# POOB WILLS ALMANAC, 

FOR THE YEAR

# 1 <br>  

Being Bissextile or Leap Year.


## PHILADELPHIA :

FUBLISHED BY JOSEPR M6DOWELL,
No. 37 Market Street.
 noesa ut ctuck tauce.
13. The rising atid wiftiniz of this win givon here, are the timee nt which the enn'd upper limb or edge appeas or disappoars: and uay therefore duffer several nimutes from the time given with reference to thes sun's coutre.
3. The sun's doclination is given for every noon.
4. The rising and setting of the Planets and gtare, are for the mertian of Philadelplia.
3. Tho rising, setting, and southing of any star, may be carrind back ward by addjigg, or forwart, by subtracting towr minutes per day.

## ECLIPSES FOR THE VEAK IBEK.

In the year Inät, there will he two Eclipses of the Sun. Tha first total: happening Fourth month 4 th, 11 h .57 m ., atter nown. Invielble in the Nurthert Hemisphere.

The second, Annular, happening Ninth month $2 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{th}}, 10 \mathrm{~h} .19 \mathrm{~m}$. Bfterioon, also invisible here.

There will be iwa'Eclipses of the Monv, soth of which witl be partial.
The first wlll happen Fourth month 20 h. Beginuings, \&es, as followe.

| NAMEN OF PLACES. | First contact acith Репит. | First ct. with Shadoro. | Middle. | Last contact with shadono. | Last contact with Ренит. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany New York | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { It. } & \text { M. } \\ \text { I } & 21.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { H. } & M \\ 2 & 40.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 . & M . \\ 4 & 12.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cr} \text { H1. } & \text { M. } \\ 5 & 44.7 \end{array}$ | $7 \quad 35$ |
| Augusta, Maine, | 136.0 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 51.8\end{array}$ | 427.1 | $5 \quad 59 . \frac{1}{1}$ | $7 \quad 18.2$ |
| Baltimore, Marvland, | 18.9 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 27.7\end{array}$ | 40.0 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 33.3\end{array}$ | 6 |
| Bost.m, Massachusetts, | 131.0 | $2 \quad 48.8$ | 422.1 | 5 51.4 | 713.2 |
| Buffalo, New York, | 059.6 | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 13.1\end{array}$ | $3 \quad 50.7$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 23.0 \\ \\ 5 & 12.0\end{array}$ | 641.8 |
| Charleston, Soith Catol | 0.55 | $2 \quad 141$ | $3 \quad 46$ al | - 18.7 | 8-37.0 |
| Cincinuait, Olin, | 0 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 56.6\end{array}$ | $3 \quad 289$ | 51.2 | 620.0 |
| Detroit, Michiga | 0 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 21\end{array}$ | $3 \quad 345$ | 568 | 625.6 |
| Hartford, Counec | 124.0 | $2{ }^{2} 42.8$ | $4 \quad 15.1$ | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 47.4\end{array}$ | 7 6.9 |
| Lancaster, Pamnsyivan | 19.9 | $2 \quad 28.7$ | 41.0 | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 33.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 58.1\end{array}$ |
| Montpelier, Vermout, | 124.9 | $2{ }^{2} \quad 43.7$ | 416.0 | 5 5 48.3 | 77.1 |
| Marietta, Ohio. | $0 \quad 50.0$ | 28.8 | $3 \begin{array}{ll}3 & 41.1\end{array}$ | 5.13 .4 | 638.2 |
| Newburn, North Carolin | 17.0 | 2 | $3 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 58.1\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 304$ | $6 \quad 49.2$ |
| Nuwport, Rhode Island, | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 39.9\end{array}$ | $2 \begin{array}{llll}2 & 4 \times .7\end{array}$ | 421.0 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 53.3\end{array}$ | 6. 12.1 |
| New. York, | 119.2 | $2 \quad 38.0$ | 4103 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 53.3 \\ 5 & 42\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 81.15$ |
| Philadelphia, Pennzylvanla, | 114.6 | 233.4 | 15.7 | 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 515\end{array}$ |
| Pittsburg, | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 54.8\end{array}$ | 2136 | $3 \begin{array}{ll}3 & 45.9\end{array}$ | 5 | 637.0 |
| Raleigh, North Carolina, | 10.1 | $2 \begin{array}{llll}2 & 18.9\end{array}$ | 351.2 | 5 | 6 |
| Trenton, New Jersey. | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 16.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 35.5\end{array}$ | 478 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 40.1\end{array}$ | 6 5M. 9 |
| Vevay, Indiana, | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 35.4\end{array}$ | 154.2 | 3 ll | $4 \quad 54.8$ | 617.6 |
| Vincenues, " | $0 \quad 25.6$ | 144.4 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 16.7\end{array}$ | $4 \quad 49.0$ | 67.8 |
| Washington, D. Columbla. | 17.6 | 226.4 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 58.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 31.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 49.8\end{array}$ |

The second Eelipsa of the Moon will happen Tenth month 13th, in the afternoon. The beginning of the Eclipse takes place before the Moon rises, and will therefore not be visible.

Venus will be Morning Star ti!! Seventh month 20 h, and the Evening Star for the rest of the year.

## COMMON NOTES, FOR 185 R

| Doninical Letter, - F: E. | Solar Cycle, . 17 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fpaet, - - . 23 | Roman Indiction, . 14 |
| Lunar Cycle, - . . 14 | Julian Period - 6569 |



Times of holding the Yearly Meetivge of Frienids on the Continent of America.

The Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern parts of Maryland, is held at Priladele phia, the third Second-day in the Fourth month.

The Yearly Meeting for the state of New York, and parts adjacent, is held in New York, on the Sixth-day after the fourth First-day in the Fifth month.

The Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island, for New England, begins with the meeting of ministers and elders at Newroiri, on the Seventh-day following the second Sixth-day in the Sixth tionth. The meeting of discipline convenes the following Se-cond-day.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting, which takes in the Western Shore of Maryland, Virginia and adjaeent parto of .Pennsylvania, is held at Baltimore, the last Second-day but one in the Tenth month. The meeting of Ministers and Elders is held on the Seventh-day previous.

Ohio Yearly Mecting, which takes in the western parts of Penneylvania, is held at Mount-Pleabant, on the Second-day following the first First-day in the Ninth month.

The Yearly Meeting for North and South Carolina, and 'rennessee, is held at New Garden, the Second-day after the first First-day in the Eleventh month.

Indiana Yearly Meeting is held at White Watme, the Fifth. day precoding the first Firet-iny in the T'enth month.

The Yearly Meeting of Loudon, is held on the Pourth-day following the third First-day in the Fifth montl.

Dublin Yearly Meeting, is held on the Sccond-day following the last First-day in the Fourth montlif:

## Times of holding the Quarterly Meetings of Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Mceting.

Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting is held at the meeting-house on Arch Street, Philadelphia, on the first Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11 th months, at 10 o'clock.

Abington Quarterly Meeting is held at Germantown, on the Fifth-day following the first Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8 th, and 11th months, at 10 o'clock.

Bucks Quarterly Meeting is held the last Fifth-day in the 2nd, 5 th, 8th, and 11th months;-in the 2nd month at Buckingham; in the 5th and 11th at Falsington, and in the 8th at Middletown, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Concord Quarterly Meeting is held at Concord, on the Thirdday following the second Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 11, A. M.

Caln Quarterly Meeting is held at East Caln, 3 miles west of Downingtown, on the Sixth-day following the second Secondday in the 2nd, 5 th, 8 th, and 11 th months, at 11, A. M.

Western Quarterly Meeting is held at London Grove, old house, on the Sixth-day after the third Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 11, A. M.

Burlington Quarterly Meeting is held at Burlington, on the Third-day after the last Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8 th, and 11th months, at $10, \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$.

Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting is held.at Haddonfield, on the Fifth-day following the second Second-day, in the 3rd-at Evesham, in the 6th-at Upper Fivesham, in the 9th-and at Chester, in the 12th month, at 10 o'clock.

