty-four States voting. *For Vice-President*, Daniel D. Tompkins, 218. Richard Stockton, N.J., 8. Robert G. Harper, 1. Richard Rush, Pa., 1. Daniel Rodney, Del., 1.

**1825 to 1829.**

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, President, inaugurated March 4, 1825. He was born at Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767, died at Washington City, Feb. 23, 1848. John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, Vice-President. Born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, March 18, 1782, died March 31, 1850, in Washington City.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, John Quincy Adams, 105,321. Andrew Jackson, Tenn., 152,899. Wm. H. Crawford, Ga., 47,265. Henry Clay, Ky., 47,087.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, Andrew Jackson, 99. John Quincy Adams, 84. Wm. H. Crawford, 41. Henry Clay, 37.—Total, 261. Twenty-four States voting.

There being no choice by the Electoral colleges, the vote was taken into the House of Representatives, when upon ballot it appeared that Adams had received the votes of thirteen States, Jackson seven, and Crawford four. John Quincy Adams was therefore declared elected President.

*For Vice-President*, the Electoral vote was John C. Calhoun, S.C., 182. Nathan Sanford, N.Y., 30. Nathaniel Macon, Ga., 24. Andrew Jackson, Tenn., 13. Martin Van Buren, N.Y., 9. Henry Clay, Ky., 2.

**1829 to 1833.**

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, President, inaugurated March 4, 1829. He was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, near the Waxhaw Settlements, which are in South Carolina, March 15, 1767, died at the Hermitage, Tenn., June 8, 1845.

John Caldwell Calhoun, Vice-President, until his resignation, Dec. 28, 1832.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, Andrew Jackson, 650,028. John Quincy Adams, 512,158.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, Andrew Jackson, 178. J. Q. Adams, 83.—Total, 261. Twenty-four States voting.

*For Vice-President*, John C. Calhoun, 171. Richard Rush, Pa., 83. Wm. Smith, S.C., 7.

**1833 to 1837.**

Andrew Jackson, President, inaugurated March 4, 1833. Martin Van Buren, of New York, Vice-President. He was born at Kinderhook, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1782.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, Andrew Jackson, 687,502. Henry Clay, 550,189. Opposition, (John Floyd, Va., and Wm. Wirt, Md.,) 33,108.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, Andrew Jackson, 219. Henry Clay, 49. John Floyd, 11. Wm. Wirt, 7.—Total, 288. Twenty-four States voting.

*For Vice-President*, Martin Van Buren, 189. John Sergeant, Pa., 49. William Wilkins, Pa., 30. Henry Lee, Mass., 11. Amos Ellmaker, Pa., 7.

**1837 to 1841.**

Martin Van Buren, President, inaugurated March 4, 1837. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice-President. He was born in 1780, died November 19, 1850.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, Martin Van Buren, 762,149. Opposition, (Wm. H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster, W. P. Mangum,) 736,736.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, Martin Van Buren, 170. Wm. H. Harrison, Ohio, 73. Hugh L. White, Tenn., 26. Daniel Webster, Mass., 14. W. P. Mangum, 11.—Total, 294. Twenty-six States voting.

*For Vice-President*, Richard M. Johnson, Ky., 147. Francis Granger, N.Y., 77. John Tyler, Va., 47. Wm. Smith, Ala. 23.

**1841 to 1845.**

Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, President, until his death, at Washington, April 4, 1841. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841. He was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, Feb. 9, 1773.

John Tyler, of Virginia, Vice-President. He was born April, 1790, at Greenway, Charles City county, Virginia. John Tyler, of Virginia, became President by the death of W. H. Harrison. He took the oath of office April 6, 1841.

**POPULAR VOTE**—Nov. 1840.—*For President*, Wm. Henry Harrison, 1,274,783. Martin Van Buren, 1,128,702. James G. Birney, N.Y., (Abolition,) 7609.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, W. H. Harrison, 234. M. Van Buren, 60.—Total, 294. Twenty-six States voting.

*For Vice-President*, John Tyler, 234. Richard M. Johnson, 48. L. W. Tazewell, S.C., 11. James K. Polk, Tenn., 1.

**1845 to 1849.**

James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, President, inaugurated March 4, 1845. He was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

George Mifflin Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Vice-President. Born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, James K. Polk, 1,335,834. Henry Clay, 1,297,033. James G. Birney, 62,270.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, James K. Polk, 170. Henry Clay, 105.—Total, 275. Twenty-six States voting.

*For Vice-President*, George M. Dallas, 170. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N.Y., 105.

**1849 to 1853.**

Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, President, inaugurated March 4, 1849. Born in Virginia, A.D. 1784, died in Washington City, July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore, of New York, Vice-President. Born in Locke township, Cayuga county, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1800.

Millard Fillmore, President, after the death of Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850. He took the oath of office, July 10, 1850.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, Zachary Taylor, 1,362,031. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 1,222,455. Martin Van Buren, (Free-Soil,) 291,455.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, Zachary Taylor, 163. Lewis Cass, 127.—Total, 290. Thirty States voting. *For Vice-President*, Millard Fillmore, 163. William O. Butler, Ky., 127.

**1853 to 1857.**

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, President, inaugurated March 5, 1853. He was born at Hillsborough, N.H., Nov. 23, 1804.

William R. King, of Alabama, Vice-President. He was born in North Carolina, April 7, 1786, died at Cahawba, Ala., April 18, 1853.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, Franklin Pierce, 1,590,490. Winfield Scott, 1,378,589. John C. Hale, N.H., (Abolition,) 157,296.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, Franklin Pierce, 254. Winfield Scott, of N.J., 42.—Total, 296. Thirty-one States voting.

*For Vice-President*, Wm. R. King, 254. Wm. A. Graham, of N.C., 42.

**1857 to 1861.**

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, President. He was born at Stony Batter, Franklin co., Pa., April 22, 1791. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Vice-President. Born near Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 21, 1821.

**POPULAR VOTE**—*For President*, James Buchanan, (Democratic), 1,832,232. John C. Fremont, California, (Republican,) 1,341,514. Millard Fillmore, N.Y., (American,) 874,707.

**ELECTORAL VOTE**—*For President*, James Buchanan, 174. John C. Fremont, 109. Millard Fillmore, 8.—Total, 291. Thirty-one States voting.

*For Vice-President*, John C. Breckenridge, 174. Wm. L. Dayton, N.J., 109. A. J. Donelson, Tenn., 8.—Total, 291.

## 1861 to 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, President, inaugurated March 4, 1861. He was born near Muldraugh's Hill, Hardin county, Kentucky, February, 1809.  
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice-President. He was born at Paris, Oxford county, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809.  
**POPULAR VOTE**—For President, Abraham Lincoln, (Republican,) 1,857,610. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, (Democratic,) 1,365,976. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, (Democratic,) 847,953. John Bell, of Tennessee, (Constitutional Union,) 590,631.  
**ELECTORAL VOTE**—For President, Abraham Lincoln, 180. John C. Breckinridge, 72. John Bell, 39. Stephen A. Douglas, 12. Total, 291. Thirty-three States voting.  
For Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, 180. Joseph Lane, Oregon, 72. Edward Everett, Massachusetts, 39. Herschel V. Johnson, Georgia, 12.

## Popular Names of States.

Virginia, the Old Dominion.  
Massachusetts, the Bay State.  
Maine, the Border State.  
Rhode Island, Little Rhody.  
New York, the Empire State.  
New Hampshire, the Granite State.  
Vermont, the Green Mountain State.  
Connecticut, the Land of Steady Habits.  
Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.  
North Carolina, the Old North State.  
Ohio, the Buckeye State.  
South Carolina, the Palmetto State.  
Michigan, the Wolverine State.  
Kentucky, the Corn-Cracker.  
Delaware, the Blue Hen's Chicken.  
Missouri, the Puke State.  
Indiana, the Hoosier State.  
Illinois, the Sucker State.  
Iowa, the Hawkeye State.  
Wisconsin, the Badger State.  
Florida, the Peninsular State.  
Texas, the Lone Star State.

## EARLY STEAM NAVIGATION.

1786, July 20, Skiff-steamboat navigated at Philadelphia, by John Fitch, of Philadelphia.  
1787, Aug. 22, Steamboat forty-five feet long navigated at Philadelphia, in presence of the Delegates to form a Constitution for the United States, by John Fitch, assisted by Henry Voight.  
1787, Dec. 3, Steamboat navigated at Sheppardstown, Virginia, by James Rumsey, of Virginia.  
1788, July, Steamboat sixty feet long navigated from Philadelphia to Burlington, by John Fitch.  
1788, Oct., Steamboat navigated at Dalwinston, Scotland, by Patrick Miller, Wm. Symington, and James Taylor.  
1789, December, New steamboat navigated at Philadelphia, by John Fitch.  
1789, December, New steamboat navigated on the Forth and Clyde Canal, Scotland, by Miller, Symington, and Taylor.  
1790, June, July, Aug., and Sept., John Fitch's steamboat run as a passenger and freight boat on the Delaware, regular trips between Philadelphia, Trenton, Burlington, Bristol, Chester, Wilmington, and Gray's Ferry, advertising her trips regularly in the newspapers, passing over three thousand miles in that summer.  
793, April, Steamboat built by James Rumsey, of Virginia, navigated upon the Thames, England, after his death, by his partners and associates.  
1794, Steamboat with a stern-wheel navigated from Hartford, Connecticut, to New York City, by Samuel Morey, of Connecticut.  
1796, Yawl navigated by steam, with a screw-propeller, on the Collect, a fresh-water pond, in the City of New York, by John Fitch.  
1797, Steamboat with paddle-wheels at the sides, built at

Bordentown, N.J., by Samuel Morey and Burgess Allison, navigated to Philadelphia and back.  
1798, Model steamboat navigated by steam at Bardstown, Kentucky, by John Fitch.  
1798, Experiments in steam navigation made near New York, by Nicholas I. Roosevelt and Robert R. Livingston. The law of New York, granting special rights to John Fitch, repealed, and the same rights transferred to Robert R. Livingston, who was subsequently partner of Robert Fulton.  
1801, The steamboat Charlotte Dundas, built by William Symington, navigated on the Forth and Clyde Canal, Scotland. Robert Fulton was a visitor to this boat, and a passenger upon it during a trip made this year  
1803, A steamboat propelled on the Seine, in France, by Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston.  
1804, The Eruktor Amphibolis, a machine for cleaning docks, invented by Oliver Evans, mounted on a wagon, and propelled by steam from Centre Square, Philadelphia, to Schuylkill River, thence navigated by steam, a stern-wheel being placed to the boat, down the Schuylkill and up the Delaware. This was the first land-wagon ever run by steam.  
1804, May, A steamboat, built by John Cox Stevens, propelled from Hoboken, N.J., to the city of New York.  
1807, Sept., The Clermont, Robert Fulton's boat, navigated in the Hudson River from New York to Albany.  
1808, June, The steamboat Phoenix, built by John Stevens, navigated from Hoboken to Philadelphia, by Robert L. Stevens, being the first steamboat that ever navigated the Atlantic Ocean.  
1811, Oct., The New Orleans, the first steamboat that ran in the Western waters, built by Nicholas I. Roosevelt, navigated by him from Pittsburg to New Orleans.  
1819, March, The steamship Savannah, the pioneer of transatlantic steam-navigation, steamed from New York to Liverpool, Copenhagen, and Cronstadt, and returned to the United States.  
1838, April 2, The British steamer City of Kingston arrived at New York, from Cork, in Ireland, being the first British steamship that crossed the Atlantic. Subsequently she went to the West Indies, and returned to Norfolk and Baltimore.  
1838, April 22, The British steamer Royal William arrived at New York.  
1838, April 22, The British steamship Sirius arrived at New York, from Cork, in 18 days.  
1838, April 23, The steamship Great Western, Capt. R. N. Hoskin, 1300 tons, arrived at New York, from Bristol, England, after a voyage of sixteen days.  
1852, June 5, The British steamship Australian, Capt. Hoseason, the pioneer steamer between Great Britain and Australia, steamed from Plymouth, and reached King George's Sound, West Australia, Aug. 20, Adelaide, Aug. 29, Melbourne, Sept. 2.

## Governors of the State of Pennsylvania. 1681 to 1682.

### Under the Proprietary Government.

Capt. William Markham, Deputy Governor from Oct. 10, 1681, to Oct. 27, 1682.  
William Penn, Proprietary and Governor from Oct. 27, 1682, to Aug. 12, 1684.  
Thomas Lloyd, President of Provincial Council, and *ex-officio* Deputy Governor, from Aug. 12, 1684, to Dec. 18, 1688.  
Capt. John Blackwell, Deputy Governor from Dec. 18, 1688, to Feb. 1, 1689-90.  
Thomas Lloyd, President of Provincial Council, and *ex-officio* Deputy Governor, from Feb. 1, 1689-90, to April 26, 1693.

### Under the British Crown.\*

Col. Benj. Fletcher, Governor. Col. William Markham, Lieut. Governor from April 26, 1693, to March 26, 1695.

\* The English Crown, in March, 1693, took from Wm. Penn the authority and government over Pennsylvania, and appointed Governor Fletcher, the then Royal Governor of New York, to be Governor of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Col. Markham acted as Fletcher's deputy in Pennsylvania. Penn's charter was restored in 1695, and he continued Governor Markham in office as his representative.



### Under the Proprietary Government.

Col. Wm. Markham, Deputy Governor from March 26, 1695, to Dec. 3, 1699.

Wm. Penn, Proprietor and Governor from Dec. 3, 1699, to Nov. 1, 1701.

Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Governor from Nov. 1, 1701, to April 20, 1703.

Edward Shippin, President of Council, and *ex-officio* Deputy Governor, from April 20, 1703, to Feb. 1703-4.

