## ALMANACK,

FOR
THE YEAR OH OUR LORD

## $5(5)$

- being the second freir bissestile on fedpyenr, And the $58 t h$ and $59 t h$ of American Independerice.


## -PHILADELPHLA:

PRANTEE AND PUPLISHED BẊ GRIGGS \& DICKINSON, $\therefore$ AO DENNY \& WALKER, No. 28, N. Third Strèt.

## ANATOMY OFFMAN'S BODY

AS SUEPOSED TRO BE GOVERNED BY The: Yweitic constellations.
$\therefore \therefore \because$ Head \& Face.

ช Neck.

שo Breast.
m Bowels.
$m$ Secrets.


II Arms.
$\Omega$ Heart.
$\bumpeq$ Reins.

1 Thighs.
${ }_{m}^{m}$ Leg ${ }^{3}$ 。

CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.
$r$ Aries, a Ram-Head \& Face. $\bumpeq$ Libra, a Balance-Meins.
४ Taurus, a Bull-Neck, $m$ Scorpio, a Scorpion-Secrets.
II Gemini, the Twins-Arms. $q_{0}$ Cancer, a Crab-1sreast.
$\Omega$ Leo, a Lion-Heart.
m Virgo, a Virgin.-Bowels.
i Sigittarius, a Bowman, Thighs.
Vo Capricomus, a Goat-Knees.
~u Aquarius, a Butler-Legs.
F Pisces, the Fishes.-Feet.

AStronomical characters explained.

${ }^{\circ}$ Mats.
24 Jupiter.
万 Saturn.
Hi Herschel.
ó Conjunction.
8 Opposition.
a Quartile.
\& Moon's ascending node.

## NOTESTOTHE READER.

1. The calculations of this Almanack, are made to solar, or ar parent time, to which add the Equation, whien the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.
2. The Sun's declination is carefully fitted to the medridian-of Philadelphia, for the noon of each day in the present- year:
3. The rising, setting, or southing of a star, may be carried se. veral days backiward by adding, or forward by subtracting four minutes per day.
4. As the day ends at midnight, the ising, setting, or southing of the Moon, when after that time, is found against the succeeding day.

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1834.

1. Of the Sun, on the 9th day of the first month, (January,) at 6 h .7 m , in the afternoon, invisible at Philadelphia.
2. Of the Sun, on the 7 th of the sixth month, (June,) at 5 h . 3 m . morning, invisible at Philadelphia.

The Moon will rise, totally eclipsed, the 21st day of the 6th month, (June,) at visible as follows:-

Beginning of the Eclipse, at 1 h .28 m.
$\left.\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Beginning of total darkness } & 2 & 33 \\ \text { Middle of the Eclipse } & 3 & 18 \\ \text { End of total darkness } & 3 & 56 \\ \text { End of the eclipse } & 5 & 1\end{array}\right\}$ Morning.

Duration, 3 h .33 m . Duration of total darkness, 1 h .23 m .
4. Of the Sun, on the 30th day of the eleventh month, (November,) visible as follows:

5. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, on the fifteenth day of the twelfth month, (December,) visible at Philadelphia, as follows: Beginning of the Eclipse, at $\quad 10 \mathrm{~h} .22 \mathrm{~m}$.$\} Evening.$
Middle -
End, the 16 th day, at $\quad 1 \quad 17-1$ Morning.
Duration, 2 h. 55 m . Digits eclipsed, 8.

## Chronological Cycles-1834.

| - Rominical Let:er | E. | Solar Cycle | 23 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| LunarCycle, orGolden Number 11 | Roman Indiction | 7 |  |
| Epact | 20 | Julian Period | 6547 |

## Moveable Feasts-1834.

St xagesima Sunday, Feb. 3 Low Sunday, April 14
Ruinq. \& Shrove Tues. 9 \& 11 Rogation Sunday, May 4
Ash Wed. or 1st day of lent 12 Asc. Day, or Holy Thur. 8
Mirlale Lent Sunday, March 9 Whit Sunday, May 18
Palm Sunday, March 23 -Trinity Sunday,

June 25
Easter Sunday, March 30 Advent Sunday Dec. 23

RATES of POSTAGE as regulated by un act of Congress passed March 3, 1825.
Every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles - - 6 cents.
Over thirty, and not exceeding eighty - - 10 cents. Over eighty, and not exceeding one handred and fifty $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. Over 150, and not exceeding four handied - 18 cents. Over four hundred . - - - - - 25 cents.
Double letters, or letters composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; triple letters, triple those rates; for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more articles weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rater; and in that proportion for all greater werghts not exceeding three pounds.

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

Mfagazines and pamphlets published periodically, for any distance nut exceedirg one hundred miles, for each shect
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ cent.

- Over one hundred
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Magazines and pamphlets not published periodically, for ary distance nut excceding one hundrea miles, for each sheet

4 cents

- Over one hundred 6 cents.
- Nezspapers carried any distance not exceeding
- one hundred miles

1 cent.
Fur apy greatet distance $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cent.
But if carried to any post-office within the state where pented, whatever may be the distance the postage is uniy

1 cent.
Note-Magasines and pamphlets are regulated by the sheet, viz: four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen oftavo, or

* Henenty four duodecimo pages, of pages less than that of a panphlet size, or magazate, whatever be the size of the pajer of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine shall alwiys be considered a sheet.

YEARIV MERTHVGS of the religions Society of FRIENDSS, - Are hetd at Phtadelphia, the 3 l second-lay in the furmth moneh. The Aeeting of Aiasters and Elders, the seventh day preceding.

The re-organized Yearly Neetiag of Frients, hell in Philadelphia, will meet on the econd second-div of the forsth mont.

The Yearly Meeting for the State of New Yotk and parts adjacent, is held in New York, on the second-day after the 4th First-day in the fifth month. .

Baltimore Yearly Meeting, is held at Baltimore, the fourth second-day in the tenth month.

Ohto Yearly Meeting, is lield at Mount Pleasant, (Ohio, ) on the second second-day preceding the first First-day in the ninth month.

Indiana Yearly Meeting is held at Wayneville, (Ohios ) the First secondsday in the tenth month.

- The Meetings for Ministers and Elders on the seventh day precedins.

11. H. M. Jigait's Mlasirs. D. H. M.<br>Last C 21111 Morning. First D 17941 Aftemonn. New 969 aftem on. Full 025511 Mormmg. Last © $31-813$ afiemoon.