Salem Quarterly Meeting is held on the Fifth-day following the second Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months-at Salem in the 5th and 11th months-at Woodbury in the 2nd and 8 th months ; at 10 o'clock.

Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarterly Meeting is held the Fifthday after the third First-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months -at Plainfield, in the 2nd, at Shrewsbury in the 5th and 11th months, and at Rahway in the 8th month, all at 11, A. M. except that at Rahway, which is at $10, \mathrm{~A}$. M.

First month.
JANUARY.
1856.

| Moon's Phases. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | Cincinnati. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon, | $\begin{array}{lllll} \text { D. } & \text { H. } & \text { m. } \\ 7 & 6 & 16.2 & \text { A. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} \mathrm{D} . & \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 7 & 6 & 22 . & \text { A. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{D}_{\mathbf{7}} & \mathrm{H}_{5} & \mathrm{Ma} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| First Quarter, | 141041.8 M . | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 10 & 58.2 & \mathrm{M} .\end{array}$ | 14104.9 M. |
| Full Moon, | 211028.1 A. | $21 \begin{array}{lll}10 & 44.5 \\ \text { A. }\end{array}$ | 21.951 .2 A . |
| Last Quarter, |  | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 3 & 50.3 \\ \text { A. }\end{array}$ | $30 \quad 2 \quad 57.0 \mathrm{~A}$. |



Prolixity in writing or in conversation, tends not only to tire and disgust the reader or the company, but so to confuse the mind as to make it incapable of understanding what has been said; whereas, brevity pleases as well as profits, and tends very much to improve time.

Second month.
FEBRUARY.
1856.


If thy religion is impressive by its consistency, let it be attractive by its amiableness; think upon and pursue whatsoever things are lovely and of good report. In excuse for the disagreeable tempers and repulsive manners of some Christians, it is said that Grace may be sometimes grafted on a crab-stock; be it so-but instead of excusing the improprieties, the metaphor condemns them. When a tree is grafted, it is always

Third month.
MARCH.
1856.

expected to bear fruit according to the scion, and not according to the stock. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace. long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance;-against such, there is no law.

| Moon＇s Phases． | Philadelphia． | Boston． | Cincinnati． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{D}_{5} \mathrm{H} . \quad \mathrm{M}$ ． | D．H．M． | D．H．M． |
| New Moon， | 5050.0 M ． | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 1 & 8.4 & \mathrm{M} .\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 0 \quad 15.1 \mathrm{M}$. |
| First Quarter， | 111151.3 M ． | 12． 0.7 .7 M ． | 111114.4 A． |
| Full Moon， | 20 4．12．9 M． | 20.429 .3 M． | 20336.0 M． |
| Last Quarter， | 27625.4 A． | 27641.8 A． | 27548.5 M ． |


|  | Phila．Penna．N．Jersey， Ohio and Indiana． |  |  |  | Boston， $\mathcal{N}$ ．England，N． York State and Michigan． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REMARKS |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ \text { water, } \\ \text { win } \end{gathered}$ | Sun |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { High } \\ \text { water } \end{array}$ |  | Sun＇s |  |
| $\underline{\underline{Q}} \dot{\underline{Q}}$ | ri | sets． | rises． | Phil＇a | ris | sets | rises． | Bost＇t |  | North |  |
| $13^{\text {cos s．}}$ ，12h，15m． | H．N． 543 | 624 | H．${ }^{\text {M．}}$ | 1132 | H．M． 42 | 626 | H．${ }^{\text {M．}}$ | H．M． |  | 4.29 | 3 |
| 24 \＄ 8 \％ | 42 | 24 | 432 | 1228 | 4.0 | 27 | 434 | 931 |  | 4512 | $\cdots$ |
| 359 d | 40 | 26 | 459 | 114 | 38 | 28 | 50 | 1017 |  | ） 535 | 22 |
| $46 D$ in perigee． | 38 | 27 | Sets | 153 | 37 | 29 | Sets | 1056 |  | 557 | $p$ |
| 57 New D． | 37 | 28 | 719 | 232 | 35 | 31 | 722 | 1135 |  | 320 |  |
| 6 E of in aphelion． | 35 | 29 | 839 | 310 | 33 | 32 | 8431 | 1213 |  | 643 | ¢ |
| 72 H ${ }^{\text {H }} \mathrm{D}$ | 34 | 31 | 957 | 351 | 31 | 33 | 10 4． 1 | 1254 |  | 75 | 22 |
| 83 ¢ S． 11 h .32 m ． | 32 | 321 | 1111 | 433 | 30 | 34 | 1119 | 136 |  | 728 | I |
| 94 Arc．S． 1 h .7 m | 30 | 33 | morn | 521 | 28 | 35 | morn | 224 |  | 1750 |  |
| 105 ち ó D | 29 | 34 | 1218 | 614 | 26 | 36 | 1228 | 317 |  | 81 |  |
| 116 Spica s．11h 56 | 27 | 35 | 114 | 718 | 25 | 37 | 124 | 421 |  | 834 | 17 |
| 127 Full D． | 26 | 36 | 23 | 834 | 23 | 38 | 211 | 537 |  | 856 | 29 |
| 13 E Ali．s．11h 18 m | 24 | 37 | 239 | 952 | 21 | 40 | 246 | 655 |  | 918 |  |
| 14.2 d s． 11 h .0 m ． | 22 | 38 | 39 | 1055 | 20 | 41 | 315 | 758 |  | 939 |  |
| 15 3／Reg．s．8h．24m | 21 | 39 | 337 | 1147 | 18 | 42 | 340 | 850 |  | 10 | 叹 |
| 16 4．Lyra S． 4 h .50 m | 20 | 40 | 357 | morn | 16 | 43 | 359 | 931 |  | 1022 | 17 |
| 175 D in apogee． | 18 | 41 | 417 | 028 | 15 | 44 | 4171 | 103 |  | 11043 | 29 |
| 186 ¢ ó D | 17 | 42 | 437 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 436 | 1037 |  | 1114. |  |
| 19 7 Alt．s．5h． 49 m | 16 | 42 | 458 | 134 | 12 | 46 | 455 | 118 |  | 11124 |  |
| 20 E Fuil D． | 14 | 43 | Rises | S 25 | 10 | 47 | Rises | 1140 |  | 1145 |  |
| 21.2 Ant s．2h．19m． | 13 | 44 | 823 | 237 | 9 | 48 | 828 | morn |  | 125 | 17 |
| 22.3 今s． 10 h .19 m ， | 11 | 46 | 938 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 9\end{array}$ | 7 | 50 | 946 | 012 |  | 1225 | 29 |
| 234 | 10 | 47 | 1035 | 351 | 6 | 51 | 1044 | 054 |  | 1245 |  |
| 245 Arc．S．11h 54 |  | 48 | 1136 | 424 | 4 | 52 | 1147 | 127 |  | 135 |  |
| 256 Spica S．11h 1 | 7 | 49 | morn | 58 | 3 | 53 | morn | 211 |  | 1325 |  |
| 267 ¢ in sup． 6 © | 6 | 50 | 1232 | $6{ }_{6} 0$ | 1 | 54 | 1241 | 33 |  | 1344 |  |
| 27 E D Last quarter． | 4 | 51 | 119 | 72 | 0 | 55 | 127 | 45 |  | 3143 |  |
| 28 2 ¢ ¢ in $\Omega$ ． | 3 | 52 | 158 | 822 | 458 | 57 | 25 | 525 |  | 31422 |  |
| 293 ¢ great．H．x．s． | 2 | 53 | 230 | 947 | 57 | 58 | 235 | 650 |  | 314.40 |  |
| $3042 \%$ D，south． | 1 | 54 | 258 | 11 | 56 | 58 | 3 | 8 |  | 31459 |  |

Praise a wise man，and speed him on his way；for he carrieth the ballast of humility，and is glad when his course is cheered by the sympathy of brethren ashore．－Tupper．

Never scoff at religion；it is not only the proof of a wicked heart，－ but low breeding．

POOR WILL'S ALMANAC.