John Evans, Deputy Governor from Feb. 1703-4, to Feb. 1708-9.

Charles Gookin, Deputy Governor from March, 1709, to May 31, 1717.

Sir William Keith, Lieutenant-Governor from May 31, 1717, to June 22, 1726.

Patrick Gordon, Lieut. Governor from June 22, 1726, to Aug. 5, 1736.

James Logan, President of Provincial Council, and *ex-officio* Deputy Governor, from Aug. 5, 1736, to Aug. 7, 1738.

George Thomas, Lieut. Governor from Aug. 7, 1738, to June 6, 1747.

Anthony Palmer, President of Provincial Council, and *ex-officio* Deputy Governor from June 6, 1747, to Nov. 23, 1748.

James Hamilton, Lieut. Governor from Nov. 23, 1748, to Oct. 3, 1754.

Robert Hunter Morris, Lieut. Governor from Oct. 3, 1754, to Aug. 20, 1756.

Capt. Wm. Denny, Lieut. Governor from Aug. 20, 1756, to Nov. 17, 1759.

James Hamilton, Lieut. Governor from Nov. 17, 1759, to Oct. 31, 1763.

John Penn, Lieut. Governor from Oct. 31, 1763, to May 6, 1771.

James Hamilton, President Provincial Council, and *ex-officio* Deputy Governor, from May 6, 1771, to Oct. 16, 1771.

Richard Penn, Lieut. Governor from Oct. 16, 1771, to Aug. 30, 1773.

John Penn, Proprietary and Governor from Aug. 30, 1773, to July 3, 1775.

### Under the Committee of Safety.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., President from July 3, 1775, to Dec. 6, 1777.

### Under the Constitution of 1777.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council and of the State from March 5, 1777, until his death, May 23, 1778.

George Bryan, late Vice-President, acting President from May 23, 1778, to Dec. 1, 1778.

Joseph Reed, President from Dec. 1, 1778, to Nov. 14, 1781.

Wm. Moore, President from Nov. 14, 1781, to Nov. 7, 1782.

John Dickinson, President from Nov. 7, 1782, to Oct. 18, 1785.

Benj. Franklin, President from Oct. 18, 1785, to Nov. 5, 1788.

Thomas Mifflin, President from Nov. 5, 1788, to Dec. 20, 1790.

### Under the Constitution of 1790.

Thomas Mifflin, Governor from Dec. 20, 1790, to Dec. 1799.

Thos. McKean, Governor from Dec. 1799, to Dec. 1808.

**VOTE**—1799, Thos. McKean, (Dem.) 37,244; James Ross, (Fed.), 32,642.

“ 1802, Thos. McKean, (Dem.) 47,879; James Ross, (Fed.), 17,034.

“ 1805, Thos. McKean, (Dem.) 43,644; Simon Snyder, (Dem.), 38,378.

Simon Snyder, Governor from Dec. 1808, to Dec. 1817.

**VOTE**—1808, Simon Snyder, (Dem.) 67,975; James Ross, (Fed.), 39,375; John Spayd, (Quid.), 4006.

“ 1811, Simon Snyder, (Dem.) 52,319; William Tilghman, (Fed.), 36,009.

“ 1814, Simon Snyder, (Dem.) 51,099; Isaac Wayne, (Fed.), 29,566.

Wm. Findlay, Governor from Dec. 1817, to Dec. 1820.

**VOTE**—William Findlay, (Dem.), 66,333; Joseph Heister, (Dem.), 57,272.

Joseph Heister, Governor from Dec. 1820, to Dec. 1823.

**VOTE**—Joseph Heister, (Dem.) 67,905; William Findlay, (Dem.), 66,300.

John Andrew Shulze, Governor from Dec. 1823, to Dec. 1829.

**VOTE**—1823, John Andrew Shulze, (Dem.) 89,998; Andrew Gregg, (Fed.), 64,211.

“ 1826, John A. Shulze, (Dem.) 72,710; John Sergeant, (Fed.), 1175; Scattering 1174.

There was no regularly organized opposition at this election. George Wolf, Governor from Dec. 1829, to Dec. 1835.

**VOTE**—1829, George Wolf, (Dem.) 78,219; Joseph Ritner, (Fed. and Anti-Masonic), 51,776.

“ 1832, George Wolf, (Dem.) 91,355; Joseph Ritner, (Fed. and Anti-Masonic), 83,165.

Joseph Ritner, Governor from Dec. 1835, to Dec. 1838.

**VOTE**—Joseph Ritner, (Anti-Masonic), 94,028; Geo. Wolf, (Dem.), 65,804; Henry A. Muhlenberg, (Dem.), 40,846.

David R. Porter, Governor from Dec. 1838, to Dec. 1844.

**VOTE**—1838, D. R. Porter, (Dem.) 127,821; Jos. Ritner, (Whig), 122,325.

“ 1841, D. R. Porter, (Dem.) 136,504; John Banks, (Whig), 113,478.

Francis R. Shunk, Governor from Dec. 1844, until his resignation, July 10, 1848.

**VOTE**—1844, F. R. Shunk, (Dem.) 160,322; Joseph Markle, (Whig and Native), 156,040.

“ 1847, F. R. Shunk, (Dem.) 146,081; James Irwin, (Whig), 128,148; Emmanuel C. Reigart, (Native), 11,247; F. J. Lemoyne, (Abolition), 1861.

William F. Johnston, Speaker of the Senate, and acting Governor from July 10, 1848, until Dec. 1848.

William F. Johnston, Governor from Dec. 1848, to Dec. 1851.

**VOTE**—Wm. F. Johnston, (Whig and Native), 168,522; Morris Longstreth, (Dem.) 168,225.

William Bigler, Governor from Dec. 1851, to Dec. 1854.

**VOTE**—William Bigler, (Dem.) 186,499; W. F. Johnston, (Whig), 178,034.

James Pollock, Governor from Dec. 1854, to Dec. 1857.

**VOTE**—James Pollock, (Know-Nothing and Whig), 209,008; Wm. Bigler, (Dem.) 167,001.

William F. Packer, Governor for the term from Dec. 1857, to Jan. 1861.

**VOTE**—Wm. F. Packer, (Dem.) 188,887; David Wilmot, (Rep.), 146,186; Isaac Hazelhurst, (American), 28,132.

Andrew G. Curtin, Governor from Dec. 1860, to Jan. 1864.

**VOTE**—Andrew G. Curtin, (Rep.) 262,403; Henry D. Foster, (Dem.) 230,239.

## PENNSYLVANIA SENATORS.

THE following is a list of Senators who have represented Pennsylvania in Congress since the formation of the Government:—

NAMES.	IN.	OUT.
William McClay .....	1789	1791
Robert Morris .....	1789	1795
Albert Gallatin .....	1793	1794
James Ross .....	1794	1803
William Bingham .....	1795	1801
Samuel McClay .....	1803	1808
Peter Muhlenburg .....	1801	1801
George Logan .....	1801	1807
Andrew Gregg .....	1807	1813
Michael Leib .....	1809	1814
Abner Lacock .....	1813	1819
Jonathan Roberts .....	1815	1821
Walter Lowrie .....	1819	1825
William Findlay .....	1821	1827
William Marks .....	1825	1831
Isaac D. Barnard .....	1827	1831
George M. Dallas .....	1831	1833
William Wilkins .....	1831	1834
James Buchanan .....	1834	1845
Samuel McKean .....	1833	1839
Daniel Sturgeon .....	1839	1851
Simon Cameron .....	1845	1849
James Cooper .....	1849	1855
Richard Brodhead, Jr. ....	1851	1857
William Bigler .....	1855	1861
Simon Cameron .....	1857	1863
Simon Cameron .....	1857	1861
Edgar Cowen .....	1861	1867
David Wilmot .....	1861	1863

*Poor Richard's Sayings.*

There's no man so bad but he secretly respects the good.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

## NATURALIZATION AND RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

No part of the laws of the United States are more confused, and generally more undigested, than those in relation to naturalization and the rights of aliens, extending, as these laws do, over the whole period of our national history. Nevertheless, the substance of them all may be briefly stated, and perhaps is best embodied in the decision of Judge Dean, in the New York Supreme Court, in the matter of the application of John Clark to become a citizen of the United States. The principal features of the law as it is, however, are those of the Act of 1802, of which the following is the most material portion:—

Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

1st. That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of some of the States, or of the Territorial districts of the United States, three years [now two years] at least before his admission, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject.

2d. That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

3d. That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during the time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: *Provided* that the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence.

A continuous residence of five years next preceding admission to the rights of citizenship is an indispensable requisite, except for those who arrived in the country prior to attaining the age of eighteen years, concerning whom the following is the law:—

Any alien, being a free white person and a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, who shall have continued to reside in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to reside therein to the time he may have made application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he shall have resided five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States without having made the declaration required in the first condition of the first section of the act to which this act is an addition, three years previous to this admission: *Provided* such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his or her admission, and shall further declare, *on oath, and prove*, to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceding it has been a *bona fide* intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States, and shall in all other respects comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

In addition to the United States laws, the various States have their statutory and constitutional regulations of the right of suffrage.

IN ALABAMA, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, having resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last three months in the city, county, or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector.

IN ARKANSAS, every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims to vote twenty months, is entitled to vote; idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crimes excepted.

IN CONNECTICUT, every white male citizen of the United States who shall have gained a settlement in the State, attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the town at least six months preceding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars in the State, or, having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding, or, being liable thereto, shall have been by authority of law excused therefrom, or shall have paid a State tax within the year next preceding the time he shall next present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking oath as prescribed by law, be an elector.

IN CALIFORNIA, every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro on the 30th day of May, 1848, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

IN DELAWARE, every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years or upwards, having resided in the State one year next before the election, and the last month thereof in the county where he offers to vote, and having within two years next before the election paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of twenty-two years, having resided as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote without payment of any tax. *Provided* that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered as acquiring a residence in this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the State; and no idiot, insane person, pauper, or person convicted of a crime deemed by law a felony shall enjoy the right of an elector.

IN FLORIDA, every white free male person of the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State two years, and of the county in which he may offer his vote six months, immediately preceding the election, and who shall be enrolled in the militia of the State, (unless exempted from militia-duty,) is a qualified elector; but no person can acquire a residence from his occupation, being a soldier, seaman, or marine in the service of the United States, or from being stationed within the State.

IN GEORGIA, an elector must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen and inhabitant of the State one year, of the county six months, and have paid all the taxes which may have been required of him, and which he has had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election.

In all elections for Governor, or Electors of President and Vice-President, and upon all questions where the voice of the people of Georgia may be desired to be expressed, a person entitled to vote in the county in which he resides may vote in any county within the State; *Provided* he has not voted elsewhere upon the same question or the same officer.



IN ILLINOIS, every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having had a residence in the State one year next preceding the election, or who was an inhabitant of the State at the first day of April, 1848, can exercise the elective franchise.

IN INDIANA, in all elections not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every white male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months next preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to its laws on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the town or precinct where he may reside.

IN IOWA, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims to vote twenty days, is entitled to vote; idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of an infamous crime excepted.

IN KENTUCKY, an elector must be a white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having had a residence in the State of two years, and in the county in which he offers to vote one year.

IN LOUISIANA, every free white male citizen, two years a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two consecutive years next preceding the election, the last year thereof in the district or parish in which he offers to vote, has a right to vote in all elections.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, all male citizens of the age of twenty-one years (except paupers and persons under guardianship) who have resided in the State one year, and in the town or district at which they offer to vote six months, next preceding the election, may vote, provided they have paid all taxes assessed upon them within two years next preceding the day of election.

IN MARYLAND, every free male citizen, above twenty-one years of age, having resided in the State one year, and six months next preceding the election at which he offers to vote in the county, has the right of suffrage.

IN MICHIGAN, in all the elections every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election, or who was a citizen at the time of the signing of the Constitution, is entitled to vote, but must reside in the township or ward in which he offers his vote.

IN MISSISSIPPI, every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one, who shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and four months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, is a qualified voter.

IN MISSOURI, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State one year before an election, the last three months whereof he shall have been in the county or district where he offers to vote, is a qualified elector.

IN MAINE, every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed,) having residence established in the State for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators, and Representatives in the town or plantation where his residence is so established.

IN NEW YORK, every male citizen aged twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen ten days and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote.

But only such persons of color as are possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and have been residents of the State three years, and for one year seized of said estate of two hundred and fifty dollars above all debt and encumbrances charged thereon, and who shall have been actually rated

and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, a voter must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the State six months and of the town three months next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

IN NEW JERSEY, every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now or hereafter may be elected by the people.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, all persons of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been inhabitants of any county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides; and all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in the State having a right of representation, and also all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years (except free negroes, free mulattoes, free persons of mixed blood descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before the day of election, are entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

IN OHIO, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualification of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, and who shall have resided in the State one year, in the district where he offers his vote ten days next preceding such election, paid taxes within two years, either State or county, which have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall be entitled to vote.

IN RHODE ISLAND, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who has had his residence and home in the State for one year, and in the city or town in which he may claim a right to vote six months, next preceding the time of voting, and who is possessed in his own right of real estate in such city or town of the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars over and above all encumbrances, or which shall rent for seven dollars per annum, over and above any rent reserved, or the interest of any encumbrances thereon; being an estate in fee-simple, or fee-tail for the life of any person, or an estate in reversion, or remainder, which qualifies no other person to vote,—the conveyance of which estate, if by deed, shall have been recorded at least ninety days,—shall thereafter have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legal town and ward meetings, so long as he continues so qualified, and if any person hereinbefore described shall own any such estate within this State out of the town or city in which he resides, he shall have a right to vote in the town or city in which he shall have had his residence and home for the term of six months next preceding the election, upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the town or city in which his estate lies, bearing date within ten days of the time of his voting, setting forth that such person has sufficient estate therein to qualify him as a voter, and that the deed, if any, has been recorded ninety days. There are some other minor requisites, as, for instance,—

Persons residing on lands ceded by this State to the United States shall not be entitled to exercise the privilege of electors.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, (paupers and non-commissioned officers excepted,) being a citizen of this State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and having a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such election, or, not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member or members to serve in either branch of the Legislature for the election district in which he holds such property or is resident.

