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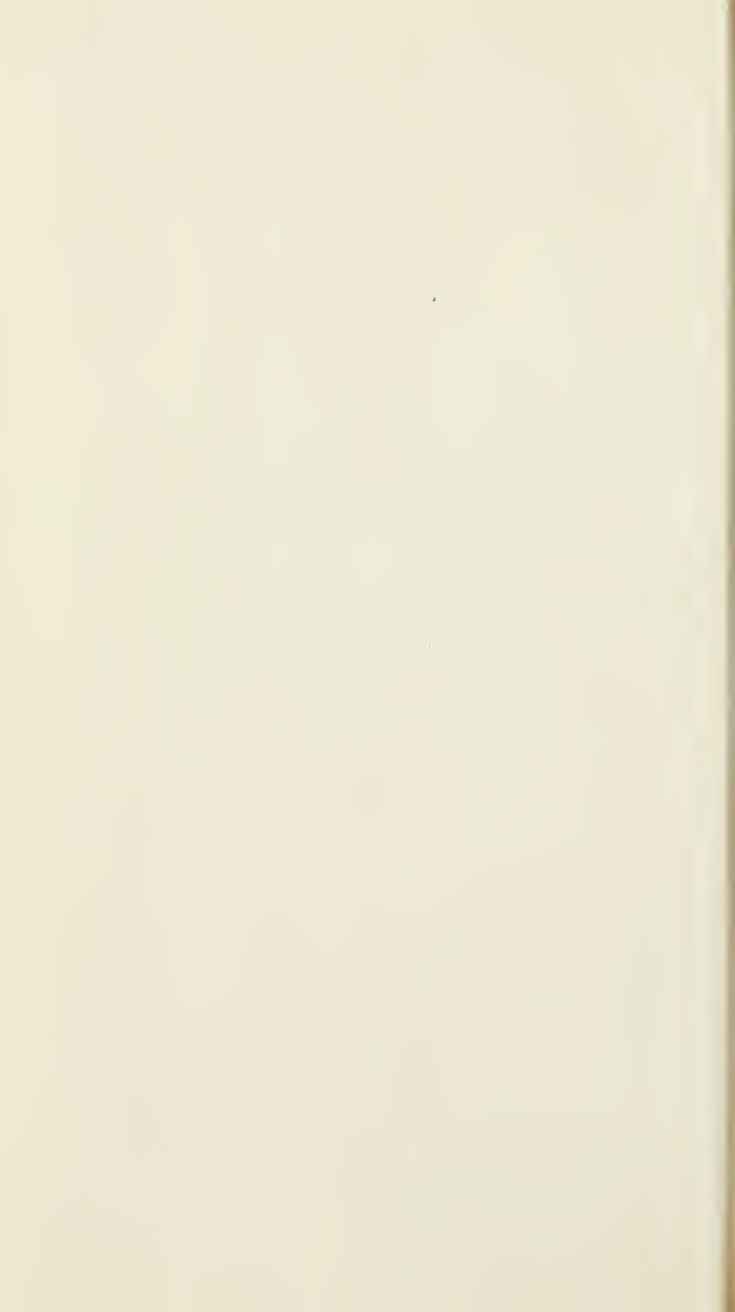
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THE

157

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1836.



BOSTON:

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P R E F A C E.

IN presenting the seventh volume of the American Almanac to the public, we avail ourselves of the opportunity, which the occasion affords, of expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our correspondents, who have kindly forwarded information for the improvement of the work; and we respectfully solicit a continuance of similar favors.

For information relating to the astronomical department, we would refer the reader to the Preliminary Observations of Mr. Paine. Explanations and remarks in relation to various other matters will be found in different parts of the work.

This volume of the Almanac contains the usual register of the general and state governments, together with a variety of other statistical and miscellaneous matter; but it is more particularly characterized by an account of the principal Benevolent Institutions of the United States, and a view of the ecclesiastical statistics of the Religious Denominations.

With respect to the accounts of the Benevolent Institutions, the substance of the greater part of them has been kindly furnished by gentlemen who are connected with the several institutions in an official capacity; and the others have been derived mainly from official sources. We have, for the most part, limited our notices to such institutions as are of a general or national character. A few such which we intended to notice, have been omitted; but they may perhaps hereafter receive attention. We had designed to give some account of the Benevolent Institutions of the Individual States; but it was found that the limits of the work would not admit of its being done in a satisfactory manner.

The greater part of the statistical information relating to the different Religious Denominations has been derived from official documents; but a considerable portion of it has been furnished by correspondents in the several States. As some of the Religious Denominations are not in the habit of publishing official reports, the information relating to these must necessarily be defective.

The topics treated of in this work are of great variety, and many of them are matters in relation to which it is very difficult to procure satisfactory and accurate information. It is, therefore, impossible to avoid errors and defects; but imperfect as it is, we trust that it will carry with it evidence of our desire to furnish the public with a book that may be justly entitled a "Repository of Useful Knowledge."

Cambridge, Massachusetts,

October 7, 1835.

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As the names in the American obituary are placed in alphabetical order, for the sake of convenient reference, they are not inserted in the Index.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to MEAN solar time. On account of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and, consequently, the solar days are not equal, but about half are a little more, and about as many a little less than 24 hours. A clock, therefore, regulated to APPARENT solar time must be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience the fiction of mean time has been invented, and, having already come into very general use, will probably soon supersede the other. Its name is derived from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent time occurs on the 2nd of November, viz. 16m. 17 sec.; and, the equation then being subtractive from Apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian, or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to Mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43 sec.; on the 11th February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock is 14m. 33 sec. after 12.

But Mean time is easily reduced to Apparent by applying the equation (pages 54 to 59) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

The arrangement of the Calendar pages remains as in the Almanac for 1835, without alteration.

The time of twilight is computed on the supposition that it begins and ends when the distance of the Sun from the zenith is 108° ; the quantity usually assumed, but which is probably too great by two or three degrees.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be easily reduced to that for any other meridian by adding or subtracting the difference of Longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, for this Almanac, two corrections have been recently introduced. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon, sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon than he actually is; and, 2ndly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre, and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is $90^{\circ} 50'$ from the zenith; the semidiameter being about $16'$ and the horizontal refraction $34'$.

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the declination of the Sun, and on the same day is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The *setting* of the Moon only, is given from the new to the full; and the *rising* only, from the full to the new moon. The letters M. A. m. a. found in these columns, and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*. The time of the beginning and end of twilight, and of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon being given in the Calendar pages, for five of our principal cities, situate in very different latitudes, the Almanac is in fact computed for nearly every place within the United States.

The planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, for the Moon's declination and her distance from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately *preceding* her southing only having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

It may be proper to remark that notwithstanding the three corrections above mentioned, the computed time of high water, frequently, in calm weather, differs considerably, perhaps half an hour, from the computed. Indeed, until recently, astronomers seem to have been contented with the knowledge, that the flow and ebb of the sea were caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon, and to have taken little pains to increase their acquaintance with these curious and interesting phenomena. But, as within a short time much attention has been turned to the subject, and many competent persons in Europe have undertaken to make careful observations for a series of years, on every tide, we are induced to hope that the causes of some of the anomalies, not only in the time of high water, but also in the rise of the tide, may be discovered, and their effects predicted. It is a source of deep regret that these European savans will not probably find any co-laborers in this country. Possessed as we are of an immense coast, and the second commercial nation on earth, it would seem that an accurate knowledge of the causes of the tides would be unto us of the highest importance; but there is too much reason to fear we shall do no more to advance this great work than we have done for Astronomy in general, viz. to declare ourselves the most enlightened people ever in existence, to fold our arms, and continue to be indebted to the noble nation from which we are descended for their Nautical Almanac, without which hardly an American ship would go to sea.

On the 15th of May there will be an eclipse of the Sun visible throughout North America and Europe. It is the fourth of that very remarkable series of five large eclipses visible to us in the short series of seven years. Although not central in any part of the United States, as were those of Feb. 1831, and Nov. 1834, and as will be that of Sept. 1838, it will be, on some accounts, more valuable to the American astronomer than either of them, being the only one of the five, visible or central in any of the observatories of Europe. (See Path of the Centre, page 35.)

The phases of this Eclipse for 15 places in the United States, and for Edinburgh and Halifax, as deduced from rigorous computation, may be found on pages 39 to 44, also, on the 44th, the time at 25 other places *estimated* from the preceding, but which, it is supposed, will not be found erroneous by more than a minute. In these calculations the semidiameters of the Sun and Moon were reduced 5'', the quantity indicated by all the observations on the eclipses of Feb. 1831 and Nov. 1834.

The parallaxes of the Sun and Moon were computed by the old method of the Nonagesimal and their apparent distances therefrom; this method is recommended not only by its accuracy but by its great simplicity, which renders mistakes barely possible. The new method of determining the beginning and end of an eclipse of the Sun, by computing the parallaxes in Declination and Right Ascension, is not only much longer, but is so full of cases that errors are not easily avoided.

As has already been remarked, this eclipse will be less interesting to the American public than those of Feb. 1831, and Nov. 1834. Indeed, the light of the sun will be so little diminished by the approaching eclipse, that it is not probable that the planet Venus, although at the time, at her greatest eastern elongation, will be easily seen without assistance.

But the astronomer, and those desirous of determining with accuracy the Longitude of the cities, &c. in the United States, will carefully observe this eclipse, the first for many years equally large on each side of the North Atlantic. Unless, however, the local time, or, in other words, the error of the clock or chronometer, is determined with great precision, all observations on the beginning or end of an eclipse, occultation, or other instantaneous event, are worse than useless, as their tendency is evidently to mislead. For want of proper attention to this subject, observations made at several places in this country on the abovementioned eclipses, must be rejected. Those in possession of an excellent sextant, artificial horizon of quicksilver, and chronometer, can always, in fair weather, ascertain the time within half a second, by taking several altitudes with the telescope, of a star near the prime vertical in the east, and of another near the west, or (while he is north of the equator) of the Sun in the morning and again in the afternoon. By this method, any error in centering the instrument, or any other error whatever, is at once detected, and its results, operating in different directions, destroy each other.

A list of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country, may be found on the 46th page.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind, or from, the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but, if the star is small, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened. Those conjunctions of the Moon with stars, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted in the Calendar pages by an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (pages 47 and 48), contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses before the planet comes into conjunction with the Sun on the 19th of July, will happen on the east side, and then, until the opposition on the 1st of February, 1837, on the west side. From conjunction to opposition, the immersions of the first and second satellites are generally, *only*, visible, and from the opposition to conjunction the emersions, *only*; but both the phenomena of the third and fourth satellites can sometimes be seen.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 50, &c.) will be found the latitude of a large number, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipse of February, 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42"), reported by an individual acting under authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of 6½ minutes of a degree therein.

It will be noticed that the positions of Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, differ very considerably from those hitherto assigned to those places. They were determined by the editor with great care in the autumn of 1834, at the time of a journey to the south, made for the

purpose of observing at Beaufort the total and central eclipse of the 30th of November last. The difference between the Longitude of St. Michael's church in Charleston, and of the State House in Boston, was determined by *eight* chronometers. From the longitude of the church, that of the Exchange in Savannah, and of the Arsenal in Beaufort, were deduced by using *four*. So that it may be hoped that the Longitudes of these places, as laid down in this table, are much nearer the truth than those usually assigned in the maps and charts of our coast.

During the editor's residence in Charleston, last winter, the original observations made there on the eclipse of Feb. 12, 1831, were placed in his hands. In revising them a curious mistake was discovered, which considerably affected the longitude deduced therefrom, viz. in ascertaining the error of the time-keeper, from several altitudes of the Sun, measured in the morning of that day, with a sextant and artificial horizon, the *whole index error was applied to half the altitude*. Making allowance for this error, the longitude of St. Michael's Church by this eclipse, combined with the observations on it made in the vicinity of Boston, &c., is 5h. 19' 54'', and by the eight chronometers, 5h. 19' 50''; which is adopted. The longitude usually laid down in the charts is 5h. 19' 12''.

Undoubtedly the most important light-house in New England is the Highland or Cape Cod Light, from which the vessels from Boston, Salem, &c., generally take their departure. The latitude of this building has usually been considered 42° 5'. In this table it is stated 42° 2' 16'', which was deduced from a very few observations made in 1832. Since this table went to press, the editor, accompanied by a friend, has again visited Truro. From a large number of altitudes of northern and southern stars, the latitude of Cape Cod Light appears to be 42° 2' 19'' nearly, and its longitude, by eight chronometers, 3m. 59 sec. east of the State House in Boston, or 4h. 40' 17½'' west of Greenwich.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 54 to 59), is partly taken from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke and partly from the English Nautical Almanac. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax, and Declination, the Time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0.19 sec. will be converted into *sidercal*,) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated, the Sidereal Time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 28 principal stars, as determined by Professor Bessel at Königsberg, (pages 60 to 65) will be very useful in determining the time, latitude, &c.

The Declination of some of them will be found to differ from that given in the English Nautical Almanac, as much as six seconds; which is certainly a greater quantity than was to be expected in the present improved state of astronomical instruments, and cannot be altogether ascribed to the use of different tables of refraction.

A communication of any observations made on the total eclipse of Nov. 1834, or the transit of Mercury of the 7th of Nov. 1835, or on the eclipse of May 15th, 1836, will be thankfully received.

The next total eclipse of the Sun, in the United States, occurs on the 7th of August, 1869.

Boston, October 1, 1835.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
FOR
1836.

PART I.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE BISSEXTILE YEAR

1836,

- Being the latter part of the 60th, and the beginning of the 61st, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;
- “ the 6549th year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5596th, and the beginning of the 5597th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- “ the 2589th year since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro ;
- “ the 2583d year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26th of the year 3967 of the Julian Period, which corresponds to the 747th before the birth of Christ, according to the chronologists, and to the 746th according to the astronomers ;
- “ the 2612th of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 653d Olympiad will commence in July, 1836, if we fix the era of the Olympiads 775½ years before that of Christ, or at or about the first of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 1251st, and the beginning of the 1252d (lunar) year since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which has been assigned to July 16th, of the year 622, after the birth of Christ.

I. THE CALENDAR

AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

<p>☉ The Sun. ⊕ The Earth. ☾ ☽ The Moon. ♀ Mercury. ♀ Venus.</p>	<p>♂ Mars. ♃ Vesta. ♄ Juno. ♀ Pallas.</p>	<p>♁ Ceres. ♃ Jupiter. ♄ Saturn. ♃ Herschel or Uranus.</p>
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- ♁ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
 □ Quadrature or differing 90° in “ “ “
 ♂ Opposition “ 180° in “ “ “
 ♀ The ascending, ♁ the descending node.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A., m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, Jan. & Feb.	C	Solar Cycle	. . . . .	25
“ remainder of the year	B	Roman Indiction	. . . . .	9
Epact	. . . . . 12	Julian Period	. . . . .	6549
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	13			

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

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

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1835, Dec. 21st,	h. m. s.	} M. Time at Wash'n.
“ “ ♈ (Spring “	1836, March 19th,	20 30 43	
“ “ ♋ (Summer “	“ June 20th,	17 33 20	
“ “ ♎ (Autumn “	“ Sept. 22d,	7 29 37	
“ “ ♏ (Winter “	“ Dec. 21st,	0 54 17	

Sun in the Winter Signs	. . . . .	d. h. m. s.	89 1 20 11
“ “ Spring	. . . . .		92 21 2 37
“ “ Summer	. . . . .		93 13 56 17
“ “ Autumn	. . . . .		89 17 24 40
“ north of Equator (Spring and Summer)			186 10 58 54
“ south “ (Winter and Autumn)			178 18 44 51

Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice 1835, and terminating at the winter solstice 1836,	}	365 5 43 45
Mean or average length of the tropical year			365 5 48 48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1836.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 31st	Rogation Sunday	May 8th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 14th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	" 12th
Ash. Wed. 1st day in Lent "	" 17th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	" 22d
Mid Lent Sunday	March 13th	Trinity Sunday	" 29th
Palm Sunday	" 27th	Corpus Christi day	June 2d
Easter Sunday	April 3d	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27th
Low Sunday	" 10th		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5596	Thibet begins	.	.	.	.	Dec. 22, 1835.
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	.	.	.	31, "
"	Sebat begins	.	.	.	.	Jan. 20, 1836.
"	Adar begins	.	.	.	.	Feb. 19, "
"	" 11th	Fast of Esther	.	.	.	March 2, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	.	.	.	3, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	.	.	.	4, "
"	Nisan begins	.	.	.	.	19, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	.	.	.	April 2, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the				
		Passover	.	.	.	3, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	.	.	.	8, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	.	.	.	9, "
"	Ijar begins	.	.	.	.	18, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer	.	.	.	May 5, "
"	Sivan begins	.	.	.	.	17, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	.	.	.	22, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	.	.	.	23, "
"	Thammus begins	.	.	.	.	June 16, "
"	" 17th	Fast on account of the Taking of				
		the Temple	.	.	.	July 3, "
"	Ab begins	.	.	.	.	15, "
"	" 9th	*Fast on account of the Burning				
		of the Temple	.	.	.	24, "
"	Elul begins	.	.	.	.	Aug. 14, "
5597	Tisri begins	*Feast on account of the New Year	.	.	.	Sept. 12, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast on account of the				
		New Year	.	.	.	13, "
"	" 4th	Fast of Gedaljah	.	.	.	14, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or				
		Atonement	.	.	.	21, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	.	.	.	26, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast of the Tabernacles	.	.	.	27, "

5597	Tisri 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	Oct. 2,	1836.
"	" 22d	*The Festival of the Huts or Con- gregation, ends	3,	"
"	" 23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	4,	"
"	Marchesvan begins		12,	"
"	Chisleu begins		Nov. 10,	"
"	" 25th	Consecration of the Temple	Dec. 4,	"
"	Thebet begins		9,	"
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	18,	"
"	Sebat begins		Jan. 7,	1837.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Names of the Months.			
1251	Ramadan begins	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 20,	1835.
"	Schewall	"	Jan. 19,	1836.
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"	Feb. 17,	"
"	Dsu'l-hejjah	"	March 18,	"
1252	Moharrem	"	April 17,	"
"	Saphar	"	May 17,	"
"	Rabia I.	"	June 15,	"
"	Rabia II.	"	July 15,	"
"	Jomadhi I.	"	Aug. 13,	"
"	Jomadhi II.	"	Sept. 12,	"
"	Rejeb	"	Oct. 11,	"
"	Shaban	"	Nov. 10,	"
"	Ramadan	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 9,	"
"	Schewall	"	Jan. 8,	1837.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1836,

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.	Height of the Tide.			New or full Moon.	Height of the Tide.		
	d.	h.			d.	h.	
Full Moon,	Jan. 3,	8 A	0.73	New Moon,	July 13,	4 A	0.71
New "	18,	3 M	0.97	Full "	23,	1 M	0.96
Full "	Feb. 2,	2 A	0.83	New "	Aug. 12,	6 M	0.80
New "	16,	3 A	0.98	Full "	26,	9 M	1.02
Full "	March 3,	5 M	0.96	New "	Sept. 10,	8 A	0.93
New "	17,	4 M	0.98	Full "	24,	7 A	1.02
Full "	April 1,	5 A	1.05	New "	Oct. 10,	8 M	1.01
New "	15,	6 A	0.90	Full "	24,	8 M	0.92
Full "	May 1,	3 M	1.04	New "	Nov. 8,	8 A	1.00
New "	15,	9 M	0.78	Full "	23,	0 M	0.79
Full "	30,	11 M	0.97	New "	Dec. 8,	8 M	0.94
New "	June 14,	0 M	0.70	Full "	22,	7 A	0.71
Full "	28,	6 A	0.92				

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives about a day and a half after the time of New or Full

Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude (which can be ascertained by observation only) at any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the tides of April 2d, May 2d, August 27th, September 25th, October 11th, and November 9th, will be the greatest of all in 1836.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Cape Cod Light-house . . .	6½
Andrews, St.	25	“ “ Harbour	11
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	“ D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50
Apple River	50	“ Henlopen	5
Augustine, St.	5	“ Henry	4½
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	“ Lookout	9
Bay, Bristed	8	“ May	6
“ Broad	9	“ St. Mary	14
“ Buzzard's	5	“ Sable	9
“ Casco	9	“ Split (Bay of Fundy)	55
“ Chignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	CHARLESTON (S. C.)	6
“ St. Mary's	16	Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71
“ Vert	7	Digby (N. S.)	30
Beaver Harbour	7	Eastport	25
Bell Island Straits	30	Elizabeth Isles	5
Block Island	6	“ Town Point	5
BOSTON	11¼	Florida Keys	5
Cape Ann	11	Gay Head (Vineyard)	5
“ Blomidom (Bay of Fundy)	60	George's River	9
“ Chat	13	Georgetown Bar	4
		Goldsborough	12

	feet.		feet.
Green Islands	16	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Gut of Annapolis	30	Passamaquoddy River	25
Gut of Cansor	8	Penobscot River	10
Halifax	8	Plymouth	11½
Hampton Roads	5	Portland	9
Hillsborough Inlet	5	Port Homer	8
Holmes's Hole	5	“ Hood	6
John's, St. (N. B.)	30	“ Jackson	8
“ St. (N. F.)	7	“ Roseway	8
Kennebec	9	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Kennebunk	9	Prince Edward's Island	6
Long Island Sound	5	Providence	5
Louisburg (C. B.)	5½	Rhode Island Harbour	5
Machias	12	Richmond	4
Marblehead	11	Salem (Mass.)	11
Mary's, St., Bar	7	Sandwich Bay	8
Monomoy Point	6	Sandy Hook	5
Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30	Seven Isles Harbour	31
“ Island (Me.)	25	Sheepscut River	9
Mount Desert	12	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Mouths of the Mississippi	1½	Simon's, St., Bar	6
Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5	“ “ Sound	6
Nassau (N. P.)	7	Townsend Harbour	9
New Bedford	5	Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Newburyport	10	Vineyard Sound	5
New Haven	8	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Newport	5	Wood's Hole	5
NEW YORK	5	Yarmouth (N. S.)	12
Norfolk	5		

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany	+ 4 12	Bay, Casco	— 0 45
Andrews, St.	0 0	“ Chebucto	— 4 0
Annapolis (N. S.)	— 0 30	“ Genevieve, and }	0 0
Annapolis (Md.)	— 4 18	“ St. Barbe }	
Augustine, St.	— 4 0	“ Buzzard's	— 3 50
Bay, Bristed	— 3 45	“ Narraganset	— 3 53
“ Broad	— 0 45	“ Pistolet	— 4 45

	h. m.		h. m.
Bay, St. Mary's	- 2 0	John's, St. (N. B.)	+ 0 30
" Sandwich (N. S.)	- 2 30	" St. (N. F.)	- 5 0
" Schecatica	- 0 30	Kennebec	- 0 45
Bermuda Inlet	- 4 30	Kennebunk	- 0 15
Cape Ann	0 0	Louisburg	- 4 15
" Cansor	- 3 0	Machias	- 0 30
" Charles	- 3 45	Marblehead	0 0
" Chat	+ 0 30	Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	- 3 53
" Churchill	- 4 10	Mary's, St., Bar	- 4 0
" Cod	0 0	Monomoy Point	0 0
" Fear	- 3 30	Mount Desert	- 0 30
" Hatteras	- 2 30	Nantucket (town)	+ 0 30
" Henlopen	- 2 45	" (shoal)	+ 0 44
" Henry	- 3 50	Nassau (N. P.)	- 4 0
" Lookout	- 3 50	New Bedford	- 3 30
" St. Mary	- 2 30	Newburyport	- 0 15
" May	- 2 45	New Haven	- 0 14
" Romain (S. C.)	- 3 30	New London	- 2 36
" Sable (N. S.)	- 3 30	Newport	- 3 50
" Split	- 0 15	NEW YORK	- 2 21
CHARLESTON	- 4 00	Nootka Sound	+ 0 50
Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30	Norfolk	- 3 0
Eastport	0 0	Ocracock Inlet	- 2 30
Elizabeth Town Point	- 2 36	Old Point Comfort	- 5 25
Florida Key	- 2 40	Philadelphia	+ 2 57
Fort St. John	- 2 30	Plymouth	0 0
Fryingpan Shoals	- 5 0	Portland	- 0 45
Gay Head	- 3 53	Portsmouth (N. H.)	- 0 15
Georgetown Bar	- 4 30	Port Campbell	- 2 30
Gouldsborough	- 0 30	" Hood	- 4 0
Gut of Annapolis	- 1 30	" Howe	- 3 0
Gut of Cansor	- 3 30	" Jackson	- 3 30
Halifax	- 4 0	" Roseway	- 3 15
Hampton Roads	- 3 30	" Royal	- 4 14
Harbour, Amelia	- 3 0	Providence	- 3 5
" Beaver	- 2 45	Quebec	- 5 30
" Nantucket	+ 0 30	Race Point	- 0 15
" Rhode Island	- 4 45	Richmond	+ 4 20
" Seven Isles	- 0 30	River, Apple	- 0 30
" Townsend	- 0 45	" St. Croix	0 0
Hillsborough Inlet	- 4 0	" Delaware, entrance	- 2 30
Holmes's Hole	- 1 20	" George's	- 0 45
Ice Cove	- 1 30	" Penobscot	- 0 45
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0	" Sheepscut	- 0 45
" Bell, Straits of	- 2 15	Salem, Mass.	0 0
" Block	- 3 53	Salvador, St.	+ 4 15
" Button	- 4 40	Sandy Hook	- 4 38
" Elizabeth	- 2 50	Savannah	- 3 15
" Fox	- 0 45	St. Simon's Bar	- 4 0
" Green	- 2 50	" Offing	- 4 5
" Moose	- 0 0	" Sound	- 2 30
" Prince Edward	- 1 0	Sunbury	- 2 0
" Rhode	- 4 45	Tarpanlin Cove	- 2 38
" Sable	- 3 0	Vineyard Sound	- 0 30
" Seal	- 2 45	Windsor	+ 0 30
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5 0	Wood's Hole	- 2 50

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 48M.	6 20 a.	5 48M.	6 24 a.	5 48M.	6 29 a.	5 47M.	6 35 a.	5 44M.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 16th, 11h. M.