Fifth month.
MAY.
1856.



LORD, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations.
Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

Sixth month.
JUNE.
1856.


Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye children of men.

For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night.


Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up.

In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth.

Eighth month.
AUGUS'T.
1856.

| Moon's Phases. | Philadelphia. |  | Boston. |  | Cincinnat. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | 21.5 | 8 |  | ${ }^{\text {D. }}$ | ロ. M. |
| First Quart <br> Full Moon, | ${ }_{16}^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 21.5 & \mathrm{~A} \\ 0 & 53.9 \\ \mathrm{M} .\end{array}$ | 8 16 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 37.9 \\ 1 & 10.3 \\ \text { A. }\end{array}$ | 8 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 44.6 \\ 0 & \text { A. } \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| Last Quarter, | 22 | 4 6.5 A. | 22 | 422.9 A. | 22 | 29.6 |
| New Moon, | 30 | 612.8 M . | 30 | 629.2 M . | 30 | 535.9 M |



For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath are we troubled.

Thou hast set our iniquities before thee, our secret sins in the light of thy countenance.

## POOR WILL'S ALMANAC.

Ninth month.
SEPTEMBER.
1856.

| Monn's Phases. |  | Philadelphia. |  |  | Boston. |  |  |  | Cincinnati. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter, |  | D. H. M. <br> $7 \quad 10$ 56.0 M. |  |  | $\begin{array}{rll} \hline \text { D. } & \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 7 & 11 & 12.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full Moon, |  |  |  |  | 14.9 | 7.3 M . |  | 14 | 23.7 M |  | M. | 148 | 30.4 |  |  |
| Last Quarter, |  | 21047.3 M. |  |  | 21 |  | 3.7 M | M. | 21 |  |  |  |
| New Moon, | Moon, 28 | 2810 |  |  | 2811 |  | 3.4 A . |  | 2810 |  | 10.1 A. |  |
|  |  | Phila. Penna. J. Jersey, Ohio and Indiana. |  |  |  | Boston, N. England, $\mathcal{N}$. York State, and Michigan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ \text { water } \\ \text { Phila. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Moon | ${ }_{\substack{\text { H } \\ \text { High } \\ \text { water, }}}$ |  |  | $\int^{D}$ |
|  |  |  | sets. | $\frac{\text { sets. }}{\text { H. M. }}$ | Phila. | rises. |  | set | Bost'n |  |  | h. |
|  | in 8 | 528 | 632 | 737 | 320 | 5256 | 634 | 735 | 51223 | st |  | $3 \sim$ |
| 23 | ${ }^{\circ}$ in aprogee. | 29 | 30 | 756 | 347 | 26 | 33 | 753 | 1250 | 1 |  | 41.16 |
| 34 | 4 S .1 h .38 m . | 30 | 28 | 816 | 417 | 27 | 31 | 811 | 120 |  |  | 19.28 |
| 45 | Alt. S. 8h, 47m | 31 | 27 | 839 | 448 | 28 | 29 | 832 | 151 | 1 |  | 57 m |
| 56 | 5 ¢ D | 32 | 25 | 98 | 517 | 30 | 27 | 859 | 230 | 2 |  | 3522 |
| 67 | Fom. S. 11h 44 | 33 | 23 | 942 | 613 | 31 | 25 | 932 | - 316 | 2 |  | 1 |
| 7 E | ) First Qr. | 34 | 22 | 1027 | 712 | 32 |  | 1016 | - 415 |  |  | 5016 |
| 82 | Mar. S. 11h 44 | 35 | 20 | 1119 | 832 | 33 |  | 117 | 7535 | 3 |  | 27.29 |
| 93 |  | 35 | 19 | morn | 107 | 34 |  | morn | 710 | 3 |  | 519 |
| 10 | 4 2 S. 1 h .3 m . | 36 | 17 | 1223 | 1127 | 35 |  | 1212 | 830 | 3 |  | 4225 |
| 11 | 5 ¢ in aphelion. | 37 | 16 | 136 | morn | 36 | 17 | 126 | 933 | 4 |  | 19 m |
| 126 | 6 Ari, s. 2h. 33m. | 38 | 14 | 252 | 030 | 37 | 15 | 245 | -10 17 | 4 |  | 5624 |
| 137 | Alg. S. 12h 37 | 39 | 12 | 411 | 114 | 38 | 13 | 36 | 61058 | 4 |  | 331 |
| 14 E | Full $D$. | 40 | 11 | 530 | 155 | 39 | 12 | 527 | 1137 | 5 |  | 1124 |
| 152 | $D$ in perigee. | 41 | 9 | Rises | 234. | 40 |  | Rises | morn | 5 |  | $48 \sim$ |
| 163 |  | 42 | 7 | 722 | 310 | 41 |  | 718 | 013 | 5 |  | 2424 |
| 17 4 | 2 S .12 h .37 m | 43 | 6 | 748 | 349 | 42 |  | 741 | 052 | 6 | 2 | 1. |
| 185 | H H | 44. | 4 | 823 | 429 | 43 | + | 814 | 132 | 6 |  | 3723 |
| 19.6 | Ald. s. 4 h .33 m | 45 | 2 | 96 | 514 | 45 |  | 856 | 217 | 6 |  | 14 口 |
|  |  | 46 | 0 | 102 | 68 | 46 | 1 | 951 | 311 | 7 |  | 5122 |
| 21 E | D) Last Qr. | 475 | 559 | 1055 | 716 | 475 | 559 | 1044 | 418 | 7 |  | 27 ¢0 |
| 222 | 2 )en. $\bumpeq$ A.com | 48 | 57 | 1159 | 839 | 48 | 57 | 1148 | 542 | 7 |  | 418 |
| 233 | Fom, s. 10h. 42 | 49 | 56 | morn | 106 | 49 | 56 | morn | 79 | 8 | S. 1 | $19 \Omega$ |
| 24.4 |  | 50 | 54 | 15 | 1116 | 50 | 54 | 1256 | 818 | 8 |  | 4313 |
| 25 | 4 s .12 h .2 m. | 51 | 52 | 211 | 127 | 51 |  | 24 | 910 |  | 1 | 625 |
| 26. | Mar. S. 10h. 38 | 52 | 51 | 314 | 1252 | 52 | 51 | 39 | 955 | - |  | 30 m |
| 77 | $48^{\circ}$ | 53 | 49 | 416 | 122 | 53 | 49 | 413 | 1025 | 9 |  | 5320 |
| 8 E | Cap. S. $4 \mathrm{~h}, 37 \mathrm{~m}$ | 54 | 47 | Sets | 152 | 54 | 47 |  | 1055 |  | 21 | $16 \bumpeq$ |
| 292 | New | 54 | 46 | 61 | 222 | 55 | 45 | 558 | 1125 | 1C |  | 4013 |
| 30 | Rig. S. 4 h 27 m . | 55 | 44. | 621 | 249 | 56 |  | 616 | 1152 | 10 | 3 | 325 |

For all our days are passed away in thy wrath: we spend our years as a tale that is told.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away.