IN TENNESSEE, every white man, twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the county wherein he offers his vote six months next preceding the election, is entitled to vote. Also, all male persons of color of twenty-one years of age who are competent witnesses in a court of justice against a white man are entitled to vote.

IN TEXAS, all free male persons over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States, (Indians not taxed, Africans, and descendants of Africans, excepted,) who shall have resided six months in Texas immediately preceding the acceptance of the Constitution of 1845 by the Congress of the United States, shall be deemed electors.

IN UTAH, all free white male citizens of the United States, residents of the Territory, over the age of eighteen years, are voters, and eligible to hold any office within the Territory.

IN VIRGINIA, every white male citizen of the Commonwealth of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State two years, and of the county or town where he offers to vote for twelve months, next preceding an election, and no other person, is entitled to vote. Persons in the military service of the United States, and persons convicted of an infamous crime, are not voters.

IN VERMONT, a voter must be a citizen of twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State one year and of the town three months next preceding the election at which he votes. Every voter must swear that he is qualified as above.

IN WISCONSIN, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, belonging to either of the following classes, is a qualified elector:—1. White citizens of the United States. 2. White persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization. 3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by the laws of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS within the United States not over 3000 miles, three cents each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; over 3000 miles, 10 cents must be prepaid. To the British N.A. Provinces, under 3000 miles, 10 cents; over 3000, 15 cents. Drop letters, 1 cent, prepaid or not; advertised letters, 1 cent. Letters to two or more persons in one envelope are illegal. Ship-letters to any United States port, 6 cents; if forwarded inland, 2 cents, and the usual United States postage.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce or less shall be charged with an additional single postage.

PAPERS.—Weekly papers within the county where published, free; otherwise, on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for not exceeding 50 miles, 5 cents per quarter; for over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter; for over 300 and under 1000 miles, 15 cents per quarter; for over 1000 and under 2000 miles, 20 cents per quarter; for over 2000 and under 4000 miles, 25 cents per quarter; for over 4000 miles, 30 cents per quarter. Monthly newspapers sent to subscribers, one quarter; semi-monthly, one half; semi-weekly, twice;

tri-weekly, treble; and oftener, five times those rates. Upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 1 cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 1 cent; for over 500 and under 1500 miles, double those rates; for over 1500 and under 2500 miles, treble those rates; for over 2500 and under 3500 miles, four times those rates; for over 3500 miles, five times those rates.

Books, prepaid, not weighing over 4 pounds, 1 cent per oz. for any distance in the United States under 3000 miles, and 2 cents an oz. over 3000 miles, pre-payment required,—all fractions over the oz. being counted as an additional oz.

## Rates of Letter-Postage to Foreign Countries.

To England, Ireland, and Scotland, (California, Oregon, and Washington excepted,) 24 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. From California, Oregon, or Washington, 29 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To France and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by Bremen mail, (except Bremen, Baden, and Luxemburg,) 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; newspapers, 3 cents each.

“ “ by Hamburg mail, (except Hamburg and Luxemburg,) 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Holland, by French mail, 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ via England on American ships, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Hanover, by Prussian mail, 60 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg, 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Luxemburg, by Bremen ordinary mail, 22 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 37 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 29 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 23 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,

“ by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Parma and Modena, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by French mail, 27 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 54 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To the Papal States, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by French mail, 27 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 54 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 23 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 49 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—prepaid.



To the Two Sicilies, by French mail, 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 60 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

To Spain, by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg, 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Portugal, by French mail, 21 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

“ by British mail, via Southampton, 37 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

“ via Bordeaux and Lisbon, 30 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 60 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Denmark, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 20 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by French mail, 27 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 54 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 33 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by French mail, 33 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 66 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 33 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“ by French mail, 33 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 66 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To West Indies, (British,) also Cuba, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

To West Indies, (not British,) 34 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

To Brazil, by British mail, 45 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., “

To China, by British mail, 45 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., “

To Buenos Ayres, by British mail, 45 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., “

To Montevideo, by British mail, 45 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., “

To Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance is not over 3000 miles from line of crossing, and 15 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. if distance exceeds 3000 miles.

To Aspinwall and Panama, New Granada, and Mexico, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance does not exceed 2500 miles, and 20 cents if distance exceeds 2500 miles,—*prepaid*.

To Bogota and Buenaventura, New Granada, 18 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

To Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chili, 34 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

To Peru, 22 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and China, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,—*prepaid*.

**THE FRANKING-PRIVILEGE.**—The following persons are at present entitled to send letters through the United States Mail free of postage, viz.:—The President and ex-Presidents, Vice-President and ex-Vice-Presidents, Secretaries of the Departments, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General of the United States, the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Auditors of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Assistant Postmaster-General, the Adjutant-General of the Army, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster-General, the Chief Engineer, the Surgeon-General, the Colonel of Ordnance, the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department, and the Superintendent of the Coast-Survey, and assistant in charge of the office, the privilege being restricted to letters and packages relating to their official duties; those sent to be marked or stamped “official business,” and subscribed by the officer with a designation of his office, and in the case of the Heads of Departments alone, this designation may be subscribed, under their direction, by their respective chief clerks; each postmaster, letters and packets not exceeding a half-ounce in weight; each member of Congress, delegates in the House of Representatives included; the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives; deputy postmasters, whose salaries do not exceed \$200 per annum,

have the franking-privilege for their individual correspondence, but not for family and friends. Members of Congress receiving documents of more than two ounces in weight are entitled to charge the excess to the contingent fund of the House of which the person receiving the same is a member.

All publications published, procured, or purchased by either House of Congress, or on a joint resolution of both Houses, may be sent by members free of postage.

Special acts of Congress have severally conferred upon the widows of Presidents Madison, Harrison, and Polk the right to send letters through the post-office free of postage.

The Congressional Globe and appendix thereto pass free through the mails so long as published by order of Congress, the Daily Globe excepted.

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## THE SIZE OF THEATRES.

LA SCALA, at Milan, has six rows of boxes, with forty-one in each row; the greatest width of the house between the boxes is seventy-two feet; the distance from the front of the centre box to the curtain is ninety-five feet; the width between the columns of the proscenium is fifty-four feet; and the depth of the stage behind the curtain is one hundred and fifty feet. The house will hold three thousand six hundred persons. The San Carlos, at Naples, claims to be of equal size with La Scala; but, although the general dimensions are not much smaller, the house will only hold three thousand two hundred persons. Her Majesty's theatre, in London, is generally considered to rank next in size to La Scala. The Opera-House in Genoa (Carlo Felice) holds three thousand persons; the Pergola, in Florence, two thousand five hundred. The Opera-House in Havana will not hold over two thousand eight hundred to three thousand persons. The Academy of Music in New York was said to hold four thousand persons when crowded. The Philadelphia Academy of Music will seat three thousand persons.

The following particulars of the size of opera-houses, in square feet, give the whole area covered:—

Academie, at Paris .....	51,300
Munich, at Munich .....	49,800
Imperial, at St. Petersburg .....	49,000
La Scala, at Milan .....	40,300
San Carlos, at Naples .....	39,800
Carlo Felice, at Genoa .....	40,500
Covent Garden, at London .....	35,400
Drury Lane, at London .....	33,100
Academy of Music, at Philadelphia .....	35,700
Academy of Music, at New York .....	24,800

### Poor Richard's Sayings.

Too much plenty makes mouth dainty.

If passion drives, let reason hold the reins.

He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.

The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.

All would live long, but none would be old.

Declaiming against pride, is not always a sign of humility.

Neglect kills injuries, Revenge increases them.

Doing an injury puts you below your enemy; Revenging one makes you but even with him; Forgiving it sets you above him.

Most of the learning in use is of no great use.

Great good nature without prudence, is a great misfortune.

Keep conscience clear, then never fear.

A man in a passion rides a mad horse.

## LENGTH OF STEAMSHIP ROUTES.

	Geographical miles.
New York to Southampton .....	2980
“ Liverpool.....	2880
“ Glasgow.....	2800
“ Galway.....	2680
Boston to Liverpool.....	2720
“ Belfast.....	2620
“ Galway.....	2520
Philadelphia to Liverpool.....	3090
“ Glasgow.....	3010
New York to San Francisco <i>via</i> Tehuantepec.....	4168
“ “ “ Nicaragua.....	4852
“ “ “ Panama.....	5255
New Orleans to San Francisco <i>via</i> Tehuantepec... 3071	
“ “ “ Nicaragua.....	4100
“ “ “ Panama.....	4668
Land's End (England)	
“ to San Francisco <i>via</i> Tehuantepec	6808
“ “ “ “ Nicaragua...	7252
“ “ “ “ Panama.....	7610

## Quick Passages of Ocean Steamships.

1851, Aug. 6, Baltic, Liverpool to New York, nine days, nineteen hours.
1853, Aug. 13, Arabia, Liverpool to New York, nine days, twenty-two hours, fifty-five minutes.
1854, June 28, Baltic, Liverpool to New York, nine days, seventeen hours, fifteen minutes.
1856, July 8, Baltic, Liverpool to New York, nine days, sixteen hours, thirty-three minutes.
1857, June 23, Persia, nine days, twenty-one hours, twenty-nine minutes.
1857, June 3, Vanderbilt, Cowes to New York, ten days, eighteen hours.
1857, July 8, Vanderbilt, Cowes to New York, ten days, twelve hours.
1858, June 9, Vanderbilt, Southampton to New York, nine days, thirteen hours.
1859, May 21, Vanderbilt, Southampton to New York, nine days, nine hours, twenty-six minutes.
1860, Aug. 26, Great Eastern, New York to Milford Haven, nine days and four hours,—the shortest eastern passage yet made.
1861, April, Persia, Liverpool to New York, nine days, eight hours, seven minutes.

## Dimensions of Big Ships.

	Breadth of Beam. Feet.	Depth. Feet.	Length. Feet.	Tonnage.
Great Eastern.....	83	58	680	18,000
General Admiral..	55	34	307	6000
Niagara.....	55	31½	345	5800
Adriatic.....	50	33	354	5888
Vanderbilt.....	49	33	340	5100
Pennsylvania.....	56.9	54.9	247.6	3000
Munster.....			378	4069
Leinster, { Galway.....			375	4000
Connaught, { Line.....			375	4000
Ulster, { (new).....			375	4000
Persia.....			375	3200
Himalaya.....			360	5000
City of Baltimore.....			340	2367
City of Washington.....			325	2380
Orlando.....			337	3727

## Length of American Steam Frigates.

Minnesota.....	264 feet 8½ inches.
Wabash.....	262 “ 4 “
Merrimac.....	255 “ 9 “
Roanoke.....	263 “ 8½ “
Colorado.....	263 “ 8½ “

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

**SOUND** travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in the air, 4960 in the water, 11,000 in cast-iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4636 to 17,000 in wood.

Mercury freezes at 38° Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about 816 times lighter than common water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 6160 lbs. An ordinary-sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,340 lbs.

Heat rarefies air to such an extent that it can be made to occupy 5500 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,000 lbs. to produce a like effect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk 18,000 times.

One hundred pounds of Dead Sea water contains 46 lbs. of salt.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly at the rate of 1° for every 45 feet, at the depth of 60 miles the degree of heat would be sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of close-confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

The greatest artificial cold ever produced is 91° Fahrenheit.

Water obstructs one-half of the perpendicular rays of the sun in 17 feet, and three-fourths in 34 feet; and less than one-thousandth part reaches the depth of 200 feet: hence the bottom of deep waters is in total darkness.

## ANIMAL TRADES AND CALLINGS.

**BEEs** are geometricians—their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice.

So also is the ant-lion:—his funnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skilful artist of our species, with the aid of the best instrument.

The mole is a meteorologist.

The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so also is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds.

The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians.

The nautilus is a navigator:—he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter:—he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.

The marmot is a civil engineer:—he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.

The East India ants are horticulturists—they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young.

Wasps are paper-manufacturers.

Caterpillars are silk-spinners.

The bird plocuus textor is a weaver:—he weaves a web to make his nest.

The primia is a tailor:—he sews the leaves together to make his nest.

The squirrel is a ferryman:—with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream.

Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters.

The black bear and heron are fishermen.

The ants have regular day-laborers.

The monkey is a rope-dancer.



# PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends or Quakers, in 1682, after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified by a treaty in due form. The name of Philadelphia (brotherly love) was given by Penn both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, and from its embodying principles he had so much at heart. Though there was considerable contention between Penn and his colony, no very striking events occurred until after the Revolution. The first Congress preparatory to that event met in Carpenter's Hall, (a building still standing,) in a court back of Chestnut Street, below Fourth, September 4, 1774. In this city also met most of the Congresses of the Revolution; and from hence went forth, in doubt and forebodings on the part of many, and confident reliance on the part of others, that world-renowned instrument, "The Declaration of Independence," which was first read publicly from a stand in the State-House Yard, by John Nixon, July 8, 1776. The Convention that formed the present Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia, May, 1787. Here resided the first President of the United States, in a building in Market Street, below Sixth; and here Congress assembled for nearly ten years after the adoption of the present Constitution. In consequence of the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the British had possession of the city from Sept. 1777, to June, 1778. A census was taken at this time, by order of Lord Cornwallis, showing the popula-

tion to be 21,334, (exclusive of the army and strangers,) the whole of the whig citizens being also absent. The population of Philadelphia to-day is estimated at 680,000 persons, at the rate of increase of the ten years previous to taking the last census. This great population makes Philadelphia the second city in the United States, and the fifth city in the world. Much of the early prosperity of the city was due to the exertions of Benjamin Franklin, who early in life made our city his dwelling-place. Over a hundred years ago he woke up the Rip Van Winkles of Quakerdom. He infused into the public spirit of our community an activity for improvement and progress which has ever since animated the great body of our citizens. But from his day down to our own there has existed among us a minority of let-well-alones, who carp at every thing new that is started,—who always distrust and oppose any new measure set forward.

Up to 1810 Philadelphia was the leading commercial city in the Union; but at that date our sister city of New York (owing to her seaboard advantage of situation) took the lead in that branch of trade, and has far distanced us. But in manufactures we are as far ahead of her as she is of us in shipping; and in all other essential particulars Philadelphia is foremost.

According to the inquiries made by the compilers of the City Directory for 1860, sufficient data have been collected to warrant the belief that the present population of Philadelphia is 680,000 persons.

## MAYORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM THE CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION.

1701-2. Edward Shippen.	1729-30. Thomas Griffiths.	1752. Benjamin Shoemaker.
1703. Anthony Morris.	1731-32. Samuel Hassel.	1753-54. Thomas Lawrence.
1704. Griffith Jones.	1733. Thomas Griffiths.	1754-55. Charles Willing.
1705. Joseph Wilcox.	1734. Thomas Lawrence.	1755. William Plumsted.
1706. Nathan Stanbury.	1735. William Allen.	1756-57. Atwood Shute.
1707-8. Thomas Masters.	1736. Clement Plumsted.	1758. Thomas Lawrence.
1709. Richard Hill.	1737. Thomas Griffiths.	1759. John Stamper.
1710. William Carter.	1738. Anthony Morris.	1760. Benjamin Shoemaker.
1711. Samuel Preston.	1739. Edward Roberts.	1761. Jacob Duché.
1712. Jonathan Dickenson.	1740. Samuel Hassel.	1762. Henry Harrison.
1713. George Roach.	1741. Clement Plumsted.	1763. Thomas Willing.
1714-16. Richard Hill.	1742. William Till.	1764. Thomas Lawrence.
1717-18. Jonathan Dickenson.	1743. Benjamin Shoemaker.	1765-66. John Lawrence.
1719-21. William Fishbourne.	1744. Edward Shippen.	1767-68. Isaac Jones.
1722. James Logan.	1745. James Hamilton.	1769-70. Samuel Shoemaker.
1723. Clement Plumsted.	1746-47. William Atwood.	1771-72. John Gibson.
1724. Isaac Norris.	1748. Charles Willing.	1773. William Fisher.
1725. William Hudson.	1749. Thomas Lawrence.	1774. Samuel Rhoads.
1726-27. Charles Read.	1750. William Plumsted.	1775. Samuel Powell.
1727-28. Thomas Lawrence.	1751. Robert Stretzell.	

Here ended the old city charter, under the Proprietary government, in consequence of the Revolution. During that contest, and until the Legislature granted a new charter, in 1789, the city was governed at times by the Legislature, the committees of safety, the Supreme Executive Council, the city wardens, street commissioners, assessors, and magistrates.

By the new charter, of 11th March, 1789, the election of Mayor was vested in the Select and Common Councils, who during many years exercised that authority. The following gentlemen were thus elected:—

1789. Samuel Powell.	1806-7. Robert Wharton.	1820-24. Robert Wharton.
1790. Samuel Miles.	1808-9. John Barker.	1824-28. Joseph Watson.
1791. John Barclay.	1810. Robert Wharton.	1828-29. George M. Dallas.
1792-95. Matthew Clarkson.	1811. Michael Kappelle.	1829. Benjamin W. Richards.
1796-97. Hilary Baker.	1812. John Barker.	1829-30. William Milnor.
1798-99. Robert Wharton.	1813. John Geyer.	1830-32. Benjamin W. Richards
1800. John Inskcep.	1814-18. Robert Wharton.	1832-37. John Swift.
1801-4. Matthew Lawler.	1819. James N. Barker.	1838-39. Isaac Roach.
1805. John Inskcep.		

On the 21st of June, 1839, the Legislature passed an act providing for the election of the Mayor by the people, directing that a majority of the whole number of votes should be necessary to the election of a candidate. In case no one had a majority of the whole, the Councils were to elect one from the two candidates having the highest number of votes. This authority was exercised at the first election thereafter, none of the candidates voted for by the people having a majority of the whole.

1839-40. John Swift, (elected by Councils.)  
POPULAR VOTE—Jno. Swift, 3343; John C. Montgomery, 2670;  
Jno. K. Kane, 32<sup>d</sup>.

1840-41. John Swift.  
John Swift, 6355; Henry Horn, 4820.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, (Continued.)

1841-2. John M. Scott.  
 John M. Scott, 5658; Sam'l Badger, 4693; Wm. Thompson, 84.  
 1842-3. John M. Scott.  
 John M. Scott, 6145; Richard Vaux, 5137.  
 1843-4. John M. Scott.  
 John M. Scott, 6585; Samuel H. Perkins, 3976.  
 1844-5. Peter McCall.  
 Peter McCall, 5606; Samuel Badger, 4032; E. W. Keyser, 5065.  
 1845-6. John Swift.  
 John Swift, 4949; James Page, 3946; Elhanan W. Keyser, 4538; John Bouvier, 78.  
 1846-7. John Swift.  
 John Swift, 5562; Richard Vaux, 3402; Peter A. Browne, 3244; Thomas Hansell, 31.

1847-8. John Swift.  
 John Swift, 6046; J. Altamont Phillips, 3550; Peter Frita, 2530; James Hansell, 10.  
 1848-9. John Swift.  
 John Swift, 8440; Samuel Badger, 5079; Thos. Watson, 75.  
 1849-50. Joel Jones.  
 Joel Jones, 6429; Charles Gilpin, 6364.  
 1850-51. Charles Gilpin.  
 Charles Gilpin, 7400; Joel Jones, 5071.  
 1851-2. Charles Gilpin.  
 Charles Gilpin, 9275; John Swift, 3934; John S. Warner, 182.  
 1853-4. Charles Gilpin.  
 Charles Gilpin, 8002; John Thompson, 4392.

By act of Assembly, passed Jan. 31, 1854, the boundaries of the city of Philadelphia, which up to this time were only from Vine to Cedar Streets and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill Rivers, were enlarged so as to take in all the municipal districts adjoining, and the whole county of Philadelphia. According to this statute, commonly called the "Consolidation Act," the Mayor was directed to be elected by the people, and to hold his office for two years. The first election under the new act took place June 6, 1854.

1854-56. Robert T. Conrad.  
 Robt. T. Conrad, 29,507; Richard Vaux, 21,011.  
 1856-58. Richard Vaux.  
 Richard Vaux, 29,534; Henry D. Moore, 25,545.

1858-60. Alexander Henry.  
 Alex. Henry, 33,772; Richard Vaux, 29,039.  
 1860-62. Alexander Henry.  
 Alex. Henry, 36,658; John Robbins, 35,776.

RECORDERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

1701-3. Thomas Story.	1756-75. Benjamin Chew.	1829-35. Joseph McIlvaine.
1704-6. David Lloyd.		1836-38. John Bouvier.
1707-25. Robert Asbeton.	1789-1801. Alexander Wilcocks.	1838-41. Samuel Rush.
1726-40. Andrew Hamilton.	1801-2. Alexander J. Dallas.	1841-47. Richard Vaux.
1741-49. William Allen.	1802-8. Moses Levy.	1847-55. Robert M. Lee.
1750-55. Tench Francis.	1810-29. Joseph Reed.	1855. Joseph Eneu.

A TABLE FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

The following is DR. ADAM CLARKE'S famous table for foretelling the kind of weather throughout all the Lunations for each year forever. If correct, it will be an invaluable friend to the farmer,—and indeed to persons of almost every occupation. Try it:—

TABLE.—The table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the

whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in the several positions respecting the earth, and will, by a simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

MOON.	TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, the First Quarter, the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter, happens	Between midnight and 2 in the morning,	Fair,	Hard frost, unless the wind be S. or W.
	" 2 and 4, morning,	Cold, with showers,	Cold and stormy.
	" 4 and 6, "	Rain,	Rain.
	" 6 and 8, "	Wind and rain,	Stormy.
	" 8 and 10, "	Changeable,	Cold rain, if the wind be W. Snow, if E.
	" 10 and 12, "	Frequent showers,	Cold and high wind.
	At 12 o'clock, at noon, and at 2, P.M.	Very rainy,	Snow or rain.
	Between 2 and 4, afternoon,	Changeable,	Fair and mild.
	" 4 and 6, "	Fair,	Fair.
	" 6 and 8, "	Fair, if wind N.W.	Fair and frosty, if wind N. or N.E.
	" 8 and 10, "	Rainy, if wind S.W.	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
	" 10 and midnight,	" " "	" " "
" 12 and 2, A.M.	Fair,	Fair and frosty.	

Observations.—1. The nearer the time of the Moon's change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following. 2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning. 3. The nearer to mid-day or noon the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days. 4. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon to 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio. 5. The Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, happening during six

of the afternoon hours, i.e. from 4 to 10, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as noted in the table. 6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also. 7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. Within this precaution, he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

Difference of Time.—When it is 12 o'clock at noon in New York City, it is forenoon at all places west of New York, and afternoon at all places east, according to the following table:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Philadelphia.....	11 55 52	Lubec..... 12 28 06
Buffalo, N.Y.....	11 56 32	St. Helena..... 4 33 40
Charleston, S.C.....	11 36 40	London, Eng..... 4 55 42
Cincinnati, O.....	11 16 18	Rome, Italy..... 5 46 03
New Orleans, La.....	10 55 40	Jerusalem..... 7 17 24
Oregon City.....	8 46 40	Calcutta..... 10 49 56
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.....	6 24 08	Montreal..... 12 01 44

The difference of time between Trinity Bay and Valentia Bay is about 2 hours and 48 minutes.



## Disasters in the United States Navy.

THE following statement, collected from authentic data, exhibits all the disasters that have happened to our naval marine from the year 1798 to 1861. It can scarcely fail to interest the general reader, as well as those connected with the Navy:—

### VESSELS LOST.

Albany, sloop, 20 guns, Commander J. T. Gerry, Gulf of Mexico, 1854.  
 Alligator, schooner, 12 guns, Lieut. T. M. Dale, Carysfort Reef, 1852.  
 Boston, 13 guns, Commander G. F. Pearson, West Indies, 1846.  
 Boxer, brig, 14 guns, Lieut. J. T. Porter, off Balize, 1817.  
 Chippewa, brig, 14 guns, West Indies, 1816.  
 Concord, ship, 18 guns, Commander W. Boerum, East Coast of Africa, 1843.  
 Edith, steamer, 2 guns, Lieut. J. McCormick, California, 1849.  
 Enterprise, schooner, 12 guns, Lieut. J. Gallegher, Little Curaçoa Sea, 1823.  
 Epervier, ship, 18 guns, Lieut. J. T. Shubrick, at sea, 1815.  
 Etna, bomb-brig, 11 guns, (commander's name not given,) New Orleans, 1812.  
 Ferret, schooner, 8 guns, Lieut. L. Kearny, Stony Inlet, 1814.  
 Ferret, schooner, 3 guns, Midshipman M. S. Booth, West Indies, 1825.  
 Fulton, 5 guns, near Pensacola, 1859.  
 Grampus, schooner, 12 guns, Lieut. E. A. Dowes, off Charleston, 1843.  
 Gunboat No. 158, Lieut. U. P. Levy, Bay of Honduras, 1823.  
 Helen, schooner, 4 guns, (commander's name not given,) Delaware Bay, 1815.  
 Hornet, brig, 18 guns, Master Commander O. Norris, off Tampico, 1829.  
 Insurgent, ship, 36 guns, Captain P. Fletcher, at sea, 1800.  
 Lynx, schooner, 6 guns, Lieut. J. R. Madison, at sea, 1820.  
 Onkahye, schooner, 2 guns, Lieut. O. H. Berryman, West Indies, 1840.  
 Peacock, ship, 18 guns, Lieut. Wm. L. Hudson, Columbia River, 1841.  
 Pickering, brig, 14 guns, Lieut. B. Hillar, at sea, 1800.  
 Porpoise, schooner, 4 guns, Master W. K. Bridge, Bashes Pass, E. I. Sea, 1854.  
 Revenge, schooner, 12 guns, Lieut. O. H. Perry, off Newport, 1811.  
 Sea-Gull, pilot-boat, 2 guns, Passed Midshipman J. W. E. Read, off Cape Horn, 1839.  
 Shark, schooner, 12 guns, Lieut. N. M. Howison, Columbia River, 1846.  
 Sylph, schooner, 1 gun, Lieut. H. E. V. Robinson, West Indies, 1831.  
 Truxton, brig, 10 guns, Commander E. W. Carpenter, Tuspan Bar, 1846.  
 Wasp, ship, 18 guns, Master Commander Blakely, at sea, 1814.  
 Wildcat, schooner, 3 guns, Lieut. B. Kennon, West Indies, 1824.  
 Yorktown, sloop, 16 guns, Commander John Marston, Island of Mayo, 1850.