## 1834 Second Month, FEBKUALY.

## :- Moon's Phases.




|  |  | - Misceitaneous <br> - Particulars. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { rises } \\ & \text { H. м. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Sum } \\ \text { sets } \\ \text { H. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sun's decl. south | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \frac{6}{6} \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { south } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I W. } \\ & \text { Phila. } \\ & \text { f. m. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 17 |  |  | 50 |  | 20 | $0 \leq 49$ | 619 | 831 |
|  | E. | (SS.sia | 659 |  | 1747 | 7 | - 157 | 710 | 922 |
|  | 32 |  |  | 2 | 1620 | 1: |  |  | 015 |
|  | 43 | weather | 656 |  | 1611 | 129 | 94 | 35611 |  |
|  | $5{ }^{5} 4$ | et 145 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 5.5\end{array}$ |  | 1553 | 3 if | + 5 | 949 | 01 |
|  | 65 | clear | 654 |  | 1.535 | 525 | 5 5 52 | 1040 | 052 |
|  | 1) 6 | 5 rius sjath 94 | 6 |  | 1516 | ¢ | $=64$ | 1131 | 143 |
|  | 7 | high winds | 652 |  | 1457 | 719 | 9 scts. | 1. 20 | 232 |
|  | E | Quinquagesima | 6 51 |  | 1435 | 8 | - 628 | 15 | 317 |
|  | 2 | D's lat. 4 south. | 164 | 511 | 14.19 | 914 | 4.724 | 148 | 40 |
| 11 | $1$ | shrive Tuestay. | 648 | 512 | 14 | 25 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 8 & 19\end{array}$ | 230 | 442 |
| 12 | 析 | Isin Wednesday | 647 | 5 | 13 |  | ¢ 920 | 31.1 | 523 |
| 1. |  | cluudy weather | 646 | 5 | 1319 | 19 | 91010 | 351 | 6 |
|  | $6$ | Valentine | 1645 | 515 | 1259 | 9 ¢ | ¢ 1115 | 433 | 645 |
| 1.5 | 57 | coid and frosty | $64 \cdot$ | 516 | 1235 | 13 | 3 morn | 51.5 | 727 |
|  | E. | 1st Sun. in lent | 642 | 518 | 121 | 23 | $3) 0012$ |  | 814 |
| 17 | , | D's lat. 2 south | 641 | 519 | 1158 | U | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 14\end{array}$ | 651 | 93 |
| 18 | $8$ | clear | 540 | $5 \quad 2$ | 1185 | 21 | 1217 | 74.4 | 956 |
| $1=$ |  | Night 13 h .16 m . long. | 6 38 | 522 | 11 | d | - 317 | 842 | 054 |
| d |  | flying clouts | 16 37 | 5 23 | 1058 | 818 | 8 8 4.20 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 41 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 7 *s set 045 | 636 | $5 \quad 24$ | 10.31 | 15 | $2{ }^{5} 17$ | 10 |  |
| 2 | 7 | 0 J Washington borm 1732 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 35$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 2 \\ 5 & 27\end{array}$ | 109 | 917 | 76614 | 11142 |  |
| 2 | E. | 2 w Sun. in lent | 1633 | $5 \quad 27$ | 947 | 7 112 | rises. | morm | 28 |
| $2:$ |  | $D$ in perigee | 1534 | 528 | 925 | 517 | $7 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 54\end{array}$ | 040 | 253 |
| 2, | , 3 | D's lat. 5 north | $96 \begin{array}{ll}6 & 31\end{array}$ | ; 29 |  | $3 \cong$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 31 \\ 2 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
|  | - 4 | perhaps rain | 629 | ; 31 | 841 | 117 | $7 \quad 924$ | 2 5 5 |  |
| 27 | , | Day 11!. 4in. long | $1 \begin{array}{ll}6 & 28\end{array}$ | 532 | 818 | 8 m | $7 \begin{array}{ll}10 & 36 \\ 11 & 45\end{array}$ | 321 | 533 |
| 25 | 0 | clear | 16271 | 1533 |  |  | 71145 | 412 | 624 |

d. н. м. Joon's Phases. D. H. M.<br> New 10615 Morning. Fulf 025112 Morning. Last © 31825 Afternorir.



|  |  | Miscelianeous. Particulars. | Sun $\mid$ Sun rises sets H. M. Н. м. |  |  | soutl <br> H M. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11. W. } \\ & \text { ita. } \\ & \text { n } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1$ | 7 | and cold | 6261534 | 7351 |  |  | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | E. | 3d Sun. in lent | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 24 & 5 & 36\end{array}$ | 71514 | 14051 | 557 | 9 |
| $3$ | 2 | some snowo | $1 \begin{array}{lllll}6 & 23 & 5 & 37\end{array}$ | 65027 |  | 652 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | Day 11h. 14 m . long | $6 \begin{array}{lllll}6 & 22 & 5 & 38\end{array}$ | 627.12 |  | 745 | 957 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | stormy | 6. 20540 | 6 S 2 ? | 2235 | 838 | 1050 |
| $6$ | 6 | et 1154 | $6_{6}^{6} 195151$ | 540 m | $\sim 438$ | y 27 | 1139 |
|  | 6 | mode | 6 18 |  | $6-528$ | 1017 | 029 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | D's lat. 4 south | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 16 & 5 & 44\end{array}$ | 45428 | 8550 | 112 | 4 |
|  | E. | thh Sun. in lent | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lllll}6 & 15 & 5 & 15\end{array}\right.$ | 430 | + 621 | 11148 | 20 |
|  | 2 | D in aroree | [5114 14.546 | 472 | 2 sets. | A. 29 | 241 |
| $11$ | 3 | D's lat. 5 south | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 12 & 5 & 48\end{array}$ | $34 \% \sim$ | $\sim 718$ | 110 | 322 |
|  | 4 | clear an | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 11 & 5 & 4 .\end{array}$ | 32416 |  | 150 | 2 |
|  | 5 | pra | 0 10 5 5 | 250 | 910 | 2.31 | 4. 43 |
| $14$ | 7 | 7 *s set 1124 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 9 & 5 & 51\end{array}$ | 232 | 1107 | 313 | 525 |
| $1.5$ | 7 | disagreeab. | $\left[\begin{array}{ll\|ll\|}6 & 7 & 5 & 53\end{array}\right.$ | 2 20 | 21110 | 357 | 5-19 |
| $16$ | E. | 5th Sum. in lent | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 6 & 54\end{array}$ | 145 | 1 morn. | 445 | 639 |
| 17 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | D's lat. 1 so | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 5 & 5 & 55\end{array}$ | 12117 | 70011 | 535 | 747 |
| $18$ | 3 | look for the | 6 3 5 57 <br>  2 5 58 | 05829 | 9 | 624 | 841 |
| $19$ | 4 | equinoctial gules | $6 \begin{array}{lllll}6 & 2 & 5 & 58\end{array}$ | 034 | 511 | 726 | 9.38 |
| 20 | 5 | Div 12t. 2 m . loug. | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 1 & 5\end{array}$ | S. 1026 |  | 824 | $10 \quad 56$ |
| $2 i$ | 6 | D's lat. 3 north | 5 59 6 | N. 175 |  | $92:$ | 1122 |
| 22 | 7 | blustering. | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 586 & 2\end{array}$ | 0 37 <br>   | , 4.44 | 102 | 0.8 |
| $23$ | E. | Palm Sunday | $5{ }^{5} 5768$ | 1. 0 | $52 ?$ | 1116 | 051 |
|  | 2 | D in perigree | 5 55 6 | 124.25 | 5 rises | mom | -1 40 |
| $2$ | 3 | ,irius south 1059 | 5 5 5466 | $148=$ | 254 |  |  |
| $26$ | 4 | perhaps rain | 5 5 5 315 | 2112 | - 813 |  |  |
| $27$ | 5 | Day 12 h .18 m . long | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 51 \\ 5 & 5\end{array}$ | 235 m | $7{ }^{7} 927$ |  |  |
| $2!$ | 6 | Giod Friday | $5 \begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 50\end{aligned} 6 \begin{array}{lll}10\end{array}$ | 25825 | 51040 |  |  |
|  | . | variable | 549611 | 3221 | 11148 |  | 60 |
|  | E. | Easter Sunday | $5{ }^{5} 48612$ | 345 | 3 morn. |  | 655 |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1834 Fousth Month, APRII.