Apogee, 28th, 7h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 3d day, 7h. 56.4m. A. | New Moon, 18th day, 3h. 19.6m. M.
 Last Quarter, 11th " 11 22.2 M. | First Quarter, 25th " 9 36.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	7 30	4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	10 12a.	7 51a.	6 12a.
2	S.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	10 54	8 33	6 54
3	Su.	7 30	4 40	7 25	4 45	7 19	4 51	7 3	5 7	6 57	5 12	11 32a.	9 11a.	7 32a.
4	M.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	58	13	. . .	9 47	8 8
5	Tu.	30	41	25	46	19	52	3	8	58	14	0 8M	10 20	8 41
6	W.	30	42	25	47	19	53	3	9	58	14	0 41	10 56	9 17
7	Th.	30	43	25	48	19	54	3	10	58	15	1 17	11 37	9 58
8	F.	30	44	25	49	19	55	3	11	58	16	1 58	. . .	10 40
9	S.	30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	2 40	0 19M	11 22
10	Su.	7 30	4 46	7 25	4 51	7 19	4 57	7 3	5 13	6 58	5 18	3 22M	1 1M	. . .
11	M.	29	47	24	52	18	58	2	14	58	18	4 7	1 46	0 7M
12	Tu.	29	48	24	53	18	59	2	14	58	19	4 54	2 33	0 54
13	W.	29	49	24	54	18	5 0	2	15	58	20	5 45	3 24	1 45
14	Th.	28	50	23	55	17	1	2	16	58	21	6 55	4 34	2 55
15	F.	28	51	23	56	17	2	2	17	57	22	8 16	5 55	4 16
16	S.	27	53	22	58	17	3	2	18	57	23	9 28	7 7	5 28
17	Su.	7 26	4 54	7 21	4 59	7 16	5 4	7 2	5 18	6 57	5 23	10 32M	8 11M	6 32M
18	M.	26	55	21	5 0	16	5	2	19	57	24	11 26	9 5	7 26
19	Tu.	25	57	20	2	15	7	1	20	57	25	0 16a.	9 55	8 16
20	W.	24	58	19	3	14	8	1	20	56	25	1 4	10 43	9 4
21	Th.	23	4 59	19	4	14	9	1	21	56	26	1 47	11 26	9 47
22	F.	23	5 0	18	5	13	10	1	22	56	27	2 30	0 9a.	10 30
23	S.	22	2	17	6	12	11	0	23	55	28	3 11	0 50	11 11
24	Su.	7 21	5 3	7 17	5 7	7 12	5 12	7 0	5 24	6 55	5 29	3 49a.	1 28a.	11 49M
25	M.	20	4	16	8	11	13	0	25	55	30	4 26	2 5	0 26a.
26	Tu.	20	5	15	9	10	14	6 59	26	54	31	5 5	2 44	1 5
27	W.	19	6	14	10	10	15	59	27	54	32	6 1	3 40	2 1
28	Th.	18	8	14	12	9	16	58	28	53	33	7 13	4 52	3 13
29	F.	17	9	13	13	8	17	58	29	53	34	8 32	6 11	4 32
30	S.	16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	9 39	7 18	5 39
31	Su.	7 15	5 12	7 11	5 16	7 7	5 20	6 57	5 31	6 52	5 36	10 31a.	8 10a.	6 31a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♂	11 52m	-24 50	0 11a.	-24 16	0 30a.	-22 48	0 49a.	-20 22	1 6a.	-17 0
♂	1 37a.	-21 13	1 45	-19 22	1 51	-17 16	1 57	-14 52	2 2	-12 12
♂	11 50m	-24 4	11 46m	-23 47	11 42m	-23 21	11 39m	-22 44	11 35m	-21 59
♂	5 28	+ 6 25	5 9	+ 6 20	4 50	+ 6 21	4 30	+ 6 27	4 9	+ 6 43
♂	11 54a.	+ 0 31	11 25a.	+ 1 6	10 57a.	+ 1 50	10 29a.	+ 2 40	10 3a.	+ 3 37
♂	0 22	+ 2 9	0 7	+ 2 12	11 52m	+ 2 18	11 36m	+ 2 27	11 20m	+ 2 41
♂	1 7	-26 12	0 53	-25 51	0 40a.	-25 28	0 27a.	-25 4	0 13a.	-24 37
♂	0 9m	+23 4	11 37	+23 8	11 10	+23 12	10 43	+23 16	10 17	+23 20
♂	7 28	-10 31	7 6m	-10 38	6 44m	-10 43	6 22m	-10 48	5 59m	-10 51
♂	3 19a.	-12 53	2 57a.	-12 48	2 34a.	-12 42	2 12a.	-12 35	1 50a.	-12 29

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	10 34a.	2 41a.	2 48a	2 54a.	3 11a.	3 19a.
2	11 24	3 22	3 30	3 37	3 56	4 4
S. 3	♂	4 11a.	4 20a.	4 27a.	4 46a.	4 54a.
4	0 15m.	5 7	5 15	5 22	5 40	5 48
5	1 7	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 39	6 46
6	1 57	7 15	7 21	7 25	7 40	7 46
7	2 46	8 22	8 27	8 30	8 41	8 45
8	3 33	9 29	9 33	9 34	9 41	9 45
9	4 18	10 37	10 39	10 40	10 43	10 44
S. 11	5 3m.	11 46a.	11 47a.	11 46a.	11 46a.	11 45a.
12	5 49	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
13	6 37	0 58m	0 57m	0 55m	0 50m	0 49m
14	7 28	2 13	2 10	2 7	1 57	1 55
15	8 24	3 30	3 26	3 22	3 7	3 3
16	9 24	4 47	4 42	4 36	4 20	4 13
17	10 28	6 3	5 57	5 50	5 32	5 25
S. 18	11 34m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
19	0 38a.	5 13a.	5 20a.	5 26a.	5 43a.	5 50a.
20	1 36	6 31	6 37	6 41	6 54	7 0
21	2 30	7 45	7 50	7 52	8 2	8 7
22	3 19	8 56	8 59	9 1	9 6	9 9
23	4 4	10 4	10 5	10 6	10 7	10 9
24	4 48	11 9	11 9	11 8	11 5	11 6
S. 25	5 30a.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
26	6 12	0 13m	0 12m	0 10m	0 3m	0 2m
27	6 55	1 16	1 13	1 10	1 0	0 57
28	7 40	2 18	2 14	2 10	1 57	1 53
29	8 27	3 21	3 16	3 11	2 54	2 49
30	9 17	4 22	4 16	4 10	3 52	3 46
31	10 8	5 20	5 13	5 6	4 47	4 41
S. 11	0a.	6 11m	6 4m	5 57m	5 38m	5 42m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[♂ ⊙ ♀. ♀ ⊙ ♀.
 Earth nearest the Sun.
 3d. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 2d Sunday after Christmas.
 Severe cold in U. S. Mercury
 [solid at Lebanon, N. Y. 1835.
 Epiphany. Sup. ♂ ⊙ ♀.
 * ♀ ♀ ♀.
 Battle at New Orleans, 1815.
 1st Sunday after Epiphany.
 ♂ ♀ ♀.
 * ♀ 1 α ⊂ * ♀ 2 α ⊂.
 Charleston burnt, 1778.
 17th. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 2d Sunday after Epiphany.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. at Cowpens, 1781.
 ♂ ♀ ♀.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. U. S. Independence
 [acknowledged by G. B. 1783.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 55' south.
 3d Sunday after Epiphany.
 Conversion of St. Paul.
 25th. □ ⊙ ♀.
 * ♀ Tauri.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. 31st. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Septuagesima Sunday.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.
Perigee, 13th, 8h. M. | Apogee, 25th, 4h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 2d day, 1h. 41.4m. A. | New Moon, 16th day, 3h. 9.5m. A.
Last Quarter, 9th " 8 43.9 A. | First Quarter, 24th, " 6 37.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	11 14a.	8 53a.	7 14a.
2 Tu.		13	15	9	19	5	23	55	33	50	38	11 53	9 32	7 53
3 W.		11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	. . .	10 7	8 28
4 Th.		10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	0 29m	10 43	9 4
5 F.		9	19	6	22	2	26	53.	36	48	41	1 4	11 20	9 41
6 S.		8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	1 41	11 57	10 18
7 Su.		7 7	5 22	7 4	5 25	7 0	5 28	6 51	5 38	6 46	5 43	2 18m	. . .	10 56a.
8 M.		6	23	3	26	6 59	20	50	39	45	43	2 56	0 35m	11 34
9 Tu.		5	25	2	27	58	30	49	40	44	44	3 34	1 13	. . .
10 W.		4	26	7 1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	4 16	1 55	0 16m
11 Th.		2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	5 5	2 44	1 5
12 F.		1	28	58	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	6 22	4 1	2 22
13 S.		7 0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	7 53	5 32	3 53
14 Su.		6 58	5 31	6 55	5 34	6 53	5 36	6 44	5 45	6 40	5 48	9 20m	6 59m	5 20m
15 M.		57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	10 28	8 7	6 28
16 Tu.		55	33	52	36	50	38	42	46	38	49	11 23	9 2	7 23
17 W.		54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	0 8a.	9 47	8 8
18 Th.		52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	0 49	10 28	8 49
19 F.		51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	1 28	11 7	9 28
20 S.		50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	2 3	11 42	10 3
21 Su.		6 48	5 40	6 46	5 42	6 44	5 43	6 37	5 50	6 34	5 53	2 33a.	0 12a.	10 33m.
22 M.		47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	3 3	0 42	11 3
23 Tu.		45	42	44	44	42	45	35	52	32	55	3 36	1 15	11 36
24 W.		44	44	42	45	41	46	34	52	31	55	4 17	1 56	0 17a.
25 Th.		42	45	41	46	40	47	33	53	30	56	5 5	2 44	1 5
26 F.		41	46	40	47	38	48	32	54	30	56	6 14	3 53	2 14
27 S.		40	47	39	48	37	49	31	55	29	57	7 37	5 16	3 37
28 Su.		6 38	5 48	6 37	5 49	6 36	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 28	5 58	9 2a.	6 41a.	5 2a.
29 M.		37	49	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	58	10 6	7 45	6 6

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	1 21a.	-12 18	1 23a.	- 8 24	1 6a.	- 6 1	0 28a.	- 6 15	11 41m	- 8 33
♂	2 7	- 8 51	2 11	- 5 50	2 14	- 2 44	2 17	+ 0 24	2 19a.	+ 3 32
♂	11 30m	-20 56	11 26m	-19 52	11 22m	-18 40	11 17m	-17 21	11 12m	-15 53
♂	3 44	+ 7 9	3 20	+ 7 39	2 56	+ 8 15	3 31	+ 8 56	2 4	+ 9 43
♂	9 33a.	+ 4 47	9 9a.	+ 5 47	8 46a.	+ 6 49	8 24a.	+ 7 47	8 8a.	+ 8 44
♂	11 2m	+ 3 0	10 46m	+ 3 19	10 30m	+ 3 41	10 14m	+ 4 6	9 55m	+ 4 32
♂	11 58	-24 3	11 44	-23 24	11 30	-23 3	11 16	-22 30	11 2	-21 56
♂	9 46a.	+23 24	9 20a.	+23 26	8 55a.	+23 28	8 30a.	+23 29	8 6a.	+23 30
♂	5 32m	-10 53	5 9m	-10 53	4 46m	-10 57	4 22m	-10 51	3 59m	-10 48
♂	1 24a.	-12 21	1 1a.	-12 13	0 49a.	-12 6	0 17a.	-11 59	11 54	-11 51

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. York, &c. rises. h. m.	Washington, &c. rises. h. m.	Charleston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. rises. h. m.
1	11 52a.	3 59a.	4 5a.	4 12a.	4 29a.	4 37a.
2	♂	5 5	5 10	5 16	5 31	5 38
3	0 42m.	6 12	6 16	6 21	6 33	6 38
4	1 30	7 20	7 23	7 26	7 35	7 39
5	2 17	8 30	8 31	8 33	8 37	8 40
6	3 2	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 41
7	3 48m.	10 51m	10 50a.	10 49a.	10 44a.	10 43a.
8	4 35	...	...	11 59	11 49	11 47
9	5 24	0 3m	0 0m	...	...	...
10	6 16	1 17	1 13	1 11m	0 57m	0 53m
11	7 13	2 24	2 23	2 24	2 7	2 2
12	8 15	3 48	3 41	3 25	3 16	3 10
13	9 17	4 56	4 48	4 42	4 22	4 16
14	10 20m.	5 54m	5 47m	5 41m	5 22m	5 16m
15	11 20	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
16	0 15a.	5 19a.	5 23a.	5 28a.	5 40a.	5 45a.
17	1 6	6 33	6 35	6 39	6 46	6 50
18	1 54	7 44	7 45	7 47	7 50	7 52
19	2 39	8 52	8 52	8 52	8 52	8 52
20	3 23	9 58	9 57	9 56	9 51	9 50
21	4 5a.	11 2a.	10 59a.	10 57a.	10 48a.	10 46a.
22	4 48	...	...	11 58	11 45	11 42
23	5 33	0 51m	0 1m	...	...	...
24	6 20	1 8	1 3	0 58m	0 43m	0 38m
25	7 9	2 10	2 3	1 58	1 41	1 35
26	8 0	3 9	3 2	2 56	2 37	2 31
27	8 51	4 3	3 56	3 49	3 29	3 23
28	9 43a.	4 51m	4 44m	4 38m	4 18m	4 12m
29	10 34	5 31	5 25	5 20	5 3	4 57

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 15' North.
 Candlemas.
 * ♀ 42 ♀.
 * ♀ b ♀.
 ♀ at greatest E. elong. 18° 13'.
 Sexagesima Sunday. * ♀ m ♀.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Severely cold in South.
 * ♀ 2 a ♀. [ern States, 1835.
 ♀ stationary.
 ♀ stationary * ♀ ♀ ♀.
 Shrove Sunday.
 Shrove Monday. ♂ ♀ ♂.
 Shrove Tuesday. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Ash. Wed. Lent begins. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Wm. Wirt died 1834, aged 62.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. [1835.
 * ♀ μ ♀. Earthquake in Chili,
 1st Sunday in Lent. Inf. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Washington born, 1732, N. S.
 St Matthias.
 ♂ ♀ ♀.
 2d Sunday in Lent.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 3M.	7 23 a.	4 53M.	7 29 a.	4 43M.	7 37 a.	4 32M.	7 45 a.	4 20M.	7 52 a.
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 9th, 11h. A.

Apogee, 23d, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 3d day, 4h. 45.8m. M. | New Moon, 17th day, 3h. 55.8m. M.
 Last Quarter, 10th " 4 16.2 M. | First Quarter, 25th " 3 15.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	6 35	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 23	5 52	6 28	5 57	6 26	5 59	10 53a.	8 32a.	6 53a.
2	W.	34	51	34	52	32	53	27	58	25	6 0	11 32	9 11	7 32
3	Th.	32	52	33	53	30	54	26	58	24	0	. . .	9 47	8 8
4	F.	31	54	31	54	29	55	25	59	23	1	0 5M	10 22	8 43
5	S.	29	55	29	55	28	56	24	6 0	22	2	0 43	10 57	9 18
6	Su.	6 28	5 56	6 28	5 56	6 26	5 57	6 23	6 1	6 21	6 3	1 18M	11 33a.	9 54a.
7	M.	26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	1 54	. . .	10 30
8	Tu.	25	5 59	25	5 59	24	5 59	21	2	19	4	2 30	0 9M	11 8
9	W.	23	6 0	23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	3 8	0 47	11 54
10	Th.	21	1	21	1	20	1	19	4	16	5	3 54	1 32	. . .
11	F.	19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	4 48	2 27	0 48M
12	S.	17	3	17	3	17	3	16	5	14	7	6 15	3 54	2 15
13	Su.	6 15	6 4	6 15	6 4	6 15	6 4	6 14	6 6	6 13	6 7	7 55M	5 34M	3 55M
14	M.	14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	9 19	6 58	5 19
15	Tu.	12	7	13	6	13	6	11	8	10	8	10 20	7 59	6 20
16	W.	10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	11 11	8 50	7 11
17	Th.	9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	11 51	9 30	7 51
18	F.	7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	0 27a.	10 6	8 27
19	S.	5	11	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	1 2	10 41	9 2
20	Su.	6 3	6 12	6 4	6 11	6 5	6 11	6 5	6 11	6 5	6 12	1 34a.	11 13M	9 34M
21	M.	2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	2 8	11 42	10 3
22	Tu.	6 0	15	1	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	2 30	0 9a.	10 30
23	W.	5 59	16	6 0	15	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	3 1	0 40	11 1
24	Th.	57	17	5 59	16	5 59	15	5 59	14	5 59	14	3 39	1 18	11 39
25	F.	55	19	57	17	57	16	58	15	58	15	4 24	2 3	0 24a.
26	S.	53	20	55	18	56	17	56	16	57	16	5 32	3 11	1 32
27	Su.	5 52	6 21	5 54	6 19	5 51	6 18	5 55	6 16	5 56	6 16	6 59a.	4 38a.	2 59a.
28	M.	51	22	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	8 24	6 3	4 24
29	Tu.	49	23	51	21	52	20	53	18	54	18	9 32	7 11	5 32
30	W.	47	24	49	22	50	21	52	18	53	18	10 21	8 0	6 21
31	Th.	45	25	47	23	48	22	50	19	51	19	11 1	8 40	7 1

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	11 8m	-10 41	10 42m	-12 21	10 30m	-12 41	10 26m	-12 0	10 29m	-10 18
♃	2 21a.	+ 6 9	2 24a.	+ 9 10	2 27a	+12 6	2 31a.	+14 50	2 34a.	+17 22
♂	11 8m	-14 47	11 3m	-13 11	10 57m	-11 31	10 51m	- 9 47	10 45m	- 8 1
♆	1 42	+10 23	1 14	+11 13	0 45	+12 2	0 16	+12 48	11 43a.	+13 28
♁	7 46a.	+ 9 28	7 27a.	+10 19	7 8a.	+11 6	6 51a.	+11 47	6 34	+12 24
♂	9 41m	+ 4 55	9 23m	+ 5 27	9 11m	+ 5 58	8 54m	+ 6 33	8 36m	+ 7 7
♂	10 51	-21 28	10 36	-20 54	10 22	-20 19	10 7	-19 44	9 53	-19 10
♃	7 46a.	+23 31	7 23a.	+23 31	7 0a.	+23 31	6 38a.	+23 31	6 16a.	+23 30
♂	3 38m	-10 44	3 13m	-10 39	2 49m	-10 33	2 24m	-10 26	1 59m	-10 18
♂	11 36	-11 46	11 13	-11 39	10 51	-11 32	10 29	-11 25	10 6	-11 18

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	11 23a.	3 58a.	4 2a.	4 7a.	4 21a.	4 27a.
2	♄	5 7	5 10	5 14	5 24	5 28
3	0 11m.	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 27	6 30
4	0 58	7 28	7 29	7 30	7 31	7 33
5	1 44	8 41	8 40	8 40	8 36	8 36
S.	2 31m.	9 54a.	9 52a.	9 50a.	9 42a	9 40a.
7	3 21	11 8	11 5	11 1	10 49	10 46
8	4 13	...	...	...	11 58	11 53
9	5 8	0 24m	0 19m	0 14m	...	...
10	6 7	1 28	1 31	1 26	1 7m	1 1m
11	7 9	2 47	2 39	2 33	2 13	2 7
12	8 10	3 48	3 40	3 34	3 15	3 9
S.	9 10m.	4 38m	4 31m	4 26m	4 9m	4 3m
14	10 6	5 16	5 11	5 9	4 52	4 47
15	10 57	5 48	5 44	5 42	5 30	5 27
16	11 45	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
17	0 31a.	6 34a.	6 34a.	6 26a.	6 36a.	6 38a.
18	1 15	7 41	7 40	7 39	7 37	7 36
19	1 58	8 46	8 44	8 42	8 36	8 33
S.	2 41a.	9 50a.	9 47a.	9 44a.	9 34a.	9 30a.
21	3 26	10 54	10 49	10 46	10 31	10 27
22	4 12	11 57	11 51	11 47	11 29	11 24
23	5 0	...	...	...	...	...
24	5 51	0 58m	0 51m	0 45m	0 26m	0 20m
25	6 42	1 54	1 46	1 40	1 20	1 14
26	7 33	2 45	2 37	2 31	2 12	2 6
S.	8 24a.	3 29m	3 22m	3 17m	2 59m	2 53m
28	9 13	4 5	4 0	3 55	3 39	3 34
29	10 1	4 35	4 31	4 28	4 15	4 11
30	10 49	5 1	4 57	4 56	4 46	4 43
31	11 36	5 26	5 24	5 23	5 18	5 17

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. David. *DηΩ. ♂♂♂.
 ♃ stationary.
 5th. Boston Massacre, 1770.
 24th Congress began, 1835.
 *Dγ'Π. ♀ stationary.
 3d Sund. in Lent. *DλΠ.
 ♂Dη.
 *Dg Ophiuchi.
 ♂♂♂. ♃ 26' North.
 Mid Lent Sunday.
 ♂D♀. ♃ discovered, 1781.
 ♂D♂. ♂D♂. Pres. Jack-
 ♂⊙. [son born, 1767.
 St. Patrick.
 [17th. British left Boston, 1776.
 Greatest W. elong. of ♀27° 46'.
 5th Sunday in Lent. ♂♀♂.
 [20th. ♂D♀. Spring begins.
 ♂♂λ. Newton d. 1727.
 ♂♀πφ, a near approach.
 Lady Day. ♂D♃.
 Palm Sunday.
 □♃⊙. King of Portugal d.
 [1835.
 ♂♀♂.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a.	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th, 10h. A.

Apogee, 2'th, 6h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 1st day, 4h. 53.7m. A. | New Moon, 15th day, 5h. 55.2m. A.
 Last Quarter, 8th " 10 52.8 M. | First Quarter, 23d " 9 37.0 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's lower limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	F.	5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	11 40a.	9 19a.	7 40a.		
2	S.	42	27	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	. . .	9 55	8 16		
3	Su	5 40	6 28	5 41	6 26	5 43	6 24	5 46	6 21	5 47	6 20	0 16m	10 32a.	8 53a.		
4	M.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	0 53	11 9	9 30		
5	Tu.	36	30	37	28	40	25	44	23	45	21	1 30	11 47	10 8		
6	W.	34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	2 8	. . .	10 51		
7	Th.	32	22	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	2 51	0 30m	11 44		
8	F.	31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	3 44	1 23	. . .		
9	S.	29	34	30	32	33	29	38	25	40	23	4 48	2 27	0 48m		
10	Su.	5 27	6 35	5 28	6 33	5 31	6 30	5 37	6 26	5 39	6 24	6 14m	3 53m	2 14m		
11	M.	26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	7 46	5 25	3 46		
12	Tu.	24	37	25	35	28	32	34	27	37	25	9 9	6 49	5 9		
13	W.	23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	10 7	7 46	6 7		
14	Th.	21	39	23	37	26	34	32	29	35	26	10 54	8 33	6 54		
15	F.	19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	11 28	9 7	7 28		
16	S.	18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	11 59	9 38	7 59		
17	Su.	5 16	6 42	5 18	6 40	5 22	6 37	5 29	6 31	5 32	6 28	0 30a.	10 9m	8 30m		
18	M.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	0 59	10 38	8 59		
19	Tu.	13	44	15	42	19	39	27	32	30	29	1 30	11 9	9 30		
20	W.	11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	2 1	11 50	10 1		
21	Th.	10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	2 33	0 12a	10 33		
22	F.	8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	3 11	0 50	11 11		
23	S.	6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	3 59	1 38	11 59		
24	Su.	5 5	6 50	5 8	6 48	5 12	6 44	5 21	6 36	5 25	6 32	4 59a.	2 38a.	0 59a.		
25	M.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	6 15	3 54	2 15		
26	Tu.	2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	7 39	5 18	3 29		
27	W.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	24	8 48	6 27	4 48		
28	Th.	4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	9 42	7 21	5 42		
29	F.	58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	10 23	8 2	6 23		
30	S.	56	58	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	11 4	8 43	7 4		

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♄	10 37m	-7 13	10 47m	-3 43	10 59m	+0 26	11 15m	+5 10	11 35m	+10 18
♃	2 39a.	+20 1	2 44a.	+21 58	2 49a.	+23 36	2 54a.	+24 53	2 59a.	+25 48
♂	10 38m	-5 45	10 31m	-3 53	10 25m	-2 2	10 18m	-0 10	10 12m	+1 43
♆	11 9a.	+14 9	10 41a.	+14 30	10 13a.	+14 41	9 46a.	+14 42	9 20a.	+14 35
♁	6 15	+13 1	5 59	+13 29	5 44	+13 51	5 29	+14 8	5 14	+14 21
♂	8 16m	+7 50	7 58m	+8 27	7 39m	+9 5	7 20m	+9 43	7 1m	+10 22
♂	9 35	-18 30	9 30	-17 57	9 5	-17 25	8 49	-16 54	8 33	-16 24
♂	5 51a.	+23 29	5 30a.	+23 27	5 9a.	+23 25	4 49a.	+23 22	4 29a.	+23 18
♂	1 30m	-10 8	1 5m	-9 59	0 40m	-9 50	0 15m	-9 40	11 45	-9 30
♂	9 40	-11 11	9 18	-11 5	8 35	-10 59	8 32	-10 54	8 9m	-10 50

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Poston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	♄	6 20a.	6 20a.	6 20a.	6 19a.	6 19a.
2		7 34	7 32	7 31	7 25	7 24
3	♁	1 13m.	8 52a.	8 48a.	8 36a.	8 33a.
4		2 6	10 12	10 7	9 48	9 44
5		3 2	11 29	11 23	11 0	10 54
6		4 1	...	...	...	...
7		5 3	0 41m	0 33m	0 27m	0 1m
8		6 5	1 46	1 37	1 32	1 11
9		7 5	2 37	2 30	2 25	2 0
10	♁	8 1m.	3 18m	3 13m	3 8m	2 52m
11		8 53	3 51	3 47	3 44	3 31
12		9 41	4 18	4 15	4 13	4 5
13		10 26	4 41	4 40	4 39	4 35
14		11 10	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
15		11 53	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
16		0 36a.	7 37a.	7 33a.	7 32a.	7 22a.
17	♁	1 20a.	8 41a.	8 36a.	8 34a.	8 20a.
18		2 6	9 45	9 39	9 35	9 19
19		2 54	10 47	10 40	10 35	10 17
20		3 43	11 46	11 38	11 32	11 12
21		4 34	...	...	...	11 58
22		5 25	0 38m	0 30m	0 24m	0 4m
23		6 15	1 24	1 17	1 11	0 52
24	♁	7 4a.	2 2m	1 56m	1 51m	1 34m
25		7 52	2 34	2 29	2 26	2 11
26		8 39	3 3	2 59	2 57	2 45
27		9 25	3 28	3 26	3 24	3 17
28		10 12	3 51	3 50	3 50	3 47
29		11 1	4 13	4 14	4 15	4 17
30		11 52	4 37	4 39	4 42	4 48

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Good Friday. *D♄♁. ♄ ♀ ♃.
 3d. ♄ ♃ ♂.
 Easter Sunday. *D♂♁.
 3d. Napier died, 1617.
 *D♄♁.
 *D A Ophiuchi.
 *Dτ♂. [resigned, 1835.
 British Conservative Ministry
 10th. Charter of Bank U. States
 Low Sunday. [expires.
 ♄ ♃ ♂.
 ♄ ♃ ♂.
 17th. Franklin d. 1790. [gins.
 17th. Mahometan year 1252 be-
 2d Sunday after Easter.
 19th. Byron d. 1824. ♄ ♃ ♀.
 Battle of Lexington and begin.
 ♄ ♃ ♂. [of Am. Rev. 1775.
 ♄ ♃ ♂. ♄ ♃ ♂.
 [1616.
 St. George. Shakspeare died,
 3d Sunday after Easter.
 St. Mark.
 Toronto, U. C., taken, 1813.
 *Dγ'♁.
 30th. ♄ ♃ ♂. Sup. ♄ ♃ ♂.
 Washington inaug. Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 11	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 26	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's.	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 28	8 14	3 23	8 20	3 28	8 26

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 2d day, 7h. A.
Apogee, 18th " 6 M.