## Tenth month.

OC'TOBER.
1856.

| Moon's Phases. | Philadelphia. | lioston. | Cincinnati. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter, | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathbf{7}} & \mathrm{M} . \\ 0 & 36.9 \mathrm{M} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{D} . & \mathrm{H}_{7}^{\mathrm{Nu}} \\ 0 & 53.3 \mathrm{M} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{7} & \mathrm{H} 0 \\ 0 & 00.0 \mathrm{M} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Full Moon, | $13 \quad 5 \quad 58.3 \mathrm{~A}$. | 136614.7 A. | $13 \quad 5 \quad 21.4$ A. |
| Last Quarter, | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 1 & 5.4 & \text { A. }\end{array}$ | $20 \quad 121.8$ A. | $20 \quad 0 \quad 28.5 \mathrm{~A}$. |
| New Moon, | $28 \quad 453.7 \mathrm{~A}$. | $28 \quad 510.1 \mathrm{~A}$. | $28 \quad 416.8$ A. |


|  | Plila. Penna. N. Jersey, |  |  |  | Boston, $\mathcal{N}$. England, N. York State and Micligan. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathrm{E}} \dot{\vec{e}} \\ & \dot{\underline{\theta}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | s. Moon |  |  |  |  | High water, Bost'n |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1557$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ¢ | 57 | 41 | 1710 | 351 | 59 | 40 | 0721 | 1254 |  |  |
|  | 58 | 39 | 9742 | 425 |  | 38 | 8732 |  |  | 13 |
|  |  | 38 | 8822 | 55 |  |  | 3810 | 2 |  | 43613 |
| $h$ s. |  | 36 | 6.910 | 552 |  | 35 | 5558 | 255 |  | 4.5925 |
| 62 ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ () |  |  | 51012 | 651 |  |  | 310 | 35 |  | 5 |
| ) First Qr |  |  | 31115 | 8 |  |  | 1 | 51 |  | 545 |
| Rig. s. 3h. 59 m |  |  | 1 m | 937 |  |  | 0 morn | 64 |  | 68 m |
| Ori. s. 4h |  |  | 012 | 1055 |  |  | 81230 | 75 |  | 63118 |
| [ S. 10 h .51 m |  |  | 8146 | 1158 |  | 26 | 2138 | 9 | 13 |  |
| 117 D in perigee |  | 27 | 7259 |  |  |  | 2425 | 951 |  |  |
| 12 |  | 25 | 5.418 | 048 | 10 |  | 2316 |  |  | 739 |
|  |  | 24 | 4 | 131 | 11 |  | 1 Rise | 11 |  |  |
| 14 3 h s. 5 h 28 m . | 10 | 22 | 2544 | 211 | 12 |  | 205 | 115 | 14 | 82 |
| 15 4 Cap. s. 3h | 11 | 21 | 619 | 250 | 14 |  | 861 | mor | 14 |  |
|  | 12 | 19 | 658 | 332 | 15 |  | 6648 | 03 |  |  |
| 17 | 13 | 18 | 747 | 415 |  |  |  | 118 |  | 30 |
| 18 | 14 | 16 | 645 | 53 | 17 |  | 3833 |  |  | 9 |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 5.948 | 556 | 18 | 11 | 2937 | 259 |  | 0 |
| 202 D Las | 16 |  | 410 | 65 | 19 |  | 11046 | 4 |  | - |
| 213 ¢ in | 17 |  | 2 morn | 811 | 20 |  | 91154 | 51 |  |  |
| $22.4 h^{2}$ s. 41 | 18 |  | 112 | 9 | 21 |  | 8 morn | 62 |  |  |
| 235 Ald. S. 2 h 20 m | 19 | 10 | 16 | 103 |  |  | 1 | 73 |  | 1139 |
| 24621 S. 9h. 50 m | 20 |  | 28 | 112 | 24 |  | 2 | 83 |  | 12 |
| $2577^{*} \mathrm{~S}$ S. 1h. 39 | 22 | 7 | 739 | 121 | 25 |  | 3 | 91 |  | 12202 |
| 26 E | 2. |  | 648 | 1246 | 26 |  | 247 | 949 |  | 61241 / |
|  | 24 |  | 5 | 120 | 28 |  | 591 | 102 |  |  |
| 28 | 5 |  | Sets | 15 | 29 | 459 | Sets 1 | 105 |  | 1321 m |
| $9{ }^{4}$ h s. 4 h |  |  | 515 | 22 | 30 | 58 | 8571 | 112 |  | 134116 |
| $30512 \mathrm{s} 9 h.$. |  |  | 0. 544 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 6535 | 159 |  | 128 |
| 169 ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  | 6 |  |  | 55 | $5{ }_{5} 611$ |  |  |  |

Who knoweth the power of thine anger? even according to thy fear, so is thy wrath.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

POOR WILI'S ALMANAC.

| Eleventh month. | NOVEMBER. |  |  |  |  |  | 1856 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mo | Philadelphia. |  | Boston |  |  | Cincinnati. |  |
| First Quarter, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { D. } & \text { H } \\ 5 & 12\end{array}$ | 21.7 A . |  | ${ }_{12}^{\text {H. }} 1{ }^{\text {m }}$ |  | 5 12 | 44.8 |
| Full Moon, 12 | 12 | 54.6 M . | 12 | 411 | 1.0 M | M. 12 3 | 17.7 |
| Last Quarter, 19 |  | 33.1 M. | 19 | 549 | 9.5 M |  | 56.2 M . |
| New Moun, 27 | 2711 |  | 27 |  |  | 27 | 23. |
|  <br> Phila. Penna. N. Jersey,  <br> Ohio and Indiana. York State and Jichigan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REMARKS. |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { High } \\ \text { water, }}}$ |  | $I^{\text {Sun }} I^{M}$ | Moon ${ }_{\text {Water }} \mathbf{H}$ | $\bigcirc_{\text {decli. }}^{\text {Sun's }}$ d |
|  |  |  |  |  | s. sets. | s. $\begin{gathered}\text { Water, } \\ \text { Bostin }\end{gathered}$ | fst South ple |
|  |  | ${ }_{4}^{\text {H. }} 5$. |  |  |  | 654113 |  |
| ¢ Sr't elong $W$. |  | 5782 |  |  |  | 749155 | 161459 rf <br> 16151717 <br> 1815 |
| 324 s .9 h .8 m . |  | 56.94 | 540 | 36 |  | 85224 |  |
| 43 Cas. s. 4 h .30 m | m 335551013 | 551013 | 635 | 38 |  | 104338 | 161536 m |
| 54 D First Qr. |  | 541125 | 741 | 39 |  | 1118444 | 161554.14 |
| 65 Sir. s. 3 h .28 m . | m. $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53 morn | 85 | 40 |  | morn 6 | 16161 |
| 76.1 Ris. s. $2 \mathrm{~h}, 2 \mathrm{~m}$. |  | 521239 | 1016 | 41 |  | 1234719 | 161630 7 |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 37 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 50153 |  | 42 |  | 150826 | 16164725 |
| 9 E 万s. 3 h 46 m . |  | 4937 |  | 44 44 3 <br> 45 43 4 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 17 & 4 \\ 16 & 17 & 21 & 25\end{array}$ |
| $1022!$ S. 8 h .40 m . |  | 48425 | 018 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 113 D in perigee. |  | 1477544 | 15 | 478245481053 |  |  | 161738 y |
| 12 | m. 44 | $\begin{array}{rrr}47 & \text { Rises } \\ 46 & 523\end{array}$ | 150 | 4841 Rises 1138 |  |  |  |
| 1355 Cap. s. 1 h .35 m . |  |  | 235320 | $\begin{array}{ll} 4.9 & 40 \\ 50 & 39 \end{array}$ |  | 522 morn |  |
| 14.6 Ald. S. 12h 54 |  | 45629 |  |  |  | 617023 |  |
| 157 |  | 46 44 732 | 44 | 5238 |  |  |  |
| 16 E |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ 539 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 172 Pin aphelion. | $\begin{array}{lllll}48 & 43 & 949\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 9412421 | $151910 \Omega$ |
| 18 S 21 great h. x. s. | s. $\begin{array}{llllll}49 & 42 & 1055 \\ 50 & 41 & 11 & 59\end{array}$ |  | 539 629 | 55361 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}10 & 49 & 3 & 32 & 1 \\ 1154 & 427 & 1\end{array}$ | 15192419 <br> 141938 <br> 19 |
| 194 D Last Qr. |  |  |  | 56 35 <br> 58 34 |  |  |  |
| 205 h s. 3 h .1 m . | 5241 morn |  | 724 825 9 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|ll\|l\|} 14 & 19 & 38 \\ 14 & 19 & 52 & 13 \end{array}$ |
| 21.624 s. 7 h .51 m. | 1. <br> 53 <br> 54 | 40 1 1 <br> 39 1 1 | 930 | 59 |  |  |  |  |
| 2277 *s S.11h 30 |  |  | 10287 | 70 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}33 & 158 & 7 & 31\end{array}$ |  | $14,2018 \sim$ |
| ${ }^{23} \mathrm{E} D$ in apogee. | - 5 | 39 1 159 <br> 39 2 59 <br> 38   | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 22 \\ 12 & 6 \end{array}$ | 1  <br> 2  <br>   <br>   | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}32 & 2 & 59 & 8 & 25 & 1 \\ 32 & 4 & 1 & 9 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 24.24 stationary. |  | 38 3 58 <br> 38 5 1 <br>  1  |  |  |  |  | 132042 m1320541212 |
| 25 3/Aric. S. 9h. 38 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1246 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $264^{2}$ h s. 9 h .32 m | 58 | 37 |  | 5 3 <br> 6 30 | 316101027 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}13 & 20 & 54 \\ 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 5 \\ 124\end{array}$ |
| 27 | 7 59 |  | 23 |  | Sets 1115 |  |  |
| 28 6 \% in 9 |  |  | 2 420 | 7 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29721 s. 7 h .23 m . | \|r | 36557 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 36657 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Return, O Lord, how long? and let it repent thee concerning thy servants.