## JIoon's Phuses.

| New 8 11 \&1 fernon". | Full $\bigcirc=3 \quad 934$ Momins |
| :---: | :---: |
| $f$ ist D if 7 17. Afternoon. | Last C 301130 Sorning. |





| 1. . |  | lioon | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hin. } \\ & \text { fhila. } \\ & \text { if. m. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 4.311915 | 533 | 8.45 |
| 16 | 4. 541 m 238 | 725 | 95 |
| 514 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}517 & 1 & 19\end{array}$ | 814 | 1026 |
| 619 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 4 & 6 & 3 & 56\end{array}$ | 92 | $111 \frac{4}{8}$ |
| 520 |  | 946 | 158 |
| 622 | 62519453 | 1028 | 040 |
| 623 | 549 ¢ 5 lell | 11 | 121 |
| 624 | 7 11 1 5 | 1149 | 21 |
|  | 73.25 sets. | 1. 30 | 24.2 |
| 527 | 756 \% 8 \% | 112 | 324 |
| 523 | $3118: 9$ <br> 18 | 155 | 47 |
| -2 | 840 L5 10 | 24.1 | 45.3 |
| 3. | (3) 21411 | $33^{3}$ | 544 |
| 32 | 92.36 mom . | 423 | 6.35 |
| 5 5 3 | 9. 450 | $5 \quad 19$ | 731 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 62 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | 614 | 326 |
| ¢ 36 | $1027 \Omega 1153$ | 711 | 923 |
| 37 | $10432023:$ | 87 | 1019 |
| 38 | 11 y) 72.319 | 98 | [11 14 |
|  | $113,1,3$ is 54 | 9 56 |  |
| 40 | 115049 | 1049 | - 40 |
| 42 | 1219 5 1 | 1142 | 134 |
|  | 1230 ml mses | nom? | 214 |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}12 & 50 & 19 & 8 & 15\end{array}$ | 036 | 248 |
| 645 | i3 1219 928 | 131 | 343 |
| 545 | 11.330181037 | $2<9$ | 4.41 |
| 47 | 134170011391 | 325 | 537 |
| 49 | $14.8151 m$ | 4. 22 | 634 |
|  | $1142627 \times 33$ | 517 | 729 |
| O 51 | 11445 mm 12 | 611 | $8 \div 3$ |

1. н. м. Moon's Plases. d. н. м.

| New Moring. | 8 | 3 | 24 | Mull 22 | 6 | 0 | Afternoon. |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| First | 15 | 2 | 53 | Momning. Litt $\mathbb{C}$ | 30 | 3 | 52 | Morning. |









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Moon's Phuses.

(834 Tenth Month, OCTOBER.
Moon's Phases. n. H. M. D. H. M.



## Eleventh Month, NOVEMBER. 1834





## 1834 TTówelfth Month, DECEMBER.



## DESTRUCTION OF ROBESTPIERRE.

The celebrated Jean Lambert Talleei had formed a iender friendship with the beautiful Madame Cabarus, so celebrated in revolationary history; but at the period in question, mutual jealousy had interrupted their attachment. She was thrown into a dungeon by order of Robespierre; and when it was conceived she had been sufficiently terrified by imprisonment, and the prospect of the guillotine, she whas offered life and liberty if she would betray the councils of Tallien, and enable his enemies to ruin hin. Although her lover had been faithless and had deserted her, she refused the offer with indignation; and, with great difficulty had the following letter conveyed to him:-
"The Minister of Police has announced to me, that to-morrow I am to appear at the tribunal, that is to say, I am to ascend the scaffold. I dreamt last night that Robespierre was no more, and that my prisore doors were opened. A brave man might have realized my dream; but thanks to your notorious cowardice, no one remains who is capable of its accomplishment."

Tallien answered merely, "Be prudent, as I shall prove brave and, above all, be tranquil."

The next day he burried to the tribunal, and, regardless of danger, accused the miscreant Robespierre in his own presence. The eloquence of Tallien had always been commanding and impressive; but on this occasion it was compared to the impetuous overflowing of a river, whose course had been prematurely stopped, He portrayed the vices of Robespierre and his companions; the cruelty and the other excesses of their government, which had deprived France of her most illustrious citizens. Then, taking a dagger from his bosom, he rushed towards the statue of Brutus, his own immortal prototype, and swore, that he himself would stab the tyrant to the heart, if his countrymen did not deliver themselves from their disgraceful bondage. His language, his action, and his animated eye, were irresistible; for they recalled the Roman hero to the minds of all the auditors. Robespierre was astounded, and attempted to defend himself. The moment was critical; the life of Tallien hung upon a thread; but his eloquence prevailed, and the tribunal regained its lost character. The tyrant was sent to the scaffold; Madame Cabarus and other intended ictims were saved, and the reign of terror was abolished.

## A "WOMAN'S PROMISE."

Henry Carey, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, after having enjoyed her majesty's favour for several years, lost it in the following manner: as he was walking one day, full of thought, in the garden of the palace, under the queen's window, she perceived him, and said to him in a jocular manner, "What does a man think of when he is thinking of nothing?" "Upon a woman's promise," replied Carey. "Well done, cousin," answered Elizabeth. She retired, but did not frget Carey's answer. Some time after he solicited the honour of a peerage, and reminded the queen that she had promised it to him. "True," said she, "but that was a woman's promise."

WHICH IS THE HEIR? INGENIOUSLY DETERMINED.
A jeweller who carried on an extensive trade, and supplied the deficiencies of one country by the superfluities of another, leaving his home with a valuable assortment of diamonds, for a distant region, took with him his son, and a young slave, whom he had purchased in his infancy, and had brought him up more like an adopted child, than a servant. They performed their intended journey, and the merchant disposed of his commodities with great advantage; but while preparing to return, he was seized by a pestilential distemper, and died suddenly in the metropolis of a foreign country. This accident inspired the slave with a wish to possess his master's treasures, and relying on the total ignorance of strangers, and the kindness every where shown him by the jeweller, he declared himself the son of the deceased, and took charge of his property. The true heir of course denied his pretensions, and solemnly declared himself to be the only son of the defunct, who had long before purchased his opponent as a slave. This contest produced various opinions. It happened that the slave was a young man of comely person, and of polished manners; while the jeweller's son was ill-favoured by nature, and still more injured in his education, by the indulgence of his parents. This superiority operated in the minds of many to support the claims of the former; but since no certain evidence could be produced on either side, it became necessary to refer the dispute to a court of law. There, however, from a total want of proofs, nothing could be done. The magistrate declared his inability to decide on unsupported assertions, in which each party was equally positive. This caused a report of the case to be made to the prince, who having heard the particulars was also confounded, and at a luss how to decide the question. At length a happy thought occurred to the chief of the Judges, and he engaged to ascertain the real heir. The two claimants being summoned before him, he ordered them to stand behind a curtain prepared for the occasion, and to project their heads through two openings, when, after hearing their several arguments, he would cut off the head of him who should.prove to be the slave. This they readily assented to; the one from a reliance on his honesty, the other from a confidence of the impossibility of detection. Accordingly, each taking his place as ordered, thrust his head through a hole in the curtain. An officer stood in
front with a drawn cimeter in his hand, and the Judge proceeded to the examination. After a short debate, the Judge cried out, "Enough, enough, strike off the villain's head!" and the officer, who watched the moment, leaped towards the two youths; the impostor, startled at the brandished weapon, hastily drew back his head, while the jeweller's son, animated, by conscious security, stood unmoved. The Judge immediately decided for the latter, and ordered the slave to be taken into custody, to receive the punishment due to his diabolical ingratitude.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Among some who have read Blackstone, and more who have not, an opinion prevails, that a husband may chastise his wife, provided the weapon be not thicker than his little finger. For the honour of England, we wish we could pronounce this opinion as legally erroneous as it is ungallant and barbarous. It is much to the creslit of our descendants on the other side of the Atlantic, that they have not carried with them this relic of the once savage state of their forefathers. In a case which came before the Supreme Court of South Carolina, some years ago, the presiding judge summed up an admirable view of the law of the republic on matrimonial relation, by quoting these lines from the "Honey Moon," which may be said to contain also the law of hutmanity on the subject:-