Perigee, 31st day, 1h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 1st day, 2h. 49.7m. M. | First Quarter, 23d day, 0h. 47.3m. A.
Last Quarter, 7th " 5 41.1 A. | Full Moon, 30th " 10 51.6 M.
New Moon, 15th " 8 58.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										Highwater. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	4 54	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	11 41a.	9 23a.	7 41a.
2	M.	53	7 0	58	56	1	53	12	42	16	38	. . .	10 5	8 26
3	Tu.	52	1	57	57	5 0	51	11	43	15	39	0 26m	10 49	9 10
4	W.	50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	1 10	11 35	9 56
5	Th.	49	3	55	59	58	55	10	45	14	40	1 56	. . .	10 46
6	F.	48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	2 46	0 25m	11 41
7	S.	47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	3 41	1 20	. . .
8	Su.	4 46	7 6	4 52	7 2	1 55	6 58	5 7	6 46	5 12	6 42	4 42m	2 32m	0 43m
9	M.	45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	6 8	3 47	2 8
10	Tu.	44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	7 29	5 8	3 29
11	W.	43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	8 43	6 22	4 43
12	Th.	42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	9 41	7 20	5 41
13	F.	41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	10 23	8 2	6 23
14	S.	40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	10 58	8 27	6 58
15	Su.	4 29	7 13	4 44	7 9	4 48	7 5	5 2	6 51	5 7	6 46	11 30m	9 9m	7 30m
16	M.	28	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	0 1a.	9 40	8, 1
17	Tu.	27	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	0 32	10 11	8 32
18	W.	26	16	41	12	45	7 5 0	53	6	48	1 4	10 43	9 4	
19	Th.	26	17	40	13	45	8 4 59	54	5	49	1 28	11 17	9 38	
20	F.	25	18	39	14	44	9 59	54	5	49	2 13	11 52	10 13	
21	S.	24	19	28	14	43	9 58	55	4	50	2 51	0 30a.	10 51	
22	Su.	4 33	7 20	4 57	7 15	4 43	7 10	1 57	6 55	5 4	6 50	3 38t.	1 17a.	11 28m
23	M.	32	21	26	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	4 32	2 11	0 32a.
24	Tu.	21	22	26	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	5 28	3 17	1 28
25	W.	20	23	25	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	6 50	4 29	2 50
26	Th.	29	24	24	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	7 59	5 28	3 59
27	F.	28	25	24	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	8 58	6 37	4 58
28	S.	28	26	23	21	38	15	54	58	1	53	9 43	7 22	5 43
29	Su.	4 27	7 27	4 32	7 22	4 38	7 16	4 54	6 59	5 0	6 53	10 20a.	8 9a.	6 30a.
30	M.	26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	11 20	8 59	7 20
31	Tu.	26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	. . .	9 49	8 10

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♃	0 0a.	+15 24	0 27a.	+20 0	0 44a.	+23 19	1 17a.	+25 10	1 33a.	+25 38
♄	3 3	+26 20	3 6	+26 29	3 11	+26 18	3 13	+25 45	3 13	+24 54
♅	10 51m	+3 32	9 59m	+5 20	9 51m	+7 7	9 45m	+8 51	9 38m	+10 30
♆	8 56a.	+14 17	8 32a.	+13 53	8 10a.	+13 22	7 48a.	+12 43	7 28a.	+12 0
♇	4 59	+14 30	4 45	+14 34	4 31	+14 34	4 18	+14 29	4 4	+14 21
♈	6 42m	+10 59	6 22m	+11 36	6 1m	+12 11	5 40m	+12 46	5 19m	+13 18
♉	8 17	-15 57	8 1	-15 32	7 44	-15 9	7 27	-14 49	7 9	-14 32
♊	4 10a.	+23 14	3 50a.	+23 9	3 31a.	+23 4	3 12a.	+22 57	2 54a.	+22 50
♋	11 20	-9 21	10 54	-9 12	10 29	-9 5	10 4	-8 58	9 39	-8 51
♌	7 47m	-10 46	7 24m	-10 42	7 11m	-10 39	6 38m	-10 37	6 14m	-10 36

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	♁	7 47a.	7 43a	7 40a.	7 27a.	7 23a.
2	0 45m	9 9	9 3	8 59	8 42	8 37
3	1 48	10 27	10 20	10 14	9 54	9 48
4	2 51	11 36	11 28	11 22	11 2	10 55
5	3 55	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 56
6	4 58	0 34m	0 27m	0 21m	0 2m	. . .
7	5 57	1 20	1 14	1 10	0 53	0 47m
S.	♁	6 51m	1 56m	1 51m	1 48m	1 35m
9	7 40	2 25	2 21	2 19	2 10	2 7
10	8 26	2 48	2 46	2 45	2 39	2 38
11	9 9	3 8	3 8	3 5	3 6	3 6
12	9 51	3 29	3 30	3 31	3 33	3 35
13	10 24	3 51	3 53	3 56	4 2	4 5
14	11 17	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	♁	0 2a.	7 35a.	7 30a.	7 26a.	7 11a.
16	0 49	8 39	8 33	8 28	8 10	8 4
17	1 38	9 39	9 32	9 26	9 6	9 0
18	2 23	10 33	10 25	10 19	9 59	9 52
19	3 19	11 21	11 12	11 7	10 47	10 40
20	4 9	. . .	11 54	11 49	11 31	11 25
21	4 53	0 1m	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
S.	♁	5 45a.	0 36m	0 31m	0 26m	0 10m
23	6 31	1 5	1 1	0 58	0 45	0 41
24	7 16	1 29	1 26	1 25	1 15	1 13
25	8 1	1 51	1 50	1 49	1 41	1 43
26	8 48	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13
27	9 37	2 36	2 37	2 39	2 43	2 45
28	10 30	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 16	3 20
S.	♁	11 25a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
30	♁	8 0a.	7 53a.	7 48a.	7 30a.	7 24a.
31	0 31m	9 17	9 9	9 3	8 43	8 37

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[Ath Sunday after Easter.
 * ♃ ♁ ☾. ♃ eclipsed, visible.
 * ♃ ♁ Ophiuchi. [St. Philip & James.
 Bonaparte d. 1821. Laplace d. 1827.
 St. ♂ ♃ ♁.
 Rogation Sunday.
 ♂ ♃ ♁ ♃. * 10' S. of ♃.
 Ascension Day. ♂ ♃ ♁.
 Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.
 15th. ☾ eclipsed, visible in U. S.
 S. after Asc. C. Cod disc. 1602.
 ♀ at greatest E. elong. 45° 27'.
 16th. ♂ ♃ ♃.
 19th. Dark day in N. Eng. 1780
 ♂ ♃ ♃. ♂ ♃ ♃. ♂ ♃ ♃.
 Lafayette died, 1834, aged 77.
 20th. Columbus d. (O. S.) 1503.
 * ♃ ♁ ♁. Whit Sunday.
 Copernicus died, 1543.
 ☐ ♁ ☾.
 * ♃ ♁ ♁.
 ♂ ♃ ♃.
 * ♃ ♁ ♁.
 * ♃ ♁ ♁. Trinity Sunday.
 31st. ♃ at greatest east. elong.
 * ♃ ♁ Ophiuchi. [23° 27']

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Or'l's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 14th, 1h. A. | Perigee, 23th, 0h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 1h. 51.8m. M. | First Quarter, 22d day, 0h. 44.4m. M.
 New Moon, 14th " 0 29.1 M. | Full Moon, 28th " 5 48.5 A.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. | High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 25	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 18	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	0 10m	10 38a.	8 59a.
2	Th.	24	29	30	24	36	19	53	1	4 59	55	0 59	11 27	9 48
3	F.	24	30	30	25	35	19	53	2	59	56	1 48	. . .	10 28
4	S.	23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	2 38	0 17m	11 34
5	Su.	4 23	7 32	4 29	7 26	4 35	7 20	4 52	7 2	4 59	6 57	3 34m	1 13m	. . .
6	M.	23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	4 25	2 14	0 35m
7	Tu.	22	33	28	28	34	21	52	4	59	58	5 38	3 17	1 38
8	W.	22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	58	6 43	4 22	2 43
9	Th.	22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	7 51	5 30	3 51
10	F.	22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	6 59	8 53	6 32	4 53
11	S.	22	36	28	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	9 41	7 20	5 41
12	Su.	1 22	7 37	1 23	7 30	4 34	7 25	4 52	7 6	4 59	7 0	10 23m	8 2m	6 23m
13	M.	22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	11 2	8 41	7 2
14	Tu.	22	38	28	31	34	26	52	7	59	1	11 39	9 18	7 39
15	W.	22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	50	2	0 15a.	9 54	8 15
16	Th.	22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	50	2	0 47	10 26	8 47
17	F.	22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	1 21	11 0	9 21
18	S.	22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	1 58	11 37	9 58
19	Su.	4 23	7 39	4 29	7 34	4 34	7 28	4 52	7 10	4 59	7 3	2 36a.	0 15a.	10 36m
20	M.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	3 22	1 1	11 22
21	Tu.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	4 11	1 50	0 11a
22	W.	23	39	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	5 4	2 43	1 4
23	Th.	23	40	29	35	34	29	52	11	4 59	4	6 1	3 40	2 1
24	F.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	7 5	4 44	3 5
25	S.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	8 8	5 47	4 8
26	Su.	4 24	7 40	4 30	7 35	4 35	7 29	4 53	7 11	5 0	7 4	9 11a.	5 50a.	5 11a.
27	M.	25	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	10 10	7 49	6 10
28	Tu.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	11 8	8 47	7 8
29	W.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	. . .	9 41	8 2
30	Th.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	0 2m	10 32	8 53

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☉	1 39a.	+24 52	1 33a.	+23 34	1 16a.	+21 58	0 47a.	+20 24	0 10a.	+19 11
☽	3 10	+23 38	3 6	+22 17	2 59	+20 50	2 48	+19 19	2 33	+17 50
♃	9 30m	+12 21	9 24m	+13 51	9 17m	+15 16	9 11m	+16 35	9 5m	+17 48
♄	7 5a.	+11 3	6 46a.	+10 11	6 27a.	+9 14	6 10a.	+8 15	5 53a.	+7 10
♅	3 48	+14 5	3 34	+13 50	3 21	+13 30	3 7	+13 8	2 53	+12 42
♁	4 53m	+13 51	4 30m	+14 17	4 6m	+14 39	3 42m	+14 55	3 18m	+15 7
♂	6 48	-14 17	6 30	-14 7	6 11	-14 2	5 52	-11 1	5 32	-14 5
♆	2 32a.	+22 41	2 14a.	+22 32	1 56a.	+22 22	1 37a.	+22 11	1 19a.	+21 59
♁	9 10	-8 44	8 46	-8 40	8 21	-8 38	7 57	-8 36	7 33	-8 36
♂	5 47m	-10 35	5 23m	-10 34	5 0m	-10 35	4 36m	-10 36	4 12m	-10 37

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
1	1 38m.	10 23a.	10 15a.	10 9a.	9 49a.	9 43a.
2	2 44	11 15	11 8	11 3	10 46	10 40
3	3 47	11 56	11 51	11 47	11 32	11 27
4	4 44	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
5	5 36m.	0 28m	0 24m	0 22m	0 10m	0 7m
6	6 24	0 53	0 51	0 50	0 43	0 41
7	7 8	1 15	1 14	1 14	1 12	1 11
8	7 51	1 36	1 36	1 37	1 39	1 40
9	8 33	1 56	1 57	2 0	2 5	2 8
10	9 16	2 18	2 20	2 24	2 32	2 37
11	10 0	2 41	2 45	2 50	3 2	3 8
12	10 45m.	3 8m	3 13m	3 19m	3 35m	3 42m
13	11 34	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
14	0 24a.	8 28a.	8 20a.	8 14a.	7 54a.	7 48a.
15	1 14	9 18	9 10	9 4	8 44	8 38
16	2 5	10 1	9 54	9 49	9 30	9 24
17	2 51	10 37	10 31	10 27	10 10	10 5
18	3 42	11 7	11 2	10 59	10 46	10 42
19	4 28a.	11 32a.	11 29a.	11 27a.	11 17a.	11 14a.
20	5 12	11 55	11 53	11 52	11 46	11 45
21	5 56	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
22	6 40	0 17m	0 16m	0 16m	0 14m	0 15m
23	7 26	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 42	0 44
24	8 16	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 12	1 15
25	9 10	1 28	1 31	1 36	1 45	1 50
26	10 10a.	2 0m	2 5m	2 10m	2 25m	2 31m
27	11 14	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
28	☉	8 2a.	7 54a.	7 48a.	7 28a.	7 21a.
29	0 21m.	9 1	8 54	8 48	8 29	8 23
30	1 27	9 49	9 43	9 39	9 22	9 17

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Venus most brilliant as evening [star.

Last transit of ♀ 1765.

☉ D H. 1st Sund. after Trin.
Severe frost in N. E. 1816.
Washington, Com.-in-chief,
♁ stationary. [1775.

* D ♂.
St. Barnabas.
2d Sunday after Trinity.
♀ stationary.
☉ D * 125 ♀.
☉ D ♀.
☉ D ♀. [1775.

☉ D ♀. Battle of Bunker Hill,
War declared against Eng. 1812
3d Sunday after Trinity.

Summer begins.
[Baptist.
24th. Nativity of St. John the
☉ D H. Newfoundland disc.
[1494.

Inf. ☉ ♀ ☉. 4th Sund. after Tr.
Battle of Monmouth, 1778.
* D τ ♀. * D α ♀.
W. Roscoe died, 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's,	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 29	3 33	8 27	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th, 5h. A.

Perigee, 26th, 8h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	5th day,	0h. 25.7m. A.	First Quarter,	21st day,	9h. 56.8m. M.
New Moon,	13th "	3 40.5 A.	Full Moon,	28th: "	0 38.5 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	0 53m	11 23a.	9 44a.
2	S.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	11	1	4	1 44	. . .	10 33
3	Su.	4 27	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 38	7 29	4 56	7 11	5 1	7 4	2 33m	0 12m	11 21a.
4	M.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	3 21	1 0	. . .
5	Tu.	28	39	33	34	39	28	57	11	2	4	4 6	1 45	0 6m
6	W.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	4 55	2 34	0 55
7	Th.	30	39	35	34	40	28	58	11	4	4	5 47	3 26	1 47
8	F.	30	38	35	33	41	27	58	10	4	3	6 43	4 22	2 43
9	S.	21	38	36	33	42	27	4 59	10	5	3	7 50	5 29	3 50
10	Su.	4 32	7 38	4 37	7 33	4 42	7 27	5 0	7 10	5 5	7 3	8 59m	6 38m	4 59m
11	M.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	9 55	7 31	5 55
12	Tu.	33	37	39	32	44	26	1	9	6	2	10 40	8 19	6 40
13	W.	34	36	39	31	45	25	1	9	7	2	11 20	8 59	7 20
14	Th.	35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	11 57	9 36	7 57
15	F.	36	35	41	30	46	24	3	8	8	2	0 32a.	10 11	8 32
16	S.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	1	1 8	10 47	9 8
17	Su.	4 38	7 34	4 43	7 29	4 48	7 23	5 4	7 8	5 10	7 1	1 45a.	11 21m	9 45m
18	M.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	2 23	0 2a.	10 23
19	Tu.	39	32	44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	3 3	0 42	11 2
20	W.	40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	7 0	3 44	1 23	11 44
21	Th.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	4 26	2 5	0 26a.
22	F.	42	30	47	25	52	20	7	5	12	59	5 9	2 48	1 9
23	S.	43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	58	6 10	3 49	2 10
24	Su.	4 44	7 28	4 49	7 23	4 53	7 18	5 8	7 4	5 13	6 57	7 31a.	5 10a.	3 31a.
25	M.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	8 53	6 32	4 53
26	Tu.	46	26	50	22	55	17	9	3	14	56	10 2	7 41	6 2
27	W.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	11 5	8 41	7 5
28	Th.	48	24	52	20	56	15	11	1	16	55	11 59	9 38	7 59
29	F.	49	23	53	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	. . .	10 26	8 47
30	S.	50	22	54	18	58	14	12	7 0	17	54	0 47m	11 10	9 31
31	Su.	4 51	7 21	4 55	7 17	4 59	7 13	5 13	6 59	5 18	6 53	1 31m	11 54a.	10 15a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	11 32m	+18 41	11 20m	+19 59	10 44m	+19 55	10 39m	+21 6	10 49m	+21 57
♃	2 13a.	+16 25	1 48a.	+15 12	1 17a.	+14 15	0 41a.	+13 39	0 2a.	+13 21
♂	8 58m	+18 50	8 52m	+19 50	8 46m	+20 44	8 40m	+21 31	8 34m	+22 10
♁	5 36a.	+ 6 3	5 20a.	+ 4 57	5 5a.	+ 3 48	4 49a.	+ 2 37	4 33a.	+ 1 26
♂	2 40	+12 14	2 27	+11 43	2 13	+11 9	1 59	+10 35	1 46	+ 9 57
♂	2 52m	+15 11	2 26m	+15 10	1 59m	+15 0	1 32m	+14 43	1 4m	+14 16
♂	5 11	+14 14	4 50	+14 27	4 29	+14 46	4 6	+15 10	3 43	+15 38
♂	1 1a.	+21 47	0 43a.	+21 33	0 25a	+21 19	0 7a.	+21 4	11 49	+20 49
♂	7 10	+ 8 36	6 46	+ 8 38	6 23	+ 8 42	6 0	+ 8 46	5 37a.	+ 8 52
♂	3 48m	+10 39	3 24m	+10 42	3 0m	+10 46	2 36m	+10 49	2 12m	+10 53

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.					Mean time.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	rises.	sets.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	2 30m	10 25a.	10 21a.	10 18a.	10 5a.	10 1a.		
2	3 26	10 54	10 51	10 49	10 41	10 38		
3	4 17m	11 18a.	11 17a.	11 16a.	11 12a.	11 11a.		
4	5 4	11 40	11 40	11 41	11 41	11 42		
5	5 48	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
6	6 31	0 1m	0 2m	0 4m	0 8m	0 11m		
7	7 14	0 23	0 25	0 28	0 36	0 40		
8	7 58	0 46	0 50	0 54	1 6	1 11		
9	8 43	1 12	1 18	1 22	1 38	1 43		
10	9 31m	1 43m	1 50m	1 56m	2 13m	2 20m		
11	10 20	2 20	2 27	2 35	2 54	3 2		
12	11 10	3 4	3 12	3 20	3 40	3 48		
13	0 1a.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.		
14	0 51	8 38a.	8 32a.	8 27a.	8 10a.	8 5a.		
15	1 39	9 10	9 5	9 2	8 47	8 43		
16	2 26	9 36	9 32	9 30	9 18	9 15		
17	3 11a.	9 59a.	9 57a.	9 55a.	9 48a.	9 46a.		
18	3 54	10 21	10 20	10 20	10 17	10 17		
19	4 37	10 42	10 42	10 44	10 45	10 46		
20	5 21	11 4	11 5	11 8	11 13	11 16		
21	6 8	11 28	11 31	11 35	11 43	11 48		
22	6 59	11 57	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
23	7 54	. . .	0 1m	0 6m	0 19m	0 25m		
24	8 54a.	0 33m	0 39m	0 45m	1 2m	1 9m		
25	9 59	1 17	1 24	1 32	1 51	1 59		
26	11 6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.		
27	♂	7 28a.	7 31a.	7 26a.	7 9a.	7 3a.		
28	0 10m	8 19	8 14	8 11	7 56	7 51		
29	1 10	8 52	8 48	8 46	8 26	8 33		
30	2 5	9 19	9 17	9 16	9 10	9 9		
31	2 55m	9 42a.	9 42a.	9 42a.	9 40a.	9 40a.		

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

2d. Earth farthest from the Sun.
♄ ♃ ♁. ♃ and ♀ stationary.
5th Sunday after Trinity.
Independence declared, 1776.
Algiers surrendered, 1830.
* ♃ ♁ ♃
♄ stationary. [1755.
♄ ♃ ♁. Braddock defeated,
6th Sunday after Trinity.
♄ ♃ ♁.
Hamilton died, 1804. Battle of
♄ ♃ ♁. [Boyne, 1690, N. S.
♄ ♃ ♁. French Revolution be-
gan, 1789.
7th Sunday after Trinity.
♄ at greatest W. elong. 20° 14'.
* ♃ ♁ ♃. ♄ ♃ ♁.
* ♃ ♁ ♃. ♄ ♃ ♁.
□ ♃ ♁.
Gibraltar taken, 1704.
* ♃ ♁ ♃. 8th Sunday aft. Tr.
Inf. ♄ ♃ ♁.
Coleridge died, 1834, aged 61.
* ♃ ♁ ♃.
Revolution in France, 1830.
♄ ♃ ♁. ♄ ♃ ♁.
1st Masonic lodge in U. S. 1733.
9th Sunday after Trinity.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17 a.	3 5m.	9 5 a.	3 15m.	8 53 a.	3 24m.	8 42 a.	3 34m.	8 30 a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Or'l's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 8th day, 3h. M. | Perigee, 23d day, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 2h. 3.2m. M. | First Quarter, 19th day, 5h. 7.5m. A.
 New Moon, 12th " 6 4.1 M. | Full Moon, 26th " 8 31.8 M.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.

High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	4 52	7 26	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	2 15m	. . .	10 53a.
2	Tu.	53	19	57	15	1	11	14	57	19	52	2 53	0 32m	11 31
3	W.	54	18	58	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	3 31	1 10	. . .
4	Th.	55	16	4 59	13	2	9	15	55	20	50	4 10	1 49	0 10m
5	F.	56	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	4 50	2 29	0 50
6	S.	57	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	5 41	3 20	1 41
7	Su.	4 58	7 13	5 2	7 10	5 5	7 6	5 17	6 52	5 22	6 48	6 55m	4 34m	2 55m
8	M.	59	11	3	8	6	4	18	51	23	47	8 18	5 57	4 18
9	Tu.	5 0	10	4	7	7	3	18	50	23	46	9 28	7 7	5 28
10	W.	1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	10 20	7 59	6 20
11	Th.	2	8	6	5	9	1 0	20	48	24	44	11 5	8 44	7 5
12	F.	3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	11 44	9 23	7 44
13	S.	4	5	8	2	11	58	21	46	25	42	0 19a.	9 58	8 19
14	Su.	5 5	7 4	5 9	7 0	5 12	6 57	5 22	6 45	5 26	6 42	0 53a.	10 32m	8 53m
15	M.	6	2	10	6 59	13	55	22	44	27	41	1 27	11 6	9 27
16	Tu.	7	1	11	58	14	54	23	43	27	40	1 59	11 38	9 59
17	W.	8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	2 32	0 11a.	10 32
18	Th.	9	58	13	55	16	52	24	41	28	38	3 8	0 47	11 8
19	F.	10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	3 47	1 26	11 47
20	S.	11	55	15	53	18	49	26	39	29	36	4 37	2 16	0 37a.
21	Su.	5 12	6 54	5 16	6 51	5 19	6 48	5 27	6 38	5 30	6 35	5 45a.	3 25a.	1 46a.
22	M.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	7 20	4 59	3 20
23	Tu.	15	51	18	49	21	45	28	36	31	33	8 52	6 31	4 52
24	W.	16	40	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	10 1	7 40	6 1
25	Th.	17	48	20	45	22	42	29	34	32	31	10 58	8 37	6 58
26	F.	18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	11 49	9 28	7 49
27	S.	19	44	22	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	. . .	10 13	8 34
28	Su.	5 20	6 42	5 23	6 40	5 25	6 38	5 32	6 31	5 34	6 28	0 34m	10 49a.	9 10a.
29	M.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	1 10	11 23	9 44
30	Tu.	22	39	25	36	27	34	33	28	35	26	1 44	11 56	10 17
31	V.	23	37	26	34	28	33	34	26	36	24	2 17	. . .	10 48

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	11 13m	+21 34	11 40m	+19 35	0 2a	+16 14	0 28a.	+12 4	0 46a.	+7 32
♂	11 18	+13 25	10 43	+13 42	10 14m	+14 8	9 50m	+14 35	9 32m	+14 58
♂	8 27	+22 50	8 20	+23 14	8 14	+23 30	8 7	+23 39	8 0	+23 42
♂	4 17a.	- 0 0	4 3a.	- 1 14	3 49a.	- 2 28	3 35a.	- 3 42	3 22a.	- 4 55
♂	1 29	+ 9 10	1 15	+ 8 30	1 1	+ 7 48	0 47	+ 7 4	0 33	+ 6 20
♂	0 32m	+13 35	0 4m	+12 50	11 31	+11 50	11 3	+10.49	10 35	+ 9 43
♂	3 14	-16 16	2 49	-16 54	2 23m	-17 33	1 56m	-18 14	1 29m	-18 54
♂	11 28	+20 31	11 10	+20 14	10 52	+19 57	10 34	+19 40	10 15	+19 22
♂	5 10a.	- 9 1	4 48a.	- 9 9	4 26a.	- 9 18	4 4a.	- 9 28	3 42a.	- 9 38
♂	1 43m	-10 58	1 19m	-11 3	0 55m	-11 8	0 30m	-11 13	0 6m	-11 19

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	3 42m	10 4a.	10 5a.	10 6a.	10 9a.	10 10a.	
2	4 26	10 26	10 28	10 31	10 37	10 40	
3	5 10	10 49	10 53	10 56	11 6	11 11	
4	5 54	11 13	11 19	11 53	11 37	11 43	
5	6 39	11 42	11 48	11 54	...	...
6	7 26	...	...	...	0 11m	0 18m
S.	8 15m	0 17m	0 24m	0 31m	0 50m	0 55m	
8	9 5	0 59	1 7	1 15	1 35	1 43	
9	9 56	1 49	1 57	2 5	2 26	2 34	
10	10 47	2 47	2 54	3 2	3 21	3 29	
11	11 36	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
12	0 23a.	7 39a.	7 35a.	7 32a.	7 20a.	7 16a.	
13	1 9	8 3	8 0	7 59	7 50	7 48	
S.	1 53a.	8 26a.	8 24a.	8 24a.	8 19a.	8 18a.	
15	2 26	8 43	8 48	8 48	8 48	8 48	
16	3 20	9 10	9 11	9 13	9 16	9 19	
17	4 5	9 32	9 35	9 39	9 46	9 51	
18	4 54	9 58	10 2	10 7	10 19	10 25	
19	5 46	10 30	10 35	10 42	10 57	11 4	
20	6 43	11 10	11 17	11 24	11 42	11 51	
S.	7 44a.	...	...	...	...	...
22	8 49	0 1m	0 9m	0 17m	0 37m	0 46m	
23	9 52	1 5	1 13	1 21	1 42	1 50	
24	10 53	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
25	11 50	6 48a.	6 44a.	6 41a.	6 28a.	6 24a.	
26	♂	7 18	7 15	7 14	7 14	7 3	
27	0 42m	7 42	7 41	7 41	7 37	7 36	
S.	1 31m	8 4a.	8 4a.	8 6a.	8 6a.	8 7a.	
29	2 17	8 26	8 27	8 30	8 35	8 38	
30	3 2	8 49	8 52	8 55	9 4	9 9	
31	3 47	9 14	9 18	9 23	9 35	9 41	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀ ♀. Lammas day. Continent [of America discov. 1498, O. S.]
♂ ♀ ♀.

* D v' 8.
♂ D ♂. 10th Sund. aft. Trinity.

♂ D ♀.
Convent in Charlestown, Mass. [destroyed, 1834.]
♂ D ♀.
Sup. ♂ ♀ ⊙.

♂ ⊙ ♀. 11th Sun. after Trinity.
Scott b. 1771. Napoleon, 1769.
♀ stationary. Battle of Ben-
♂ D h. [nington, 1777.]

* D δ m.
21st. Massacre in Virginia, 1831.
12th Sunday after Trinity.

* D τ ♀.

St. Barth'mew. 25th. St. James.
♂ ⊙ H. Herschel died, 1822.
♂ D H. [and, 1776.]

* D ψ³ m. Bat. on Long Isl-
13th Sunday after Trinity.
Battle on Rhode Island, 1778.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	8 4 a.	3 59m	7 52 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Char es.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	1 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.
Apogee, 4th, 8h. A. | Perigee, 20th, 4h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 6h. 40.1m. A. | First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 11.3m. A.
New Moon, 10th, " 7 34.9 A. | Full Moon, 24th " 6 40.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.															
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	2 48m	0 27m	11 22a.			
2	F.	26	35	28	32	30	30	25	24	37	22	3 22	1 1	. . .			
3	S.	27	33	29	30	31	28	36	22	38	21	4 3	1 42	0 3m			
4	Su.	5 28	6 31	5 30	6 29	5 32	6 27	5 37	6 21	5 35	6 19	4 55m	2 34m	0 55m			
5	M.	29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	6 12	3 51	2 12			
6	Tu.	30	28	32	26	34	24	38	19	39	17	7 39	5 18	3 39			
7	W.	31	26	33	24	35	23	38	18	40	16	8 58	6 37	4 58			
8	Th.	32	25	34	23	35	21	39	16	40	15	9 57	7 36	5 27			
9	F.	33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	10 42	8 21	6 42			
10	S.	34	21	36	19	37	18	40	14	42	12	11 22	9 1	7 22			
11	Su.	5 35	6 19	5 37	6 18	5 38	6 17	5 41	12	5 42	6 11	11 56m	9 35m	7 56m			
12	M.	36	17	38	16	39	15	42	11	43	10	0 28a.	10 7	8 28			
13	Tu.	37	16	39	14	40	13	42	9	43	8	1 0	10 39	9 0			
14	W.	38	14	40	12	41	12	43	8	44	7	1 31	11 10	9 31			
15	Th.	39	12	41	10	41	10	43	7	44	6	2 3	11 42	10 3			
16	F.	40	11	42	8	42	9	44	6	45	5	2 40	0 19a.	10 40			
17	S.	41	9	42	7	43	7	45	5	45	4	3 25	1 4	11 25			
18	Su.	5 42	6 7	5 43	6 5	5 44	6 5	5 5	6 4	5 46	6 3	4 16a.	1 55a.	0 16a.			
19	M.	43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	5 39	3 18	1 39			
20	Tu.	44	4	45	2	45	2	47	1	47	1	7 21	5 0	3 21			
21	W.	45	2	46	6 1	46	1	47	6 0	47	6 0	8 47	6 26	4 47			
22	Th.	46	6 0	47	5 59	47	5 59	48	5 59	48	5 58	9 55	7 34	5 55			
23	F.	47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57	10 49	8 28	6 49			
24	S.	48	56	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	11 34	9 13	7 34			
25	Su.	5 49	5 54	5 50	5 53	5 50	5 53	5 50	5 51	5 50	5 54	. . .	9 49a.	8 10a.			
26	M.	50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	0 10m	10 22	8 43			
27	Tu.	51	50	52	50	52	51	51	51	51	51	0 43	10 50	9 11			
28	W.	53	49	53	49	53	49	52	50	51	50	1 11	11 19	9 40			
29	Th.	54	47	54	47	54	47	52	48	52	49	1 40	11 51	10 12			
30	F.	55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	2 12	. . .	10 47			

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♂	1 1a.	+ 2 11	1 9a.	- 2 13	1 17a.	- 6 22	1 22a.	-10 7	1 23a.	-13 20
♂	9 18m	+15 15	9 8m	+15 16	9 2m	+15 2	8 58m	+14 32	8 56m	+13 45
♂	7 52	+23 37	7 45	+23 26	7 37	+23 10	7 27	+22 49	7 18	+22 21
♂	3 6a.	- 6 21	2 53a.	- 7 33	2 41a.	- 8 44	2 28a.	- 9 53	2 16a.	-11 2
♂	0 17	+ 5 28	0 2	+ 4 43	11 48m	+ 3 58	11 33m	+ 3 12	11 19m	+ 2 26
♂	10 3	+ 8 22	9 36	+ 7 9	9 10a.	+ 5 55	8 44a.	+ 4 43	8 20a.	+ 3 32
♂	0 56m	-19 40	0 28m	-20 16	11 54	-20 51	11 26	-21 15	10 57	-21 33
♂	9 54	+19 1	9 25	+18 44	9 16m	+18 26	8 57m	+18 9	8 38m	+17 52
♂	3 17a.	- 9 52	2 55a.	-10 4	2 34a.	-10 17	2 12a.	-10 30	1 51a.	-10 44
♂	11 33	-11 26	11 8	-11 30	10 44	-11 35	10 19	-11 40	9 55	-11 44

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.										
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	4 33m.	9 42a.	9 47a.	9 54a.	10 9a.	10 16a.					
2	5 20	10 15	10 21	10 28	10 46	10 55					
3	6 9	10 55	11 2	11 9	11 30	11 39					
S.	6 59m.	11 41a.	11 48a.	11 56a.	...	...			
5	7 50	...	...	...	0 17m	0 27m				
6	8 40	0 35m	0 42m	0 50m	1 10	1 19					
7	9 30	1 36	1 42	1 49	2 8	2 16					
8	10 18	2 41	2 46	2 52	3 7	3 15					
9	11 5	3 47	3 51	3 56	4 8	4 14					
10	11 50	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.					
S.	0 34a.	6 53a.	6 53a.	6 53a.	6 51a.	6 51a.					
12	1 13	7 13	7 14	7 15	7 13	7 20					
13	2 3	7 35	7 37	7 40	7 47	7 50					
14	2 51	8 0	8 4	8 8	8 19	8 24					
15	3 42	8 30	8 35	8 40	8 55	9 2					
16	4 38	9 8	9 14	9 21	9 39	9 47					
17	5 37	9 55	10 2	10 10	10 30	10 39					
S.	6 39a.	10 54a.	11 1a.	11 9a.	11 30a.	11 40a.					
19	7 41	...	...	...	...	...
20	8 42	0 3m	0 10m	0 17m	0 36m	0 45m					
21	9 38	1 18	1 23	1 30	1 47	1 54					
22	10 31	2 37	2 41	2 46	2 59	3 5					
23	11 20	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.					
24	♂	6 6a	6 5a.	6 6a.	6 4a.	6 4a.					
S.	0 7m.	6 23a.	6 28a.	6 30a.	6 33a.	6 35a.					
26	0 53	6 43	6 50	6 53	7 0	7 4					
27	1 38	7 11	7 15	7 19	7 29	7 35					
28	2 24	7 39	7 44	7 49	8 3	8 10					
29	3 11	8 11	8 17	8 24	8 41	8 49					
30	4 0	8 48	8 55	9 2	9 22	9 31					

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀ β III.
* D A' 8.