O satisfy us early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days.

Twelfth month.
DECEMBER.
1856.


Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil.
Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their chil-dren.-Psalm XC.

## OLD MOSES.

Mr. B _ was a merchant in Baltimpre, and did a very heavy business, especially in grain. One morning as he was passing over the vessels at the wharf, he stepped upon the deck of one, at the stern of which he saw a negro man sitting, whose dejected countenance gave sure indication of distress; and he accosted him with,
"Hey, my man, what is the matter with you this morning?" The negro lifted his eyes, and looking at Mr. B-_, replied, "Ah, massa, I'se in great trouble." "What about?" "Kase I'se fotcht up here to be sold." "What for? What have you been doing? Have you been stealing? or did you run away? or what?" "NNo, no, massa, none o'dat; it's becase I didn't mind the audes." "What kind of orders?" "Well, massa, I tell you. Have Willum werry strick man, and werry nice man too, and ebry body on de place got to mine him; and I break trew de rule; but I didn't tend to break de rule; I forgot mesef, an I got too high." "It is for getting drunk, then, is it?" "O no, sah, not dat nother." "I can get no satisfaction from you. Tell me what you are to be sold for." "For prayin, sah." "For praying! that is a strange tale indeed. Will your master not permit you to pray ?" "O yes, sah, he let me pray easy; but I hollers too loud." "And why did you halloo so in your prayer?" "Kase de Sperit comes on me, and I gets happy fore I knows it; den I gone; can't trol mesef den; den I knows nuthin bout massa's rule; den I holler if ole Sattin hissef come, wid all the rules of de 'quisition." "And do you suppose your master will really sell you for that?" "O yes; no help for me now; all de men in de world couldn't help me now; kase wen Mass Willum say one ting, he no do anoder."
"What is your name?" "Moses, sah." "What is your master's name?" "Massa name Colonel Willum C_-." "Where does he live?" "Down on de Easin Shoah." "Is he a good master? does he treat you well ?" "O yes; Massa Willum good; no better massa in de world." "Where is he?" "Yander he is, jis comin to de warf."

As Mr. B- started for the shore, he heard Moses give a heavy sigh, followed by a deep groan. Moses was not at all pleased with the present phase of affairs. He was strongly impressed with the idea that B _ was a trader and intended to bry him. Mr. B-- introduced himself to

Colonel C-C, and said, "I understand you wish to sell that negro man yonder on board the schooner." Colonel C-_ replied that he did. "What do you ask for him ?" "I expect to get seven hundred dollars." "How old is he?" "About thirty." "Is he a good hand?" "Yes, sir, he is the best hand on my place. He is steady, honest and industrious. He has been my foreman for the last ten years, and a more trusty negro I never knew." "Why do you wish to sell him?"
"Because he disobeyed my orders. I built his quarter within a hundred yards of my house; and I have never rung the bell, night or morning, that his horn did not answer in five minutes. But two years ago he got religion, and commenced what he termed family prayer; that is, prayer in his quarter every night and morning; and when he began his prayer, it was impossible to tell when he would stop, especially if, as he termed it, he got happy. Then he would sing and pray and halloo for an hour or two together, so that you might hear him a mile off. And he would pray for me and my wife and children, and all my brothers and sisters and their children, and sometimes when we would have visiters, Moses' prayers would interrupt the conversation and destroy the enjoyment of the whole company. Even after I had retired I could not sleep. I bore it as long as I could, and then forbade his praying so loud any more. Moses promised obedience, but he soon transgressed; and my rule is never to whip, but when a negro proves incorrigible, I sell him. 1 pardoned Moses twice for disobedience in praying so loud, but the third time I knew I must sell him, or every negro on the farm would disregard my orders."
"You spoke of Moses' quarter; I suppose from that he has a family." "Yes, he has a woman and three childrenor wife, I suppose be calts her now, for soon after he got religion, he asked me if they might be married, and I presume they were." "What will you take for her and the children ?", "If you want them for your own use, I will take seven hundred dollars; but I shall not sell Moses nor. them to go out of the state." "I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the fourteen hundred dollars."
"Mr. B - and Col. C-_ then went to B-_'s store, drew up the writings, and closed the sale, after which they returned to the vessel; and Mr. B-_, approaching the negro, who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck, seemingly with the most awful forebodings, said, "Well, Moses, I have
bought you." Moses mado a very low bow, and every muscle of his face worked with emetion as he replied, "Is you massa? Where is 1 gwine, massa? Is I gwine to Georgy? "No," said Mr. B-, "I am a merchant here in the eity; yonder is my store. I want you to attend on the store; and have purchased your wife and children too, that you may not be separated." "Bress God for dat! And, massa, kin 1 go to meetin sometimes ?" "Yes, Moses, you can go to church three times on the Sabbath, and every night in the week; and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose, and as long as you choose, and get as happy as you choose; and every time you pray, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children: if you are a good man, your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish to, you may pray for every body of the name of B - in the state of Maryland. It will not injure them."

While-Mr. B—was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heart laughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of as even, clean ivories as any African can boast, and his heart's response was, "Bress God, bress God all de time, and bress you too, massa! Moses never tinks bout he gwine to have all these commondationers; dis make me tink bout Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings on Col . $\mathrm{C}-$; and bidding him a warm adieu, and requesting him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children, and all the servants, he followed $B$ - to the store, to enter upon the duties of his new office. The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Eurly the next spring, as Mr. B-was one day stand. ing at the store door, he saw a man leap upon the wharf frum the deck of a vessel, and walk hurriedly towards the store. He soon recognized him as Col. C-They exchanged salutations, and to the colonel's inquiry after Moses, Mr. B-replied that he was up stairs measuring grain, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr. B $\xrightarrow[\text {,s atten- }]{ }$ tion was arrested by a very confused noise above. He listened, and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one sobbing violently, and some one talking very hurriedly; and he determined to go up and see what was going on. When he reached the head of the stairs, he was startled by seeing Moses in the middle of the floor, down upon one knee, with bis sarms around the coloncl's waist, and tolking rapirly,
while the colonel stood weeping. So soon as the colonel could sufficiently control his feelings, he told Mr. B - that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' prayers, and that during the past year he and his wife and all his children had been converted to God.

Moses responded, "Bress God, massa C—_; dough I way up hea, I neber forgit you in my prayers; I ollers put de ole massa side de new one. Bress God! dis make Moses tink bout Joseph in de Egypt agin."