> "The man that lays his hand upon a woman, Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch Whom "twere gross flattery to name a coward."

## CURING A TELL-TALE.

A late reverend luminary of a northern capital, as famed for his claret-drinking powers, as for his great abilities, had a crony of the name of H. with whom he was fond of spending the whole night in a convivial teie-a-lete. H's. constant apology to his wife, on returning home from these drunken bouts, was, that he "had been with that good holy man Dr. -." The lady made no secret to her friends of the excesses into which her husband was led by the reverend gentleman; and the circumstance coming to the ears of the Doctor, he resolved to take a pleasant revenge on H. for the scandal which he had brought on his character. The next time they were seated at a tavern, over a bottle of claret, with the intention of sitting it out, as usual, the Doctor pretended, all of a sudden, to
recollect some business of an official nature, which he must go about inmediately. "However," said he, "it wont detain the long, so do you remain here till I return; in the mean time, replenish your glass, and stir up the fire." Away went the Doctor, not, however, about any official business, but directly to the house of Mr. H. "Is Mr: H. at home?" "No, sir." "Is Mrs. H. at home?" "Yeg, sir." Dr. -_'s compliments, and he would be happy to wait upon her." The Doctor was immediately ushered into the presence of the lady, who received him with a degree of constrained politeness, the meaning of which he was at no loss to comprehend. "So, madam," said the Doctor, "Mr. H., I find, is not at home." "No, Doctor; but now that you are here, I'll answer for it he will be home soon enough." "Well, madam," replied the Doctor, affecting not to feel the point of her observaition, "it is a long time since I bave seen Mr. H., and as I want very much to speak with him about a matter of importance, I shall wait a little." From the seriousness with which this was said, the lady began to suspect that her husband must have been taking some liberties with the Doctor's name, in his drunken apologies; and in a kindlier tone, she invited the Doctor to stay to supper, by which time, she hoped and trusted, and had no doubt, Mr. H. would be returned home. "Nothing," the Doctor said, "would give him more pleasure; for luckily he liad an hour to spare that night, which, so many were his avocations, was but rarely the case." Supper time came, but still no Mr. H. appeared. His qood lady could not inagine what had become of him; the Doctor suggested a hundred friendly apologies. The hour of eleven at length arriving, later than which, as the Doctor gravely affirmed, he never staid from home, he rose to depart, begging Mrs. H. to inform her husband how anxious he was to see him, and how long he had waited for him. The Doctor now hastened back to the tavern, made many excuses to H. for leaving him so long alone, and to make up for the lost time, plied the bottle so hard, that ere daybieak, he sent the babbler home, more fuddled than he had ever parted with him before. '0 Where have you been, you drunken sot?" exclaimed his offended wife. H. hiccupped out as usual, "Where, where have I been? Why, don't you know, my love? With that good holy man, Dr. -." "Oh, fie! fie! Mr. H." rejoined the lỏnest woman, '' how dare you mak sic a use a' that godly man's
name? wi' you indeed! na, na, gurleman, nor wi' ony like you. That story 'ill no do ony langer; I've fand you out at last, sir. The Doctor supped hece to-night, and has na seen you I can't tell when." In vain dit H. protest, as intelligibly as he could, how truly he spoke; the lady knew better than to believe a word he said. Next morning, when H. began to colleet his scattered senses, he easily perceived the trick which the Doctor had played off upon him; but rather than betray'so worthy an associate, he chose to remain silent. And ever after, instead of being saluted with a "Where have you been, drunken sot:" his good wife would bawl out, in a tone of high derision,-"So, Mr. M., with the Doctor's as usual, I suppose?"

## CHAMBERLAIN AND PAUGUS.

Among Lovewell's men, at his famous Pickwackett fights, was a New Hampshire settler of the name of Chamberlain. He was one of those rugged spirits, that in the rude period beyond the "6 old French War," mored from the thick-settled sea-board, and penetrated into the wilderness of this province. The Indian passed his log house, on his scouts to surprise the frontiers, and near it were the haunts and dens of the less savare beasts of prey. The smoky rafters were hung about with garmnons of the bear, that had tumbled from the white pine at the summons of his long rifle, and he lay at night on the fur of the dun Catamount.

IIe was tall-higher than the stateliest Indian; strong, four of them were no match for him with their tomahawks against his heavy hatchet;-he was swift of foot, he coukl butrun the moose in full trot; sagacious and eagle-eyed, he entrapped the Indian in his ambush, and surpassed him in that sort of instinct which guides the savage and the keener brute through the wide and pathless woods.

The red men passed cautiously and harmlessly by the dwelling of Chamberlain; and a score of them would lie still, where they watched in ambush, and suffer him to go unmolested, lest their rifles might miss what they deemed his charmed body, and bring him in vengeance upon them; for he valued them as lightly as Sampson did the men of Askelon.

Around the shores of the Winnipiseogee, which, though it is the long settled name of the chief sheet of water in the "Granite State," excited, when mentioned in ConC2
gress as a portion of a contemplated water route through this State, a smile from the dainty eared but hot well informed gentlemen of the south; around this then wild and unknown, but now navigated, celebrated and beautiful lake, there dwelt a powerful tribe of Indians. Their chief was Paugus. He was a savage of giant stature and strength, swift, cunning, dearly with bis rifle and tomahawk, cruel, vengeful beyond the native vengeance of the Indians, and the terror of man, woman and child along the frontiers, and even among the infant cities that lrad then begun to spring. up on the very edge of the sea. The audacious chief was supposed to have ventured into their streets in the dark nights to learn their counsels concerning the Indians, and even to take from among them the astonished captive.

Bands of soldiers had penetrated to the shores of the Winnipiseogee, to find out the retreat of this terrible savage, and if possible to slay him or take him prisoner. But he was too sagacious, and always eluded their search, -though they came, at one time, so near him, that he saw the blaze of his wigwam as they set it. on fire, and the smoke of it curling among the tree tops, that were then above his head.

Often had Chamberlain sought, in the Indian skirmishes he was engaged in, to find out the form of Paugus-to make him the mark of his rifle, or to encounter with his hatchet the tomahawk of this fearful warrior. But they never had chanced to meet, although Paugus had learned of his tribe the character and prowess of the settler.