14th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ D ♂. 1st Congress (52 mem.)

♂ D ♀. [met at Phil. 1774.]

♂ D ♀. H. More d. 1833, a. 88.

♂ ☉ ♀.

Battle at Eutaw Springs, 1781.

Battle on Lake Erie, 1813.

15th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ D ♀. Jewish yr. 5597 begins.

Battle at Quebec, Wolf and

♂ D ♀. [Montealm k. 1759

New York surrendered, 1776.

Venus most brilliant as morning

* D 3 ♀. [star.

♂ ♀ ♀. 16th Sund. after Trin.

♂ ♀ a III. 1st bat. Stillwater, 1777.

21st. W. Scott died, 1832, a. 62.

* D. V. St. Matthew.

♂ D ♀. Autumn begins.

17th Sunday after Trinity.

Philadelphia surrendered, 1777.

♂ at greatest E. elong. 25° 45'

27th. Rammohun Roy d. 1833.

Yorktown invested, 1781.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23M	7 17 a.	4 30M	7 6 a.	4 37M	6 55 a.	4 44M	6 46 a.	4 50M	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 2d day, 4h. A.	Apogee, 30th day, 1h. A.
Perigee, 14th, " 10h. A.	

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	2d day,	1h. 33.9m. A.	First Quarter,	17th day,	5h. 16.6m. M.
New Moon,	10th "	8 20.5 M.	Full Moon,	24th "	7 55.6 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 55	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	2 47M	0 26M	11 28A.
2	Su.	5 57	5 42	5 57	5 42	5 57	5 42	5 55	5 44	5 54	5 45	3 28M	1 7M	. . .
3	M.	58	40	58	41	58	40	55	43	54	44	4 18	1 57	0 18M
4	Tu.	5 59	39	5 59	39	5 59	39	56	42	55	43	5 26	3 5	1 26
5	W.	6 1	38	6 0	38	6 0	38	56	41	56	42	6 53	4 32	2 53
6	Th.	2	36	1	37	1	37	57	40	56	41	8 16	5 55	4 16
7	F.	3	34	2	35	2	35	58	38	57	39	9 24	7 3	5 24
8	S.	4	33	3	34	3	34	58	37	58	38	10 11	7 50	6 11
9	Su.	6 5	5 31	6 4	5 32	6 4	5 32	5 59	5 36	5 58	5 37	10 52M	8 31M	6 52M
10	M.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	59	36	11 26	9 5	7 26
11	Tu.	8	28	6	29	6	30	0	34	6 0	35	11 56	9 35	7 56
12	W.	9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	0 28A	10 7	8 28
13	Th.	10	24	8	26	8	27	2	32	1	33	1 2	10 41	9 2
14	F.	11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	1 39	11 18	9 39
15	S.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	2 22	0 1A.	10 22
16	Su.	6 13	5 19	6 11	5 22	6 11	5 22	6 4	5 28	6 3	5 29	3 13A.	0 52A.	11 13M
17	M.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	4 14	1 53	0 14A.
18	Tu.	15	16	13	18	13	19	5	25	4	27	5 37	3 16	1 37
19	W.	17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	7 12	4 51	3 12
20	Th.	18	13	15	15	15	16	7	23	6	25	8 39	6 18	4 39
21	F.	19	11	16	14	16	15	8	22	6	24	9 40	7 19	5 40
22	S.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	10 28	8 7	6 28
23	Su.	6 22	5 8	6 19	5 11	6 18	5 13	6 9	5 20	6 8	5 22	11 8A.	8 47A.	7 8A.
24	M.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	11 40	9 19	7 40
25	Tu.	24	5	21	8	20	10	11	18	9	20	. . .	9 49	8 10
26	W.	25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	0 10M	10 18	8 39
27	Th.	27	2	24	5	22	7	12	16	10	18	0 39	10 49	9 10
28	F.	28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	1 10	11 24	9 45
29	S.	29	5 0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	1 45	11 58	10 19
30	Su.	6 31	4 58	6 27	5 1	6 25	5 3	6 14	5 13	6 12	5 16	2 19M	. . .	10 59A.
31	M.	32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	2 50	0 38M	11 47

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	1 20a.	-15 49	1 9a.	-17 8	0 44a.	-16 39	0 1a.	-13 37	11 14m	- 9 13
♃	8 55m	+12 39	8 55m	+11 17	8 55m	+ 9 41	8 56m	+ 7 49	8 58	+ 5 44
♂	7 11	+21 55	7 1	+21 23	6 51	+20 49	6 49	+20 12	6 29	+19 35
♁	2 4a.	-12 8	1 53a.	-13 12	1 41a.	-14 14	1 30a.	-15 12	1 19a.	-16 8
♂	11 4m	+ 1 41	10 49m	+ 0 56	10 35m	+ 0 13	10 20m	- 0 30	10 5m	- 1 11
♂	7 56a.	+ 2 23	7 33a.	+ 1 18	7 10a.	+ 0 17	6 48a.	- 0 39	6 27a.	- 1 30
♂	10 30	-21 43	10 2	-21 45	9 35	-21 40	9 9	-21 29	8 44	-21 12
♃	8 18m	+17 36	7 59m	+17 21	7 39m	+17 7	7 18m	+16 53	6 58m	+16 41
♂	1 30a.	-10 58	1 9a.	-11 12	0 48a.	-11 27	0 27a.	-11 41	0 6a.	-11 55
♂	9 31	-11 48	9 7	-11 51	8 43	-11 54	8 19	-11 56	7 55	-11 58

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
1	4 50m	rises. 9 33a.	rises. 9 40a	rises. 9 48a.	10 9a.	10 19a.
♄	5 41m	10 24a.	10 31a.	10 39a.	11 0a.	11 9a.
3	6 32	11 22	11 29	11 36	11 55	...
4	7 22	...	...	...	...	0 4m
5	8 10	0 24m	0 29m	0 36m	0 53m	1 1
6	8 57	1 29	1 33	1 39	1 53	1 59
7	9 43	2 37	2 40	2 44	2 54	2 59
8	10 29	3 45	3 47	3 50	3 56	3 59
♄	11 12m	4 53m	4 53m	4 55m	4 56m	4 58m
10	11 58	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
11	0 45a	6 3a.	6 6a.	6 10a.	6 19a.	6 24a.
12	1 37	6 31	6 35	6 40	6 54	7 0
13	2 32	7 7	7 12	7 19	7 36	7 44
14	3 31	7 52	7 59	8 6	8 26	8 35
15	4 33	8 47	8 54	9 2	9 23	9 33
♄	5 35a.	9 54a.	10 1a.	10 9a.	10 29a.	10 38a.
17	6 36	11 7	11 13	11 20	11 38	11 46
18	7 33	...	...	...	...	...
19	8 26	0 24m	0 29m	0 34m	0 49m	0 55m
20	9 15	1 39	1 43	1 47	1 57	2 2
21	10 1	2 51	2 53	2 56	3 1	3 4
22	10 46	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
♄	11 31a.	4 53a.	4 54a.	4 56a.	5 2a.	5 5a.
24	♄	5 14	5 17	5 21	5 30	5 34
25	0 16m	5 39	5 43	5 49	6 1	6 7
26	1 2	6 8	6 13	6 20	6 26	6 43
27	1 51	6 43	6 49	6 57	7 16	7 24
28	2 41	7 25	7 32	7 40	8 1	8 10
29	3 32	8 13	8 20	8 28	8 50	8 59
♄	4 23m	9 9a.	9 16a.	9 24a.	9 44a.	9 53a.
31	5 14	10 10	10 16	10 23	10 41	10 49

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

18th Sunday after Trinity.
♄ ♃ ♄.
♀ at greatest W. elong. 46° 14'.
♄ ♃ ♃.
♄ ♃ ♃. Peace with Eng. 1783.
2d Battle at Stillwater, 1777.
♄ ♃ ♃. [nah, 1779.
♄ ♃ ♃. Battle before Savan-
♃ stationary. 19th S. after Tr.
♄ ♃ ♃, ♄ ♃ ♃.

Canova died, 1822.

20th Sunday after Trinity.
Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.

♄ ♃ ♃. Cornwallis sur. 1781.
* ♃ ♃³. America discovered,
Inf. ♄ ♃ ☉. [1492, N. S.

* ♃ ♄ ♃. 21st Sund. after Trin.
♃ eclipsed, invisible in U. States.
Philadelphia settled, 1682.

Battle of White Plains, 1776.
St. Simon and St. Jude.
♃ stationary. 22d S. after Tr.
♄ ♃ ☉.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 5m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a.	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's.	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 21	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 11th, Gh. M. | Apogee, 27th, 5h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 9h. 30.9m. M. | First Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 42.6m. A.
 New Moon, 8th " 8 26.4 A. | Full Moon, 23d " 0 22.5 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	3 47m	1 26m	. . .
2	W.	34	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	4 45	2 24	0 45m
3	Th.	35	53	31	57	29	4 59	18	9	16	12	6 4	3 43	2 4
4	F.	36	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	7 22	5 1	3 22
5	S.	38	50	34	54	31	57	20	8	17	11	8 33	6 12	4 33
6	Su.	6 39	4 49	6 35	4 53	6 32	4 56	6 21	5 7	6 18	5 10	9 27m	7 6m	5 27m
7	M.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	10 6	7 45	6 6
8	Tu.	42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	10 43	8 22	6 43
9	W.	43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	11 21	9 0	7 21
10	Th.	44	44	40	48	37	52	25	3	21	8	0 13.	9 40	8 1
11	F.	46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	0 42	10 21	8 42
12	S.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	1 28	11 7	9 28
13	Su.	6 48	4 41	6 44	4 45	6 41	4 49	6 28	5 1	6 24	5 6	2 17a.	11 56m	10 17m
14	M.	50	40	46	44	42	48	29	1	25	5	3 13	0 52a.	11 13
15	Tu.	51	39	47	43	43	47	30	5 0	26	4	4 14	1 53	0 14a.
16	W.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	5 29	3 8	1 29
17	Th.	53	37	49	41	45	46	32	59	27	3	6 51	4 30	2 51
18	F.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	8 5	5 44	4 5
19	S.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	2	9 6	6 45	5 6
20	Su.	6 57	4 35	6 53	4 39	6 48	4 44	6 35	4 57	6 29	5 1	9 56a.	7 35a.	5 56a.
21	M.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	10 36	8 15	6 36
22	Tu.	6 59	33	55	37	50	42	37	56	31	1	11 10	8 49	7 10
23	W.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	56	32	1	11 44	9 23	7 44
24	Th.	2	32	57	36	52	41	38	55	33	0	. . .	9 57	8 18
25	F.	3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	0 18m	10 30	8 51
26	S.	4	30	6 59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	0 51	11 5	9 26
27	Su.	7 5	4 30	7 0	4 34	6 55	4 41	6 41	4 55	6 35	5 0	1 26m	11 41a.	10 2a.
28	M.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	2 2	. . .	10 40
29	Tu.	8	29	3	33	57	40	43	55	37	0	2 40	0 19m	11 25
30	W.	9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	3 25	1 4a.	. . .

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♄	10 40m	— 6 49	10 34m	— 8 6	10 39m	—10 59	10 49m	—14 22	11 2m	—17 36
♃	9 0	+ 3 5	9 1	+ 0 40	9 4	— 1 51	9 6	— 4 25	9 9	— 6 59
♂	6 15	+18 51	6 3	+18 14	5 50	+17 39	5 35	+17 6	5 20	+16 37
♁	1 63.	—17 9	0 563.	—17 58	0 453.	—18 43	0 353.	—19 23	0 243.	—20 0
♂	9 47m	— 2 0	9 31m	— 2 39	9 16m	— 3 15	9 0m	— 3 50	8 44m	— 4 22
♂	6 3a.	— 2 23	5 43a.	— 3 3	5 24a.	— 3 37	5 5a.	— 4 7	4 46a.	— 4 32
♂	8 16	—20 42	7 53	—20 11	7 30	—19 38	7 8	—18 59	6 47	—18 17
♂	6 33m	+16 29	6 12m	+16 21	5 50m	+16 14	5 28m	+16 9	5 5m	+16 6
♂	11 42	—12 11	11 21	—12 25	11 0	—12 39	10 39	—12 52	10 19	—13 4
♂	7 27a.	—11 59	7 3a.	—11 59	6 39a.	—11 59	6 163.	—11 58	5 53a	—11 56

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 3m.	11 14a.	11 19a.	11 25a.	11 40a.	11 46a.
2	6 50	...	...	...	...	...
3	7 55	0 19m	0 23m	0 28m	0 40m	0 45m
4	8 19	1 26	1 28	1 32	1 40	1 44
5	9 3	2 33	2 34	2 36	2 41	2 43
6	9 48m.	3 42m	3 42m	3 42m	3 43m	3 43m
7	10 35	4 53	4 51	4 50	4 55	4 44
8	11 25	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
9	0 19a.	5 4a.	5 9a.	5 16a.	5 31a.	5 38a.
10	1 19	5 41	5 50	5 57	6 17	6 25
11	2 22	6 37	6 44	6 52	7 13	7 22
12	3 27	7 42	7 49	7 57	8 18	8 27
13	4 30a.	8 56a.	9 2a.	9 9a.	9 28a.	9 37a.
14	5 29	10 13	10 18	10 24	10 40	10 47
15	6 23	11 29	11 33	11 37	11 49	11 54
16	7 13	...	...	...	...	...
17	7 59	0 42m	0 44m	0 47m	0 54m	0 58m
18	8 44	1 52	1 53	1 55	1 53	2 0
19	9 28	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 0	3 0
20	10 12a.	4 8m	4 6m	4 5m	3 59m	3 58m
21	10 57	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	11 44	4 9a.	4 14a.	4 20a	4 35a.	4 42a.
23	♄	4 40	4 46	4 53	5 10	5 19
24	0 33m.	5 20	5 27	5 34	5 54	6 4
25	1 24	6 6	6 13	6 21	6 43	6 53
26	2 16	7 0	7 7	7 15	7 36	7 45
27	3 7m.	7 59a	8 5a.	8 13a.	8 31a	8 40a.
28	3 56	9 1	9 6	9 13	9 29	9 37
29	4 43	10 5	10 9	10 14	10 28	10 34
30	5 28	11 9	11 13	11 16	11 26	11 30

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♄ ♀ ♄. ♄ ♀ ♄. All Saints.

* ♄ 42 ♄.

♄ ♀ ♀. ☐ ♄ ☉.

23d Sunday after Trinity.

♄ ♀ ♀. 6th. ♀ at greatest W.

♄ ♀ ♀ ♄. ♄ ♀ ♀. [elong.

8th. Sun eclipsed, invis. in U. S.

9th. ☐ ☉ ♄. ♄ stationary.

* ♄ ♀ ♀.

* ♄ ♀ ♀. 13th. ♄ ♀ ♄.

24th Sunday after Trinity.

Charles Carroll d. 1832, a. 96.

♄ ♀ ♄.

* ♄ ♀ ♀. * ♄ ♀ ♀.

* ♄ ♀ ♀. 25th Sund. after Tr.

* ♄ ♀ ♀ ♀.

♄ ☐ ☉.

* ♄ ♀ ♀.

New York evacuated, 1783.

Advent Sunday.

♄ ♀ ♄.

* ♄ ♀ ♀. St. Andrew.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 29M.	6 9 a.	5 35M.	6 9 a.	5 40M.	6 8 a.	5 43M.	6 10 a.	5 46M.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's.	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 9th, 11h. M. | Apogee, 24th, 7h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	1st day,	5h. 4.0m. M.	Full Moon,	22d day,	7h. 7.3m. A.
New Moon,	8th "	7 51.7 M.	Last Quarter,	30th "	10 45.2 A.
First Quarter,	14th "	10 43.7 A.			

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	4 16M.	1 55M.	0 16M.
2	F.	11	29	6 34	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	5 17	2 56	1 17
3	S.	12	29	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	6 21	4 0	2 21
4	Su.	7 13	4 28	7 8	4 33	7 2	4 39	6 46	4 55	6 41	5 0	7 25M.	5 4M.	3 25M.
5	M.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	8 27	6 6	4 27
6	Tu.	15	28	10	33	4	38	48	55	42	0	9 17	6 56	5 17
7	W.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	10 6	7 45	6 6
8	Th.	17	28	12	33	6	38	49	55	44	0	10 55	8 34	6 55
9	F.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	11 44	9 23	7 44
10	S.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	0 34A.	10 13	8 34
11	Su.	7 20	4 28	7 15	4 33	7 9	4 38	6 52	4 56	6 47	5 1	1 25A.	11 4M.	9 25M.
12	M.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	2 16	11 55	10 16
13	Tu.	21	28	16	33	10	39	53	56	48	2	3 9	0 48A.	11 9
14	W.	22	28	17	34	11	39	54	56	49	2	4 6	1 45	0 6A.
15	Th.	23	28	17	34	12	39	54	56	49	2	5 4	2 43	1 4
16	F.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	6 3	3 42	2 3
17	S.	24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	7 8	4 47	3 8
18	Su.	7 25	4 29	7 19	4 35	7 13	4 40	6 56	4 57	6 51	5 3	8 15A.	5 54A.	4 15A.
19	M.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	9 15	6 54	5 15
20	Tu.	26	30	20	36	14	40	57	58	52	4	10 6	7 45	6 6
21	W.	26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	10 50	8 29	6 50
22	Th.	27	31	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	11 28	9 7	7 28
23	F.	27	31	21	37	15	42	58	59	53	5	. . .	9 43	8 4
24	S.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	0 4M.	10 17	8 38
25	Su.	7 28	4 32	7 22	4 38	7 16	4 43	6 59	5 0	6 54	5 6	0 38M.	10 49A.	9 10A.
26	M.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	1 10	11 24	9 45
27	Tu.	29	34	23	39	17	45	0	2	55	7	1 45	. . .	10 24
28	W.	29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	56	8	2 24	0 3M.	11 4
29	Th.	29	35	24	40	18	46	1	3	56	9	3 4	0 43	11 47
30	F.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	3 47	1 26	. . .
31	S.	30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	4 33	2 12	0 33M.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	11 16m	—20 27	11 32m	—22 43	11 49m	—24 18	0 7a.	—25 8	0 26a.	—25 7
♃	9 13	— 9 31	9 17	—11 57	9 22	—14 16	9 27m	—16 23	9 33m	—18 16
♂	5 4	+16 13	4 46	+15 54	4 28	+15 42	4 8	+15 38	3 46	+15 42
♁	0 15a.	—20 32	0 5a.	—21 0	11 55	—21 23	11 45	—21 42	11 35	—21 56
♂	8 28m	— 4 52	8 11m	— 5 19	7 55	— 5 43	7 38	— 6 4	7 20	— 6 22
♂	4 29a.	— 4 52	4 11a.	— 5 7	3 54a.	— 5 19	3 36a.	— 5 25	3 19a.	— 5 29
♂	6 27	—17 32	6 7	—16 44	5 47	—15 53	5 29	—15 1	5 10	—14 6
♂	4 42m	+16 5	4 18m	+16 6	3 54m	+16 10	3 30m	+16 16	3 5m	+16 24
♂	9 58	—13 16	9 37	—13 28	9 16	—13 38	8 54	—13 48	8 33	—13 58
♂	5 29a.	—11 54	5 6a.	—11 51	4 43a.	—11 48	4 20a.	—11 44	3 58a.	—11 39

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time. h. m.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. York, &c. rises. h. m.	Washington, &c. rises. h. m.	Charleston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. rises. h. m.
1	6 12m.	...	...	...	...	...
2	6 54	0 14m	0 16m	0 19m	0 24m	0 27m
3	7 37	1 20	1 20	1 22	1 23	1 25
♂	8 22m.	2 28m	2 27m	2 27m	2 24m	2 24m
5	9 10	3 40	3 38	3 36	3 29	3 27
6	10 2	4 56	4 52	4 49	4 37	4 34
7	10 59	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
8	0 2a.	4 22a.	4 29a.	4 37a.	4 57a.	5 6a.
9	1 8	5 23	5 30	5 38	5 59	6 9
10	2 15	6 36	6 42	6 50	7 10	7 19
♂	3 18a	7 55a.	8 0a.	8 7a.	8 24a.	8 31a.
12	4 16	9 15	9 19	9 24	9 37	9 43
13	5 9	10 31	10 34	10 37	10 46	10 50
14	5 57	11 43	11 44	11 46	11 50	11 53
15	6 43	...	...	...	...	...
16	7 26	0 52m	0 52m	0 52m	0 52m	0 53m
17	8 10	1 59	1 58	1 57	1 53	1 52
♂	8 54a.	3 6m	3 31m	3 11m	2 53m	2 50m
19	9 40	4 12	4 8	4 5	3 52	3 49
20	10 29	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
21	11 19	3 18a.	3 25a.	3 32a.	3 51a.	4 0a.
22	♂	4 2	4 9	4 17	4 38	4 47
23	0 10m.	4 53	5 0	5 8	5 29	5 38
24	1 1	5 51	5 58	6 5	6 24	6 33
♂	1 51m.	6 52a.	6 58a.	7 5a.	7 21a.	7 29a.
26	2 39	7 55	8 0	8 5	8 20	8 26
27	3 25	8 59	9 3	9 6	9 18	9 23
28	4 8	10 3	10 5	10 8	10 15	10 19
29	4 50	11 7	11 8	11 10	11 13	11 14
30	5 32	...	...	...	...	...
31	6 14	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 10m	0 10m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♄ ♃ ω² ♁ a near approach. [begins.]
 5th. 2d Session 24th Congress
 2d Sunday in Advent.
 ♃ stationary. ♂ ♃ ♀.
 ♂ ♃ ♃.
 ♂ ♃ ♃.
 3d Sunday in Advent.
 ♂ ♀ ♃. ♀ 8' South of ♃.
 ♂ ♃ ♃.
 Washington died, 1799, a. 68.
 Sup. ♂ ⊙ ♃.
 Tea destroyed in Boston, 1773.
 4th Sunday in Advent.
 * ♃ A' ♃. ♂ ♀ ♃ ♃.
 Winter begins. St. Thomas.
 Landing at Plymouth, 1620.
 * ♃ 47 II.
 Christmas Day. [Trenton, 1776.
 ♂ ♃ ♃. St. Stephen. Battle of
 ♂ ♃ ♂. ♂ ♀ ♃ ♃. St. John.
 ♂ stationary. Innocents.
 1st Battle N. Orleans, 1814.
 Earth nearest the Sun.
 * ♃ ♃ ♃.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1836, there will be four eclipses, viz. two of the Moon and two of the Sun. Of the four, two will be wholly visible and two wholly invisible throughout the inhabited portion of the United States.

I. Sunday, May 1st. The Moon partially eclipsed, visible throughout the United States, as follows, viz :

	Beginning of the Eclipse.	Greatest Obscuration.	End of the Eclipse.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Albany . . .	2 9 M.	3 11 M.	4 14 M.	} Mean Time of the respective Places. Digits eclipsed 4° 13' on the Southern Limb of the Moon.
Baltimore . . .	1 58	3 0	4 3	
Boston . . .	2 20	3 22	4 25	
Charleston . . .	1 44	2 46	3 49	
Cincinnati . . .	1 27	2 29	3 32	
Detroit . . .	1 32	2 34	3 37	
Halifax, N. S. . .	2 50	3 52	4 55	
Hartford . . .	2 13	3 15	4 18	
Lexington, Ky. . .	1 27	2 29	3 32	
St. Louis . . .	1 6	2 8	3 11	
Mobile . . .	1 12	2 14	3 17	
Nashville . . .	1 17	2 19	3 22	
New Haven . . .	2 13	3 15	4 18	
New Orleans . . .	1 4	2 6	3 9	
New York . . .	2 8	3 10	4 13	
Norfolk . . .	1 59	3 1	4 4	
Philadelphia . . .	2 4	3 6	4 9	
Pittsburg . . .	1 44	2 46	3 49	
Portland . . .	2 23	3 25	4 28	
Portsmouth, N. H. . .	2 21	3 23	4 26	
Providence . . .	2 19	3 21	4 24	
Raleigh . . .	1 49	2 51	3 54	
Richmond . . .	1 55	2 57	4 0	
Savannah . . .	1 40	2 42	3 45	
Washington . . .	1 56	2 58	4 1	

II. Sunday, May 15th. The Sun annularly eclipsed, visible throughout the United States.

Phases of the General Eclipse.

At 5h. 58.4m. M. (Mean time at Washington) the Moon's penumbra will first touch the Earth at sunrise, or the General Eclipse will begin, at the place in South America whose Latitude is 2° 9' S. and Longitude 76° 51' W.

At 10h. 48.4m. M. (M. T. at Washington) the Moon's Penumbra will leave the Earth at sunset, or the General Eclipse will end, at the place in the Mediterranean, situated in Lat. 35° 11' N., and Long. 28° 50' E. Hence the duration of the entire Eclipse for the whole Earth will be 4h. 50.0m.

Path of the Central Eclipse

For every minute, whilst passing from the place in the Pacific Ocean where it strikes the Earth, to the Turk's Islands, in the West Indies, and from the Northwest extremity of Ireland, to the place where it leaves the Earth, in Tartary, near the Caspian Sea; and for every fifth minute whilst crossing the Atlantic Ocean, or during the remainder of the time of its continuance on the Earth.

Pacific Ocean near Mexico.

	Mean time at Wash- ington.	Mean time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	°	'
Sun rises cent. eclip. at	7 9 41 M.	5 44 56 M.	7 57.0 N.	98 13.0 W.
“ centrally eclipsed at	9 53	58 49	8 35.8	94 47.7
“ “	10 53	6 13 10	10 29.2	91 27.5
“ “	11 53	23 38	11 33.4	89 5.5

Republic of Mexico.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 12 53 M.	6 31 56 M.	12 26.7 N.	87 16.0 W.
“ “	13 53	38 58	13 12.9	85 45.4
“ “	14 53	45 9	13 54.2	84 27.7
“ “	15 53	50 45	14 32.8	83 18.7
“ “	16 53	55 57	15 8.8	82 15.7

Caribbean Sea.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 17 53 M.	7 0 50 M.	15 43.3 N.	81 17.5 W.
“ “	18 53	5 25	16 16.1	80 23.7
“ “	19 53	9 45	17 47.5	79 33.8
“ “	20 53	13 51	17 17.7	78 47.2

Island of Jamaica.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 21 53 M.	7 17 46 M.	17 46.8 N.	78 3.5 W.
“ “	22 53	21 34	18 15.3	77 21.4

Sea between Jamaica and Cuba.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 23 53 M.	7 25 15 M.	18 43.0 N.	76 41.2 W.
“ “	24 53	28 49	19 10.0	2.8

Southeasterly extremity of Cuba.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 25 53 M.	7 32 16 M.	19 36.4 N.	75 26.0 W.
“ “	26 53	35 37	20 2.1	74 50.7

Small Islands Northeast of the eastern extremity of Cuba.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 27 53 M.	7 38 54 M.	20 27.3 N.	74 16.6 W.
“ “	28 53	42 6	52.2	73 43.6
“ “	29 53	45 13	21 16.5	11.7
“ “	30 53	48 17	40.2	72 40.8

* The corresponding times at any other place can be easily ascertained by adding to, or subtracting from, the times in this column, the longitude of the place from Washington, according as the place is East or West of that city. For Greenwich add 5h. 8m. 7s.; for Edinburgh add 4h. 55m. 24s.; for Boston add 23m. 51s.; for New York add 12m. 3s.; for Philadelphia add 7m. 23s.; for Baltimore add 1m. 36s.; for Charleston subtract 11m. 43s.; for Cincinnati subtract 29m. 41s.; for New Orleans subtract 52m. 20s.