### VESSELS CAPTURED.

Alligator, sloop, 1 gun, Sailing-Master R. Shepard, New Orleans, 1819.  
 Argus, sloop-of-war, 16 guns, Master Commander Wm. H. Allen, English Channel, 1813.  
 Chesapeake, frigate, 36 guns, Capt. J. Lawrence, off Boston, 1813.  
 Eagle, 3 guns, Lieut. Sydney Smith, Lake Champlain, 1813.  
 Essex, frigate, 32 guns, Capt. David Porter, Valparaiso, 1814.

Frolic, ship, 18 guns, Master Commander J. Bainbridge, off Havana, 1814.  
 Vixen, brig, 12 guns, Lieut. G. W. Read, at sea, 1812.  
 Vixen, brig, 14 guns, Capt. Thos. Hall, at sea, 1813.  
 Wasp, schooner, 18 guns, Master Commander J. Jones, at sea, 1812.

### VESSELS BURNED.

Argus,\* ship, 18 guns, Washington City, 1814.  
 Boston,\* ship, 28 guns, Washington City, 1814.  
 Columbia,\* ship, 44 guns, on the stocks, 1814.  
 General Greene,\* ship, 28 guns, Capt. C. R. Perry, Washington, 1814.  
 Greenwich, ship, 16 guns, Lieut. J. M. Gamble, Marquesas Islands, 1814.  
 John Adams, ship, 28 guns, Capt. C. Morris, Hampden, Maine, 1814.  
 Missouri, steamship, 10 guns, Capt. J. G. Newton, Gibraltar, 1843.  
 Philadelphia, ship, 38 guns, while in the hands of the enemy at Tripoli, 1804.  
 Sea-Horse, schooner, 1 gun, Sailing-Master Johnson, New Orleans, 1814.

### VESSELS BROKEN UP.

Alert, ship, 20 guns, broken up at Norfolk, 1829.  
 Congress, ship, 36 guns, at Norfolk, 1835.  
 Cyane, 34 guns, at Philadelphia, 1836.  
 Erie, ship, 18 guns, at Boston, 1841.  
 Growler, sloop, 3 guns, Lieut. Sydney Smith, Lake Champlain, 1813.  
 Growler, schooner, 2 guns, Lieut. D. Deacon, Lake Ontario, 1813.  
 Guerriere, ship, 44 guns, at Norfolk, 1841.  
 Hornet, schooner, 5 guns, at Norfolk, 1820.  
 Iowa, ship, 44 guns, at Norfolk, 1842.  
 Julia, schooner, 2 guns, Sailing-Master Traub, Lake Ontario, 1813.  
 Louisiana, ship, 16 guns, at New Orleans, 1821.  
 Macedonian, ship, 38 guns, at New York, 1855.  
 Natchez, ship, 18 guns, at New York, 1840.  
 Nautilus, brig, 12 guns, Lieut. Wm. M. Crane, off New York, 1812.  
 Ohio, schooner, 1 gun, Sailing-Master M. Cally, Lake Erie, 1814.  
 President, frigate, 44 guns, Capt. Stephen Decatur, off New York, 1815.  
 Princeton, steamship, 9 guns, at Boston, 1849.  
 Rattlesnake, brig, 14 guns, Lieut. J. Renshaw, at sea, 1814.  
 Retaliation, schooner, 14 guns, Lieut. W. Bainbridge, West Indies, 1798.  
 Scorpion, schooner, 2 guns, Lieut. D. Turner, Lake Huron, 1814.  
 Siren, brig, 16 guns, Lieut. J. N. Nicholson, at sea, 1814.  
 Somers, schooner, 2 guns, Lieut. Conklin, Lake Erie, 1814.  
 Spitfire, ketch, 3 guns, at Norfolk, 1820.  
 Tigress, schooner, 1 gun, Sailing-Master Chapin, Lake Huron, 1814.  
 Vengeance, bomb-brig, 3 guns, at New York, 1818.  
 Vesuvius, bomb-brig, 11 guns, at New York, 1829.  
 Viper, brig, 10 guns, Lieut. I. D. Henley, at sea, 1815.  
 Washington, ship, 74 guns, at New York, 1845.

### VESSELS BLOWN UP.

Caroline, schooner, 14 guns, Commander L. D. Henley, New Orleans, 1814.  
 Fulton, steamship, 30 guns, Commander J. T. Newton, Brooklyn, 1829.  
 Intrepid, ketch, 4 guns, Master Commander R. Somers, off Tripoli, 1804.

BURNED AT THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD, VIRGINIA, 1861.  
*Ships-of-the-line.*—Pennsylvania, 74; Columbus, 74; Delaware, 74.

*Steam-Frigate.*—Merrimack, 44.

*Frigates.*—Raritan, 45; Columbia, 44, (United States in ordinary.)

*Sloops-of-War.*—Germantown, 22; Plymouth, 22.

*Brig.*—Dolphin.

## DISASTERS TO OCEAN STEAMSHIPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Ellesmere (British), lost December 14, 1822. Eleven lives lost.

Alert (British), from Dublin to Liverpool, lost March 26, 1823. Seventy persons perished.

Stirling (British), wrecked at Ardgober, Scotland, January 17, 1828.

Fulton (American steam-frigate), exploded at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 4, 1830. Thirty-three killed.

St. George (British), lost off Douglas, Isle of Man, November 19, 1830.

Forly (British), totally lost at sea, 1830. Number of passengers unknown.

Frolic (British), lost on the Ness Sands, Glamorgan-shire, April 11, 1831. Eighty lives lost.

Rothsay Castle (British), from Liverpool to Beaumaris, wrecked near the latter place, August 17, 1831. One hundred and eighty lives lost.

Waterwitch (British), wrecked on the coast of Wexford, December 18, 1833. Four lives lost.

Erin (British), lost 1833, with all on board,—number unknown.

Superb (British), lost in the North Sea, 1834. Number of crew and passengers unknown.

Royal Tar (British), Capt. Reed, on the passage between St. John's, N.B., and Portland, Me., took fire, October 25, 1836, in Penobscot Bay, having on board a menagerie. Twenty-eight lives lost.

William Gibbons (American), wrecked on the coast of Carolina, 1836. Six lives lost.

Dolphin (American), exploded on the coast of Florida, 1836. Fifteen persons killed.

Apollo (British), run down by the Monarch, September 9, 1837, near Northfleet.

Home (American), Capt. Carleton White, on the passage from New York to Charleston, October 9, 1837, off Cape Hatteras, foundered. Ninety-five lives lost.

Killarney (British), off Cork, January 26, 1838. Twenty-nine lives lost.

Pulaski, Capt. Dubois, on the passage from Charleston to Baltimore, June 14, 1838. Explosion. Nearly one hundred lives lost.

Forfarshire (British), from Hull to Dundee, wrecked near the outer Farne Light-House, September 5, 1838. Thirty-eight lives lost. Fifteen passengers saved by the daring of Grace Darling, daughter of the light-house keeper.

Wilmington (American), lost near Cape Florida, 1838. One man drowned.

New England (American), passage from Boston to Bath, Me. Sunk by a collision, May 31, 1839, below Boone Island. One life lost.

City of Bristol (British), steam-packet, foundered November 18, 1840. Thirty-five lives lost.

Thames (British), from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives, Jan. 4, 1841. Fifty-six lives lost.

President (British), from New York to Liverpool, sailed March 11, 1841, and was last heard from March 13. One hundred and thirty-six lives lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$1,200,000.

Solway (British), from Belfast to Port Carlisle, August 25, 1841. Crew and passengers saved.

Medora (British W. I.), lost on Turk's Island, May 12, 1842.

Spiffire (British war-steamer), lost on the coast of Jamaica, Sept. 10, 1842.

Pegasus (British), from Leith, foundered off the Farne Islands, July 19, 1843. Fifty-two lives lost.

Columbia (British, Cunard line), from Liverpool to New York, struck the rocks off Seal Island, July 2, 1843. Crew and passengers saved, and a portion of the cargo.

Memnon (British E. I. Mail), ran ashore off Cape Gardafui, July 20, 1843. No lives lost.

Lizard (British sloop-of-war), by collision with French steamer *Veloce*, July 24, 1843. No lives lost.

Missouri (U. S. war-steamer), Capt. John T. Newton, burnt in the harbor of Gibraltar, August 27, 1843. Crew saved.

Queen (British), from Bristol, September 1, 1843, foundered with many passengers. Nearly all saved.

Eberfeldt, iron steamer from Brielle, lost February 22, 1844.

Manchester (British), from Hull to Hamburg, lost off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven, June 16, 1844. Thirty lives lost.

Margaret (British), from Hull to Hamburg, lost at sea, October 22, 1845. Many lives lost.

Great Britain (British iron steamship), from Liverpool to New York, ran aground in Dundrum Bay, Ireland, September 22, 1846, but was afterwards got off, and made many trips to Australia.

New York (American), from Galveston to New Orleans, foundered at sea, September 10, 1846. Twenty lives lost.

Carabe (French frigate), Admiral Montaignies de la Roque, stranded on the coast of Africa, near St. Louis, January 12, 1847. Crew saved.

Sirius (British), the first steam-vessel which arrived at New York from Liverpool,—afterwards on the line of steam-packets from Dublin to Cork,—ran on the rocks of Ballycotton Bay, January 16, 1847. Twenty lives lost.

Sphinx (British sloop-of-war), went ashore in Brixton Bay, Isle of Wight, January 18, 1847. Crew saved.

Tweed (British West India packet), struck on the Alacranes, February 10, 1847. Ninety lives lost.

Duke of Oporto (Spanish war-steamer), on the bar, Oporto, February 19, 1847. Crew saved.

Tiber (British), ran ashore near Villa de Conde, coast of Spain, February 20, 1847. One life lost.

Thunderbolt (British sloop-of-war), ran on reef in Algoa Bay, February, 1847. No lives lost.

Avenger (British steam-frigate), stranded at Bizerta, coast of Africa, December 20, 1847. Two hundred and sixty-five lives lost.

Ariel (British), from Malta to Leghorn, struck the rocks at Mal di Vetro, June 2, 1848. No lives lost.

Forth (British W. I. Mail), wrecked on the Alacranes, January 14, 1849. Crew and passengers saved.

Orion (British), foundered off Port Patrick, June 18, 1850.

Royal Adelaide (British), off Margate, March 30, 1850.

La Polka (British), wrecked off St. Helier's, Jersey, September 16, 1850. Crew and passengers saved.

Commodore Preble (American), on Humboldt Bar, Pacific coast, May 5, 1851.

Falkland (British), foundered in the East Indies, May 6, 1851. Crew saved.

Neptune (British), London and Petersburg packet, lost on the rocks near Elsinore, June 1, 1851. All saved.

Union (American), Capt. Marks, at San Quentia, Pacific coast, July 5, 1851. No lives lost. Value of vessel and cargo, \$300,000.

Amazon (British W. I. Mail), Capt. Symonds, burnt at sea, January 4, 1852. One hundred and thirty-nine lives lost.

Sea-Gull (American), wrecked on Humboldt Bar, Pacific coast, January 20, 1852.

Gen. Warren (American), Capt. Thompson, from Oregon to San Francisco, wrecked on the bar at Astoria, January 31, 1852. Forty-two lives lost.

Birkenhead (British troop-ship), totally wrecked at Point Danger, Cape of Good Hope, February 14, 1852. Four hundred and fifty-four lives lost.

North America (American), lost near Acapulco, Pacific Coast, February 27, 1852. No lives lost.

Marianne (Austrian war-steamer), foundered in the Gulf of Venice, in a storm, March 4, 1852. One hundred lives lost.

Meteor (American), wrecked on Point Cavalho Bar, Texas, April 18, 1852. Passengers and crew saved.

Pioneer (American), wrecked in Saint Simon's Bay, Pacific coast, August 17, 1852.

City of Pittsburg (British), burned in the Bay of Valparaiso, October 24, 1852. No lives lost.

Victoria (British), from Hull to St. Petersburg, on the rocks off Wingo Beacon, near Gottenburg, November 9, 1852. Many lives lost.



St. George (British), from Liverpool to New York, burnt at sea, December 24, 1852. Fifty-one lives lost; crew and seventy-one passengers saved by the ship Orlando, of New York, and taken into Havre.

Queen Victoria (British), from Liverpool to Dublin, wrecked in a snow-storm off the Bailey Light-House, February 15, 1853. Sixty-seven persons drowned.

Independence (American), burnt off Margareta Island, Pacific coast, February 16, 1853. About one hundred and seventy-five lives lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$100,000.

Tennessee (American), wrecked near San Francisco, March 6, 1853.

Duke of Sutherland (British), from London to Aberdeen, wrecked against the Pier at Aberdeen, April 2, 1853. Many persons perished.

S. S. Lewis (American), wrecked near San Francisco, April 15, 1853.

Albatross (American), wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, April 17, 1853.

Monumental City (American), wrecked near the coast of Australia, May 15, 1853. Thirty-four lives lost.

Ajax (American), New York to Boston, wrecked on the Atlantic coast, October 24, 1853.

Marshall (British), from Hamburg to Hull, foundered October 29, 1853. One hundred and seventy lives lost.

Winfield Scott (American), on passage from Panama to San Francisco, lost during a fog, December 2. Passengers saved December 2, 1853.

Humboldt (American), passage from Havre to New York, ran ashore near Sambro Light, Nova Scotia, December 5, 1853. Passengers saved. Vessel and cargo valued at \$1,600,000.

Eva (British), foundered in the British Channel, December 28, 1853. Twelve lives lost.

San Francisco (American), with troops from New York for San Francisco, foundered at sea, January 5, 1854. Two hundred and forty-seven lives lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$400,000. A large number—four hundred and fifty-three—rescued by the Three Bells (British), Capt. Creighton, the American ship Antarctic, and the brig Kilby.