A small body of determined men under Capt. Lovewell were on their way eastward, through the wilderness where Chamberlain dwelt, and some of them saw his smoke in a valley near P —, on the Pemigwassett. He learned their destination, and immeliately joined them on an, expedition against the Winnipiseogee and Pickwackett tribes-who had recently committed some daring and destructive assaults upon the frontier under the leading of Paugus. Chamberlain was welcomed by the gallant Lovewell; and he was considered by them all as a great accession to the strength of their devoted little band.

They traversed the woods and encountered an overwhelming body of Indians, on the peninsula of Lovewell's Pond, and their fights have given celebrity to every portion of the surrounding wilderness. After the thickest and most desperate of the contlict was over rhombor-
lain, weary with fighting, thirsty and faint under the hot sun, had retired to the edge of the pond to drink and to wash out his gun, which had grown so foul with frequent firing that he at last could not make her go off.-He pushed his way through a copse of willows to a little beach by the Pond, when lo, from the thicket, at a short distance from him, emerged the stately figure of Paugus, covered over with dust and blood, making his way to the water. The warriors at once knew each other, Chamberlain's gun was useless, and he thought of rushing upon Paugus with his hatchet, before he could level his rife, but the Indian's gun was in the same condition with his own, and he too had come to the edge of Lovewell's Pond to quench his thirst and hastily scour out his foul rifle. The condition of the rifles became immediately, by some means or other, known to the enemies, and they mutually agreed to a truce, while they washed them out for the encounter. They slowly and with equal movements cleansed their guns and tock their stations on the outer border of the beach.-"Now, Paugus," said Chamberlain, "1'll have you"-and with the quickness and steadiness of an old hunter, sprang to loading his rifle. "Na-na-me have you," replied Paugus, and he handled his gun with a dexterity that made the bold heart of Chamberlain beat quick, and he almost raised his eye to take his last look upon the sun. They rammed their cartridges, each at the same instant cast his ramrod upon the sand.-"I'll have you, Paugus," shouted Chamberlain, as in his desperation he almost resolved to rush upon the savage, with the breech of his rifle, lest he should receive his bullets before he could load. The woods across the pond echoed back the shout. Paugus trembled as he applied his powder horn to the priming. Chamberlain heard the grains of his powder rattle lightly upon the leaves bencath his feet. Chamberlain struck his gun breech violently upon the ground-the rifle primed herself, he aimed, and his bullets whistled through the heart of Paugus. - He fell, and as he went down, the bullet from the mouth of his ascending rifle touched the hair upon the crown of Chamberlain, and passed off without avenging the death of its dreadful master, into the bordering wilderness. The hunter, after recovering from the shock of such a fearful and imminent encounter, cast a look upon the fallen savage. The paleness of death had come over his copper-colored forehead.-He seized upon his rifle, bullet pouch and pow-
der horn-left him on the leafy sand, and sought again the dessened ranks of the white men, as they wearily defended themselves against the encircling savages. He shouted to them of the fall of Paugus. The Indians looked about them-the tall figure of the chief was nowhere in sight.-In grief and despair they ceased their fire and withdrew into the woods, leaving Chamberlain and the remains of the band of the fallen Paugus to retrace their way to the distant settlement.

Chamberlain, it is said, long afterwards killed three of the descendants of Paugus, who came into the village where he dwelt, to slay him in his old age, to avenge upon him the fall of their ancestor.

## HENRY CLAY.

$\AA$ few years since, shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favour of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition arrayed against his re-election. After addressing the people from the hustings, previously to the opening of the poll, he stepped down into the crowd, where he met an old and influential friend of his, named Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and, of course, in his younger days, a great huntsman. This gentleman, stepping up, addressed Mr. Clay as fol-lows-"Well, well, Harry, l've been with you in six troubles; I am sorry I must now desert you in the seventh; you have voted for that miserable compensation bill; I must now turn my back upon you." "Is it so, friend Scott? Is this the only objection?" "It is." "We must get over it the best way we can. You are an old huntsman?" "Yes." "You have killed many a fat bear and buck?" "Yes." "I believe you have a very good riffe?" "Yes, as good a one as ever cracked." "Well, did you ever have a fine buck before you, when your gun snapped?" "The like of that has happened." "Well, now, friend Scott, did you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the very next log you came to, or did you pick the flint and try it again?" The tear stood in the old man's eyes. The chord was touched. "No, Harry, I picked the flint, and tried her again; and I'll try you again; give us your hand." We need scarcely say that the welkin rung with the huzzaing plaudits of the by-standers. Clay was borne off to the hustings and re-elected.

## ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN BRIDGE.

In the fall of the year 1753, Sabatis and Plausawa, two Indians, were at the place where Deacon Sawyer now lives, in Canterbury. There, Joshua Noyes and Thomas Thorla, from Newbury, who were looking after cattle which had been turned into the woods the spring before, met them. Plausawa had been several times at Newbury, and knew Noyes and Thorla, and they knew him. The Indians appeared not much pleased at seeing them, and began to put their baggage into their canoe, and to prepare to go away. Sabatis appeared sullen and disposed to do mischief, but was kept from it by Plausawa. Noyes and Thorla proposed to buy their furs. At first they refused to sell, saying they would not trade with the English, but would go to Canada. Afterwards they offered to sell furs for rin. Those men had brought rum on purpose to trade with the Indians, but seeing their temper, especially that of Sabatis, they refused to let them have any, and concluded to go away and leave them. As they were departing, Plausawa in a friendly manner advised them to go home, and to avoid meeting with Indians lest they should be hurt. When they had gone a little distance from the Indians, Sabatis called them, and said, "No more you English come here-me heart bad-me kill you." Thorla replied, "No kill-English and Indians now all brothers." They soon met Peter Bowen going towards the Indians, told him in what temper the Indians were, and advised him not to go to them, and by no means let them have a drop of rum. He replied, that he was not afraid of them; that he was acquainted with Indians, and knew how to deal with them. The Indians had got into their canoe and were going up the river. Bowen called them, and asked them to go to his house and stay that night, and told them he would give them some rum. It was then near night. They went with Bowen to his house, which was in Contoocook, at some distance below where they then were. He treated them freely with rum, which made them at first very well pleased; but as they became more intoxicated, they began to be troublesome. Bowen, who had every quality of an Indian, had lived much with them, and knew perfectly well how they would conduct; fearing they might do mischief, he took the precaution to make his wife engage their attention while he drew the charges from their guns, which were left behind the door in the entry. After this was
done, the night was spent in a drunken Indian frolic, for which Bowen had as good a relish as his guests. The next morning, they asked Bowen to go with his horse and carry their baggage to the place where their canoe was left the evening before. He went, and carried their packs on his horse. As they went, Sabatis proposed to run a race with hishorse. Bowen suspecting mischief was inteinded, declined the race, but finally consented to run. He, however, took care to let the Indian outrun the horse. Sabatis laughed heartily at Bowen, because the horse could run no faster. They then proceeded apparently in good humour. After awhile, Sabatis said to Bowen, - "Bowen walk woods"-meaning, go with me as a prisoner." Bowen said, "No walk woods, all one brothers." They went on together until they were near the canoe, when Sabatis proposed a second race, and that the horse should be unloaded of the baggage and should start a little before him. Bowen refused to start so, but consented to start together. They ran, and as soon as the horse had got a little before the Indian, Bowen heard a gun snap. Looking round, he saw the smoke of powder and the gun aimed at him; he turned and struck his tomahawk in the Indian's head. He went back to meet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of Sabatis took aim with his gun at Bowen; the gun flashed. Plausawa fell on his knees and begged for his life. He pleaded his innocence and former friendship for the English; but all in vain. Bowen knew there would be no safety for him, while the companion and friend of Sabatis was living. To secure himself, he buried the same tomahawk in the skull of Plausawa. This was done in the road on the bank of Merrimack river, near the northerly line of Contoocook, now Boscawen. Bowen hid the dead bodies under a small bridge in Salisbury. Thenext spring the bodies were discovered and buried. That bridge has ever since to this day been called Indian Bridge.