Atlantic Ocean.

	Mean time at Washington.	Mean time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.		
Sun centrally eclipsed at	7 31 53 M.	7 51 16 M.	22° 3.7 N.	72° 10.9 W.
" "	32 53	54 13	26.9	71 41.8
" "	33 53	57 6	49.7	13.5
" "	34 53	59 57	23 12.2	70 45.8
" "	35 53	8 2 45	34.4	18.8
" "	36 53	5 30	56.3	69 52.4
" "	41 53	18 43	25 42.2	67 48.0
" "	46 53	31 23	27 22.7	65 54.3
" "	51 53	43 26	28 58.7	64 8.6
" "	56 53	55 7	30 31.2	62 28.3
" "	8 1 53	9 6 32	32 0.5	60 51.9
" "	6 53	17 47	33 27.0	59 18.2
" "	11 53	28 56	34 51.1	57 46.1
" "	16 53	40 2	36 12.9	56 11.6
" "	21 53	51 5	37 32.3	54 43.7
" "	26 53	10 2 12	38 50.1	53 12.1
" "	31 53	13 25	40 5.7	51 38.7
" "	36 53	24 46	41 19.2	50 3.6
" "	41 53	36 19	42 31.5	48 25.2
" "	46 53	48 8	43 41.6	46 42.9
" "	51 53	11 0 13	44 49.4	44 56.7
" "	56 53	12 36	45 55.6	43 6.0
" "	* 58 53	17 40	46 21.5	42 19.9
" "	9 1 53	25 23	46 59.6	41 9.3
" "	6 53	38 34	48 1.4	39 6.6
" "	11 53	52 12 M.	49 1.1	36 57.1
" "	† 13 16	56 4	17.2	19.6
" "	16 53	0 6 24 A.	58.0	34 39.1
" "	21 53	21 10	50 52.2	32 12.6
" "	26 53	36 34	51 42.9	29 36.5
" "	31 53	52 44	52 30.3	26 48.9
" "	36 53	1 9 40	53 14.3	23 49.9
" "	41 53	27 33	53.6	20 36.8
" "	46 53	46 18	54 27.1	17 10.5
" "	51 53	2 6 5	54.8	13 28.8
" "	52 53	10 10	59.6	12 42.6
" "	53 53	14 18	55 4.0	11 55.6
" "	54 53	18 29	8.2	7.8
" "	55 53	22 43	12.1	10 19.3
" "	56 53	27 0	15.6	9 29.9

Northern extremity of Ireland.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	9 57 53 M.	2 31 22 A.	55 18.8 N.	8 39.6 W.
" "	58 53	35 46	21.7	7 48.5
" "	59 53	40 14	24.3	6 56.6

Southern extremity of Scotland.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 0 53 M.	2 44 14 A.	55 26.5 N.	6 3.9 W.
" "	1 53	49 19	28.3	5 10.3
" "	2 53	53 57	29.7	4 15.8
" "	† 3 42	57 46	30.6	3 30.7
" "	3 53	53 38	30.8	3 20.5
" "	† 4 3	59 27	31.0	3 10.8
" "	4 53	3 3 23	31.4	2 24.2

Northern extremity of England.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 5 23 M.	3 5 47 A.	55 31.6 N.	1 55.7 W.
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* In the nonagesimal.

† On the meridian of the place.

† The moments of the nearest approach of the Centres at, and of the nearest approach of the Path of the Central Eclipse to, Edinburgh. For a calculation of the Phases of the Eclipse at that city, see page 40.

North Sea.

	Mean time at Washington.		Mean time at the place.		Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.		h. m. s.			
Sun centrally eclipsed at	10	5 53 M.	3	8 12 A.	*53 31.6 N.	1 27.0 W.
" "		6 53		13 4	31.4	0 28.9
" "		7 53		18 1	30.6	0 30.3 E.
" "		8 53		23 2	29.4	1 30.5
" "		9 53		28 7	27.7	2 31.7
" "		10 53		33 16	25.4	3 33.9
" "		11 53		38 29	22.5	4 37.3
" "		12 53		43 46	18.9	5 41.6
" "		13 53		49 8	14.8	6 47.1

Denmark.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 14 53 M.	3 54 37 A.	55 10.1 N.	7 54.2 E.
" "	15 53	4 0 12	4.7	9 2.9
" "	16 53	5 53	54 58.6	10 13.3
" "	17 53	11 40	51.6	11 25.0

Baltic Sea.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 18 53 M.	4 17 33 A.	54 43.8 N.	12 38.3 E.
" "	19 53	23 34	35.2	13 53.5
" "	20 53	29 43	25.8	15 10.7

Prussian States.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 21 53 M.	4 36 0 A.	54 15.4 N.	16 30.0 E.
" "	22 53	42 26	3.9	17 51.4
" "	23 53	49 1	53 51.1	19 15.2
" "	24 53	55 48	36.8	20 41.9

Grand Duchy of Poland.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 25 53 M.	5 2 47 A.	53 21.0 N.	22 11.7 E.
" "	26 53	10 0	3.6	23 45.0

The South part of Russia in Europe.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 27 53 M.	5 17 34 A.	52 44.4 N.	25 23.5 E.
" "	28 53	25 26	23.2	27 6.4
" "	29 53	33 40	51 59.1	28 55.0
" "	30 53	42 24	32.0	30 50.9
" "	31 53	51 44	1.0	32 56.1
" "	32 53	6 1 53	50 25.1	35 13.2
" "	33 53	13 16	49 41.8	37 49.0
" "	34 53	26 34	48 47.1	40 53.5

The Southwest part of Russia in Asia.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	10 35 53 M.	6 44 1 A.	47 23.7 N.	45 0.3 E.
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Tartary.

Sun sets cent. eclipsed at	10 36 32 M.	7 15 47 A.	44 44 N.	52 47 E.
Duration of the Central eclipse on the Earth 3h. 26m. 51s.				

* The greatest North Latitude of the path of the Centre.

Path of the line of contact of the northern limb of the Sun with the southern limb of the Moon or of the southern boundary of the Eclipse.

Latitude.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.
23° 51' S.	83° 27' W.	13° 30' N.	30° 10' W.
21 36	77 6	16 6	23 47
20 7	74 4	20 57	14 50
15 0	64 0	21 55	3 55
10 4	56 19	21 42	4 41 E.
7 30	53 0	16 6	18 14
0 0	44 53	15 45	29 45
7 20 N.	37 10	13 43	34 14

Path of the line of the Eastern boundary of the Eclipse, or of the line of the beginning of the Eclipse at Sunset.

Latitude.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.
13° 43' N.	34° 14' E.	50° 0' N.	74° 57' E.
20 0	46 39	60 0	89 48
30 0	56 7	71 2	147 57
40 0	64 50		

By drawing curved lines on a map, through the places having the above Latitudes and Longitudes, we shall obtain the southern and eastern limits of the Eclipse and the line or path of the Centre.

The Path of the *Western* boundary of the Eclipse or of the line of the ending of the Eclipse at sunrise, passes entirely across the North Pacific, (far to the West of all North America lying within the temperate zone), to the point of junction with the line of the Eastern boundary, situate in Lat. $71^{\circ} 2'$ N. Long. $147^{\circ} 57'$ E.

The Eclipse will be visible throughout North America and Europe, in the Northern part of South America and of Africa, in the west part of Arabia and of Asia, and throughout the Arctic Circle, with the exception of nearly all that part of Asia lying within it and South of the 71st degree of Latitude. The Eclipse, therefore, will completely surround the North Pole, and will be visible to at least three-fourths of the Christian world.

The width of the Ring varies (as usual) in different parts of the Earth, but it in no place will exceed 180 miles. In the *west* of Europe the annular Eclipse will not extend more than 80 miles North and South of the path of the Centre, and in the West Indies about the same distance to the Northwest and Southeast.

*Phases of the Eclipse at some of the principal Cities in the United States &c. The Earth's ellipticity being considered one three-hundredth, and the semi-diameters of the Sun and Moon reduced 5' for * irradiation and inflexion, according to the theory of De Séjour.*

The City of ALBANY, in the State of New York.

Lat. 42° 39' 3". Long. 73° 44' 49".

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 15 31.2	M. } Mean Time at
Apparent ☉ in the Ecliptic	8 17 37.5	} Albany.
Greatest Obscuration	8 26 0.7	
End of the Eclipse	9 44 52.4	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 29 21.2	

Digits eclipsed 7° 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins 89° 24' from the vertex to the right. †

Greatest Obscuration 161 25 " " "

The Eclipse ends 120 18 " " left. †

The City of BALTIMORE, in the State of Maryland.

Lat. 39° 17' 13". Long. 76° 37' 50".

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 56 23.8	M. } Mean Time at
Apparent ☉ in the Ecliptic	7 57 23.2	} Baltimore.
Greatest Obscuration	8 5 21.7	
End of the Eclipse	9 23 2.6	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 26 33.8	

Digits eclipsed 7° 45' on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins 85° 18' from the vertex to the right.

Greatest Obscuration 156 45 " " "

The Eclipse ends 127 13 " " left.

The City of BOSTON, in the State of Massachusetts.

Lat. 42° 21' 15". Long. 71° 4' 9".

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 25 33.2	M. } Mean Time at
Apparent ☉ in the Ecliptic	8 30 25.5	} Boston.
Greatest Obscuration	8 38 15.3	
End of the Eclipse	9 59 44.6	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 34 11.4	

Digits eclipsed 8° 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins 87° 10' from the vertex to the right.

Greatest Obscuration 162 12 " " "

The Eclipse ends 116 53 " " left.

* See remarks on this Eclipse in the Preliminary Observations.

† An eclipse of the Sun almost always begins on his right and ends on his left side ; but if an astronomical or inverting telescope be used, the appearance will be reversed.

*The City of CHARLESTON, in the State of South Carolina.*Lat. $32^{\circ} 46' 33''$. Long. $79^{\circ} 57' 27''$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 29 23.3	M. } Mean Time at
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	7 30 24.1	Charleston.
Greatest Obscuration	7 36 59.1	
End of the Eclipse	8 53 27.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 23 58.9	

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 20\frac{3}{4}'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$76^{\circ} 2'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	150 1	“ “ “
The Eclipse ends	135 33	“ “ left.

The City of CINCINNATI, in the State of Ohio. Lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$. Long. $84^{\circ} 27'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 26 25.4	M. } Mean Time at
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	7 20 42.2	Cincinnati.
Greatest Obscuration	7 29 35.0	
End of the Eclipse	8 39 48.7	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 13 23.3	

Digits eclipsed $6^{\circ} 42\frac{3}{4}'$ on the Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$90^{\circ} 24'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	155 0	“ “ “
The Eclipse ends	137 35	“ “ left.

*The Observatory in the City of EDINBURGH, in the Island of Great Britain.*Lat. $55^{\circ} 57' 20''$ N. Long. $3^{\circ} 10' 54''$ W.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1 32 54.9	A. } Mean Time at
Formation of the Ring	2 56 59.7	Edinburgh.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	58 59.0	
Nearest app. of the Centres of \odot & \bullet	59 5.4	
Rupture of the Ring	3 1 11.5	
End of the Eclipse	4 19 8.3	

Duration of the Ring	4 11.8
“ “ whole Eclipse	2 46 13.4

The Eclipse begins	$133^{\circ} 15'$	from the vertex to the right.
The Ring forms	167 16	“ “ “
The Ring breaks	63 39	“ “ left.
The Eclipse ends	36 12	“ “ “

At the nearest approach of the Centres of Sun and Moon	}	Distance of the North Limbs	73.70''
		“ “ Centres	22.25
		“ “ South Limbs	29.20

The nearest approach of the path of the central Eclipse to Edinburgh will take place at 2h. 59' 27'' A. (mean time at Edinburgh), at which time it will be exactly South of the City, and distant 30 English miles therefrom. (See Path of the Centre across G. Britain, page 36.)

*The Town of HALIFAX, in the British Province of Nova Scotia.*Lat. $44^{\circ} 39' 20''$. Long. $63^{\circ} 36' 40''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	8	2	9.3	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	9	13	21.9	} Mean Time at Halifax.
Greatest Obscuration	9	20	4.2	
End of the Eclipse	10	46	43.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	44	33.9	

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 49\frac{3}{4}'$ on the Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$87^{\circ} 13'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	169 11	" " "
The Eclipse ends	99 3	" " left.

*The University of the City of NASHVILLE, in the State of Tennessee.*Lat. $36^{\circ} 9' 33''$. Long. $86^{\circ} 49' 3''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6	11	20.8	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	7	5	6.3	} Mean Time at Nashville.
Greatest Obscuration	7	13	18.3	
End of the Eclipse	8	22	33.8	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	11	13.0	

Digits eclipsed $6^{\circ} 51\frac{3}{5}'$ on the Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$86^{\circ} 46'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	151 27	" " "
The Eclipse ends	141 23	" " left.

*The City of NEW ORLEANS, in the State of Louisiana.*Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$. Long. $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	5	46	52.4	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	6	41	10.6	} Mean Time at New Orleans.
Greatest Obscuration	6	47	54.6	
End of the Eclipse	7	56	4.5	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	9	12.1	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 29\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$78^{\circ} 10'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	145 23	" " "
The Eclipse ends	146 1	" " left.

*The City of NEW YORK, in the State of New York.*Lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$. Long. $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7	9	53.3	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	8	12	42.3	} Mean Time at New York.
Greatest Obscuration	8	20	38.5	
End of the Eclipse	9	40	10.0	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	30	16.7	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 55'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$86^{\circ} 3'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	158 56	" " "
The Eclipse ends	121 58	" " left.

*The Borough of NORFOLK, in the State of Virginia.*Lat. $36^{\circ} 50' 50''$. Long. $76^{\circ} 18' 47''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6	52	6.7	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	7	54	33.5	} Mean Time at Norfolk.
Greatest Obscuration	8	1	49.5	
End of the Eclipse	9	20	36.5	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	28	29.8	

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 11\frac{1}{2}'$ on the Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$80^{\circ} 39'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	153 52	" " "
The Eclipse ends	129 26	" " left.

*The City of PHILADELPHIA, in the State of Pennsylvania.*Lat. $39^{\circ} 56' 59''$. Long. $75^{\circ} 10' 59''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7	3	32.4	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	8	5	35.5	} Mean Time at Philadelphia.
Greatest Obscuration	8	13	33.8	
End of the Eclipse	9	32	17.1	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	28	44.7	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 51\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	$85^{\circ} 27'$	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	157 43	" " "
The Eclipse ends	124 30	" " left.

*The City of PORTLAND, in the State of Maine.*Lat. $43^{\circ} 39' 26''$. Long. $70^{\circ} 20' 30''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7	31	34.5	M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	8	36	29.9	} Mean Time at Portland.
Greatest Obscuration	8	44	33.2	
End of the Eclipse	10	5	58.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	34	23.7	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	. . .	89° 7'	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	164 6	" " "
The Eclipse ends	. . .	114 26	" " left.

The City of PROVIDENCE, in the State of Rhode Island.

Lat. $41^{\circ} 49' 25''$. Long. $71^{\circ} 25' 56''$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	h. m. s.	
		7 22	49.9 M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	. . .	8 27	37.1
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	8 35	22.9
End of the Eclipse	. . .	9 56	47.4
Duration of the Eclipse	. . .	2 33	57.5

} Mean Time at
Providence.

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 6\frac{3}{4}'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	. . .	86° 25'	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	160 24	" " "
The Eclipse ends	. . .	116 40	" " left.

The City of SAVANNAH, in the State of Georgia.

Lat. $32^{\circ} 4' 56''$. Long. $81^{\circ} 7' 9''$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	h. m. s.	
		6 23	35.4 M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	. . .	7 27	33.0
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 34	15.0
End of the Eclipse	. . .	8 45	59.4
Duration of the Eclipse	. . .	2 22	24.0

} Mean Time at
Savannah.

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 19'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	. . .	75° 35'	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	149 30	" " "
The Eclipse ends	. . .	137 6	" " left.

The UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, in the County of Albemarle, and State of Virginia. Lat. $33^{\circ} 2' 3''$. Long. $78^{\circ} 31' 29''$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	h. m. s.	
		6 46	15.5 M.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	. . .	7 46	6.3
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 54	3.7
End of the Eclipse	. . .	9 10	20.8
Duration of the Eclipse	. . .	2 24	5.3

} Mean time at the
University of Va.

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins	. . .	84° 20'	from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	154 42	" " "
The Eclipse ends	. . .	130 47	" " left.

The City of WASHINGTON, in the District of Columbia.

Lat. 38° 52' 54". Long. 77° 1' 48".

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	h. m. s.	6 53 55.0 M.	} Mean Time at Washington.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	. . .	7 54 53.0		
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	8 2 51.0		
End of the Eclipse	. . .	9 20 5.6		
Duration of the Eclipse	. . .	2 26 10.6		

Digits eclipsed 7° 43½' on Sun's South limb.

The Eclipse begins . . . 84° 49' from the vertex to the right.

Greatest Obscuration . . . 156 4 " " "

The Eclipse ends . . . 128 7 " " left.

The phases of the Eclipse at the following places were not strictly computed (which was considered unnecessary), but were estimated from the preceding. It is believed, however, that the times in the following table will be found by observation to be near approximations to the truth.

	Begin- ning.	Greatest Obscur.	End.	Dura- tion.	Digits eclipsed.	Point Ist touched.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ,	°
Augusta, Ga.	6 25 M.	7 30 M.	8 45 M.	2 20	7 58	79
Augusta, Me.	7 34	8 48	10 10	2 36	7 56	89
Bangor, Me.	7 39	8 54	10 17	2 38	8 3	88
Brattleborough, Vt.	7 21	8 33	9 52	2 31	7 45	89
Columbia, S. C.	6 28	7 34	8 50	2 22	8 1	77
Concord, N. H.	7 26	8 38	9 58	2 32	7 50	89
Dover, Del.	7 1	8 11	9 30	2 29	7 55	84
Frankfort, Ky.	6 24	7 27	8 37	2 13	6 44	90
Harrisburg, Penn.	6 58	8 7	9 24	2 26	7 34	88
Hartford, Ct.	7 17	8 28	9 49	2 32	8 0	87
Lowell, Mass.	7 25	8 37	9 58	2 33	8 0	88
Mobile, Ala.	5 55	6 58	8 8	2 13	7 41	77
Nantucket, Mass.	7 29	8 43	10 4	2 35	8 15	85
Natchez, Miss.	5 41	6 41	7 50	2 9	7 10	79
New Bedford, Mass.	7 25	8 38	9 59	2 34	8 10	86
New Haven, Ct.	7 16	8 27	9 47	2 31	7 58	86
Pittsburg, Penn.	6 59	8 5	9 17	2 18	7 10	90
Portsmouth, N. H.	7 29	8 41	10 3	2 34	8 3	88
Raleigh, N. C.	6 40	7 49	9 4	2 24	8 0	80
Richmond, Va.	6 49	7 58	9 15	2 26	7 48	83
St. Augustine, Fla.	6 22	7 34	8 48	2 26	8 50	74
Salem, Mass.	7 27	8 39	10 1	2 34	8 5	87
Springfield, Mass.	7 19	8 31	9 51	2 32	7 55	88
Trenton, N. J.	7 6	8 17	9 35	2 29	7 53	86
Worcester, Mass.	7 22	8 35	9 55	2 33	8 0	87

From the vertex to the right.

The above are expressed in mean time of the respective places.

III. Monday, October 24th, a partial eclipse of the Moon, invisible throughout the United States.

	h. m.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 30	} Mean Time at Washington.
Greatest Obscuration	8 6	
End of the Eclipse	8 42	

Digits eclipsed $1^{\circ} 10'$ on the Moon's Northern limb.

At Jefferson, Missouri, (the most western city of the United States,) the Eclipse will begin about a quarter of an hour after the rising of the Sun, and of course after the *setting* of the Moon.

IV. Tuesday, November 8th, the Sun totally eclipsed; invisible throughout the United States.

The General Eclipse begins on the Earth at 5h. 46.3m. A. (Mean Time at Washington) in Lat. $2^{\circ} 0'$ N. Long. $102^{\circ} 57'$ E.

The Central Eclipse begins on the Earth at 6h. 51.0m. A., in Lat. $9^{\circ} 32'$ S. Long. $83^{\circ} 24'$ E.

The Sun centrally and totally eclipsed at noon, at 8h. 43.9m. A., in Lat.* $52^{\circ} 9.8'$ S. Long. $148^{\circ} 1.1'$ E.

The Central Eclipse leaves the Earth at 9h. 51.1m. A., in Lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$ S. Long. $116^{\circ} 45'$ W.

The General Eclipse ends on the Earth at 10h. 55.1m. A. (Mean Time at Washington) in Lat. $40^{\circ} 13'$ S. Long. $140^{\circ} 0'$ W. Hence the duration of the entire Eclipse for the whole Earth will be 5h. 8.8m.

With the exception of a small part of the southern extremity of Siam, the Eclipse will be invisible throughout the continents of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. The Eclipse will be visible in the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, New Guinea, &c., and also throughout the continent of Australia, in part of which it will also be central; being the only land to which the Sun will be *totally* eclipsed.

* The point where the Eclipse will be central at noon, can be determined more easily, and with greater precision, than any other of the phenomena of the General Eclipse.

It is therefore singular that the Latitude of this point in this Eclipse should be stated erroneously both in the English "Nautical Almanac," and in the celebrated Berlin Ephemeris. In the former it is $52^{\circ} 4'$ S.; in the latter $46^{\circ} 43'$ S. The error of the former is small and of no consequence, but that of the latter is so great, that it must be considered an error of the press. In the "*Connaissance des Temps*," the Latitude is put down 52° South; but the Longitude is wrong by upwards of 4 degrees, being stated as 150° East of Paris, or $152^{\circ} 20'$ East of Greenwich. The same Almanac informs us that the magnitude of the Eclipse of the 15th of May will, at Paris, be 4 digits and a half, which is about one half only of the real magnitude.

OCCULTATIONS.

The following table contains a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with stars of not less than the sixth magnitude which may prove to be occultations in some part of the United States; also the mean time (at Washington) of the conjunctions in Right Ascension, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon. It will be noticed that Mars may be eclipsed once, but no other planet or star of the first or second magnitudes, in the year 1836.

		Conjunction in A. R.	Star's Name.	Star's Magnitude.			Conjunction in A. R.	Star's Name.	Star's Magnitude.
		h. m.					h. m.		
Jan.	6	18 55	γ Ω	3.4	June	28	14 26	τ ζ	4
	12	13 1	a' ζ	6		29	9 0	α ζ	5.6
	12	13 6	a^2 ζ	3	July	5	14 40	μ Σ	5
Feb.	28	9 6	243 γ	6		19	7 43	γ' Π	4
	3	8 14	42 Ω	6	24	8 55	A Oph.	4.5	
	5	8 42	b Π	5.6	27	8 11	170 Ψ	6	
	7	11 0	m Π	5.6	Aug.	5	14 50	v' γ	5
	8	19 12	a^2 ζ	3		19	10 48	δ Π	3
	12	16 45	φ ζ	4.5		22	9 55	τ ζ	4
March	20	3 33	u Σ	5	26	15 33	ψ \equiv	5	
	1	9 11	ν Ω	3.4	Sept.	1	12 13	A' γ	5
	4	12 19	γ' Π	4		17	10 37	3 ζ	5
	6	10 31	λ Π	4	21	6 7	243 Ψ	6	
April	8	16 46	g Oph.	5	Oct.	20	8 9	ψ^3 \equiv	5
	1	10 29	θ Π	4.5		23	9 30	o H	5
	2	18 14	λ Π	4	Nov.	2	13 10	42 Ω	6
	4	12 59	δ Π	3		11	6 44	359 ζ	5
	5	18 16	A Oph.	4.5		12	4 12	τ ζ	4
	7	12 20	τ ζ	4	16	13 15	ψ^2 \equiv	5	
	28	7 6	γ' Π	4	16	13 46	ψ^3 \equiv	5	
30	17 42	a^2 ζ	3	19	16 21	o H	5		
May	2	7 34	g Oph.	5	21	9 33	53 φ	6	
	22	11 12	ν Ω	3.4	22	12 56	A' γ	5	
	25	16 56	γ' Π	4	29	13 55	ν Ω	3.4	
	27	14 36	λ Π	4	Dec.	19	19 17	A' γ	5
	29	8 21	δ Π	3		23	8 0	47 Π	6
30	12 15	A Oph.	4.5	30		13 45	38 Π	6	
June	10	0 14	Mars						

* ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1836,

Visible throughout, or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Em.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Em.	Sat.
Jan.	3	18	57	33		1	March	14	14	6	46	Em.	1
"	5	13	26	9		1	"	19	13	10	28	Im.	3
"	5	18	58	28		2	"	19	16	28	9	Em.	3
"	8	0	24	0		3	"	21	16	2	11		1
"	10	20	51	54		1	"	26	17	10	33	Im.	3
"	12	15	20	32		1	"	27	13	2	59	Em.	2
"	12	21	35	43		2	"	28	17	57	37		1
"	14	9	49	8		1	"	30	12	26	32		1
"	16	10	53	54		2	April	3	15	39	11		2
"	17	22	46	24		1	"	6	14	22	1		1
"	19	17	15	4		1	"	10	18	15	14		2
"	21	11	43	42		1	"	13	16	17	30		1
"	21	23	53	0	Im.	3	"	14	18	5	57	Im.	4
"	23	13	31	10	Em.	2	"	22	12	41	48	Em.	1
"	26	19	9	44		1	"	24	12	32	27		3
"	28	13	38	25		1	"	28	12	44	37		2
"	29	12	23	58		3	"	29	14	37	16		1
"	30	16	8	23		2	May	1	12	8	58	Im.	4
Feb.	2	21	4	33		1	"	1	13	11	25		3
"	4	15	33	15		1	"	1	15	39	51	Em.	4
"	5	13	10	39	Im.	3	"	1	16	32	45		3
"	5	16	24	17	Em.	3	"	5	15	20	4		2
"	6	10	2	1		1	"	6	16	32	41		1
"	6	18	45	33		2	"	15	12	56	57		1
"	7	17	54	57	Im.	4	"	22	14	52	18		1
"	7	20	39	58	Em.	4	"	30	12	23	0		2
"	9	22	59	30		1	June	6	12	35	15		3
"	11	17	28	14		1	"	6	14	57	47		2
"	12	17	10	24	Im.	3	"	7	13	11	32		1
"	12	20	24	45	Em.	3	July	19	♄	♃	and ☉.		
"	13	11	57	1		1	Aug.	20	19	0	7	Im.	1
"	13	21	22	40		2	"	26	22	32	36	Em.	4
"	17	10	41	28		2	"	27	20	54	12	Im.	1
"	18	19	23	19		1	"	30	19	1	26		2
"	19	21	10	54	Im.	3	Sept.	3	22	48	11		1
"	20	13	52	7	Em.	1	"	6	21	35	32		2
"	24	11	57	1	Im.	4	"	12	19	10	32		1
"	24	13	18	24	Em.	2	"	19	21	4	18		1
"	24	14	52	42		4	"	21	20	56	35		3
"	25	21	18	29		1	"	26	22	57	57		1
"	27	15	47	20		1	Oct.	1	18	35	9		2
"	29	10	16	6		1	"	5	19	19	51		1
March	2	15	55	13		2	"	8	21	9	32		2
"	5	17	42	36		1	"	12	21	13	19		1
"	7	12	11	24		2	"	15	23	44	3		2
"	9	18	31	56		2	"	19	23	6	43		1
"	12	12	27	46		3	"	21	17	35	5		1
"	12	19	37	57		1	"	27	16	46	55		3

* See remarks on these eclipses in the Preliminary Observations.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Oct.	27	20	18	11	Em.	3	Dec.	4	17	49	14	Im.	2
"	28	19	28	23	Im.	1	"	4	23	22	38		1
Nov.	1	18	15	31		4	"	6	17	50	57		1
"	1	22	44	8	Em.	4	"	9	16	33	19		3
"	2	18	11	8	Im.	2	"	9	20	5	43	Em.	3
"	3	20	44	47		3	"	11	20	24	51	Im.	2
"	4	0	16	17	Em.	3	"	13	19	44	9		1
"	4	21	21	38	Im.	1	"	15	14	12	26		1
"	6	15	49	55		1	"	16	20	31	45		3
"	9	20	46	7		2	"	17	0	4	18	Em.	3
"	11	23	14	51		1	"	18	23	0	40	Im.	2
"	13	17	43	7		1	"	20	21	37	23		1
"	16	23	21	13		2	"	22	0	11	4		4
"	18	16	45	45	Em.	4	"	22	16	5	41		1
"	20	19	36	18	Im.	1	"	24	0	29	38		3
"	27	15	13	45		2	"	27	23	30	41		1
"	27	21	29	28		1	"	29	14	55	14		2
"	29	15	57	46		1	"	29	17	59	0		1
Dec.	2	12	35	26		3	"	31	12	27	22		1
"	2	16	7	41	Em.	3							

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year.