Olinda (British), from Liverpool to the Brazils, ran on the rocks near Holyhead, January 27, 1854. No lives lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$425,000.

Edinburgh (British), from London to Hamburg, wrecked near the mouth of the Texel, February 27, 1854. Twelve lives lost.

City of Glasgow (British), left Liverpool for Philadelphia, March 1, 1854, foundered at sea with more than five hundred passengers. All lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$850,000.

Ercolano (Italian), off the coast of Sicily, by collision, April 24, 1854. Many passengers lost. Sir Robert Peel was among the saved.

Franklin (American), from Cowes for New York, went ashore on Long Island, July 17, 1854. Passengers saved; ship lost. Value of ship and cargo, \$1,900,000.

City of Philadelphia (British), from Liverpool to Philadelphia, struck on Cape Race, September 17, 1854. Passengers saved; ship lost. Value of ship and cargo, \$600,000.

Arctic (American, Collins Line), Capt. Luce, came in collision, near Cape Race, with the French steamship Vesta, September 27, 1854. Three hundred and twenty-two lives lost. Value of vessel and cargo, \$1,800,000.

Yankee Blade (American), from San Francisco to Panama, ran on the rocks off Point Arguilla, October 1, 1854. Fifteen lives lost.

Mercury (British), from Bordeaux to London, lost by collision, January 10, 1855. Crew saved.

Morna (British), from Belfast to London, wrecked on North Bishops, February 25, 1855. Twenty-one lives lost.

Croesus (British transport), burnt off the coast of Corsica, April 24, 1855. Twelve persons lost. Value of the vessel, \$450,000.

Faith (British), foundered in English Channel, December 23, 1855. One life lost.

Pacific (American, Collins Line), Capt. Asa Eldridge, left Liverpool for New York, January 23, 1856, and was never heard from. Two hundred and forty lives lost. Value of vessel and cargo, \$2,000,000.

Polypheumus (British sloop-of-war), wrecked on the coast of Jutland, January 29, 1856. Fifteen lives lost.

Cazador (Chilian frigate), foundered near Talcahuana, January 30, 1856. Three hundred and fifteen lives lost.

Curlew (British, Cunard Line), from Halifax, ran on a reef north of Bermuda and was wrecked, March 13, 1856. No lives lost.

Lyonnais (French), from New York to Havre, came in collision with the American bark Adriatic, from Belfast for Savannah, was abandoned and sunk, November 2, 1856. Sixteen of the crew were saved, and one hundred and thirty-six lost.

Anita (British), from Magdalena River to London, foundered at sea, December 23, 1856. Twelve lives lost.

St. Andrew (British), from Liverpool to Alexandria, Egypt, ran ashore on Cape Ziaret, January 29, 1857. Vessel and cargo valued at \$650,000. No lives lost.

Tyne (British W. I. Mail), ran ashore near St. Alban's, head of British Channel, January, 1857. No lives lost.

Madrid (British), from Southampton, ran ashore on a rock in Vigo Bay, February 20, 1857. No lives lost.

St. Louis (American), burnt May 30, 1857, in Galveston Bay. Eleven lives lost.

Central America (American), Capt. Herndon, commander, foundered off Cape Hatteras, September 12, 1857. Four hundred and thirteen lives lost, and \$1,200,000 in gold. This steamer was formerly known as the George Law. One hundred and fifty-two persons were saved by the American brig Marine, Norwegian brig Ellen, and the English brig Mary.

Opelousas (American), sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, by collision with steamship Galveston, November 15, 1857. Seventeen lives lost.

Sarah Sands (British), from Portsmouth to Calcutta, burnt November, 1857. Crew and passengers saved.

Ava (British), from Calcutta to Suez, struck the rocks near Trincomalee, Ceylon, February 10, 1858. No lives lost.

Eastern City (British), from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia, burnt at sea, August 23, 1858. The crew rescued by the ship Merchantman.

Austria (German), Capt. Heydtman, from Hamburg to New York, burnt at sea, September 13, 1858. Four hundred and fifty-six persons lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$850,000.

Fulton (U. S. steam-frigate), Gabriel Williamson, commander, wrecked on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, September 16, 1859. Crew saved.

Argo (British), from New York to Galway, wrecked in Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, June 28, 1859. No lives lost. Vessel and cargo valued at \$100,000.

Paramatta (English), lost near St. Thomas, July, 1859.

Royal Charter (British), from Melbourne to Liverpool, wrecked at Red Wharf Bay, near Menai Straits, Wales, October 26, 1859. Four hundred and fifty-five lives lost, and a large amount of gold.

Indian (British), ran on the rocks, coast of Nova Scotia, November, 1859. Three lives lost.

Northerner (American), from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, stranded near Cape Mendocino, Pacific coast, January 6, 1860. Thirty-eight lives lost.

Hungarian (British), ran on Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, February, 1860, and broke up. Crew and passengers—about two hundred and fourteen in number—totally lost.

Connaught (British), Capt. Leitch, from Galway to New York, burnt at sea, Oct. 6, 1860. Passengers and crew (five hundred and ninety souls) saved by the brig Minnie Schiffer, Capt. John Wilson, of Boston.

Arctic (British), from Hull to Cronstadt, Oct. 4, 1860, foundered near Lenwig, on the coast of Denmark. Seven lives lost.

Granada (American), ran ashore in the Bay of San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1860. All saved. Value of vessel, \$150,000.

## POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

PROFESSOR C. F. W. Dietrich, of the University of Berlin, has furnished the Academy of Sciences in that city with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results, with his grounds for them:—

Population of Europe.....	272,000,000
“ Asia.....	755,000,000
“ America.....	200,000,000
“ Africa.....	59,000,000
“ Australia, etc.....	2,000,000

Total.....1,288,000,000

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one is born.

The entire population is thus divided in point of religion:—

Christians—Protestants.....	89,000,000	
Romish Church.....	170,000,000	
Greek Church.....	76,000,000	
	<hr/>	335,000,000
Jews.....	5,000,000	
Mohammedans.....	160,000,000	
Heathen.....	788,000,000	

Dietrich thus distributes the population of the globe according to races:—

Caucasian race.....	369,000,000
Mongolian “.....	522,000,000
Ethiopian “.....	196,000,000
American “.....	1,000,000
Malay “.....	200,000,000

Total.....1,288,000,000

M. D’Halloy, in the Proceedings of the Belgian Academy, reckoning the population of the globe at 1,000,000,000, thus divides them as to races:—

WHITE RACE,	{ European branch.....	289,586,000	
	{ Aramean “.....	50,390,000	
	{ Scythian “.....	30,747,000	370,723,000
YELLOW RACE,	{ Hyperborean branch.....	160,000	
	{ Mongolian “.....	7,000,000	
	{ Sinic—Chinese “.....	338,300,000	345,460,000
BROWN RACE,	{ Hindoo branch.....	171,100,000	
	{ Ethiopian “.....	8,300,000	
	{ Malay “.....	25,600,000	205,000,000
RED RACE,	{ Southern branch.....	9,200,000	
	{ Northern “.....	400,000	9,600,000
BLACK RACE,	{ Western branch.....	56,000,000	
	{ Eastern “.....	1,000,000	57,000,000
HYBRIDS—Mulattoes, Zambos, etc.....		12,217,000	
Total.....		1,000,000,000	

The population of several of the leading countries and their colonies has, according to recent censuses, been as follows:—

	Colonies.	Countries.
British Empire.....	5,224,477	27,435,325
“ Indies.....	151,316,129	
France.....	739,496	35,400,486
Denmark.....	118,491	2,296,497
Holland.....	21,786,700	3,241,990
Portugal.....	1,722,140	3,412,000
Spain.....	3,717,433	12,386,841
Austria.....		35,730,112
Prussia.....		16,331,187
Russia.....		60,008,315
Bavaria.....		4,519,526
Belgium.....		4,350,090
Greece.....		637,700
Hamburg.....		188,054
Papal States.....		2,908,115

	Colonies.	Countries.
Sardinia.....		4,650,368
Sweden and Norway.....		4,645,007
Turkey in Europe.....		15,500,000
Two Sicilies.....		8,423,306
China.....		400,000,000

The population of China, that very interesting country, is very uncertain. According to the best native authority, the population should now be nearly 400,000,000; but the population is given by Gutzlaff at 367,000,000, and confirmed at about that by other late writers.

## AN OLD RECORD.

The following account of the *matériel* and *personnel* of New England in 1673 is curious and amusing. The number of *souls* to each family in those early days appears to have been much greater than the average in modern times, even if we suppose everybody to have a soul. The number of *freemen* in these provinces could not have been very large, unless opinions were more accurately settled and property more equally divided than in our day.

The *beau arts* could not have found much encouragement, for there were no professional musicians, and a dancing-school was put down as soon as it was set up.

### New England in 1673.

A friend has furnished us with a curious paper, contained in a magazine of the last century, entitled as follows:—“Observations made by the curious on New England about the year 1673.”

There are about { 120,000 souls.  
13,000 families.  
16,000 that can bear arms.

There are { 12 ships of between 100 and 200 tons.  
190 “ “ 20 and 100 “  
500 fisher-boats, about 6 tons.

There are five iron works, which cast no guns. There are fifteen merchants, worth about £50,000, or about 500 one with another.

500 persons, worth each £3000.

No house in New England has more than 20 rooms.

Not 20 houses in Boston which have 10 rooms each.

About 1500 families in Boston.

The worst cottages in New England are lofted.

No beggars.

Not 3 persons put to death for theft (annually).

About 35 rivers and harbors.

About 23 islands and fishing-places.

The three provinces of Boston, Maine, and New Hampshire make three-fourths of the whole, in wealth and strength. The other three, of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Kennebec, being but one-fourth of the whole in effect. Not above three of their military men have been actual soldiers, but many such soldiers as the artillery-men in London.

Among the magistrates { Leverett, the Governor,  
the most popular are, Major Dennison,  
Major Clarke,  
Mr. Bradstreet.

Among the ministers, { Mr. Thacher,  
Mr. Oxenbridge,  
Mr. Higginson.

There are no musicians by trade.

A dancing-school was set up, but put down.

A fencing-school is allowed.

All cordage, sail-cloth, and nets come from England.

No cloth made there worth 4s. a yard.

No linen above 2s. 6d.

No alum, nor copperas, nor salt made by their sun.

They take an oath of fidelity to the Governor, but none to the King.

The Governor is chosen by every freeman.

A freeman must be { Orthodox,  
Above 20 years old,  
Worth about £200.



## THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD, 1862.

State.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Religion.
United States.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	President.....	Fed. Rep.—two houses of Cong.	2,936,166	31,429,891	Univ. Tol'd'n
Great Britain.....	Victoria I.....	Queen.....	Lim. Mon.—Lords & Commons	116,700	28,889,205	Prot. Epis.
France.....	Napoleon III.....	Emperor.....	Const. Mon.—Senate & Legis.	205,121	38,132,583	Cath. Polis.
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	Czar.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	2,120,397	64,021,083	Greek Ch.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I.....	Emperor.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	255,226	36,514,466	Catholic.
Sweden and Norway.....	Charles XV.....	King.....	Lim. Mon., with Legislature.....	296,540	4,762,274	Lutheran.
Liechtenstein.....	John.....	Prince.....	Principality.....	63	7,690	Prot. & Cath.
Denmark.....	Frederic VII.....	King.....	Lim. Mon., with Prov. States.....	21,856	2,996,597	Lutheran.
Holland.....	William III.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	13,890	3,267,638	Reformed.
Belgium.....	Leopold I.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	11,313	4,359,090	Lutheran.
Prussia.....	Fred. William IV.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	107,300	16,346,625	Evangelical.
Saxony.....	John.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	5,705	1,984,841	Catholic.
Hanover.....	George V.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	14,600	1,758,847	Evangelical.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Fred. Francis.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	4,701	543,328	Lutheran.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Fred. William.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	997	96,292	Lutheran.
Oldenburg.....	Peter.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	2,470	278,030	Lutheran.
Brunswick.....	William.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	1,525	268,943	Lutheran.
Nassau.....	Adolphus.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	1,736	428,218	Evangelical
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	Charles Alexander.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	1,403	261,370	Lutheran.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Cha. to Duchy.....	790	149,753	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Bernard.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	968	163,323	Lutheran.
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernest.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	491	131,780	Lutheran.
Anhalt-Dessau.....	Leopold.....	Duke.....	States with Limited Powers.....	360	63,700	Evangelical.
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	Alexander.....	Duke.....	States with Limited Powers.....	339	50,411	Evangelical.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Fred. Gunther.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	405	69,650	Lutheran.
Schwarzburg-Sondersh'n.....	Gunther.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	358	60,002	Lutheran.
Reuss—Elder Line.....	Henry XXII.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov. } —one Chamber... Lim. Sov. }	588	112,175	Lutheran.
Reuss—Younger Line.....	Henry XLVII.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov. }			
Lippe-Deimold.....	Leopold.....	Prince.....	Lim. Mon.—one Chamber.....	445	104,674	Reformed.
Lippe-Schaumburg.....	George.....	Prince.....	Lim. Mon.—one Chamber.....	205	28,837	Reformed.
Waldeck.....	George Victor.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	455	58,219	Evangelical.
Hesse-Homburg.....	Ferdinand.....	Landgrave.....	Absolute Sov.—one Chamber.....	206	24,203	Reformed.
Baden.....	Frederic.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	5,712	1,362,774	Evangelical.
Hesse-Cassel.....	Frederic William.....	Elector.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	4,430	754,590	Reformed.
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Louis III.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	3,761	852,254	Lutheran.
Wurtemberg.....	William I.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	7,568	1,802,252	Lutheran.
Bavaria.....	Maximilian II.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	28,435	4,519,546	Catholic.
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	Lim. Mon., with Legislature.....	176,480	14,216,219	Catholic.
Portugal.....	Pedro V.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—one Chamber.....	34,500	3,412,500	Catholic.
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	97,703	20,821,819	Catholic.
States of the Church.....	Pius IX.....	Pope.....	Absolute Sovereignty.....	17,048	2,908,115	Catholic.
Greece.....	Otho I.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	18,244	998,266	Catholic.
Turkey.....	Abdul Azis.....	Sultan.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	189,920	15,500,000	Moham.
Monaco.....	Chas. Honore.....	Prince.....	Absolute Sovereignty.....	50	7,000	Catholic.
Bremen—Free City.....	Charles Fred. G. Mohr.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	112	74,000	Prot. & Cath.
Frankfort—Free City.....	Dr. Sam. Gottl. Müller.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	90	77,971	Prot. & Cath.
Hamburg—Free City.....	Dr. Hen. Kellinghusen.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	151	200,690	Prot. & Cath.
Lubeck—Free City.....	C. L. Roeck.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	114	55,500	Prot. & Cath.
Andorra.....	24 Consuls.....	Republic.....	Republic.....	200	6,000	Catholic.
Switzerland.....	Dr. J. B. Weder.....	Pres. Nat. Coun.....	Federate Republic.....	15,161	2,390,116	Prot. & Cath.
San Marino.....	{ Giuseppe Fillippi } { Pietro Righi }	{ Captains { Regents }	{ Republic.—Senate and Exe- { cutive Council..... }	22	7,600	Catholic.
Servia.....	Obrnovitch III.....	Hospodar.....	Hereditary Monarchy.....	20,000	.....	Greek Ch.
Montenegro.....	Mirko.....	Prince.....	Republican.....	450	100,000	Greek Ch.
Egypt.....	Said Pasha.....	Viceroy.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	11,000	2,500,000	Moham.
China.....	Hienfung.....	Hoang Ti.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	1,297,299	387,682,907	{ Confucian { & Buddhic }
Persia.....	Nasser ed Dini.....	Schah.....	Absolute Despotism.....	450,000	11,299,500	Moham.
Japan.....	Haz-hi-me.....	Siogoon.....	Absolute Despotism.....	160,000	20,000,000	Buddhic.
Anam (Cochin China).....	.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	78,695	13,500,000	Buddhic.
Siam.....	Somdetch Phra.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	294,720	3,620,000	Buddhic.
Afghanistan.....	Dost Mohammed.....	Shah.....	Absolute Despotism.....	225,000	5,000,000	Moham.
Bokhara.....	.....	Khan.....	Absolute Despotism.....	235,000	2,000,000	Moham.
Khokan.....	.....	Khan.....	Absolute Despotism.....	150,000	1,000,000	Moham.
Yemen.....	.....	Imaum.....	Absolute Despotism.....	.....	2,500,000	Moham.
Beloochistan.....	.....	Khan.....	Confederate Tribes.....	160,000	2,700,000	Moham.
Thibet.....	.....	Talé Lama.....	Hierarchy.....	.....	30,000,000	Buddhic.
Burmah.....	Serawa.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	200,000	3,000,000	Buddhic.
Abyssinia.....	.....	Emperor.....	Federate Monarchy.....	282,000	3,500,000	Coptic Chris.
Madagascar.....	Rakout Radama.....	King.....	Despotic Monarchy.....	240,000	4,700,000	Mo. & Chris.
Morocco.....	Sidi Mohammed.....	Emeer.....	Despotic Sovereignty.....	222,560	6,000,000	Moham.
Brazil.....	Dom Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	Hereditary Monarchy.....	3,004,460	6,065,000	Catholic.
Argentine Confederation.....	Santiago Derqui.....	President.....	Federate Republic.....	374,480	1,030,000	Catholic.
Buenos Ayres.....	Bartolome Mitre.....	Acting Pres.....	Republic.....	820,000	1,000,000	Catholic.
Uruguay.....	Bernardo P. Berlo.....	President.....	Republic.....	75,000	600,000	Catholic.
Paraguay.....	Carlos Antonio Lopez.....	Pres. for life.....	Republic.....	84,000	1,000,000	Catholic.
Bolivia.....	J. M. Linarels.....	President.....	Republic.....	337,500	303,355	Catholic.
Chili.....	Manuel Montt.....	President.....	Republic.....	170,000	1,558,453	Catholic.
Costa Rica.....	Montealegre.....	Provis. Pres.....	Republic.....	16,250	150,000	Catholic.
Ecuador.....	Gabriel Gar. Moreno.....	President.....	Republic.....	240,000	800,000	Catholic.
Guatemala.....	Rafael Carrera.....	President.....	Republic.....	44,500	600,000	Catholic.
Honduras.....	Santos Guardiola.....	President.....	Republic.....	35,000	350,000	Catholic.
Mexico.....	Benito Juarez.....	President.....	Republic.....	834,140	7,853,394	Catholic.
New Granada.....	Thos. C. De Mosquera.....	President.....	Republic.....	480,000	2,363,054	Catholic.
Nicaragua.....	Thomas Martinez.....	President.....	Republic.....	39,000	235,000	Catholic.
Peru.....	Ramon Castilla.....	President.....	Republic.....	1,279,085	2,279,085	Catholic.
San Salvador.....	Gen. G. Barrios.....	President.....	Republic.....	7,500	250,000	Catholic.
Venezuela.....	Jose G. Barrios.....	President.....	Republic.....	400,000	1,419,289	Catholic.
Hayti.....	Gen. Geffrard.....	President.....	Republic.....	10,081	550,000	Catholic.
Dominica.....	J. Desiderio Valverde.....	President.....	Republic.....	17,500	126,500	Catholic.
Sandwich Islands.....	L. Kamehameha IV.....	King.....	Monarchy.....	6,500	72,964	Protestant.
Society Islands.....	Pomare.....	Queen.....	Monarchy.....	.....	200,000	Pagan.
Liberia.....	Stephen A. Benson.....	President.....	Republic.....	.....	15,000	Univ. Tol'd'n
Dahomey.....	Reernee Reernee.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	36,000	200,000	Pagan & Cath.

## COURTS.

### PENNSYLVANIA COURTS.

The Supreme Court holds five terms annually, viz.:—two for the Eastern District, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Monday in December, to continue three weeks, and the third Monday in March, to continue two weeks. One term at the borough of Harrisburg, to commence the second Monday of May, and continue eight weeks, for the Middle District. One term at Pittsburg, to commence on the first Monday of September, and continue eight weeks, for the Western District. One term at Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, to commence on the second Monday in July, and continue two weeks, for the Northern District.

### Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into Nineteen Districts; and Courts of Common Pleas shall be held four times in every year, at the court-house of the respective counties, viz.:—

1st District.—In Philadelphia, 1st Monday in March and June, 3d in September, and 1st in December.

2d District.—In Lancaster, 3d Monday of January, April, August, and November.

3d District.—In Berks, 1st Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Northampton, 2d Monday after the commencement of the courts in Berks; in Lehigh, on the Monday next following the 4th Monday of January, April, August, and November.

4th District.—In Huntingdon, 2d Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Mifflin, 1st Monday in the same months; in Centre, 4th Monday of the same months; in Jefferson, 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of the same months; in Clearfield, on Monday next following the 4th Monday of the same months.

5th District.—In Alleghany, 3d Monday in June, 4th Monday in October and December.

6th District.—In Erie, 1st Monday in February, May, August, and November; in Crawford, 2d Monday in February, April, and November; in Venango, 4th Monday in February and April, and 1st Monday in September.

7th District.—In Bucks, 4th Monday in April, 2d Monday in September, December, and February; in Montgomery, 3d Monday in January, 2d in April, 3d in August and November.

8th District.—In Columbia, 3d Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Northumberland, 1st Monday of same months; in Lycoming, on Monday succeeding 4th of same months; in Union, 3d Monday in May, September, and December.

9th District.—In Cumberland, 2d Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Perry, 1st Monday in same months; in Juniata, 1st Monday in February, May, September, and December.

10th District.—In Westmoreland, Monday preceding the last Monday in February, May, August, and November; in Cambria, Monday following 4th in March, June, September, and December; in Armstrong, 3d Monday of same months; in Indiana, 4th Monday of same months.

11th District.—In Luzerne, 1st Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Pike, on Tuesday next following 4th Monday of same months; in Wayne, 3d Monday of same months.

12th District.—In Schuylkill, on Monday next preceding the last Monday in March, July, October, and December; in Lebanon, 1st Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Dauphin, 3d Monday of same months.

13th District.—In Susquehanna, 1st Monday of February, May, September, and December; in Bradford, 2d Monday of same months; in Tioga, 4th Monday of same months.

14th District.—In Washington, 3d Monday in June, 4th Monday in September, January, and March; in Fayette, 1st Monday of same months; in Greenc, 3d

Monday in March, 2d Monday in June, and 3d Monday in September and November.

15th District.—In Delaware, 4th Monday in February, May, August, and November; in Chester, 1st Monday of same months.

16th District.—In Franklin, 2d Monday in January, 1st Monday in April, and 2d Monday in August and November; in Bedford, 4th Monday of January, August, and November; 3d Monday of April; in Somerset, on the Mondays following those in Bedford.

17th District.—In Beaver, 1st Monday in June, September, and December; in Butler, 3d Monday of September and December; in Mercer, 4th Monday of June, September, and December.

18th District.—In Potter, 1st Monday in February, May, September, and December; in McKean, 2d Monday in same months; in Warren, 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December; in Jefferson, 4th Monday in February and May, and 2d in September and December.

19th District.—In York, 1st Monday in January, April, August, and November; in Adams, 4th Monday in same months.

The Judges of Court of Common Pleas of each county, or any two of them, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the respective county. The Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties shall be holden four times in every year, and shall commence on the several days appointed for the commencement of the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective county.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer.—A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery shall be holden four times in each year in every county at the several times appointed for holding the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the respective county.

### NEW JERSEY COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.—The United States Circuit Courts for the District of New Jersey are held at the State-House, in the City of Trenton, on the 4th Tuesday of March and September, in every year.

The United States District Courts in and for the New Jersey District are held on the 3d Tuesday of January, April, June, and September, in every year.

The Terms of the Circuit and other Courts are held on the following Tuesdays:—

1st District.—Bergen, 1st Tuesday in April, September, and December; Hudson, 2d Tuesday in April, September, and 3d Tuesday in December; Essex, 4th Tuesday in April, September, and 1st Tuesday in January.

2d District.—Monmouth, 1st Tuesday in April, September, and December; Ocean, 1st Tuesday in May, October, and 2d Tuesday in January; Middlesex, 2d Tuesday in May, October, and 3d Tuesday in January; Somerset, 3d Tuesday in April, September, and December; Warren, 4th Tuesday in April, September, and December.

3d District.—Sussex, 1st Tuesday in April, September, and December; Morris, 3d Tuesday in April, September, and 4th Tuesday in December; Passaic, 1st Tuesday in May, October, and 2d Tuesday in January.

4th District.—Hunterdon, 2d Tuesday in April, September and December; Burlington, 3d Tuesday in April, September, and 4th Tuesday in December; Mercer, 1st Tuesday in May, October, and 2d Tuesday in January.

5th District.—Camden, 1st Tuesday in May, October, and 2d Tuesday in January; Cape May, 3d Tuesday in May, 4th Tuesday in August, and 1st Tuesday in January; Cumberland, 3d Tuesday in May, September, and January; Salem, 4th Tuesday in April, September, and December; Gloucester, 1st Tuesday in April, September, and December; Atlantic, 2d Tuesday in April, September and December.



The following State Courts hold their regular Terms at Trenton:—

Court of Errors and Appeals in the Last Resort.—Second Tuesday of March, Third Tuesday of June and November.

Supreme Court.—Fourth Tuesday of February, First Tuesday of June and November.

Court of Chancery.—First Tuesday of February, Third Tuesday of May and October.

### DELAWARE COURTS.

Time of holding Courts.—Superior Court and Court of General Sessions of the Peace. This Court is held as follows:—

Sussex County.—At Georgetown, on the 2d Monday in April and the 2d Monday in October in each year.

Kent County.—At Dover, on the 4th Monday in April and the 4th Monday in October in each year.

Newcastle County.—At Newcastle, on the 2d Monday after the April Term in Kent County, and on the 3d Monday in November, in each year.

Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court.—These Courts are held together in each of the three counties at the following times:—

Newcastle County.—At Newcastle, on the 3d Monday in February and the 3d Monday in September in each year.

Kent County.—At Dover, on the 1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday in March, and the 4th Monday in September, in each year.

Sussex County.—At Georgetown, on the 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday in March, and the 1st Tuesday after the 3d Monday in September, in each year.

Court of Errors and Appeal.—This Court is held at Dover on the 1st Tuesday in June, annually.

### COURTS OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

Northampton.—April 1 and November 26.

Accomack.—April 7 and November 15.

King William.—May 16 and November 21.

New Kent.—May 23 and November 28.

King and Queen.—May 3 and November 2.

### COURTS OF MARYLAND.

#### Court of Appeals.

Western Shore.—Annapolis, 2d Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December.

Eastern Shore.—Easton, 1st Monday in June, and 3d Monday in November.

#### Court of Chancery.

Sits on the 2d Tuesday of March, 3d Tuesday of July, 4th Tuesday of September, and 1st Tuesday of December.

#### County Court.

Charles.—Port Tobacco, 3d Monday in March and August.

St. Mary's.—Leonardstown, 3d Monday in March and November.

Prince George's.—Upper Marlborough, 1st Monday in April, and 2d Monday in October.