## THE FAITHFUL DOG.

An officer in the American army, on his station at the westward, went out in the morning with his dog and gun, in quest of game. Venturing too far from the garrison, he was fired upon by an Indian, who was lurking in the bushes, and instantly fell to the ground.

The Indian, running to him, struck him on the head with his tomahawk, in order to despatch him; but, the button of his hat fortunately warding off the edge, he was only stunned by the blow. With savage brutality, he applied the scalping-knife, and hastened away with this trophy of his horrid cruelty, leaving the officer for dead, and none to relieve or console him, but his faithful dog.

The afllicted creature gave every expression of his attachment, fidelity and affection. He licked the wounds with inexpressible tenderness, and mourned the fate of his beloved master. Having performed every office which sympathy dictated, or sagacity could invent, without being able to remove his master from the fatal spot, or procure from him any signs of life, or his wonted expressions of affection to him, he ran off in quest of help.

Bending his course towards the river, where two men were fishing, he urged them, with all the powers of native rhetoric, to accompany him to the woods. The men were suspicious of a decoy to an ambuscade, and dared not venture to follow the dog; who, finding all his caresses fail, returned to the care of his master, and, licking his wounds a second time, renewed all his tenderness; but with no better success than before.

Again he returned to the men, once more to try his skill in alluring them to his assistance. In this attempt he was more successful than in the other. The men, seeing his solicitude, began to think the dog might have discovered some valuable game, and determined to hazard the consequences of following him.

Transported with his success, the affectionate creature hurried them along by every expression of ardour. Presently they arrived at the spot, where, behold!-an officer wounded, scalped, weltering in his own gore, and faint with the loss of blood.

Suffice it to say, he was yet alive. They carried him to the fort, where the first dressings were performed. A suppuration immediately took place, and he was soon conveyed to the hospital at Albany, where, in a few weeks, he entirely recovered, and was able to return to his duty.

This worthy officer owed his life, probably, to the fidelity of this sagacious dog. His tongue, which the gentleman afterwards declared gave him the most exquisite pleasure, clarified the wound in the most effectual manner, and his perseverance brought that assistance, without which he must soon have perished.

## LINES BY THE LAKE SIDE.

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BY BISHOP DOANE.
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This placid lake, my gentle girl, Be emblem of thy life, As full of peace and purity, As free from storm and strife:
No ripple on its tranquil breast
That dies not with the day;
No pebble in its darkest depths,
But quivers in its ray.
And see, how every glorious form
And pageant of the skies,
Reflected from its glossy face,
A mirror'd image lies.
So be thy spirit, ever pure,
To God, to virtue giv'n!
And thought, and word, and action, bear
The imagery of Heav'n!

The Sailor's Love Affair.-"I was a young man then. I had just returned from a cruise with plenty of prize money, and went on shore to have a spree. It was at a public house, a little out of Portsmouth, that I first saw Sal. Such a craft, sir! Could you but have seen her! Such top-lights!-such cat-heads! She wasn't wall-sided; she had a beautiful talling in above the bends, with such a clean run fore and aft, that she looked for all the world like a regular clipper. There wasn't a rope-yarn out of place. Her yards were so square, and her rigging so neatly rattled down, that the figure head of the Queen Charlotte was nothing to her. Well, sir, I told her I loved her, and she swore to be true to me. Howsomever, Sal had got a father who wanted to top the officer; and, because he kept a grog-shop, said his daughter should never marry a common sailor-she should have nobody but a petty officer. Now, sir, I was only rated an A. B. -what was 1 to do? Sal said I had better go to sea again, and I might be promoted, and then she'd have me. Well, sir, I agreed to this; and, at parting, she threw her grappling iren round my neck, and began wiping her eyes; so that I felt a little queer, and thought my eye-pumps would go to work. But I put a gold watch into her hand, which comforted her a little; and then, clapping my helm hard a-starboard, I gave a broad sheer off, and went on board. We were out this cruise for eighteen months, and I had the luck to get rated captain of the maintop. So now I thought it was all right, and got leave from the first leftenant to go to Portsmouth to get spliced to Sal; for we were at Sheerness, going to refit. As I had plenty of money, I determined to make as short a passage as I could, and took a berth aboard of a shore-going craft called the Duncar. We were all ready to start, the anchor was apeak, and we only waited for it to strike eight bells: just as I was upon the hind-wheel of the coach, (for I had taken care to have a berth in the after part of the ship) the clock struck eight. " ${ }^{66}$ Is all right?" asked the coachman. "All's right," said I. Away went the coach, and threw me flat on my back, in the middle of the road. "my eyes!" said I, "who would have thought that thing would have turned round?" at which all hands burst into a laugh. ' The coachman backed his main top-sail; I mounted aloft, and, after six and thirty hours' run, we landed safe at Portsmouth.
"Well, sir, the first thing I did was to steer for Sal's. Just before I came to the house, what should I see but Sal rigged out to the very nines, with the gold watch I gave her hanging at her side! She was as merry as a cricket, and was taken in tow by a shore-going fellow, with his long toggery on: in their wake were three more pair. I didn't know what to make to it; but gave chase, and was soon alongside. "Sal, my love," said I, "here I am, júst come from a cruise. I am rated captain of the maintop; so, now, we'll get spliced as soon as possible." "Fellow," said she,-yes, sir, I recollect the very words, "fellow," said she, "I don't knew you." I was taken slap aback, my sails were all flat to the mast, when the clock-yard matee, (for I found out afterwards he was one,) said, "Be off! this is my wife, and you sha'n't insult her." "Your wife, is she?" said I, "then here's clear way for action." I doused my hat and jacket, and gave the chap such a broadside as almost knocked the wind out of him. Two of them began at me, but that I don't mind; for I thought that one sailor
was as good as two dock-yard matees at any day of the week; but Sal, singing out, "You nasty villain!" clapped her fingers into my hair, and scratched my face so that I couldn't see: she then held me so tight, that the two lubberly matees thumped and kicked me so that I could not move. When I came a little to myself, they were all gone. That - very night I shipped on board the same coach, returned to Sheerness, went on board, and swore I'd never marry another girl as long as I lived."