Gh. A.		<i>p.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>u.</i>	<i>u'.</i>	
M. T. at Washington.								
1836	January	1	- 0 26	+ 17 55	37.85	+ 11.64	266 42	223 42
	February	10	- 0 14	18 17	40.45	12.69	268 17	225 16
	March	21	- 0 22	17 46	42.83	13.06	267 12	224 12
	April	30	- 0 44	16 44	43.47	12.52	264 26	221 25
	June	9	- 1 1	15 59	41.92	11.55	262 7	219 7
	July	19	- 1 3	16 6	39.29	10.90	261 56	218 56
	August	28	- 0 46	17 6	36.92	10.86	264 9	221 9
	October	7	- 0 51	18 37	35.53	11.34	268 9	225 8
	November	16	+ 0 23	20 9	35.42	12.21	272 55	229 54
	December	26	+ 0 58	21 20	36.62	13.33	277 17	234 16

p. Angle of the semiconjugate axis of the ring ellipse with the circle of declination, positive when east, negative when west.

l. Angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings as seen from Saturn, positive when north, negative when south.

a. Semitransverse axis of the rings.

b. Semiconjugate axis of the rings; positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

u. Longitude of the Earth as seen from Saturn, reckoned on the plane of the rings and from their ascending node in the equator.

u'. The same longitude reckoned from their ascending node in the ecliptic.

* * It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the

planet on the ring; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.

1836.	d.	h.	m.	1836.	d.	h.	m.	1836.	d.	h.	m.			
Jan.	9	4	7	SE.	May	9	0	58	SE.	Sept.	11	14	7	SE.
"	21	16	29	SW.	"	24	15	34	SE.	"	25	22	55	SW.
Feb.	4	19	22	SE.	June	5	21	6	SW.	Oct.	8	8	40	SE.
"	18	15	11	SW.	"	21	20	18	SE.	"	22	20	35	SW.
March	2	3	46	SE.	July	4	0	55	SW.	Nov.	5	0	21	SE.
"	16	21	33	SW.	"	19	20	44	SE.	"	18	1	7	SW.
"	29	13	10	SE.	Aug.	1	5	32	SW.	Dec.	3	3	24	SE.
April	12	4	18	SW.	"	16	6	23	SE.	"	15	9	41	SW.
"	26	11	38	SE.	"	29	6	37	SW.	"	31	10	59	SE.

"The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit, and by the Time of the greatest Libration of her apparent Disc is to be understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible."

A Table, showing the illuminated portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The following numbers are the versed sines of the portion of their Discs, that to an observer on the Earth, will appear illuminated; the apparent diameter of the planets, at the time, being considered 1.0. To a spectator on the Earth, Mars appears most brilliant when in opposition to the Sun or nearest to the Earth; in which position he will not be until February, 1837. Venus appears most brilliant when her elongation is 45°, and she is approaching to or receding from her inferior conjunction. She will, therefore, this year, appear most brilliant in the evening, about the 5th of June, and in the morning about the 16th of September, about which time she may be seen without much difficulty, during the brightest sunshine. Mars being nearer to the Earth on the 31st of December than on any other day in 1836, will of course appear most brilliant at that time.

1836.	Venus.	Mars.	1836.	Venus.	Mars.		
January	15	0.911	0.998	July	15	0.038	0.930
February	14	0.850	0.993	August	15	0.121	0.914
March	15	0.768	0.984	September	15	0.384	0.899
April	15	0.654	0.973	October	15	0.557	0.890
May	15	0.508	0.960	November	15	0.688	0.894
June	15	0.299	0.945	December	15	0.786	0.922

*LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

The *Latitude* of those places which are marked with a * has been determined by the Editor, from actual observations, recently made by himself, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from the observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was determined by the Editor by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude, however, of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as rough approximations.

	Latitude North.	Longitude, West,			Dist. from Wash'n.
		in degrees.	in time.		
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.	
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol), . . . N. Y.	*42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376	
Alexandria, . . . D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6	
<i>Annapolis</i> , . . . Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52	37	
Auburn, . . . N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339	
Augusta, . . . Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580	
<i>Augusta</i> (State House), Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595	
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't), Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	39	
Bangor (Court House), Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661	
Barnstable (New C. H.), Mass.	*41 42 9	†70 19	†4 41 16	466	
Batavia, . . . N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370	
Beaufort (Arsenal), . . S. C.	*32 25 57	†50 41 23	†5 22 45.6	629	
<i>Boston</i> (State House), Mass.	*42 21 15	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432	
Bristol (Hotel), . . R. I.	*41 39 58	71 19	4 45 36	409	
Brooklyn (Navy Yard), N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227	
Brunswick (College), Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568	
Buffalo, . . . N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376	
Cambridge (1st Con. Ch.), Ms.	*42 22 22	†71 7 25	†4 44 29.7	431	
Camden, . . . S. C.	34 17	80 30	5 22 12	467	
Canandaigua, . . . N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336	
Cape Cod (Light House), Mass.	*42 2 16	70 4	4 40 16	507	

* See the remarks on this table in the Preliminary Observations.

	Latitude		Longitude, West,				Dist. from Wash'n.
	North.		in degrees.		in time.		
	°	'	°	'	h. m.	s.	miles.
Charleston (St. Mich's Ch.) S.C.	*32	46 33	†79	57 27	†5	19 49.5	544
Charlestown (Navy Y'd), Mass.	42	22	71	3 33	4	44 14.2	433
Cincinnati, . . . Ohio,	39	6	84	27	5	37 48	497
Columbia, . . . S. C.	33	57	81	7	5	24 28	500
Columbus, . . . Ohio,	39	47	83	3	5	32 12	396
Concord (State House), N. H.	*43	12 29	71	29	4	45 56	474
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.), Mass.	*42	14 50	†71	10 45	†4	44 43	422
Detroit, . . . Mich.	42	24	82	58	5	31 52	526
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.), Mass.	†42	19 15	71	4 22	4	44 17.5	432
Dover, . . . Del.	39	10	75	30	5	2 0	114
Dover, . . . N. H.	43	13	70	54	4	43 36	490
Easton (Court House), Md.	*38	46 10	76	8	5	4 32	80
Eastport, . . . Me.	44	54	66	56	4	27 44	778
Edenton, . . . N. C.	36	0	77	7	5	28 28	234
Exeter, . . . N. H.	42	58	70	55	4	43 40	474
Frankfort, . . . Ky.	38	14	84	40	5	38 40	551
Fredericksburg, . . Va.	38	34	77	38	5	10 32	56
Frederickton, . . N. B.	46	3	66	45	4	27 0	
Frederickstown, . Md.	39	24	77	18	5	9 12	43
Georgetown, . . S. C.	33	21	79	17	5	17 8	482
Gloucester (Hotel), Mass.	*42	36 45	70	40	4	42 40	462
Greenfield, . . Mass.	42	37	72	36	4	50 24	396
Hagerstown, . . Md.	39	37	77	35	5	10 20	68
Halifax, . . N. S.	†44	39 20	*63	36 40	*4	14 26.7	936
Hallowell, . . Me.	44	17	69	50	4	39 30	593
Harrisburg, . . Pa.	40	16	76	50	5	7 20	110
Hartford, . . Conn.	41	46	72	50	4	51 20	335
Hudson, . . N. Y.	42	14	73	46	4	55 4	345
Huntsville, . . Ala.	34	36	86	57	5	47 48	726
Indianapolis, . . Ind.	39	55	86	5	5	44 20	573
Jackson, . . M'pi.	32	23	90	8	6	0 32	1035
Jefferson, . . M'ri.	38	36	92	8	6	8 32	980
Kennebunk, . . Me.	43	25	70	32	4	42 8	518
Kingston, . . U. C.	44	8	76	40	5	6 40	456
Knoxville, . . Tenn.	35	59	83	54	5	35 36	516
Lancaster, . . Pa.	40	2 36	76	20 33	5	5 22.2	109
Lexington, . . Ky.	38	6	84	18	5	37 12	534
Little Rock, . . Ark.	34	40	92	12	6	8 48	1068
Lockport, . . N. Y.	43	11	78	46	5	15 4	403
Louisville, . . Ky.	38	3	85	30	5	42 0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.), Mass.	*42	38 45	†71	18 45	†4	45 15	439
Lynchburg, . . Va.	37	36	79	22	5	17 28	198
Lynn, . . Mass.	42	28	70	57	4	43 48	441
Marblehead, . . Mass.	42	30	70	52	4	43 28	450
Middletown, . . Conn.	41	34	72	39	4	50 36	325
Milledgeville, . . Ga.	33	7	83	20	5	33 20	642
Mobile, . . Ala.	30	40	88	11	5	52 44	1033
Montpelier, . . Vt.	44	17	72	36	4	50 24	524
Monomoy Point light, Mass.	*41	33 30	*70	0 31	*4	40 2.1	600

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.		in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.	
Montreal,	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601	
Nantucket (Town Hall),	Mass.	*41 16 32	*70 7 42	*4 40 30.8	500	
Nashville (University),	Tenn.	†36 9 33	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	714	
Natchez (Castle),	M'pi.	51 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146	
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215	
New Bedford (Mar's. Ch.)	Mass.	*41 38 7	†70 56 0	†4 48 44	429	
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337	
Newburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282	
Newburyport, (2d Pres. C.),	Ms.	*42 48 29	†70 52 0	†4 43 28	466	
Newcastle,	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103	
New Haven (College),	Conn.	†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301	
New London,	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354	
New Orleans (City Hall),	La.	†29 57 45	*90 6 49	*6 0 27.3	1203	
Newport,	R. I.	41 29	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403	
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226	
Norfolk, (Farmer's Bank),	Va.	*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217	
Northampton (1st C. Ch.)	Mass.	*42 19 5	72 40	4 50 40	376	
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362	
Pensacola,	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050	
Petersburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144	
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.),	Pa.	*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136	
Pittsburgh,	Pa.	40 32	30 8	5 20 32	223	
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 26 59	73 17 30	4 53 10	380	
Plattsburgh,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539	
Plymouth (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 57 30	†70 40 45	†4 42 43	439	
Portland (Town H.),	Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 22	542	
Portsmouth (Court H.),	N. H.	*43 4 54	70 45	4 43 0	491	
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301	
Princeton,	N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	177	
Providence (Old College),	R. I.	*41 49 25	*71 25 56	*4 45 43.7	394	
Quebec, (Castle),	L. C.	46 47 17	70 56 31	4 43 46.1	781	
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286	
Richmond, (Capitol),	Va.	*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122	
Rochester (R'r House),	N. Y.	*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361	
Sable (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0		
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407	
Saco,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528	
St. Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841	
St. Louis,	M'ri.	38 26	89 36	5 58 24	556	
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.	*42 31 19	*70 54 0	†4 43 36	446	
Savannah (Exchange),	Ga.	*32 4 56	†81 7 9	†5 24 28 6	662	
Schenectady,	N. Y.	43 48	73 55	4 55 40	391	
Springfield (Court H.),	Mass.	*42 5 58	72 36	4 50 24	357	
Stratford,	Conn.	†41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	291	
Tallahasse,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896	
Taunton (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 54 9	†71 50	†4 44 20	415	
Toronto or York,	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500	
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166	
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	393	

		Latitude		Longitude, West,			Dist. from Wash'n.
		North.		in degrees.	in time.		
		°	'	°	'	h. m. s.	miles.
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	33	12	87	42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia,	Va.	†38	2 3	*78	31 29	*5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	*43	6 49	75	13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia,	Il.	38	50	89	2	5 56 8	781
Vevay,	Ind.	38	46	84	59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes,	Ind.	38	43	87	25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON, (Capitol,)	D. C.	*38	52 54	*77	1 48	*5 8 7.2	
Washington,	M'pi.	31	36	91	20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling,	Va.	40	7	80	42	5 22 48	264
Wilmington,	Del.	39	41	75	28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington,	N. C.	34	11	78	10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	*42	16 12	†71	48 0	†4 47 12	394
York,	Me.	43	10 0	70	40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39	58	76	40	5 6 40	87

INCREASE OF SIDEREAL TIME IN MEAN SOLAR HOURS, &c.

Hours.	Increase.		Min.	Incr.		Sec.	Incr.		Sec.	Incr.	
	m. sec.			sec.	Min.		sec.	sec.		sec.	sec.
1	0	9.857	1	0.164	31	5.093	1	0.003	31	0.085	
2		19.713	2	329	32	257	2	006	32	088	
3		29.569	3	493	33	421	3	008	33	090	
4		39.426	4	657	34	585	4	011	34	093	
5		49.282	5	821	35	750	5	014	35	096	
6		59.139	6	986	36	914	6	016	36	099	
7	1	8.995	7	1.150	37	6.078	7	019	37	101	
8		18.852	8	314	38	242	8	022	38	104	
9		28.708	9	479	39	407	9	025	39	107	
10		38.565	10	643	40	571	10	027	40	110	
11		48.421	11	807	41	735	11	030	41	112	
12		58.278	12	971	42	900	12	033	42	115	
13	2	8.134	13	2.136	43	7.064	13	036	43	118	
14		17.991	14	300	44	228	14	038	44	121	
15		27.847	15	464	45	392	15	041	45	123	
16		37.704	16	628	46	557	16	044	46	126	
17		47.560	17	793	47	721	17	047	47	129	
18		57.417	18	957	48	885	18	049	48	131	
19	3	7.273	19	3.121	49	8.050	19	052	49	134	
20		17.130	20	286	50	214	20	055	50	137	
21		26.986	21	450	51	378	21	058	51	140	
22		36.842	22	614	52	542	22	060	52	142	
23		46.699	23	778	53	707	23	063	53	145	
24		56.555	24	943	54	871	24	066	54	148	
Daily acceleration of a star in passing the meridian.			25	4.107	55	9.035	25	069	55	151	
m. sec.			26	271	56	199	26	071	56	153	
3 55.9005			27	435	57	364	27	074	57	156	
			28	600	58	528	28	077	58	159	
			29	764	59	692	29	079	59	162	
			30	928	60	857	30	082	60	164	

A mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.						FEBRUARY.					
D.	Semi Diam	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. to be added to Appar. Time.			D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. to be added to Appar. Time.		
			1st, 23° 37' & 42.74'' ; 31st, 43.36''	11th, 42.90'' ; 31st, 43.36''	Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72'' ; 11th, 8.72'' ; 21st, 8.72'' ; 31st, 8.71''				10th, 23° 27' & 43.61'' ; 30th, 44.05''	Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69'' ; 20th, 8.67'' ; 30th, 8.65''	
1	16 17.30	1 10.85				2	16 14.74	1 7.95			
3	17.29	10.76				4	14.43	7.72			
5	17.26	10.65				6	14.10	7.49			
7	17.20	10.53				8	13.74	7.26			
9	17.13	10.39				10	13.37	7.04			
11	17.04	10.23				12	13.00	6.82			
13	16.92	10.07				14	12.61	6.60			
15	16.79	9.89				16	12.20	6.39			
17	16.64	9.70				18	11.78	6.19			
19	16.47	9.50				20	11.35	5.99			
21	16.28	9.29				22	10.91	5.80			
23	16.07	9.08				24	10.45	5.62			
25	15.84	8.86				26	9.98	5.45			
27	15.59	8.64				28	9.50	5.29			
29	15.32	8.42				30	9.01	5.14			
31	15.04	8.18									
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.				
1	23 4 15.8	3 34.91	18 40 43.04	1	17 17 7.6	13 50.21	20 42 56.34				
2	22 59 21.4	4 3.25	44 39.60	2	17 0 5.3	13 58.12	46 52.90				
3	22 53 59.4	4 31.26	48 36.16	3	16 42 45.2	14 5.21	50 49.45				
4	22 48 10.1	4 58.88	52 32.73	4	16 25 7.7	14 11.47	54 46.01				
5	22 41 53.8	5 26 11	56 29.29	5	16 7 13.2	14 16.93	58 42.56				
6	22 35 10.5	5 52.93	19 0 25.85	6	15 49 2.0	14 21.59	21 2 39.11				
7	22 28 0.5	6 19.29	4 22.41	7	15 30 34.6	14 25.44	6 35.66				
8	22 20 23.9	6 45.20	8 18.96	8	15 11 51.3	14 28.51	10 32.21				
9	22 12 21.0	7 10.60	12 15.52	9	14 52 52.5	14 30.80	14 28.76				
10	22 3 51.9	7 35.50	16 12.07	10	14 33 38.6	14 32.32	18 25.32				
11	21 54 57.0	7 59.85	19 20 8.63	11	14 14 10.1	14 33.07	21 22 21.88				
12	21 45 36.4	8 23.64	24 5.17	12	13 54 27.3	14 33.06	26 18.44				
13	21 35 50.4	8 46.84	28 1.73	13	13 34 30.8	14 32.30	30 15.00				
14	21 25 39.3	9 9.43	31 58.29	14	13 14 20.9	14 30.79	34 11.56				
15	21 15 3.5	9 31.40	35 54.85	15	12 53 58.0	14 28.54	38 8.12				
16	21 4 3.1	9 52.70	39 51.42	16	12 33 23.6	14 25.57	42 4.67				
17	20 52 38.5	10 13.33	43 47.98	17	12 12 35.1	14 21.87	46 1.22				
18	20 40 50.1	10 33.27	47 41.54	18	11 51 35.9	14 17.45	49 57.77				
19	20 28 38.2	10 52.47	51 41.10	19	11 30 25.6	14 12.32	53 54.32				
20	20 16 3.0	11 10.94	55 37.66	20	11 9 4.3	14 6.81	57 50.87				
21	20 3 5.0	11 28.66	19 59 34.21	21	10 47 32.8	14 0.01	22 1 47.42				
22	19 49 44.6	11 45.59	20 3 30.76	22	10 25 51.3	13 52.84 ^e	5 43.97				
23	19 36 2.0	12 1.74	7 27.31	23	10 4 0.2	13 45.01	9 40.53				
24	19 21 57.7	12 17.08	11 23.87	24	9 42 0.2	13 36.53	13 37.09				
25	19 7 32.0	12 31.63	15 20.42	25	9 19 51.4	13 27.44	17 33.64				
26	18 52 45.4	12 45.34	19 16.98	26	8 57 34.4	13 17.73	21 30.20				
27	18 37 38.2	12 58.24	23 13.53	27	8 35 9.5	13 7.44	25 26.76				
28	18 22 10.8	13 10.31	27 10.09	28	8 12 37.3	12 56.57	29 23.32				
29	18 6 23.7	13 21.53	31 6.65	29	7 49 57.9	12 45.14	33 19.88				
30	17 50 17.1	13 31.91	35 3.22	30	7 27 11.9	12 33.20	37 16.43				
31	17 33 51.7	13 41.46	38 59 78								

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 9.01	1 5.14		2	16 0.41	1 4.28	
3	8.51	5.01		4	15 59.86	4.32	
5	8.00	4.98		6	59.31	4.38	
7	7.48	4.76		8	58.76	4.44	
9	6. 7	4.65		10	58.21	4.2	
11	6.44	4.55		12	57.67	4.60	
13	5.91	4.47		14	57.14	4.70	
15	5.37	4.39		16	56.61	4.80	
17	4.83	4 33		18	56.09	4.91	
19	4 29	4.28		20	55.57	5.03	
21	3.74	4.25		22	55.05	5.16	
23	3.18	4.22		24	54.55	5.30	
25	2.63	4.21		26	54.05	5.44	
27	2.07	4.21		28	53.57	5.59	
29	1.52	4.22		30	53.09	5.74	
31	0.96	4.24		32	52.63	5.90	
			Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 44.05"; 11th, 44.20"; 21st, 44.29"; 31st, 44.30".				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 44.25"; 20th, 44.15"; 30th, 44.01".
			Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.65"; 11th, 8.63"; 21st, 8 61"; 31st, 8.58".				Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.56"; 20th, 8.53"; 30th, 8.51".
D	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D	Declination North.	Equat. of T. added to App. till 15th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. s.
1	7 27 11.9	12 33.20	22 37 16.43	1	4 40 3.3	3 52.50	0 39 29.57
2	7 4 19.6	12 20.74	41 12.98	2	5 3 6.8	3 34.24	43 26.12
3	6 41 21.4	12 7.79	45 9.53	3	5 26 4.9	3 16.12	47 22.67
4	6 18 17.7	11 54.38	49 6.05	4	5 48 57.4	2 58.16	51 19.23
5	5 55 8.6	11 40.53	53 2.63	5	6 11 44.0	2 40.40	55 15.78
6	5 31 54.8	11 26.26	56 59.18	6	6 34 24.4	2 22.82	59 12.34
7	5 8 36.4	11 11.60	23 0 55.73	7	6 56 58.1	2 5.48	1 3 8.90
8	4 45 13.9	10 56.56	4 52.28	8	7 19 24.9	1 48.37	7 5.46
9	4 21 47.6	10 41.17	8 48.84	9	7 41 44.4	1 31.51	11 2.02
10	3 58 17.9	10 25.45	12 45.40	10	8 3 56.2	1 14.95	14 58.57
11	3 34 45.2	10 9.41	23 16 41.96	11	8 26 0.0	0 58.68	1 18 55.12
12	3 11 9.8	9 53.08	20 38.52	12	8 47 55.6	0 42.71	22 51.67
13	2 47 32.3	9 36.48	24 35.07	13	9 9 42.4	0 27.06	26 48.22
14	2 23 52.7	9 19.61	28 31.63	14	9 31 20.3	+0 11.75	30 44.77
15	2 0 11.7	9 2.51	32 28.18	15	9 52 48.7	-0 3.21	34 41.32
16	1 26 29.6	8 45.20	36 24.73	16	10 14 7.4	0 17.81	38 37.87
17	1 12 46.8	8 27.67	40 21.28	17	10 35 16.0	0 32.05	42 34.43
18	0 49 3.6	8 9.96	44 17.82	18	10 56 14 1	0 45 89	46 30.98
19	0 25 20.5	7 52.08	48 14.37	19	11 17 1.5	0 59.34	50 27.54
20	0 1 37.9	7 34.04	52 10.92	20	11 37 37.5	1 12.40	54 24.10
	North.						
21	0 22 4.0	7 15.86	23 56 7.43	21	11 58 2.1	1 25 04	1 58 20.66
22	0 45 44.6	6 57.58	0 0 4.03	22	12 18 14.9	1 37.84	2 2 17.22
23	1 9 23.7	6 39.19	4 0.59	23	12 38 15 5	1 49.02	6 13.78
24	1 33 0.7	6 20.71	7 57.15	24	12 58 3.4	2 0.36	10 10.34
25	1 56 35.4	6 2.18	11 53.70	25	13 17 38.5	2 11.22	14 6.89
26	2 20 7.4	5 43.60	15 50.26	26	13 37 0.5	2 21.61	18 3.44
27	2 43 36.4	5 25.01	19 46.82	27	13 56 8.8	2 31.54	21 59.99
28	3 7 1.9	5 6.42	23 43.37	28	14 15 3.4	2 40.96	25 56.34
29	3 30 23.7	4 47.84	27 39.93	29	14 33 43.9	2 49.87	29 53.09
30	3 53 41.4	4 29.32	31 36.48	30	14 52 9.9	2 58.27	33 49.64
31	4 16 54.7	4 10.85	35 33.03	31	15 10 21.3	3 6.14	37 46.20

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Dia.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. sec.		' "	' "	m. sec.	
2	16 52.63	1 5.90	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 43.87'' ; 20th, 43.73'' ; 30th, 43.63''. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.49'' ; 20th, 8.47'' ; 30th, 8.46''.	1	15 47.08	1 8.15	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 9th, 23° 27' & 43.56'' ; 19th, 43.58'' ; 29th, 43.64''. Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8.45'' ; 19th, 8.44'' ; 29th, 8.44''.
4	52.17	6.06		3	46.83	8.25	
6	51.73	6.22		5	46.59	8.35	
8	51.29	6.38		7	46.37	8.43	
10	50.86	6.54		9	46.17	8.51	
12	50.46	6.71		11	45.99	8.57	
14	50.06	6.87		13	45.82	8.62	
16	49.67	7.03		15	45.66	8.66	
18	49.29	7.19		17	45.52	8.68	
20	48.93	7.34		19	45.40	8.70	
22	48.59	7.49		21	45.30	8.70	
24	48.27	7.64		23	45.21	8.68	
26	47.95	7.78		25	45.14	8.66	
28	47.64	7.91	27	45.09	8.62		
30	47.35	8.03	29	45.06	8.57		
32	47.08	8.15	31	45.04	8.50		
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time.	Sidereal Time.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. til. 15th.	Sidereal Time.
	' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.	' "	' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.
1	15 10 21.3	3 6.14	2 37 46.20	1	22 6 21.9	2 31.88	4 39 59.48
2	15 28 17.8	3 13.45	41 42.75	2	22 14 13.7	2 22.76	43 56.04
3	15 45 59.0	3 20.22	45 39 31	3	22 21 42.4	2 13.25	47 52.60
4	16 3 24.7	3 26.43	49 35.88	4	22 28 47.7	2 3.35	51 49.16
5	16 20 34.6	3 32.05	53 32 44	5	22 35 29.6	1 53.11	55 45 72
6	16 37 28.3	3 37.11	57 29.00	6	22 41 47.8	1 42.51	59 42.27
7	16 54 5.6	3 41.53	3 1 25.56	7	22 47 42.2	1 31.57	6 3 38.82
8	17 10 26.2	3 45.45	5 22.11	8	22 53 12.7	1 20.33	7 35.38
9	17 26 29.7	3 48.74	9 18.67	9	22 58 19.1	1 8.79	11 31.93
10	17 42 15.9	3 51.43	13 15.22	10	23 3 1.3	0 56.99	15 28.49
11	17 57 44.4	3 53.53	3 17 11.77	11	23 7 19.2	0 44.94	5 19 25.04
12	18 12 55.0	3 55.04	21 8.32	12	23 11 12.8	0 32.69	23 21.60
13	18 27 47.3	3 55.96	25 4.87	13	23 14 41.8	0 20.24	27 18.17
14	18 42 21.0	3 56.30	29 1.43	14	23 17 46.3	-0 7.62	31 14.73
15	18 56 35.9	3 56.05	32 57.98	15	23 20 26.1	+0 5.13	35 11.29
16	19 10 31.6	3 55.24	36 54.54	16	23 22 41.2	0 17.99	39 7.86
17	19 24 7.8	3 53.86	40 51.11	17	23 24 31.5	0 30.93	43 4.42
18	19 37 24.4	3 51.93	44 47.67	18	23 25 57.1	0 43.94	47 0 98
19	19 50 20.9	3 49.45	48 44.23	19	23 26 57.8	0 56.97	50 57.54
20	20 2 57.1	3 46.43	52 40.79	20	23 27 33.6	1 9.99	54 54.09
21	20 15 12.8	3 42.88	3 56 37.35	21	23 27 44.6	1 22.98	5 58 50.65
22	20 27 7.6	3 38.83	4 0 33.91	22	23 27 30.8	1 35.95	6 2 47.20
23	20 38 41.4	3 34.27	4 30.47	23	23 26 52.1	1 48.84	6 43.75
24	20 49 53.8	3 29.21	8 27.02	24	23 25 48.6	2 1.63	10 40.31
25	21 0 44.8	3 23.65	12 23.57	25	23 24 20.4	2 14.32	14 36.86
26	21 11 14.0	3 17.61	16 20.12	26	23 22 27.6	2 26.56	18 33.42
27	21 21 21.2	3 11.12	20 16.68	27	23 20 10.1	2 39.24	22 29.99
28	21 31 6.3	3 4.15	24 13.23	28	23 17 28.1	2 51.47	26 26.55
29	21 40 29.1	2 56.74	28 9.79	29	23 14 21.6	3 3.49	30 23.12
30	21 49 29.4	2 48.88	32 6.35	30	23 10 50.8	3 15.31	34 19.68
31	21 58 7.1	2 40.59	36 2.91	31	23 6 55.7	3 26.90	38 16.24