The colonel then stated to Mr. B - that his object in coming to Baltimore was to buy Moses and his family back again. But Mr. B- assured him that was out of the question, for he could not purt with him; and he intended to manumit Moses and his wife at forty, and his children at thirty-five years of age.

Moses was not far wrong in his reference to Joseph. For when Joseph was sold into Egypt, God overruled it to his good, and he obtained blessings that were far beyond his expectations; so with Moses. Joseph eventually proved the instrument of saving the lives of those who sold him; Moses proved the instrument in God's hands of saving the man's soul who sold him.

Old Moses is still living, and doing well. He long since obtained his freedom, and at present occupies a comfortable house of his own; and I suppose sings and prays and shouts to his heart's content.

## THE HONEST WATERMAN.

"When his boats were worn dut, it was not his custom to paint and ornament them, in order that they might fetch more than they were really worth; but after considering what he would have chosen to give for a similar article, he fixed that sum as the price of the boat to be disposed of, and would ask no more."

He was once engaged to hold himself in readiness at an hour specified every day. The gentleman for whom he undertook to wait, and to whom he was well known, was prevented using his boat for three weeks, at the end of which time, upon his, offering to pay, agrecably to the stipulation, Mann replied; No, only for the first two or three days; I afterwards learned by inquiry that you would not want me, so I ceased to wait, and I will not take your money.

## FRUITS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

L. M. Sergeant, of Boston, related the following interesting anecdntes at a meeting of the New England Conference 'Temperance Society, in Lynn, a week or two since:-

Being in a country village, a friend wished him to make a visit to one of his neighbours, and narrowly observe the appearance of things about the house, \&c. They entered a very neat little cottage, with a small but well cultivated garden in front of it, and found the lady at her wash-tub. There were two children, clean and well dressed, playing around the room; every thing wore the air of peace and comfort. After a short visit, he started to return, and met the husband.and father at the door; his wife and children received him with much affection; he had just come from the grocery and brought home some tea and molasses, and a couple of tracts for the children. Three years ago that man was a poor miserable drunkard; his children were in rags, and his wife well nigh broken-hearted. One morning the cries of his wife, who had been cruelly beaten by him, aroused and brought in the neighbours, who were frequently obliged to interfere to arrest his savage treatment of her, when a lady present, provoked beyond endurance, said to the injured woman," "Why don't you fly away and leave the cruel wretch to himself?" "What," replied the poor woman, looking with tears upon her ragged children, "What would become of poor little Charles and Mary?" That night there was to be a temperance lecture in the neighbourhood, and this man was persuaded to attend. He went, and an arrow reached kis heart. He had bought a jug of rum, but promised not to drink a drop of it till he had heard the lecture, when, instead of drinking it, while surrounded by a company of his drinking companions, he deliberately poured its contents upon the ground, and the next morning signed the pledge. That man and his wife are now both members of the church of Christ.

In a border town in Massachusetts, said Mr. S., resides a man who was an excellent mechanic and an estimable citizen; but he became intemperate, poor, and withal very abusive to his family; frequently beating and kicking his wife and children. His eldest son becoming weary of his father's conduct, and disheartened at his prospects, resolved on being a sailor; from this son Mr. S. received the history of the lamily, and gave it in his own words. "Our house,"
said hee, "had become a litte hell; peace and quietness were banished. My futher often abused mother and the children. I was discouraged and determined to go to sea, and mentioned my resolution to my father to obtain his consent. He appeared very angry, and demanded iny reason for wishing to go ; I told him I could not bear to stay at home and see him use my mother so any longer. At this he was greatly enraged, and forbade my leaving home. I however left, and shipped as a green hand for a voyage to China. It was a three years' voyage, and but for a desire to see my mother and sisters, I wished it were thirty years instead of three; as it was, they were three long, tedious years. I returned and soon started for my native village. I reached it in the evening, and the first light that met my eye was that of the store where my father used to buy his liquor. I went in and found its former occupant there, and immediately enquired after my father. Your father, said he, very coldly, has become a cold water man. On farther conversation I learued that there had been a temperance movement in the village, and that the town had refused to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. I soon left the store, and made my way to my father's house, reflecting upon the grocer's remark-your father has become a cold water man-but did not know how to understand it. I reached the house and heard a full, strong voice, which I immediately recognized as my father's. I heard my mother too, but it did not sound as it used to when father scolded at her. After waiting for a few minutes I gently opened the outside door, and heard my father's voice distinctly; he was engaged in prayer. He prayed for the family, and for an absent son at sea. As soon as he concluded, I stepped in, and the next moment I was locked in the arms of my father, mother, and sisters. I looked around-how every thing had altered. J looked for the rum jug in its accustomed place on the table, but instead of it I saw the opened Bible. My father is a reformed man? a Christian."

Remarkable sagacity of a Dog.- The most extraordinary instance of the sagacity of this faithful animal, that we recollect to have heard, occurred the other day in this city. While the carriage of Mr. Powell was standing in Spruce street, near Fifth, the horses became alarmed and set off at full speed. The dog immeniately ran after them, and by seizing the reins in his mouth, actually succeeded-in stopping them until the driver came to his assistance.

## ANTHONY BENEZET.

An aquaintance of his, relating to him in conversation, that he had recently heard of a person in whose coffers, after death, many thousand dollars in specie were found: Benezet expressed great sorrow at being informed of the circumstance, and begged of his friend to give as little currency as possible to the fact; adding, that he thought "It would have been quite as reasonable to have had as many thousand pairs of boots or shoes in the house, whilst the poor were suffering with bare feet, for the want of them."

## ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.

Leighton travelling with a friend in the vicinity of Dumblane, he was suddenly arrested by a cry of distress. On looking towards the quarter from which it came, he saw, at some little distance, a man who implored his assistance, and pointed to another man, who was stretched on the ground, apparently in the last agonies.

Leighton instantly quitted his carriage, and advanced to the spot, when the wretch who seemed at the point of death, but was only feigning, started up from the ground, and joined in robbing the compassionate bishop. Having accornplished their nefarious project, they allowed him to return to his carriage. But hardly had he set off again, when the man he had first encountered came running after him, and conjured him, with the air and voice of distraction, to return to his assistance, as his comrade was indeed expiring. The travellers were naturally suspicious of some new villany ; but observing the genuine terror imprinted on the features of the suppliant, they complied with his request, and on reaching the spot, found the other footpad actually dead-a monument of the righteous judgment of Heaven.
$-6+0$
David Hume observed, that all the devout persons he had ever met with, were melancholy. On this Bishop Horne remarked, this might probably be, for, in the first place, it is most likely he saw very few, his friends and acquaintances being of annther sort ; and secondly, the sight of him would make a devout man melancholy at any time.

A Giencrous Act.-A genteman at New Orleans, not remarkable for his liberality, had a tenant who had occupied a building of his for some years. During the recent pressure the tenant called upon his landlord, and said that he was unable then to pay his rent for the preceding month, and reminded him that he had punctually paid him his rent (twenty-four dollars per month) for seven years. The landlord was inexorable, and told him he must move, and gave him fifteen days to find a house. Before the fifteen days expired, the tenant ealled and paid his rent-the landlord handed him a piece of paper, saying, "there is your receipt." Upon the expiration of the fifteen days, the tenant again called, and informed the landlord that he had obtained a house and was moving. The landlord replied "you are a fool, sir! you are a fool! go look at your receipt; you will find that it is in full for the rent for twelve months." The tenant had not examined it, went home in great surprise, and when he found it, to his still greater astonishment, it was a bill of sale of the whole property, worth at least fourteen thousand dollars!-Natches Courier.