Taking Time by the Forelock.-During the theatrical performance of 'Victorine,' the audience were much amused with a short dialogue between two tars who were snugly seated in the boxes. "I say, Ben," said one, "this is rather dry work: splice my timbers, if I ar"n't as dry as a crooked windlass.". "Now, Mike," replied Ben, "can"t ye hold on a little: the first act is jist over: the trim-built craft has jist turned into her hammock; and, if you'll cnly wait awhile, we'll see her turn out again. I'll tell you what-if you go out into the lobby to draw your grog, you won't get.back in time to see the gal get up." "Time, did you say," retorted Ben; "don't you see, by the bill, that there's a trifle of five years between the first and second acts." Mike yielded, after having looked at the bill, remarking that but few would live to see the end of the play.-Baltimore Visiter.

The Names of the Months. -These came to us from the Romans: January, from Janus, an ancient king of Italy; February, from februo, to purify; Maroh, from Mars; A pril, from aperio, to unfold; May, from Maia; June from Juno; July and August were so named in honour of Julius and Augustus Cassar. Before the time of Julius Cresar, these months were called Quintilis and Sextilis, being the fiftly and sisth months; reckoning, as the Romans did at that time, from March, as the commencement of the year. September, October, November, and December, signify the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months from Murch, when the year began.

Unpaid Labour. - Work that is to be done for nothing is never well done; to expect that it should be is unreasonable. In all the affairs of life, service fairly paid for it is always, in the end, cheaper than gratuitous labour. It betrays an equal ignorance of the character of man, and the patronage of governments, to imagine that magistrates are umpaid, because they are not paid in metallic currency. Every man who has been at the pains to qualify himself for an office-be that office what it may-and who consents to incur the responsibility attached to the duties of it, expects to be paid, and will be paid in meal or in malt. You may call this self-interest, but give it what name you please, there is no stimulus that can supply the place of it.-Sedgwick on the Poor Laws.

Pyroligneous Acid.-It is, perhaps, not generally known, that pyroligneous acid is a completc substitute to the ordinary method of smoking hams, and has the recommendation of saving trouble and expense.

## DOMESTIC ASIDES;

or, TRUTH, (in Parenthesis.)
I really take it very kind,
This visit, Mrs. Skinner.
I have not seen you such an age-
(The wretch has come to dinner!)
Your daughters, too, what lovely girls-
What heads for painters' easels!
Come here, and kiss the infant, dears(And give it, p'rhaps, the measles.)
Your charming boys I see at home
From Rev'rend Mr. Russell's;
${ }^{9}$ Twas very kind to bring them both-
(What boots for my new brussels!-
What! Fittle Clara left at home!
Well, now, I call that shabby:
I should have loved to kiss her so(A flabby, dabby, baby!)
And Mr. S., I hope he's well:
Ah! thorgh he lives so handy,
He never now drops into sup-.
(The better for our brandy!)
Come, take a seat-I long to hear About Matilda's marriage:
You're come, of course, to spend to day; (Thank Heav'n, I hear the carriage?)
What! must you go, next time, I hope,
You'll give me longer measure;
Nay, I shall see you down the stairs(With most uncommon pleasure!)
Good by! good by! remember all, Next time you'll take your dinners! (Now, David, mind, I'm not at home, In future, to the Skinners!)

## THE CANDID THIEF.

Dodging the door of Counsel Catch, A thief observed 'twas on the latch, Popp'd in, and quick again pass'd out, With wig, and gown, and riding coat; Then wrote to let the lawyer know, That he had served him so and so; Adding postscript: "I might have taken Coke upon Littleton, and Bacon, But law's to me superfluous study, For I am rogue enough already."

## FEDERAL COURTS OF LAW.

The Supreme Court. At the seat of government, the first Monday in February, arnually.
Circcuit Courts. For New Hampshire, on the 19th of May and 2.1 of November, at Portsmouth and Exeter. Vermont, at Winssor and Rathas, altermately, the 1st of May and 3d of October. Massachusetts, at Busiom, on the 1st of June and 20:th of October. Hhode island, on the 13 th of Junie and of November, at Newport and Providence. Consecticut, on the thirteenth of April and 17 th of September, at New Haven and Hartford. New York, at New York, on the last Monday in May and Octuber. New Jersey, at Trentom, on the 1st of April and October. Pennsyivania, at Philadelphia, on the $11: 1$ of April and 11 h of October. Delaware, at Newcastle and Dover, on the 34 of June and the 27th of October Hargland, at Baltimore, on the 1st of May and 7th of November. Virginia, at Ricimend, on the 22 d of May and November. North Carolina, at Raleigh, the 12 h of May and November. Suuth Carolina at Chereston, on the 20th of May, and at Columbia on the 30 th of November. Geurgiz on the 6th of May and 14th of December, at Savannah and Louisville. District of Columbia at the city of Washington, 1st Monday in June and 4th in December, and at Alexandria, 1st Monday in July and 4th in November.

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

District Courls. Maine District, at Portland, 3d Tuesday in June and the 1st in December, and at Pownalborough, 1st in March and September. New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, $3 d$ Tuesday in March and September, and at Exeter, 34 in June, and December. Vermont, at Windsor and Ratland, 1st Monday in February and August, and 2 d in May and November. Mas sachusetts, at Salem, 3d Tuesday in March and 2d in September, and at Boaten, 4th Tuesday in June and 1st in December. Rhorle Island, at Newport and Providence, 1st Monday in February and August, and 1st in May and November. Connecticut, at New Haven, 3d Tuesday in February and August, and at Hartford, 3d in May and November. New York, at New York, ist Tuesday in February and May, August and November. New Jersey, at Burtington, ist Tuesday in February and August, and at New Brunswick, 1st in May and November. Pennsyivania, at Philadeiphia, 3d Monday in Pebruary, May, August and November. Delaware, at Dover, thi Tuesday in Febrtaryand August. and at Newcastle, 44 in May and November. Maryiand, at Easton, 1st Tuesday in March aad September, ani in Baltimore, 1st in June and December. Virginia, at Williamsburg, 3d Tuesday in March and September, and at Richmond, 31 in June and December. North Carolina, at Newbern, lst Monday in February, May, August and November. South Carolina, at Charieston, 3d Monday in March and September, 1st in July, and 2d in December. Georgia, at Augusta, on 2d Tuesday in November, and at Savannah, $2 d$ in Fetbruary, May and August. Kentucky, at Frankfort, on $2 d$ Monday in March, 3d in June and Novern. ber. Tennessee, on the first Monday in April, July, Oct. and Jan.

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

## COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

For the Eastern District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgce mery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh and Pike, at Piiliadelphia, on the 2 d Monday in March, to continue two weeks, and on the 2 d Monday in December, to continue three weeks. The last Monday in July is the retum day fir July term, but no court is then held. For the Lancaster District, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, and Rerks, at Lancaster, on the 3 l Monday in May. For the Middle Distriat, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Centre, Miffir, M'Kean, Clearfiekd, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehannah, Wayne and Luzerne, at Sunbury, on the Wednesday following the 2 d week of the term of the Lancaster District. For the Westerin District, composed of the counties of Alleghany, Westmorelazd, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler; Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria, at Pittsburg, on the 1st Monday in September, to continue two weeks if necessary. For the Southern District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, Muntingdun and Bedford, at Chambersburg, on the Monday week next following the end of the $2 d$ week of the term of the Western District.