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 45.04	1 8.50		2	15 47.22	1 6.29	
3	45.05	8.43		4	47.50	6.12	
5	45.07	8.33		6	47.79	5.95	
7	45.11	8.24		8	48.10	5.78	
9	45.17	8.13		10	48.42	5.61	
11	45.25	8.11		12	48.76	5.45	
13	45.34	7.88		14	49.12	5.29	
15	45.45	7.74		16	49.48	5.14	
17	45.57	7.60		18	49.86	4.99	
19	45.72	7.45		20	50.25	4.85	
21	45.89	7.29		22	50.65	4.72	
23	46.07	7.13		24	51.07	4.59	
25	46.26	6.97		26	51.50	4.48	
27	46.47	6.80		28	51.94	4.37	
29	46.70	6.63		30	52.39	4.27	
31	46.95	6.46		32	52.85	4.17	
			Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 9th, 23° 27' & 43.77"; 19th, 43.94"; 29th, 44.15". Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8.44"; 19th, 8.44"; 29th, 8.45".				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 44.39"; 18th, 44.62"; 28th, 44.84". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.46"; 18th, 8.48"; 28th, 8.49".
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 6 55.7	3 26.90	6 38 16.24	1	17 58 38.1	5 58.59	8 40 29.51
2	23 2 36.3	3 38.24	42 12 80	2	17 43 18.3	5 54.64	44 26.06
3	22 57 52.9	3 49.33	46 9.35	3	17 27 41.1	5 50.10	48 22.62
4	22 52 45 5	4 0.14	50 5.90	4	17 11 46.8	5 45.00	52 19.17
5	22 47 14.1	4 10.64	54 2.46	5	16 55 35.6	5 39.31	56 15.73
6	22 41 19.0	4 20.83	57 59.01	6	16 39 7.9	5 33.04	9 0 12.29
7	22 35 0.2	4 30.69	7 1 55.56	7	16 22 23.9	5 26.21	4 8.85
8	22 28 17.9	4 40.19	5 52.12	8	16 5 24.0	5 18.80	8 5.41
9	22 21 12.3	4 49.31	9 48.68	9	15 48 8.5	5 10.92	12 1.97
10	22 13 43.5	4 58.05	13 45.24	10	15 30 37.7	5 2.29	15 58.53
11	22 5 51.6	5 6.36	7 17 41.81	11	15 12 51.8	4 53.19	9 19 55.09
12	21 57 37.0	5 14.24	21 38.37	12	14 54 51.2	4 43.53	23 51.64
13	21 48 59.7	5 21.68	25 24.93	13	14 36 36.4	4 33.30	27 48.20
14	21 40 0.0	5 28.64	29 31.49	14	14 18 7.6	4 22.53	31 44.75
15	21 30 38.0	5 35.10	33 28.05	15	13 59 25.0	4 11.22	35 41.30
16	21 20 54.1	5 41.06	37 24.61	16	13 40 29.1	3 59.36	39 37.85
17	21 10 48.4	5 46.48	41 21.17	17	13 21 20.1	3 46.97	43 34.40
18	21 0 21.2	5 51.37	45 17.72	18	13 1 58.5	3 34.06	47 30.95
19	20 49 32.5	5 55.71	49 14.27	19	12 42 24.6	3 20.63	51 27.50
20	20 38 22.8	5 59.49	53 10.82	20	12 22 38.5	3 6.71	55 24.06
21	20 26 52.3	6 2.68	7 57 7.38	21	12 2 40.9	2 52.30	9 59 20.62
22	20 15 1.2	6 5.30	8 1 3.93	22	11 42 31.9	2 37.40	10 3 17.18
23	20 2 49.9	6 7.31	5 0.49	23	11 22 11.8	2 22.05	7 13.74
24	19 50 18.5	6 8.74	8 57.05	24	11 1 41.0	2 6.26	11 10.30
25	19 37 27.4	6 9.57	12 53.61	25	10 40 59.8	1 50.04	15 6.86
26	19 24 16.7	6 9.79	16 50.18	26	10 20 8.5	1 33.42	19 3.41
27	19 10 46.8	6 9.42	20 46.74	27	9 59 7.3	1 16.39	22 59.96
28	18 56 58.0	6 8.44	24 43.30	28	9 37 56.7	0 58.99	26 56.51
29	18 42 50 5	6 6.87	28 39.86	29	9 16 36.8	0 41.26	30 53.06
30	18 28 24.5	6 4.70	32 36.41	30	8 55 7.9	0 23.20	34 49.61
31	18 13 40.3	6 1.94	36 32.96	31	8 33 30.4	0 4.82	38 46.16

At mean noon of Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 52.85	1 4.17		1	16 0.67	1 4.15	
3	53 32	4.09		3	1.23	4.24	
5	53.80	4.02		5	1.78	4.34	
7	54 29	3.96		7	2.34	4.46	
9	54.79	3.91		9	2.89	4.59	
11	55.31	3.87		11	3.45	4.73	
13	55 82	3.85		13	4.00	4.88	
15	56.33	3.83		15	4.55	5.04	
17	56.86	3.83		17	5.09	5.21	
19	57.40	3.84		19	5.63	5.39	
21	57.94	3.86		21	6.17	5.58	
23	58.47	3.89		23	6.70	5.77	
25	59.02	3.94		25	7.22	5.98	
27	15 59.57	4.00		27	7.74	6.19	
29	16 0.12	4.07		29	8.25	6.41	
31	0.67	4.15		31	8.74	6.63	
			Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 45.01''; 17th, 45.12''; 27th, 45.17''.				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 45.15''; 17th, 45.07''; 27th, 44.94''.
			Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.51''; 17th, 8.54''; 27th, 8.56''.				Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.59''; 17th, 8.61''; 27th, 8.63''.
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	8 11 44.4	0 13.85	10 42 42.71	1	3 18 15.7	10 24.57	12 40 59.33
2	7 40 50.5	0 32.81	46 39.27	2	3 41 23.7	10 43.51	44 55.89
3	7 27 48.8	0 52.02	50 35 83	3	4 4 49.4	11 2.01	48 52.45
4	7 5 39.7	1 11.46	54 32.39	4	4 28 2.3	11 20.16	52 49.01
5	6 43 23.5	1 31.13	58 28.95	5	4 51 12.1	11 37.93	56 45.56
6	6 21 0.6	1 51.00	11 2 25.51	6	5 14 18.3	11 55.33	13 0 42.12
7	5 58 31.2	2 11.06	6 22.06	7	5 37 20.7	12 12.30	4 38.67
8	5 35 55.7	2 31.30	10 18.62	8	6 0 18.8	12 28.85	8 35.22
9	5 13 14.6	2 51.70	14 15.17	9	6 23 12.3	12 44.95	12 31.76
10	4 50 28.0	3 12.24	18 11.72	10	6 46 0.7	13 0.60	16 28.31
11	4 27 36.4	3 32.90	11 22 8.27	11	7 8 43.7	13 15.78	13 20 24.86
12	4 4 40.1	3 53.68	26 4.82	12	7 31 20.8	13 30.47	24 21.41
13	3 41 39.5	4 14.55	30 1.36	13	7 53 51.6	13 44.66	28 17.97
14	3 18 35.0	4 35.51	33 57.91	14	8 16 15.9	13 58.32	32 14.53
15	2 55 26.8	4 56.33	37 54.47	15	8 38 33.0	14 11.45	36 11.09
16	2 32 15.4	5 17.59	41 51.02	16	9 0 42.8	14 24.02	40 7.65
17	2 9 1.0	5 38.68	45 47.58	17	9 22 44.6	14 36.04	44 4.21
18	1 45 44.2	5 59.79	49 44.14	18	9 44 38.1	14 47.46	48 0.76
19	1 22 25.0	6 20.87	53 40.70	19	10 6 23.0	14 58.30	51 57.32
20	0 59 4.1	6 41.92	57 37.26	20	10 27 58.9	15 8.52	55 53.87
21	0 35 41.8	7 2.91	12 1 33.81	21	10 49 25.3	15 18.10	59 50.42
22	0 12 18.1	7 23.85	5 30.37	22	11 10 41.9	15 27.03	14 3 46.97
23	South.			23	11 31 48.4	15 35.28	14 7 43.52
24	0 11 6.4	7 44.67	12 9 26.92	24	11 52 44.3	15 42.84	11 40.07
25	0 34 31.4	8 5.35	13 23.46	25	12 13 29.4	15 49.69	15 36.62
26	0 57 56.7	8 25.90	17 20.01	26	12 34 3.2	15 55.83	19 33.18
27	1 21 21.8	8 46.27	21 16.56	27	12 54 25.3	16 1.22	23 29.74
28	1 44 46.7	9 6.44	25 13.11	28	13 14 35.5	16 5.85	27 26.30
29	2 8 10.8	9 26.38	29 9.66	29	13 34 33.3	16 9.71	31 22.86
30	2 31 33.9	9 46.09	33 6.22	30	13 54 18.2	16 12.78	35 19.42
31	2 54 55.7	10 5.52	37 2.77	31	14 13 49.9	16 15.06	39 15.98

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. sec.			' "	m. sec.	
2	16 9.25	1 6.86	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 6th, 23° 27' & 44.78''; 16th, 44.62''; 26th, 44.48''. Horizontal Parallax. 6th, 8.66''; 16th, 8.08''; 26th, 8.69''.	2	16 15.19	1 10.13	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 6th, 23° 27' & 44.38''; 16th, 44.35''; 26th, 44.39''; 30th, 44.49''. Horizontal Parallax. 6th, 8.71''; 16th, 8.72''; 26th, 8.72''; 36th, 8.72''.
4	9.73	7.09		4	15.46	10.29	
6	10.20	7.32		6	15.71	10.44	
8	10.66	7.55		8	15.94	10.57	
10	11.11	7.79		10	16.16	10.68	
12	11.55	8.02		12	16.36	10.78	
14	11.98	8.26		14	16.54	10.86	
16	12.40	8.49		16	16.71	10.93	
18	12.80	8.73		18	16.86	10.98	
20	13.19	8.95		20	16.99	11.00	
22	13.56	9.17		22	17.09	11.01	
24	13.91	9.38		24	17.16	11.00	
26	14.25	9.59		26	17.22	10.98	
28	14.58	9.78		28	17.27	10.93	
30	14.89	9.96	30	17.29	10.97		
32	15.19	10.13	32	17.30	10.79		

D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 21th.	Sidereal Time.
	' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.		' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.
1	14 33 8.1	16 16.51	14 43 12.53	1	21 52 52.8	10 37.15	16 41 29.24
2	14 52 12.3	16 17.16	47 9.09	2	22 1 51.8	10 13.94	45 25.79
3	15 11 2.0	16 16.97	51 5.64	3	22 10 25.3	9 50.11	49 22.54
4	15 29 36.8	16 15.94	55 2.19	4	22 18 33.0	9 25.67	53 18.90
5	15 47 56.4	16 11.08	58 58.74	5	22 26 14.8	9 0.65	57 15.45
6	16 6 0.3	16 11.38	15 2 55.29	6	22 33 30.3	8 35.07	17 1 12.01
7	16 23 48.0	16 7.83	6 51.85	7	22 40 19.3	8 8.98	5 8.57
8	16 41 19.2	16 3.43	10 48.40	8	22 46 41.6	7 42.38	9 5.13
9	16 58 33.4	15 58.18	14 44.95	9	22 52 37.1	7 15.34	13 1.70
10	17 15 30.3	15 52.08	18 41.51	10	22 58 5.3	6 47.87	16 58.26
11	17 32 9.2	15 45.15	15 22 38.08	11	23 3 6.3	6 20.00	17 20 54.82
12	17 48 30.0	15 37.37	26 34 64	12	23 7 39.7	5 51.80	24 51.38
13	18 4 32.1	15 28.75	30 31.20	13	23 11 45.5	5 23.26	28 47.94
14	18 20 15.1	15 19.31	34 27.76	14	23 15 23.5	4 54.13	32 44.49
15	18 35 38.6	15 9.04	38 24.32	15	23 18 33.0	4 25.37	36 41.05
16	18 50 42.3	14 57.93	42 20.87	16	23 21 15.7	3 56.07	40 37.60
17	19 5 25.7	14 46.02	46 17.43	17	23 23 29.7	3 26.60	44 34.16
18	19 19 48.5	14 33.30	50 13.98	18	23 25 15.5	2 56.97	48 30.71
19	19 33 50.3	14 19.76	54 10.53	19	23 26 32.1	2 27.22	52 27.27
20	19 47 30.7	14 5.42	58 7.08	20	23 27 22.5	1 57.37	56 23.83
21	20 0 49.5	13 50.29	16 2 3.64	21	23 27 43.6	1 27.47	18 0 20.39
22	20 13 46.2	13 34 38	6 0.20	22	23 27 36.5	0 57.55	4 16.96
23	20 26 20.6	13 17.68	9 56.76	23	23 27 1.1	-0 27 61	8 13.52
24	20 38 32.3	13 0.19	13 53.32	24	23 25 57.4	+0 2.28	12 10.09
25	20 50 21.0	12 41.95	17 49.88	25	23 24 25.6	0 32.12	16 6.65
26	21 1 46.5	12 22.95	21 46.44	26	23 22 25.5	1 1.87	20 3.21
27	21 12 48.3	12 3.21	25 43.00	27	23 19 57.3	1 31.50	23 59.77
28	21 23 26.1	11 42.75	29 39.57	28	23 17 1.1	2 0.97	27 56.32
29	21 33 39.7	11 21.56	33 36.12	29	23 13 36.8	2 30.27	31 52.87
30	21 43 28.7	10 59.70	37 32.68	30	23 9 44.5	2 59.34	35 49.43
31	21 52 52.8	10 37.15	41 29.24	31	23 5 24.5	3 28.17	39 45.98

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Ursæ Minoris.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.		α Tauri.		α Aurigæ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1836.	0	88	1 57	22	2 53	3	4 26	16	5 4	45
Jan. 1,	60 56.70	26 20.7	66.06	41 3.1	42.68	26 27.8	31.23	10 25.9	35.61	49 27.8
11,	48.46	21.5	55.94	2.9	42.50	27.2	31.21	25.7	35.62	29.2
21,	40.56	21.4	55.81	2.4	42.49	26.6	31.15	25.5	35.55	30.5
31,	33.15	20.7	55.67	1.9	42.37	26.1	31.05	25.4	35.44	31.5
Feb. 10,	25.81	19.4	55.53	1.1	42.23	25.7	30.92	25.2	35.27	32.4
20,	19.17	17.6	55.39	41 0.3	42.08	25.4	30.77	25.0	35.06	32.9
Mar. 1,	14.08	15.4	55.26	40 59.5	41.94	25.3	30.60	24.8	34.83	33.2
11,	10.27	12.7	55.16	58.6	41.81	25.2	30.43	24.6	34.58	33.2
21,	7.34	9.7	55.09	57.8	41.70	25.3	30.27	24.4	34.34	32.8
31,	6.03	6.8	55.05	57.1	41.62	25.6	30.13	24.3	34.12	32.2
April 10,	♄ 6.72	3.5	55.06	56.5	41.58	26.1	30.02	24.2	33.92	31.4
20,	8.88	26 0.5	55.11	56.1	41.58	26.8	29.94	24.2	33.77	30.3
30,	11.92	25 57.8	♃ 55.23	55.9	♃ 41.62	27.7	29.90	24.2	33.67	29.1
May 10,	16.33	55.6	55.39	56.0	41.72	28.9	29.91	24.4	33.63	27.8
20,	22.25	53.8	55.60	56.4	41.86	30.2	♃ 29.97	24.8	33.65	26.5
30,	28.77	52.2	55.84	57.1	42.04	31.7	30.08	25.3	♃ 33.73	25.2
June 9,	35.53	51.3	56.12	58.1	42.26	33.3	30.23	25.9	♃ 33.89	23.9
19,	43.10	51.1	56.43	40 59.3	42.51	35.0	30.43	26.7	34.10	22.8
29,	51.19	51.2	56.76	41 0.7	42.79	36.9	30.66	27.6	34.36	21.9
July 9,	♃ 58.88	51.8	57.10	2.3	43.08	38.7	30.91	28.6	34.66	21.2
19,	♃ 6.19	53.2	57.44	4.0	43.39	40.5	31.20	29.6	35.00	20.6
29,	13.65	55.0	57.77	6.9	43.70	42.3	31.49	30.7	35.37	20.3
Aug. 8,	20.68	57.2	58.09	7.8	44.02	43.9	31.80	31.8	35.76	20.1
18,	26.57	25 59.8	58.40	9.7	44.32	45.3	32.12	32.9	36.17	20.2
28,	31.75	26 2.9	58.67	11.5	44.60	46.6	32.43	33.8	36.59	20.4
Sept. 7,	36.53	6.3	58.92	13.3	44.87	47.6	32.74	34.7	37.01	20.8
17,	40.16	9.7	59.15	15.0	45.12	48.3	33.04	35.4	37.42	21.4
27,	42.29	13.1	59.34	16.5	45.34	48.8	33.33	36.0	37.83	22.1
Oct. 7,	43.58	17.4	59.50	17.9	45.54	49.0	33.61	36.5	38.23	23.0
17,	44.06	21.2	59.62	19.1	45.70	49.0	33.87	36.8	38.61	24.0
27,	42.95	21.9	59.72	20.2	45.85	48.8	34.10	36.9	38.97	25.2
Nov. 6,	40.33	28.6	59.78	21.1	45.96	48.4	34.32	37.0	39.30	26.4
16,	36.96	32.1	59.82	21.8	46.04	47.9	34.50	36.9	39.60	27.8
26,	32.62	35.1	59.82	22.3	46.09	47.3	34.66	36.8	39.85	29.3
Dec. 6,	26.73	37.7	59.80	22.7	46.12	46.6	34.78	36.7	40.06	30.8
16,	19.92	39.9	59.74	22.9	46.11	45.9	34.86	36.5	40.21	32.3
26,	12.91	41.6	59.67	22.9	46.07	45.2	34.90	36.3	40.31	33.8
36,	5.49	41.9	59.57	22.7	46.00	44.6	34.90	36.1	40.34	35.3

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, &c., for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	β Orionis.			α Orionis.			α Canis Majoris.			α Canis Minoris.			β Geminorum.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.
1836.	6 6	8		5 46	7		6 37	16		7 30	5		7 35	28	
Jan. 1,	40.00	23	49.7	18.13	22	13.6	55 81	29	45.6	43.27	38	24.2	16.74	24	58.0
11,	39.99		51.2	18.17		12.3	55.88		47 9	43.41		23.0	16.90		58.3
21,	39.94		52 4	18.16		12.2	55.90		49.9	43.50		21.9	17.02		58.6
31,	39.96		53.5	18.12		11.7	55 87		51.8	43.54		21.1	17.07		59.2
Feb. 10,	39.73		54.3	18.03		11.2	55.79		53.3	43.53		20.4	17.07	24	59.8
20,	39.59		54.9	17.90		11.0	55.68		54.6	43.48		19.9	17.02	25	0.5
Mar. 1,	39.42		55.2	17.75		10.8	55.53		55.6	43.38		19.6	16 93		1.2
11,	39.25		55.3	17.59		10.7	55.36		56 2	43 26		19.4	16.79		1.9
21,	39.07		55.1	17.42		10.7	55.17		56.5	43 11		19.3	16.63		2.5
31,	38.91		54.7	17.24		10.9	54.99		56.5	42.95		19.4	16.46		3.0
April 10,	38.77		54.0	17.10		11.1	54.81		56.2	42.79		19.6	16.28		3.3
20,	38.65		53.1	16.98		11.4	54.64		55.6	42.64		19.9	16.10		3.6
30,	38.57		52.0	16.88		11.8	54.50		54.7	42 50		20.3	15.95		3.7
May 10,	38.53		50.6	16.83		12.4	54.39		53.5	42.38		20.8	15.82		3.7
20,	38.54		49.1	16.81		13.1	54.31		52.1	42.30		21.3	15.73		3.6
30,	38.58		47.3	16.84		13.8	54.27		50.5	42.25		21.9	15.67		3.3
June 9,	38.68		45.3	16.91		14.7	54.27		48.7	42.23		22.6	15.65		3.0
19,	38.82		43.3	17.03		15.8	54.31		46.7	42.24		23.4	15.67		2 6
29,	38.99		41.3	17.18		16.9	54.38		44 6	42.30		24.2	15.73		2.2
July 9,	39.20		39.3	17.36		18.0	54.51		42.3	42.38		25.0	15 82		1.7
19,	39.43		37.4	17.58		19.1	54.66		40.2	42.51		25.9	15.97		1.1
29,	39.68		35.6	17.82		20.2	54 94		38.2	42.66		26.6	16.14		0.6
Aug. 8,	39.96		34.0	18.07		21.2	55.05		56.4	42.84		27.3	16.35	25	0.0
18,	40.24		32.6	18.35		22 0	55.28		34.8	43.04		27.8	16.58	24	59.4
28,	40.53		31.5	18.63		22.8	55.53		33.5	43.26		28.2	16.83		58.7
Sept. 7,	40.82		30.7	18.93		23.3	55.80		32.6	43.51		28.4	17.11		58.0
17,	41.11		30.3	19.23		23.7	56.08		32.1	43.77		28 4	17.41		57.3
27,	41.40		30.3	19.52		23.7	56.37		32.0	44.05		28.1	17.72		56.5
Oct. 7,	41.67		30.7	19.82		23.6	56.67		32.3	44.34		27.6	18.05		65.7
17,	41.94		31.4	20.11		23.3	56.97		33.1	44.64		26.8	18.40		54 9
27,	42.18		32 4	20.39		22.7	57.26		34.3	44.95		25.8	18.75		54.1
Nov. 6,	42.41		33.7	20.65		22.0	57.54		35.9	45.26		24.6	19.10		53.3
16,	42.61		35.1	20.90		21.2	57.81		37.8	45.56		23.3	19.45		52.6
26,	42.78		36.8	21.12		20.2	58.06		39.9	45.85		21 8	19.78		52.0
Dec. 6,	42.92		38.5	21.31		19.3	58.28		42 3	46.12		20 3	20.10		51.6
16,	43 02		40.2	21.46		18.3	58.46		44.7	46.37		18.9	20.38		51.3
26,	43 09		41.9	21.58		17.4	58 60		47.1	46.58		17.6	20.63		51.2
36,	43.10		43 4	21.64		16.6	58.69		49.4	46.74		16 2	20.82		51.3

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, &c., for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Hydræ.			α Leonis.			β Leonis.			β Virginis.			α Virginis.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1836.	9	19	7	9	59	12	11	40	15	11	42	2	13	16	10
	sec.	''		sec.	''		sec.	''		sec.	''		sec.	''	
Jan. 1,	31.80	56	59.2	37.89	45	58.2	40.93	29	17.6	8 65	41	21.3	32.63	18	6.3
11,	32.02	57	1.4	38.17		56 9	41.25		15.9	8.97		19.3	32.97		8.4
21,	32.22		3.5	38.40		55.7	41 56		14.8	9.27		17.4	33.30		10.5
31,	32.36		5.4	38.59		54.9	41.83		13.4	9.53		15.7	33 62		12.5
Feb. 10,	32 44		7.1	38.74		54.3	42.07		12 6	9.76		14.3	33.90		14.4
20,	32 48		8.6	38 82		54.0	42.26		12 2	9.95		13.2	34.16		16.2
Mar. 1,	32.47		9.9	38.87		53.9	42.40		12.1	10.09		12.3	34 39		17.7
11,	32.43		10.8	38.86		54.1	42.50		12.3	10.19		11.7	34.58		19.0
21,	32.34		11.6	38.82		54.4	42.56		12.7	10.24		11.4	34.73		20.1
31,	32.23		12.0	38.75		54.8	42.57		13.4	10.27		11.3	34.85		20.9
April 10,	32.11		12.3	38.65		55.3	42 56		14.2	10.26		11.4	34.93		21.5
20,	31.97		12.3	38.54		55.9	42.52		15.1	10.22		11.7	34.99		22.0
30,	31.84		12 2	38 42		56.5	42.45		16.0	10.17		12.0	35 02		22.2
May 10,	31.71		11.8	38.29		57.0	42.37		16.9	10.10		12.5	35 02		22.3
20,	31.59		11.3	38.18		57.6	42.28		17.8	10.02		13.0	35.00		22.3
30,	31.48		10.6	38.07		58.1	42.19		18.6	9.94		13.6	34.97		22.2
June 9,	31.40		9.7	37.98		58.5	42.09		19.3	9.85		14.1	34.91		21.9
19,	31.34		8 7	37.91		58.9	41.99		19.8	9.76		14.7	34.85		21.6
29,	31.30		7.6	37.86		59.2	41.90		20 2	9.68		15.3	34.76		21.1
July 9,	31.25		6.5	37.83		59.4	41.82		20.5	9.60		15.8	34.67		20.7
19,	31 29		5.3	37.82		59.6	41.74		20.6	9.52		16.2	34.57		20.1
29,	31.33		4.1	37.84		59.6	41.68		20.5	9.46		16.6	34.47		19.6
Aug. 8,	31.40		3.0	37.88		59 5	41.63		20.2	9.42		16.9	34.36		19.0
18,	31.50		1 8	37.94		59.2	41.60		19.8	9.39		17.1	34 26		18.5
28,	31.62		1 0	38.04		58.8	41.59		19.1	9.38		17.1	34.17		17.9
Sept. 7,	31.77		0.3	38.17		58.2	41.61		18.3	9.40		17.0	34.10		17.5
17,	31.96	57	0.0	38.32		57.4	41.65		17.2	9.44		16.7	34.06		17.2
27,	32.17	56	59.9	38.51		56.4	41.74		15.7	9.53		16.0	34.04		17.0
Oct. 7,	32.41	57	0.1	38.72		55.2	41.87		14.2	9.65		15.2	34.06		17.0
17,	32 67		0.8	38.97		53.8	42.03		12.4	9.81		14.1	34.14		17.2
27,	32.96		1.7	39.25		52.2	42.23		10.4	10 01		12.8	34.25		17.8
Nov. 6,	33.27		3.0	39.56		50.5	42.48		8.3	10.25		11.2	34.42		18.6
16,	33.59		4.7	39 88		48.7	42.75		6.1	10.53		9.3	34.63		19.6
26,	33.91		6.5	40.22		46.8	43.06		3.8	10.83		7.3	34.88		21.0
Dec. 6,	34.24		8.6	40.56		44.9	43.39	29	1.5	11.16		5.2	35.17		22.6
16,	34.54		10.8	40 89		43.1	43.74	28	59.3	11.50		3.0	35.48		24.4
26,	34.82		13.1	41.21		41.4	44.09		57.2	11.84	41	0.8	35 82		26.4
36,	35.08		15.4	41.51		39.9	44.43		55.3	12.17	40	58.7	36.16		28.5

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, &c., for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Bootis.			2 α Librae.		β Ursæ Minoris.		α Scorpionis.		α Ophiuchi.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1836.	14 8	20		14 41	15	14 51	74	16 19	26	17 27	12
Jan. 1.	9.78	2 15.8		47.43	21 16.4	13 94	49 16.1	19.56	3 35.8	17.31	40 59.7
11,	10.11	13.5		47.76	18.0	14.72	13.7	19.86	39.4	17.54	57.4
21,	10.45	11.4		48 10	19.7	15.58	11.9	20.18	40 2	17.77	55.2
31,	10.78	9.8		48 44	21.5	16.48	10.7	20.52	41.1	18.03	53.2
Feb. 10,	11.10	8.5		48.76	23.2	17.39	10.2	20.86	42.0	18.31	51.5
20,	11.39	7.7		49.07	24.8	18.28	10.4	21 21	43.0	18.60	50.1
Mar. 1,	11.66	7.3		49.35	26 2	19.11	11.2	21.55	44 0	18.89	49 1
11,	11.89	7.4		49.61	27.5	19 86	12 6	21.88	44 9	19.19	48.6
21,	12.09	7.8		49.85	28.6	20.51	14.6	22.19	45.9	19.49	48.4
31,	12.26	8.6		50.05	29.6	21.05	17.0	22.49	46.7	19 77	48.6
April 10,	12.39	9.7		50.22	30.3	21 44	19 8	22 76	47 5	20.05	49.3
20,	12.48	11.0		50.37	30 9	21.69	22.7	23 01	48.2	20.31	50.3
30,	12.55	12.5		50.49	31.3	21.80	25.9	23.24	48.8	20.55	51.6
May 10,	12.58	14.0		50.57	31.6	21.77	28.9	23.44	49.4	20.77	53.2
20,	12.59	15.5		50.64	31.8	21.60	31.8	23 61	50 0	20.97	54.9
30,	12.57	17.0		50 67	31.9	21.30	34.5	23.75	50.5	21.14	56.7
June 9,	12.52	18.3		50.68	31.9	20.89	37.0	23 85	51 0	21.27	40 58.6
19,	12.46	19.6		50.66	31.8	20.37	39.0	23.92	51.4	21.37	41 0.4
29,	12.37	20.6		50.61	31.6	19 77	40.6	23.95	51.8	21.43	2.2
July 9,	12.27	21.4		50.54	31.4	19.09	41.8	23.93	52.1	21.46	3.8
19,	12.15	21.9		50.45	31.1	18.36	42.4	23.89	52.4	21.44	5 3
29,	12.02	22.2		50.34	30.8	17.60	42.5	23.80	52.6	21.39	6.6
Aug. 8,	11.89	22.2		50.22	30.4	16.81	42.1	23 69	52.7	21.30	7.7
18,	11.75	22.0		50.08	30.0	16.03	41.2	23.55	52.6	21.19	8.5
28,	11.62	21.4		49.95	29.5	15.26	39.8	23.39	52 5	21.05	9.1
Sept. 7,	11.50	20.6		49 82	29.1	14.53	37.9	23.22	52.3	20.87	9.5
17,	11.40	19.4		49.71	28.6	13.86	35.5	23.05	51.9	20.70	9.5
27,	11.33	18.0		49.62	28.3	13.27	32.7	22.89	51.5	20.52	9.3
Oct. 7,	11.29	16.3		49.56	28.0	12.76	29 6	22.76	51.0	20.35	8.8
17,	11.28	14.3		49.54	27.9	12 37	26.2	22.65	50.5	20.20	8.0
27,	11.33	12.1		49.57	28.0	12.10	22.5	22.59	50.1	20 08	7.0
Nov. 6,	♂ 11.43	9.4		♂ 49.66	28.3	♂ 11.97	18.3	22.57	49.6	19.99	5.6
16,	11.58	6.8		49.79	28.9	12.00	14.4	22.61	49.3	19.95	4.0
26,	11.77	4.0		49.98	29.7	12.20	10.6	♂ 22.70	49.1	19.94	2.2
Dec. 6,	12.01	2 1.2		♂ 50.21	30.7	12.54	6.8	22.87	49.1	♂ 19.99	41 0.2
16,	12.29	1 58.4		50.48	31.9	12.03	3.4	23 07	49.3	♂ 20 10	40 57.7
26,	12.60	55.7		50.79	33.4	13.65	49 0.2	23 32	49.7	20.24	55.5
36,	12.93	53.3		51.11	35.0	14.28	48 57.6	23.61	50.2	20 42	53.2