Cecil.—Elkton, 1st Monday in April, and 3d Monday in October.

Kent.—Chestertown, 3d Monday in March and Sept. Queen Anne.—Centreville, 1st Monday in May and November.

Talbot.—Easton, 3d Monday in May and November.

Calvert.—Prince Fredericktown, 2d Monday in May and October.

Anne Arundel.—Annapolis, 3d Monday in April, and 4th Monday in October.

Montgomery.—Rockville, 1st Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.

Caroline.—Denton, 2d Monday in March and October.

Dorchester.—Cambridge, 1st Monday in April, and 4th Monday in October.

Somerset.—Princess Anne, 3d Monday in May and November.

Worcester.—Snowhill, 1st Monday in May, and 2d Monday in November.

Frederick.—Frederick City, 4th Monday in February and October.

Washington.—Hagerstown, 4th Monday in March, and 3d Monday in November.

Alleghany.—Cumberland, 3d Monday in April, and 2d Monday in October.

Harford.—Bel-Air, 2d Monday in March and August.

Baltimore.—For City Civil Business, 1st day of January, May, and September.

Baltimore.—For County Business, 1st Monday in April and November.

Baltimore City Criminal Court.—1st Monday in February, June, and October.

### COURTS OF NEW YORK.

THE Court of Appeals of the State of New York is composed of eight Judges, four of whom are elected by the people at large for eight years, and four selected from among the Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve.

The Supreme Court is composed of five Justices for the first district and four Judges for each of the other seven districts. General terms of the Supreme Court are held in the city of New York, on the first Mondays of February and May, second Monday of September, and first Monday of November. Circuit Courts are held by two Judges on the first Monday of every month except July and August.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer are held at the same time as the circuits in the months of April and October.

Special terms by a single Judge on the first Mondays of January, March, April, June, October, and December, and every Saturday for special motions.

A Judge sits at Chambers every month in the year.

The Superior Court, New York City, is held by seven Justices. General terms on the first Mondays of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December. Trial terms on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

The Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York hold general terms for argument on the first Mondays of March, July, and November. All the Judges on the bench. General terms for the submission of appeals from inferior courts, from orders, &c., held by two Judges on the fourth Mondays of January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, and December. Special terms for the trials of issues of fact, in two Courts, Part I. and Part II., on the first Mondays of January, February, April, May, and June; second Monday of September, and first Mondays of October and December. Special terms for the trials of issues of law, and for motions, on the first Mondays of every month in the year. At Chambers, in vacation, one Judge in the last week of January, April, July, and October.

Marine Court of the City of New York, three Justices, meets every day, except Sundays.

The United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of New York comprises the counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester.

Terms of the U. S. Circuit Court:—For equity and criminal trials, the last Monday in February. General Terms, first Monday in April, and third Monday in October.

General Terms of the U. S. District Court,—First Tuesday in each month; Special Court, every Tuesday.

Criminal Courts of the City of New York:—Oyer and Terminer, by a Judge of the Supreme Court, on the first Mondays of April and October. General Sessions, by the Recorder, or City Judge, on the first Monday of every month. Special Sessions, by the Recorder, or City Judge, without a jury, at such times as deemed expedient.

## STATE GOVERNMENTS.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term Exp.	Salary.	Legis. Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	<i>John Gill Shorter</i> .....	Dec. 1863	\$2500	2d Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	<i>Henry M. Rector</i> .....	Nov. 1864	1800	1st Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Aug.
California.....	Sacramento.....	Leland Stanford.....	Dec. 1863	6000	1st Mon. Jan.	1st Thur. Sept.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. Haven.	Wm. A. Buckingham.....	May, 1863	1000	1st Wed. May.	1st Mon. April.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	<i>William Burton</i> .....	Jan. 1863	1333	1st Tues. June.	2d Tues. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	<i>John Milton</i> .....	Oct. 1865	1500	1st Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	<i>Joseph E. Brown</i> .....	Nov. 1861	3000	1st Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Richard Yates.....	Jan. 1865	1500	2d Mon. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	O. P. Morton.....	Jan. 1865	1300	January.	2d Tues. Oct.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	S. J. Kirkwood.....	Jan. 1864	1000	2d Mon. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	J. P. Root.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	<i>Beriah Magoffin</i> .....	Aug. 1863	2500	1st Mon. Dec.	1st Mon. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	<i>Thomas O. Moore</i> .....	Jan. 1864	4000	3d Mon. Jan.	1st Mon. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Israel Washburne, Jr.....	Jan. 1863	1500	1st Wed. Jan.	2d Mon. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Aug. W. Bradford (U.)	Jan. 1866	3600	1st Wed. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	John A. Andrew.....	Jan. 1863	2500	1st Wed. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Austin Blair.....	Jan. 1863	1500	1st Wed. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Alexander Ramsay.....	Jan. 1862	.....	.....	2d Tues. Oct.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	<i>John J. Pettus</i> .....	Nov. 1861	3000	1st Mon. Jan.	1st Mon. Oct.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Han. R. Gamble (U.)*	.....	2000	Last Mon. Dec.	1st Mon. Aug.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Nathaniel S. Berry.....	June, 1863	1000	1st Wed. June.	2d Tues. Mar.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Charles S. Olden.....	Jan. 1863	1800	2d Tues. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Edwin D. Morgan.....	Jan. 1863	4000	1st Tues. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	.....	Jan. 1863	2000	3d Mon. Nov.	2d Thur. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	David Tod (Union).....	Jan. 1862	1800	1st Mon. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Oregon.....	Portland.....	<i>John Whielaker</i> .....	Sept. 1862	.....	2d Mon. Sept.	2d Tues. June.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Andrew G. Curtin.....	Jan. 1864	3500	1st Tues. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Providence	<i>William Sprague</i> .....	May, 1862	400	1st Oct.	1st Wed. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	<i>Francis W. Pickens</i> .....	Dec. 1862	3500	4th Mon. Nov.	2d Mon. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	<i>Isham G. Harris</i> .....	Oct. 1863	2000	1st Mon. Oct.	1st Thur. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	<i>Frank R. Lubbock</i> .....	Dec. 1863	3000	In December.	1st Mon. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	— Holbrook.....	Oct. 1862	750	2d Thur. Oct.	1st Tues. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Frank Pierpont (U.)†	Jan. 1864	5000	2d Mon. Jan.	4th Thur. May.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Louis P. Harvey.....	Dec. 1863	1250	1st Mon. Jan.	1st Thur. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES, APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.—New Mexico, — Connelly; Washington, William H. Wallace; Nebraska, Alvin Saunders; Utah, — Wotton; Nevada, George Turner; Dacotah, William Jane; Colorado, Charles Lee Armour. The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Oregon. Democrats in *Italic*; Republicans in Roman.

\* *Claiborne F. Jackson*, former Governor, deposed by a State Convention.  
 † *John Letcher* deposed by a convention held in Western Virginia.

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# Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. 1862.

## ARCHBISHOPS.

- Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of Baltimore, consecrated June 6, 1830. Residing at Baltimore, Maryland.
- Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of Cincinnati, consecrated October 13, 1853. Residing at Cincinnati.
- Most Rev. John M. Odin, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of New Orleans, consecrated March 6, 1842. Residing at New Orleans.
- Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of New York, consecrated November 22, 1835. Residing at New York.
- Most Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of Oregon, consecrated July 25, 1845. Residing at Oregon City.
- Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of St. Louis, consecrated November 30, 1841. Residing at St. Louis.
- Most Rev. Joseph S. Alemany, D.D., O.S.D., Archbishop of the Province of San Francisco, consecrated June 30, 1850. Residing at San Francisco.

## BISHOPS.

### PROVINCE OF BALTIMORE.

- Diocese of Baltimore—Archbishop Kenrick.
- Diocese of Erie—Right Rev. Josue M. Young, D.D., consecrated April 23, 1854. Erie, Pa.
- Diocese of Philadelphia—Right Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bishop of Antigonina *in partes*, consecrated May 26, 1857. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Diocese of Pittsburg—Right Rev. M. Domenech, D.D., consecrated in the year 1861. Pittsburg, Pa.
- Diocese of Richmond—Right Rev. John McGill, D.D., consecrated November 10, 1850. Richmond, Va.
- Diocese of Savannah—Right Rev. Verot, D.D., consecrated 1861. Savannah, Ga.
- Diocese of Wheeling—Right Rev. Richard V. Whelan, D.D., consecrated March 21, 1841. Wheeling, Va.
- Diocese of Charleston—Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D.D., consecrated March 14, 1858. Charleston, S.C.
- Diocese of East Florida—Right Rev. Augustine Verot, D.D., Bishop of Danaben *in partes*, consecrated April 25, 1838, Vicar Apostolic of East Florida. St. Augustine, Fla.

### PROVINCE OF CINCINNATI.

- Diocese of Cincinnati—Archbishop Purcell.
- Diocese of Cleveland—Right Rev. Amedeus Rappe, D.D., consecrated October 10, 1847. Cleveland, Ohio.
- Diocese of Covington—Right Rev. George Aloysius Carrell, D.D., consecrated November 1, 1853. Covington, Ky.
- Diocese of Detroit—Right Rev. Peter Paul Lefevere, D.D., Bishop of Zela *in partes*, and coadjutor of Detroit, consecrated November 21, 1841. Detroit, Mich.
- Diocese of Fort Wayne—Right Rev. John H. Luers, D.D., consecrated January 10, 1858. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Diocese of Louisville—Right Rev. Martin John Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Lengenon, and coadjutor of Louisville, consecrated September 10, 1848. Louisville, Ky.
- Diocese of Saut Sainte Marie—Right Rev. Frederic Baraga, D.D., Bishop of Amyzonina *in partes*, consecrated November 1, 1853. Saut Sainte Marie, Mich.
- Diocese of Vincennes—Right Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, D.D., consecrated January 14, 1849. Vincennes, Indiana.

### PROVINCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

- Diocese of New Orleans—Archbishop Odin.
- Diocese of Galveston—Vacant. Galveston, Texas.
- Diocese of Little Rock—Right Rev. Andrew Byrne, D.D., consecrated March 10, 1844. Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Diocese of Mobile—Right Rev. John Quinlan. Mobile, Alabama.

- Diocese of Natchez—Right Rev. William Henry Elder, D.D., consecrated May 3, 1857. Natchez, Miss.
- Diocese of Natchitoches—Right Rev. Augustus Martin, D.D., consecrated November 30, 1853. Natchitoches, Louisiana.

### PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

- Diocese of New York—Archbishop Hughes.
- Diocese of Albany—Right Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Bishop of Axiren, consecrated March 10, 1844. Albany, N.Y.
- Diocese of Boston—Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, D.D., consecrated March 24, 1844. Boston, Mass.
- Diocese of Brooklyn—Right Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., consecrated October 30, 1853. Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Diocese of Buffalo—Right Rev. John Timon, C.M., D.D., consecrated October 17, 1847. Buffalo, N.Y.
- Diocese of Burlington—Right Rev. Louis de Goebriand, D.D., consecrated October 30, 1853. Burlington, Iowa.
- Diocese of Hartford—Right Rev. Francis P. McFarland, D.D., consecrated March 14, 1858.
- Diocese of Newark—Right Rev. James Roseveldt Bayley, D.D., consecrated October 30, 1853. Newark, New Jersey.
- Diocese of Portland—Right Rev. David W. Bacon, D.D., consecrated April 22, 1855. Portland, Maine.

### PROVINCE OF OREGON.

- Diocese of Oregon City—Archbishop Blanchet.
- Diocese of Nesqually—Right Rev. Augustine M. A. Blanchet, D.D., Bishop of Walla Walla, consecrated September 27, 1846, translated to this See July 28, 1850.
- Diocese of Vancouver's Island—Right Rev. Modest Demers, D.D. (Not in the United States, though in the Province of Oregon.)

### PROVINCE OF ST. LOUIS.

- Diocese of St. Louis—Archbishop Kenrick.
- Diocese of Alton—Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, D.D., consecrated April 26, 1857. Alton, Illinois.
- Diocese of Chicago—Right Rev. James Duggan, D.D., Bishop of Antigone *in partes*, coadjutor of St. Louis, administrator, consecrated May 3, 1857. Chicago, Ill.
- Diocese of Dubuque—Right Rev. Clement Smyth, D.D., consecrated May 3, 1857. Dubuque, Iowa.
- Diocese of Milwaukee—Right Rev. John Martin Henni, D.D., consecrated March 19, 1844. Milwaukee, Wis.
- Diocese of Nashville—Right Rev. Richard P. Miles, D.D., consecrated September 16, 1838. Right Rev. James Whelan, D.D., Bishop of Maropolis *in partes*, coadjutor, consecrated May 8, 1859. Nashville, Tenn.
- Diocese of Santa Fe—Right Rev. John Lamy, D.D., consecrated November 24, 1850. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Diocese of St. Paul—Right Rev. Thos. L. Grace, O.S.D., D.D., consecrated July 24, 1859. St. Paul, Minn.
- Diocese of the Indian Territory east of the Rocky Mountains—Right Rev. John B. Miede, D.D., Bishop of Messenia *in partes*, Vicar Apostolic, consecrated March 25, 1851. Leavenworth City, Kansas.

### PROVINCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

- Diocese of San Francisco—Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany, D.D., O.S.D.
- Diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey—Right Rev. Thaddeus Amat, C.M., D.D., consecrated March 12, 1854. Los Angeles, California.

## The Length of Days.

At Berlin and London the longest day has 16½ hours; at Stockholm and Upsal, 16½; at Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, 17, and the shortest 7. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest has 19, and the shortest 5 hours. At Bornea, in Finland, the longest day has 21½, and the shortest 2½. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is 3½ months.



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