Note. It is only in the city and county of Philadelphia that the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, and there only where the sum in controversy exceeds 540 dollars; all issues of fact are tried by jury, before a single judge, at nisi prius.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { John B. Gibson, } \\ \text { Molton C. Rogers } \\ \text { Charies Huston } \\ \text { John Ross } \\ \text { John Kennedy }\end{array} & \text { Chief Justice. }\end{array}\right\}$ Associates.

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

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\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { Joseph Barnes, } \\
\text { Charles S. Coxe, } \\
\text { Thomas M. Pettit, }
\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned}
& \text { Pssident. } \\
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Conrts of Quarter Sessions and Commun Pleas, are held for the several counties, as follows-in the

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

Pres. EDWARD KING, Esquire.
2 d District-In York, on the first Mondays of January, April,

August, and November ; in Lancaster, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in York.

Pres. WALTER FRANKLIN, Esq.
Sd District-In Berks, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Northampton on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Berks: in Lehigh on the Moudays succeeding the second week of the courts of Northampton county, Pres. Garrick Mallory, Esq.

4th District-la Huntingdon, on the second Mondays of Janmary, April, August, and November; in Mifflin, on the third Mondays of the same months; and in Centre, on the 4th Mondays of the same months; in Clearfield on the Mondays next following the Courts in Centre.
pres. Thomas burneside, Esq.
5th District-ln Allegh ny, the fourth Mondays in March, June, October and December.

Pres. Charles Shaler, Esq.
6th District-in Venango, on the fourth Mondays in February, March, August and November; in Erie, on the 1st Mondays in February, May, August and November; in Crawtord, on the second, and in Mercer on the 3d Mondays of the same month; in Warren, on the 1st Mordays in March, June, Sentember a d December.

Pres. HENRY SHIPPEN, Esq.
7 th District-In Montgomery, on the third Monday in January; 2d in April; 3d in August and November; in Bucks, on the 4:h Monday in April, and 2d Monday in September, December and Febru ry. Pres. JOHN FOX, Esq.
8th District-In Columbia, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November: in Northumberland, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Co lumbia: in Lycoming, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Northumberland : and in Union, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lycuming.

Pres. ELLIS LEWIS, Esq.
9th District-In Perry, on the first Mondays in January, A pril, August, and November; in Cumberland, on the 2d Monday=, and in Adams, on the 4th Mondays of the same month.

Pres. JOHN RFED, Esq.
10th District-In Westmoreland, on the Mondays preceding the last Mondays of February, May, August and November; in Cambria, on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December: in Indiana, on the second Mondays of the same months ; and in Armstrong, on the third Mondays of the same months.
pres. JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
11th District-In Luzerne, on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November ; in Pike, on the Tuesdays next following the 3d Mondays of the same month; in Wayne, on the 4th Mordays of the same months. Pres. DAVID SCOTT, Esq.

12th District-In Schuyikill, on the last Mondays in March, July, Octuber and December; in Lebanon, on the first Mondays afier the commencement of the courts in Schuylkill; and in Dauphin, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lancaster (See 2d Dist.) In Juniata, on the 1st Mondays in February, May, September and December.

Pres. CALVIN BLYTHE, Esq.

13th District-In Susquehannah, on the first Mondays after the courts in Wayne ; in Bradford, on the first Mondays after the courts in Susquehannal ; and in Tioga, on the Secoud Mondays af. ter the courts in Bradford; in McKean, for McKean and Potter on the Mondays next following the courts in Ti,ga.

Pres. EDWARD HERRICK, Esq.
14th District-In Fayette, on the first Mondays in March, 2 d in June, and 1st in September, and December ; in Greene, on the 3d Mondays in March, June, 2d in September, and 3.1 in November; in Washington, on the 4 th Mondays in March and Jun , 1,t in October, and 4.th in December. P'res. THOMAS HI. B.AIRI), Es\%.

15th District-In Delaware, on the third Monday in January, ise 2 d in April, the fuurth in July, and the third in October; in Chester, on the $2 d$ Mondays after the third Mondays in Janaary, April, July, and October.

16th District-in Franklines. ISAMC DARLLIVGTON, Esq. and 2 d in August and Novin, 2 d Mondays of Janusry, 1 st in April, ary; 3 d in 1 pril, and 4 th in August, and Novenb r ; i: Somerset on the 3d in February, 1 st in June, $S$ p ember and $D$ cember.

> Pres ALLXANDER THOMP cenber. 3eaver, on the 1, i Mondav is Monc

17/h District-In Beaver, on the 1,i Monday in Marcli, June, September and December; in Butler on tle 21 Mondays, and in Mercer, on the $f$, th Monday of the same monlis,

Pres't.
Courts of Oyer and terminer and fieneral Jail Dehvery, are held twice in each year in the City and County of Philadelphia One Court is held by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and the other by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the other Distr:cis, they are held by the Judges of the Common Pleas. Trials of civil causes in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County are adjourned Couris, held at such times as the Judges may appoint.

The Orphans' Court, of Philadeiphia County is heid the 3 d Friday in each month.

## NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Courts in New Jersey are held. at Trenton, the 2d Tuesday in May and November, the 1st Tuesday in September, and the last Tuesday in February, amually. Circuit Courts, in the several counties are held on the fullowing Tuesdays; at Bergen, the 4 th in March and October-at Essex, the $2 d$ in January and the 3.1 in September-at Middlesex, the 21 in .June, and 3 l in December-at Monmouth, the 41 h in April, ard 3d in October-at Sumerset, the 3 d in April, and 1st in Octoberat Burlington, the 3d in May, and 1st in November-at Gloucester, the 3d in March, and 1st in October-at Salem, the 1st in March, and 3d in September-at Hunterdon, the 1st in May and 4th in October-at Morris, the 3 d in March and 4th in Septem. ber-at Cumberland, the $\mathbf{1 s t}$ in June and last in November-at. Sus. sex, the 4 th in May, and 4 th in November-and at Cape May, the
last in. May, arnually. iast in May, annually.

## NEW JERSEY

Enferiour.Courts of Common Pleas and of Gege- CIF̧CUIT COURTS ral Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the ceveral cozinties, are held on the

## [U1:SDAY IN



Jhonmouth, 4 Jan. 4 April, 4 July, 5 Oct.
Somerset, 1 Jan. 3 April, 5 Jumé, 1 Oct.
"Bergen, 4 Jan. 4 Mareh, 2 Jाue. 4 Oct.
Marris . 3 March, 1 Jinly, 4 Segut. 3 Dec.
Bur’ingtan, 2 Feb. 4 May, 2 Aug. 1 Nov.
Glouce'ster, 3 March, 3 June, 1 Oci. 2 Hec.
Salem, 1 March, 2 June, 3 Scpt. 1 dhec.
Cape May, 1 Fct. iust May, 1 Aug. 4 Oct.
Hinterdoat, 1.Feb. 1 May, 1 Aug. 4 Oct.
Cumbertand, 3 Feb. 1 June, 4 Sept. lusi Nov.
Sitssex, last Jan. 4 May, 3 Nug. 4 Nov.
Warcen, 2 Eeb. 1 June, 4 Aur. 5 Nov.

- GENERIL THEE TABLE

N. B. The last column of the calendar pasis contains the time of High Woter at.Philadelphia: and by adding to or subtracting from, the above athexed quantitiss of time, we liare the tme of HighWater at the praces therein enuhatated.
$S$ shous the quantity to be subtracted-A aidded.