## BARCLAY'S ANECDOTES.

"In this year, (1722,) I was at the burial of our friend Jonathan Dickenson, at which we had a very large meeting; he was a man generally well beloved by his friends and neighbours. In this meeting, a passage he had often told me in health, was brought to my remembrance, I think worthy to be recorded to the end of time, which is as follows : It happened at Port Royal, in Jamaica, that two young men were at dinner with Jonathan, and divers other people of account in the world, and they were speaking about earthquakes; there having been one in that place formerly, which was very dreadful, having destroyed many houses and families. These two young men argued that earthquakes, and all other things came by nature, and denied a supernatural power or Deity; insomuch that divers, surprised at such wicked discourse, and being ashamed of their company, left it; and at the same time the earth shook and trembled exceedingly, as though astonished at such treason against its Sovereign and Crea. tor, whose footstool it is; and when the earth thus moved, the company which remained were so astonished, that some ran one way, and some another; but these two atheistical
young men staid in the room, and Jonathan with them, he believing that the providence of Almighty God could preserve him there if he pleased, and if not that it was in vain to fly. But the hand of God smote these two young men, so that they fell down; and as Jonathan told me, he laid one on a bed, and the other on a couch, and they never spoke more, but died soon after. This was the amazing end of these young men: a dreadful example to all atheists, and dissolute and wicked livers. Oh! that young people might be warned, that the hand of God might be upon them for good, and that they would tenderly be concerned for their salvation."-Thomas Chalkley.

Br. Johnson's friend Boswell remarked, that "things are done on the supposition of happiness; grand houses built, fine gardens made, splendid places of amusements contrived, and crowded with company." "Alas! sir," replied the great moralist, "these are only struggles for happiness. When I first entered Romelagh, it gave an expansion and gay sensation to my mind, such as I never experienced any where else. But as Xerxes wept, when he viewed his impmense army, and considered, that not one of that great mulritude would be alive a hundred years afterwards, so it went to my heart to consider, that there was not one in all that brilliant circle that was not afraid to go home and think ; but that the thoughts of each individual there would be distressing when alone."

Burke, the celebrated orator, said of John Howard; "I cannot name this gentleman without remarking, that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind.

He has visited all Europe-not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurement of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts-but to dive into the depth of dungeons ; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the guage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt ; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries."

## TIEE BELIEVER AND HLS ECHO.

Believer. True faith producing love to God and man, Say, Echo, is not this the gospel's plan?
Echo. The gospel's plan.
Believer. Must I my faith in Jesus constant show, By doing good to all, both friend and foe ?
Echo. Both friend and foe.
Believer. But if a brother hate and treat me ill, Must I return him good, and love him still?
Echo. Love him still.
Believer. If he my failings watches to reveal, Must I his faults still carefully conceal ?
Echo. Still carefully conceal.
Beliceer. But if my name and character he tears, And cruel malice too, too plain appears; And when I sorrow and affliction know, He loves to add unto my cup of woe; In this uncommon, this peculiar case, Sweet Echo, say must I still love and bless?
Echo, - Still love and bless.
Believer. Whatever usage ill I may receive Muat I still patient be and still forgive?
Echo.
Still patient be and still forgive.
Believer. Why, Echo, how is this? thou'rt sure a dove, Thy voice will teach me nothing else than love.
Echo. Nothing else than love.
Believer. Amen, with all my heart; then be it so, It's all delightful, just and good I know, And now to practice, I'll directly ga-
Echo. Directly go.
Believer. Things being thus; then let who will reject, My gracious God most surely will protect.
Echo. Surely will protect.
Believer. Henceforth on Him I'll put my every care, And both my friend and foe embrace in prayer.
Echo. Esinbrace in prayer.

Beliover. But after all these duties, when they are done, Must 1 , in point of merit, then disown, And rest my soul on Jesus Christ alone?
Echo. - On Jesus Christ alone.
Believcr. Echo, enough ! thy counsel to my ear Is sweeter than to flowers the dew drop's tear. Thy wise instructive lessons please me well, 'Till next we meet, farewell, farewell.
Echo. Farewell, Farewell.

The Emanciputed Slave.-The following anecdote was related at the late meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, in reply to the assertion, that the slaves would be unable to take care of themselves, if set free, and therefore it would be wrong to emancipate them. The incidents occurred a few years since. A young slave in Kentucky who was reputed to be the son of his master, was told that if he would earn three hundred dollars, and pay it to him, he should be free. He applied himself with great industry, and in a comparatively short time, earned the money, and bought his freedom. He had, during his slavery, become a skilful cabinet maker; and he immediately went to Cincinnati, to get work at his trade. After applying to a considerable number of cabinet-makers, most of whom refused him at once, he found an Englishman, who was willing to employ him, particularly after discovering that he was a very skilful and ingenious workman. But he thought it necessary to consult his journeymen on the subject, which he did, representing the case as favourably as he could, and even proposing to fit him up a place to work in, separate from them. But they positively refused to have him employed, hinting, that if he was, they should require the payment of their bills and leave him. They said that they would not work for a man who would employ a negro in his shop.

Driven thus from his trade, the coloured man went to the landings and obtained employment in unloading boats, and other heavy work; and being active and industrious, he made good wages, and was after a while, able to set up for himself. He succeeded well, and is now a master undertaker in Cincinnati; and he has several times, in the course of his business, given employment to some of the very journeymen who formerly refused to admit him to the shop where they worked.-Christian Watchman.

## A singular instance of a Dog and Horse.

A singular instance is to be seen any day in the third avenue, in the devoted attachment of a fine young Newfoundland dog, and an old worn out horse.

A gentleman of this city, among many horses, lately had one that served him long and faithfully, and being past work, sent him down to Daniel Flynn's, near Yorksville, to wear out the little remainder of his life in good pasture. After being turned out for this purpose two or three days, a fine large Newfoundland dog who had been accustomed to the veteran, missed his old friend from his accustomed stall, and by some strong instinct, traced him to his pasture field. No sooner had he found him than he seemed resolved they never again should part.

He immediately took up his quarters with him in the open field, and has never left him, morning, noon or night. This quadruped Damon and Pythias may be seen together any day at Flynn's, and it is somewhat curious te observe the care and attention with which the dog watches and guards the old horse. While be grazes, his faithful friend lies down to rest, and when he has finished and reposes on the grass, the "watch doy" moves around him like a sentry on his post, nor will he allow any one to approach. For a time the dog was almost starved, for his faithful attendance was not observed by any who could cater for him; but when it became known not only did his owner permit him to follow his inclination, but the horse's entertainer became the dog's provider, and now his daily meals are taken to him in the field, for no coaxing or entreaty can induce him to come within the house, or leave his ancient friend for even an hour. How few such disinterested attachments can be found among men; man boasts himself far superior to the brute, yet how often is reason thus admonished by instinct. - New York Traveller.
$-0+0$
Amongst great numbers of men who are accounted rich, there are few that really are so. I take him to be the only rich man that lives upon what he has, owes nothing and is contented. For there is no determinate sum of money, nor quantity of estate, that can denote a man rich ; since no man is truly rich that has not so much as perfectly satiates his desire of having more; for the desire of more is want and want is poverty.-How.

## Fothicrgill on Natural History.

- Fothergill, in his Essay on Natural History, mentions an incident of his boyish days, of which he says he never could lose the remembrance, but which gave rise to sentiments and rules of action since very dear to him. "Besides (he says) a singular elegance of form and beauty of plumage, the eye of the common lapwing is peculiarly soft and expressive; it is large, black, and full of lustre, rolling, as it seems to do, in liquid gems of dew. I had shot a bird of this beautiful species, but on taking it up I found it was not dead; I had wounded its breast, and some big drops of blood stained the pure whiteness of its feathers. As I held the hapless bird in my hand, hundreds of its companions hovered round my head uttering shrieks of distress, and by their plaintive cries appeared to bemoan the fate of one to whom they were connected by ties of the most tender and interesting nature; while the poor wounded bird continually moaned with a kind of inward wailing note, expressive of the deepest anguish, and ever and anon it raised its drooping head, and turning towards the wound in its breast, touched it with its bill; and then looked up in my face with an expression I have no wish to forget, for it had power to touch my heart while yet a boy, when a thousand dry precepts in the academical closet, would have been of no avail."


## historical fact.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles the First, a country girl went from Gee Cross, near this town, to London, in search of a place as a servant maid; but not succeeding, she applied herself to carry. out beer from a brewhouse, was one of those then called tub-women. The brewer, observing a well looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his house as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to apply to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in the law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second, and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England.-Manchester Guardian.

## COUR'S IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Supreme Court, (as a Court in Bank,) holds six terns for argument, \&c. in the tive 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 Fhiladelphia, and the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton; Lehigh and Pike, at Philadelphia, on the $2 d$ Monday in March, to continue 2 weeks, and on the 2 d Monday in December, to continue 3 weeks. The last Monday in July is the return day for July term, but no court is then held. For the Lancaster district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Berks, at Lancaster on the 3 d Monday in May. For the Middle Diztrict, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Centre, Mifflin, M'Kean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne, at Sunbury, on the Wednesday following the 2 d week of the Term of the Lancaster District. For the Western District, composed of the counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria, at Pittsburg, on the 1st Monday in September, to continue 2 weeks, if necessary. For the Southern District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, Huntingdon and Bedford, at Chambersburg, on the Monday week next following the end of the 2 d week of the term of the Western District. This Court has original jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds $\$ 500$.

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 is constantly in session, and bas its return day the first Monday in every month.

Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Plent, are held for the several counties, as follows-in the

1st District-In Philadelphia, the first Mundays in March and June, September, and December.
$2 d$ District - In York, on the first Mondays of January, April, Angust, and November; in Lancaster, on the third Mondays after the commenceinent of the courts in Xork.

3d District-In Berks, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Northampton, in the third Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Berks; in Lehigion the Mondays succeeding the fourth Mondays in the same months.

4th District-In Miffin, on the first Mondaysin January, A pril, August, and November; in Centre, on the 4th Mondays of the same months; in Huntingdon, on the second Mondays of the same months ; in Clearfield, on the first Mondays in February and May, and the last in August and November.

31h Distrat-In Alleghany, on the fourth Monday in March third in June, fourth in October and December.

6th District-In Fric, on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November; in Crawford, on the second Mondays of the same months; in Venango, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

7th District-In Bucks, on the second Mondays in February, September and December, and on the fourth Monday in April, in Montgomery, on the third Mondays in January, August and No. vember, and on the second Monday in April.

8th District - In Northumberland, on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November; in Columbia, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the cotrts in Northumberland; in Lycnming, on the eccond Mondays sfter the com. mencement of the courts in Columbia; in Union, on the second Mondaysafter the commencement of the courts in Lycoming.

9th District-In Perry, on the first Mondays in Jantary, April. August, and November; in Cumberland, on the second Monlays in the same months ; in Adams, on the fourth Mondays in the same months.

10th District-In Westmorelund, on the third Monday in February, and fourth Mondays in May, August and November: in trmstrong, on the third Mondays in March, June, September and December: in Indiana, on the fourth Mondays of the same months; in Cambria, on the last Monday in March, and the first Mondays in July, October and January.

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

12th. District-In Schuylkill, on the fourth Monday in March, and third Monday in July, October and December; in Lobanon, on the first Mondays in January, A pril, August and November: in Dauphin, on the third Mondays of the same months; in Juniata, on the first Mondays in February, May, September and Dec.

13th District-In Susquehenna, on the first Mondays in Februsry, May, September and December; in Bradford, on the second Mondays of the same months; in Tioga, oll the fourth Mondays in the same months ; in Potter, first Mondays in February. May, September and December; in McKean, Mundays after the courts in Tioga.

14 th District-In Washington, on the third Monday in Junes, and fourth in January, March, and Sept ; in Fayette, on the first Mondays in the same months; in Greene, on the third Mondays in March, September and November, and second in June.

15th District-In Chester, on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November; in Delaware, on the fourth Mondays ir the same months.

16th District-In Franklin, on the second Mondays in January August and November, and first in April; in Bedford, on the fourth Mondays in January, August and November, and third in, April; in Somerset, Monday following Bedford.

17/h District-In Reaver, on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December; in Butler, second Mondays in same months; in Mercer, fourth ditto.

18th District-In Potter, on the first Mondays in February, May, September and December ; in M'Kean, on the second Mondays in the same months; in Jefferson, on the fourth Mondays in the same months; in Warren, on the first Mondays in March and June ; and last Mondays in August and November.

19th District-In Yprk, on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November; in Adams, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

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

The Orphans' Court, of Philadelphia County, is held the third Friday in each Month, -and motions the first Saturday.

Court of General Sessions for Philadelphia City and County holds six terms a year.

## COURTS OF DELAWARE.

United States Circuil Court, at New Castle, on Tuesday next after the fourth Monday in May, at Dover, on Tuesday, next after the third Monday in October.

United States District Court, at Newcastle, on the third Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in December; at Dover, on Tuesday after the third Monday in March, and Tuesday after the fourtly Monday in September.

Superior Court, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, commences, in Sussex County-At Georgetown, on the 2nd Monday in April and 2nd Monday in October.-In Kent County, on the 4th Monday in April and 4th Monday in October. In New Castle County, on the 2nd Monday after the commencement of the April Term in Kent County, and on the 3rd Monday in November.

The Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court, commences-In New Castle County, on the 3rd Moilday in February, and 3rd Monday in September.-In Kent County, on the 1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday in March, and the 4th Monday in Septem-ber.-In Sussex County, on the 1st Tuesday after the 2nd Monday in March, and the lst Puesday after the 3rd Monday in September.

Court of Error and Appeals, is held in Dover, Kent County, on the 1st Tuesday in June annually.

Levy Courts are held, at the Court Houses in the respective counties, on the first Tuesdays in February, March and November.

## FEDERAL COURTS OF LAW.

The Supreme Courl sits at Washington, on the second Monday in January and the first Monday in August.

Circuit Courts. For Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April and 11th of October.

New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st of April and October,
Maryland at Baltimore, on the 1st of May and 7th of November.

District of Columbia, at Washington, on the first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in December; at Alexandria, on the first Monday in July and fourth Monday in November.

Virginia, at Richmond, on the 22nd of May and November.
District Court. Pennsylvania, Eastern Distaict, at Philadelphia, on the third Monday in February, May, August and November. Western District, at Pittsburg, on the first Monday in May and second Monday in October.

New Jersey, at Burlington, on the first Tuesday in February, and August, and at New Brunswick, on the first in May and November.

Maryland, at Baltimore, on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December.

Virginia, Eastern District, at Richmond, on the 15th of May and November-at Norfolk, 1st of May and November, Western District, at Clarksburg, first Monday in April and September; at Lewisburg, first Wednesday after the second Monday in April and September; at Wythe C. H. first Wednesday succeeding the third Monday in April and September; aud at Staunton, 1st of May and October.

## cOURT: IN NEW JEREEX.

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 Tuesdays of March and September, in every year.

The United States Distriot Courts in and for the New Jersey District, are held on the 3rd Tuesdays of January, April, June and September, in every year.

The Terns of the Crrcuit and other Courts are held on the following Thesdays.


Fourth District.

| Hunterdon, | 2 April, | 2 Sept. | 2 Dec. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Burlington, | 3 |  |  |
| Mercer, | 1 May, | 3 ". | 4 ". |
|  | 1 Oct | 2 Jan. |  |

Fifth District.

| Camden, | May, | 1 Oct. | 2 Jan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cape May, | 3 | 4 Aug. |  |
| Cumberland, | $3 *$ | 3 Sept. | 3 " |
| Salem, | April, |  | Dec. |
| Gloucester, | " | 1 " |  |
| Atlantic, | 2 | $2 \times$ |  |

The following State Courts hold their regular Terms at Trenton.

Courts of Errors and Appeal in the last Resort.-Second Tuesday of March, Third Tuesdays of June and November.

Supreme Court.-Fourth Tuesday of February, First Tuesdays of June and November.

Court of Chancexy.-First Tussday of February, Third Puesdays of May amd Oelotser.

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