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, &c., for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Lyrae.			α Aquilæ.			2 α Capricorni.			α Cygni.			α Aquarii.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1836.	18 31		38	19 42		8	20 8		13	20 35		44	21 57		1
Jan. 1,	20.88	37	58.7	44.75	26	18.4	54.91	3	2.9	48.17	41	49.0	19.82	6	58.6
11,	21.00		55.5	44.83		16.7	54.97		3.3	48.12		46.2	19.78	6	59.4
21,	21.17		52.5	44.95		14.9	55.08		3.7	48.12		43.2	19.77	7	0.1
31,	21.38		49.6	45.09		13.3	55.22		3.9	48.17		39.9	19.79		0.8
Feb. 10,	21.63		47.0	45.27		11.9	55.39		4.0	48.28		37.0	19.83		1.4
20,	21.91		44.9	45.47		10.7	55.58		4.0	48.43		34.3	19.92		1.8
Mar. 1,	22.21		43.2	45.69		9.8	55.80		3.9	48.63		31.9	20.02		2.0
11,	22.54		42.2	45.94		9.2	56.01		3.5	48.87		29.9	20.16		2.0
21,	22.87		41.7	46.21		9.0	56.31		3.0	49.16		28.4	20.33		1.7
31,	23.21		41.8	46.49		9.2	56.59		2.3	49.47		27.4	20.54		1.2
April 10,	23.54		42.4	46.78		9.7	56.89		1.4	49.81		27.0	20.77	7	0.3
20,	23.87		43.7	47.08		10.6	57.19	3	0.4	50.17		27.2	21.03	6	59.2
30,	24.18		45.4	47.38		11.8	57.51	2	59.3	50.54		28.0	21.31		57.9
May 10,	24.47		47.6	47.67		13.3	57.82		58.0	50.91		29.2	21.61		56.3
20,	24.73		50.1	47.96		15.0	58.14		56.8	51.27		31.2	21.92		54.6
30,	24.95		52.8	48.23		16.9	58.44		55.5	51.62		33.4	22.24		52.7
June 9,	25.14		55.7	48.48		18.9	58.72		54.3	51.94		36.1	22.55		50.8
19,	25.28	37	58.7	48.70		20.9	58.98		53.1	52.22		39.0	22.86		48.8
29,	25.38	38	1.7	48.89		22.9	59.21		52.1	52.46		42.2	23.14		46.9
July 9,	25.43		4.6	49.04		24.8	59.40		51.2	52.66		45.4	23.41		45.1
19,	25.42		7.4	49.15		26.7	59.55		50.5	52.79		48.7	23.64		43.4
29,	25.37		9.9	49.22		28.3	59.66		49.9	52.88		52.0	23.83		41.9
Aug. 8,	25.27		12.2	49.24		29.8	59.72		49.5	52.90		55.2	23.98		40.5
18,	25.12		14.1	49.21		31.1	59.73		49.3	52.87	41	58.1	24.09		39.4
28,	24.94		15.7	49.15		32.2	59.70		49.2	52.79	42	0.9	24.15		38.5
Sept. 7,	24.72		16.9	49.05		33.1	59.63		49.3	52.65		3.4	24.17		37.8
17,	24.48		17.6	48.92		33.7	59.52		49.5	52.48		5.5	24.15		37.3
27,	24.23		17.9	48.77		34.0	59.39		49.7	52.27		7.3	24.10		37.0
Oct. 7,	23.92		17.8	48.61		34.1	59.24		50.0	52.03		8.6	24.02		36.9
17,	23.74		17.2	48.45		34.0	59.09		50.3	51.77		9.5	23.91		37.0
27,	23.51		16.1	48.29		33.7	58.93		50.7	51.51		9.9	23.79		37.3
Nov. 6,	23.31		14.6	48.15		33.1	58.79		51.1	51.25		9.8	23.67		37.6
16,	23.15		12.7	48.02		32.2	58.67		51.5	51.01		9.2	23.54		38.1
26,	23.04		10.4	47.93		31.2	58.58		51.9	50.79		8.1	23.43		38.7
Dec. 6,	22.97		7.8	47.87		29.9	58.52		52.3	50.59		6.6	23.32		39.3
16,	22.95		4.9	47.85		28.5	58.49		52.7	50.44		4.6	23.23		40.0
26,	22.99	38	1.8	47.87		27.0	58.50		53.1	50.32	42	2.2	23.16		40.8
36,	23.10	37	58.3	47.92		25.4	58.55		53.5	50.25	41	59.6	23.12		41.5

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, &c., for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Piscis Austral.			α Pegasi.			α Andromedæ.			β Ceti.*			β ¹ Scorpionis.*		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.
1836.	22 48	30		22 56	14		23 59	28		0 35	16		15 55	19	
Jan. 1,	33.11	29	43.9	34.31	19	24.1	54.15	11	7.9	20.60	53	26.7	52.72	20	55.6
11,	33 02		43.5	34 23		23.0	54.02		7.0	20.48		27.1	53.02		56.7
21,	32.97		42 8	34.16		21.8	53.90		5.8	20.37		27 3	53.34		57.9
31,	32.94		41.8	34.11		20.6	53.79		4.4	20.26		27.1	53.07	20	59.2
Feb. 10,	32 94		40.6	34.09		19.3	53.69		2.9	20.16		26.8	54.01	21	0.4
20,	32.97		39.2	34.10		18.2	53.62	11	1.4	20.09		26.1	54.34		1.7
Mar. 1,	33.04		37.4	34.14		17.1	53.59	10	59.8	20.04		25.2	54.66		2.8
11,	33.14		35.5	34.22		16.2	53.59		58.3	20 01		24.0	54.97		3.8
21,	33.28		33.5	34.33		15.7	53.64		56.8	20.02		22.5	55.26		4.7
31,	33.46		31 4	34.48		15.4	53.73		55.8	20.08		20.7	55.53		5.5
April 10,	33.68		29.2	34.67		15.5	53.86		55.0	20.17		18 9	55.78		6.2
20,	33.93		26.9	34.89		15.9	54.04		54.5	20.31		16.6	56.00		6.7
30,	34.22		21.6	35.15		16.7	54.27		54.5	20.49		14 4	56.19		7.1
May 10,	34.53		22.4	35.43		17.9	54.54		54.8	20.70		12.0	56.36		7.5
20,	34.87		20.3	35.73		19.3	54.84		55.5	20.96		9.6	56.50		7.7
30,	35.22		18.3	36.05		21.0	55.16		56.6	21.24		7.2	56.60		7.9
June 9,	35.56		16.5	36.38		23.0	55.50		58.1	21.55		4.8	56.68		8.0
19,	35.94		14.9	36.70		25.2	55.85	10	59.8	21.87		2 5	50.72		8.1
29,	36.30		13.7	37.01		27.4	56.19	11	1.9	22.20	53	0.4	56.72		8.1
July 9,	36.63		12 7	37.31		29.7	56.53		4.1	22.54	52	58.5	56.69		8.1
19,	36.94		12.1	37.57		32.1	56.85		6.5	22.86		56.9	56.63		8.1
29,	37.20		11.8	37.81		34.3	57.14		9.0	23.17		55.5	56.54		8.0
Aug. 8,	37 43		11.9	38.01		36.5	57.40		11.6	23.45		54.6	56.42		7.8
18,	37.61		12.3	38.16		38.6	57.62		14.1	23.70		53.9	56.28		7.6
28,	37.75		13.0	38.28		40.4	57.81		16.6	23 92		53.7	56.13		7.3
Sept. 7,	37.83		14.0	38.35		42.1	57.95		19.0	24.10		53.7	55.98		7.0
17,	37.86		15.1	38.38		43.5	58.05		21.2	24.24		54.1	55.83		6.7
27,	37.85		16.4	38.38		44.7	58.11		23.2	24.35		54.8	55.69		6.4
Oct. 7,	37.80		17.8	38.34		45.7	58.14		25.0	24.41		55.7	55.57		6.1
17,	37.72		19.2	38.28		46.4	58.13		26.6	24.44		56.8	55.49		5.8
27,	37.61		20.5	38.19		46.9	58.09		28.0	24.43		58.1	55.45		5.7
Nov. 6,	37.48		21.7	38.09		47.1	58.02		29.0	24.40	52	59.4	55.46		5.7
16,	37.34		22.7	37 98		47.1	57.94		29.8	24.31	53	0.7	55.52		5.8
26,	37.20		23.5	37.86		46.8	57.83		30.2	24.26		1.9	55.64		6.1
Dec. 6,	37.06		24.1	37.75		46.4	57.72		30.4	24.16		3.0	55.81		6.6
16,	36.94		24.3	37.64		45.7	57.59		30.2	24.06		3.9	56.02		7.3
26,	36.83		24.3	37.53		44.8	57.46		29.7	23.95		4.7	56.28		8.2
36,	36.74		24.1	37.44		43.8	57.33		28.9	23.81		5.2	56.58		9.2

* The places of these Stars (β Ceti and β¹ Scorpionis) were taken from the English Nautical Almanac.

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	30	2,3	8. 0	6.25	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.47,1	7,61	,464
10	31.58	68	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,2	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.44,4	7,52	,458
15	31. 5	67	7,0	15	13.50	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.41,8	7,43	,453
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.39,2	7,34	,448
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3.36,7	7,26	,444
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	13. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	30	3.27,3	6,95	,424
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,5	,73	16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,72	30	3.14,4	6,51	,399
50	25.43	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 3	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374
1. 9	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19	2.47,7	5,61	,340
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,68	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,305
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.56	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276
30	21. 7	44	3,9	5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.58	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,1	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,95	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149
45	15.25	32	2,5	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30 Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,83	,030	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,95	,116	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,9	,62	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,2	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.98	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

“ “ “ Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator, contains 1521 feet.

Elements of the Eclipse of the Sun on Sunday, May 15th. Mean Time at Greenwich.

Solar Elements, computed for every hour.

D.	H.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Semi Diam.	Sidereal Time.
							h. m. sec.
14	23	54 34 58.09	+ 0.37	52 13 0.8	+ 18 56 0.7	15 49.87	3 32 48.12
15	0	37 22.60	.37	15 28.9	56 35.9	49.86	32 57.98
	1	39 47.11	.38	17 57.1	57 11.1	49.85	33 7.84
	2	42 11.62	.38	20 25.3	57 46.3	49.85	17.69
	3	44 36.12	.39	22 53.5	58 21.4	49.84	27.55
	4	47 0 63	.39	25 21.7	58 56.5	49.83	37.41
	5	49 25.13	.40	27 50.0	59 31.6	49.82	47.26

Sun's Horizontal Parallax 8.48". Obliquity of the Ecliptic 23° 27' 43.8".

Lunar Elements, computed for every half hour.

D.	h. m.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Semi Diam.	Equat. Par.
14	23 0 53	8 54.63	+17 4.35	50 40 25.4	+ 18 51 11.4	14 50.09	54 26.30
	23 30	23 55.71	18 27.59	55 25.1	56 18.7	50.00	25.95
15	0 0	3° 56.60	19 50.80	51 10 25.4	19 1 24.7	49.90	25.60
	0 30	53 57.31	21 13.97	25 26.4	6 29.5	49.81	25.25
	1 0 54	8 57.83	22 37.09	40 28.2	11 33 0	49.71	24.90
	1 30	23 58.17	24 0 17	55 30.7	16 35.2	49.61	24.55
	2 0	38 58.32	25 23.21	52 10 33.9	21 36.1	49.51	24.20
	2 30	53 58.29	26 46.20	25 37.9	26 35.7	49.41	23.85
	3 0 55	9 58.07	28 9.14	40 42.6	31 34.0	49.32	23.51
	3 30	23 57.67	29 32.03	55 48.1	36 31.0	49.23	23.17
	4 0	38 57.09	30 54.86	53 10 54.3	41 26.6	49.14	22.84
	4 30	53 56.33	32 17.64	26 1.2	46 20.9	49.04	22 50
	5 0 56	8 55.39	33 40.36	41 9.0	51 13.9	48.95	22.17

♁ in Longitude at 2h. 7' 0.3".

♁ in Right Asc. 2h. 21' 22.9".

Elements of the Eclipses of April 30th, October 24th, and November 8th, 1836. Mean Time at Greenwich.

	April 30, 20h.	Oct. 24, 1h.	Nov. 8, 13h. 30m.
Sun's Longitude	40 56 15.4	211 10 22.2	226 43 29.4
Hourly motion in Longitude	2 25.4	2 29.6	2 30.9
Sun's Horizontal Parallax	8.5	8.6	8.7
Sun's Semidiameter	15 53.0	16 7.0	16 10.8
Moon's Longitude	220 57 26.4	31 8 29.7	226 41 2.0
Hourly mot. hour preceding	36 46.2	32 12.9	35 53.0
“ “ “ following	36 47.5	32 11.7	35 54.5
Moon's Latitude	+ 50 13.9	— 53 53.2	— 31 31.7
Hourly mot. hour preceding	— 3 21.0	+ 2 56.0	— 3 18.4
“ “ “ following	— 3 21.7	+ 2 56.0	— 3 18.1
Moon's Equatorial Parallax	60 19.7	56 20.0	59 36.0
Hourly variation in Eq. Par.	+ 1.2	— 1.3	+ 1.4
Moon's Horizontal S. D.	16 26.1	15 21.0	16 14.5
Hourly variation in S. D.	+ 0.3	— 0.4	+ 0.4
Sidereal Time . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15 13 1.46
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	
Ecliptic ♀ or ♂	19 57 56	1 3 47	13 34 23.6

The sign + prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the sign — that she is receding from, the north pole of the ecliptic.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. STATISTICS OF CRIME IN FRANCE.

[From the Companion to the British Almanac for 1835.]

It may be mentioned among the circumstances which are honorable to the present times, that inquiries after the best means of repressing vice and immorality have been instituted, and are now carrying forward in different countries of Europe, by many excellent societies and individuals, who have brought a large amount of intelligence to the investigation, and have bestowed the most unwearied labor on the task. It must be regretted that these inquirers have been, in a great degree, without the means of rendering their intelligence and their labor fully efficient to the end which they have proposed, through their having been, in a great degree, deprived of the very elements necessary as the groundwork of their inquiries, so that they have been unable to give that practical direction to their efforts which can result only from an intimate acquaintance with all the facts connected with the subject.

We have recently made a valuable addition to our previously scanty stock of materials requisite for the proper understanding of the subject of moral statistics. We have now before us a complete series of the annual reports made to the King by the Minister of Justice in France, relative to the state and progress of crime in that country. This collection comprehends the period from 1825 to 1832, being the latest date to which the reports have yet been presented. The first return, that of 1825, was confessedly incomplete, — a circumstance which reflects no discredit upon the public functionaries charged with its compilation, as will be readily admitted by every one who has attempted the task of combining the labors of many persons acting independently of one another, towards the accomplishment of any extensive object. For this reason we shall not include the report of 1825 in the examination which we now propose to make; but we trust that the subsequent reports, the most perfect by far that have ever yet been made by any government upon the subject, will enable us to bring the question of criminal legislation before our readers with some chance of a useful result.

It would be difficult to rate too highly the value of authentic records of this description, which may be made to serve as guides through a maze of difficulties, enabling those, who will carefully examine their details, at least to see the amount of the moral evil with which society has to cope, and to ascertain the points where existing preventives are weakest. It can be only by means of knowledge thus acquired, that legislators can judge of the soundness and efficacy of the system which they may have adopted, or of the necessity there is for seeking its amendment. It is only by collecting an accurate detail of the criminal tendencies of the people, that any effective check can be put upon them. Without the power of consulting such records, all legislation against crime must be at best a course of blind experiments, which will be too often adopted upon slight and partial or mistaken grounds, and will thence be as likely to increase the evil in one direction, as it is to stay it in another. The civilized part of mankind are, therefore, under considerable obligation to the French Government, which has thus led the way in unmasking the deformity of society, and in presenting to view, in all their various aspects, the moral diseases which prey upon the body politic.

The returns of the French Minister of Justice, relative to the persons accused of crimes, place the circumstances before us in all the different aspects which they can be made to assume. They are first divided according to their sexes, then according to their ages. Those who are or who have been married are distinguished from such as have lived single; and notice is taken of the number of married criminals who have children, and the same information is given relative to unmarried women who are accused of crimes. The degree of instruction which has been given to criminals is stated under three heads,—namely, those who are able to read or to write imperfectly; those who can read and write well; and those who have received an education superior to mere reading and writing; another column makes us acquainted with the numbers of those who can neither read nor write.

We attach a great degree of importance to the information given as to the number of criminals, and the nature of their crimes, among the better educated class; being of opinion that from such data we shall be best able to appreciate the moral tendency of education.

One of the most important sections of these tables is that which acquaints us with the number of relapsed criminals (*récidives*). We here find stated the number of their previous convictions, the crimes of which they have before been convicted, the punishments which they have undergone, and the length of time which has elapsed between the convictions. It is by means of such tables as these that we shall be best enabled to judge of the efficacy of any system in operation for the reformation of offenders. Perhaps the most important table in each

of these annual volumes is that one which makes us acquainted with the degree of instruction which has been imparted to these relaxed criminals, since we are hence enabled to form an opinion upon that most important question in morals, — whether education be or be not efficacious in restraining mankind from the habitual pursuit of vicious courses. The statements and calculations which we shall be enabled, by the data contained in these volumes, to offer in elucidation of this interesting inquiry, appear to us deserving of the most careful consideration by every one who has it at heart to bring about the moral improvement of society.

We have drawn out, in a tabular form, a few abstracts of the information contained in the volumes under examination, which we trust will be found to simplify the subject, and to give a clear as well as succinct view of the progress and state of crime in France under many of its most important heads. The first of these Tables to which we would direct attention, contains a general statement of the number of charges brought before the Courts of Assize in each year, the proportion which those numbers bore to the whole population, &c.

TABLE I. *Showing the Number of Persons accused of Crimes before the Courts of Assize in France, in each Year from 1826 to 1832, distinguishing the Sexes, and stating the proportion which the whole number in each Year bore to the entire Population of the Kingdom, together with the numbers Convicted and Acquitted, and of these Condemned to Death and Executed, within each of the Years embraced in the Table.*

	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Number accused — Males . . .	5712	5857	5970	5931	5008	6389	6891
Females . . .	1276	1272	1426	1442	1354	1226	1346
Tried in their absence, { (par contumace)	*603	*845	*776	*746	*787	*672	*883
Total accused . . .	7591	7774	8172	8119	7749	8278	9120
* Proportion of Females in each 100	18	18	19	20	19	16	18
* Proportion to population . . .	{ 1 in 4195	{ 1 in 4593	{ 1 in 4397	{ 1 in 4321	{ 1 in 4576	{ 1 in 4281	{ 1 in 4304
* Number convicted . . .	4912	5060	5331	5204	4885	4734	5193
* Number acquitted in each 100 . . .	38	39	39	39	41	46	41
* Number condemned to death . . .	150	109	114	89	92	108	90
* Number executed . . .	110	175	175	150	138	25	141
Number tried in their absence . . .	§603	§845	§776	§746	§787	§672	§883
§ “ acquitted . . .	41	21	23	17	32	36	47
§ “ convicted . . .	562	824	753	729	755	636	836
§ “ condemned to death . . .	47	51	61	46	60	48	110
† In addition to the number of persons executed as above stated, there have committed suicide after receiving sentence of death		†1	†1	†3	†1	†2	†3

* These numbers and proportions are given exclusive of persons tried *par contumace*, as to whom the proportions are greatly different.

It is necessary to guard our readers against forming any hasty conclusions from a comparison of this table with the statement of the number of persons accused before the criminal tribunals of this country. The apparent difference exhibited in favor of the moral condition of France is sufficiently striking, but a very slight examination will serve to show that this advantage has no existence in fact. This may be easily discovered by any person who will be at the trouble of analyzing the returns. For example, in the year 1832, the number of persons accused before the courts of assize in France was only 8237; while those accused criminally, during the same year in England, were 20,829; whence it might be inferred that the quantum of crime committed in England was, in the proportion of 5 to 2, in favor of France. It will be found, however, that this excess arises from the circumstance, that many kinds of offences of a minor quality, against which criminal proceedings are taken in this country, are dealt with by the "correctional tribunals" in France, and are noticed amongst petty delinquencies. Simple larceny, swindling, feloniously killing cattle, sending threatening letters, uttering base coin, voluntarily cutting and wounding, offences which are included in the English returns — gave rise to 31,945 charges before the correctional tribunals of France in 1832. If these offenders are taken into the account, the numbers accused are very nearly two for one greater in France than in England; and if they be not included in either catalogue, we shall have to abate three-fourths of the amount of offences here.

The next table to which we shall call attention, contains a statement of the particular crimes in respect of which persons were tried before the courts of assize in France. The division here made between offences committed against the person and those against property, is not made in the English returns; but it will be easy to draw the distinction. We have done so for the year 1832, and find that while in France the number of personal outrages is to offences against property in the proportion of about 1 to 3, in England that proportion is only as 1 to 19; but this difference will be greatly reduced if we exclude from the English tables those offences which, as already mentioned, appear before the correctional tribunals in France. This correction would, however, still exhibit a greater disposition to personal violence in that country than exists in England.

On examining this table in comparison with the criminal returns of this country, we cannot fail to perceive how much greater is the number of crimes which are the occasion of death committed by Frenchmen. In 1832, under the heads of murder, manslaughter, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning, we find 779 accusations, as compared with 242 brought before our tribunals.

Statement of the number of Persons charged with Criminal Offences before the Courts of Assize in France, in each Year from 1826, to 1832, distinguishing Crimes against the Person from those against Property, and particularizing the Crimes in each class most frequently committed.

	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.							
Crimes against the State and against Public Functionaries } Murder and Manslaughter	204	207	178	178	365	618	1088
Parricide	14	23	15	14	4	15	23
Infanticide	132	134	99	91	109	86	88
Poisoning	26	34	43	47	37	36	27
Cutting and Wounding	438	458	531	456	309	340	342
Violation of, and indecent As- saults upon Women } " " upon Children	163	178	167	184	136	115	131
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	87	120	73	79	71	72	104
Bigamy	14	7	9	11	7	2	6
Other Crimes against the Person	77	42	52	64	52	54	83
<i>Total Crimes against the Person</i>	1907	1911	1844	1791	1666	2046	2644
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.							
Coining	48	25	29	78	48	105	81
Forgery of Commercial Documents	104	114	99	102	90	73	88
Other kinds of Forgery	312	309	323	332	281	301	327
Robbery and Theft in Churches	57	55	47	67	47	35	38
" " on the Highways	136	193	188	185	135	123	168
" " by Domestics	1172	897	966	1215	1016	939	958
Other kinds of Robbery	2995	3094	3592	3245	3280	3481	3352
Fraudulent Bankruptcy	89	137	89	95	84	67	70
Incendiarism	85	104	96	88	138	122	169
Other Crimes against Property	83	99	23	175	177	314	342
<i>Total Crimes against Property</i>	5081	5018	5552	5582	5296	5560	5593
<i>General total,</i>	6988	6929	7396	7373	6962	7606	8237

The tables furnished by the French Government, explanatory of the motives which have apparently led to the commission of the graver offences are drawn out with great minuteness of detail, and furnish a curious insight into one feature, at least, of the character of the French people. In the tables wherein the apparent causes are assigned which led to the perpetration of murder, manslaughter, and poisoning, in 1832, we observe that

37	offences of that nature	were among the fruits of adultery.
45	"	" arose from jealousy, disappointed love, concubinage, and habitual debauchery.
49	"	" were occasioned by family dissensions.
126	"	" were ascribed to cupidity.
211	"	" proceeded from the passions of hatred and revenge.
and 200	"	" were attributed to miscellaneous causes.

The crime of infanticide, although still frequent, has much diminished in France during the last seven years. The cases of this description, which amounted to 132 in 1826, and to 134 in 1827, were diminished to 86 in 1831, and 88 in 1832. The victims here are the fruit of illegitimate connections, but are by no means to be considered as the only victims to the prevalent libertinism. Of 71,411 natural children, born throughout the kingdom in 1831, forming about one-thirteenth of the entire number of births, almost three-fifths, — 58 in every 100, — are abandoned by their mothers, and being thrown upon the public charity in foundling hospitals, two-thirds of them die before they are a year old, — a rate of mortality so far beyond the natural course, that we cannot estimate at fewer than 19,000 the number which are in this manner annually made the victims to the vice of their unnatural parents. Shocking as this fact may appear, there are yet worse consequences flowing from the libertinism which we are describing. M. Guerry, in his very remarkable and interesting "*Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France*," has a passage upon this subject so much more forcible than any thing we could adduce, because founded upon actual researches, that we cannot forbear giving it insertion.

"We have seen that three fourths of the natural children born are abandoned, and that the greater part of them die in their first year. What becomes of those who survive? What is their conduct in the world where they find themselves without guide or protector? We might learn this, without doubt, if we had a general statistical return from our prisons; but the Government, which alone possesses the means, has published nothing upon the subject. Recent investigations have shown us that, with regard to females of this class in great cities, they are usually devoted to prostitution. At Paris, among every seven prostitutes, one at least is illegitimate; and it is, besides, deserving of remark, that this proportion, determined from nearly 4000 examples, refers only to those among the class the particulars of whose birth could be ascertained. Doubtless the proportion would be much greater if the inquiry had comprehended those of whom it was not possible to obtain authentic registers, and whose parentage, in consequence, remains in uncertainty. We know, moreover, what is the fate of these women in the capital; brutalized by ill-treatment, debauchery, drunkenness, and misery, implicated in broils, thefts, and swindling; inhabitants, by turns, of the prison and the hospital, when they do not early fall victims to loathsome disease, they terminate their miserable existence in the alms-house or the mad-house."

As a further exemplification of the evils produced by the laxity of morals in this respect, we will cite the authority of M. Persil, the present Minister of Justice in France, who, in his report to the King, prefixed to the annual statement of crime last presented, states; —

“Another remark which may be made with regard to women is, that many among them appear to have been led on to criminal courses by seduction. It has been ascertained that among 1329 women accused of crimes, 294 (that is nearly one-fourth) have given birth to illegitimate children, or have followed impure courses, before they have been delivered into the hands of justice.”

We have dwelt at some length upon this difficult branch of inquiry, because the evil is one which, although it has not in this country reached to the deplorable height which it has attained in France, is yet known to exist among us to a great extent. In the *Companion* for 1834 (page 88) will be found a statement, published by Government, of the number of illegitimate children born in the several counties of England and Wales in the year 1830, with the proportion of such children to the average number of other children born in that year. We learn from this document, that the number of beings thus unfortunately brought into the world in England was 18,600, and in Wales 1439; showing the proportion of such births to the whole number of children born, to be as one in twenty in England, and one in thirteen in Wales, and making the average proportion for the two divisions of the kingdom one in nineteen. It has been made a subject of reproach against the manufacturing occupations of England, that by bringing together, in large masses, young persons of different sexes, encouragement is given to sexual intercourse. Having made numerous inquiries on this subject we are happy in having it in our power to offer a very strong opinion against the truth of this reproach. We are, at any rate, quite certain, from facts that have come within our knowledge, that the evil is not necessarily a concomitant of the factory system. It cannot be denied that sexual intercourse, not allowed by law or positive morality, is to be found in our large manufacturing towns; but it is much doubted, whether, among given numbers of the population, in rural and urban districts, the frequency of the failing here alluded to be not *to the full* as great in the former as in the latter.

The following abstract of the numbers of offenders at different periods of life, has been drawn up from the materials afforded in the volumes before us. We have no classified statement of the relative numbers and ages of the population in France, and in order to found any calculations upon the data given, it has been necessary to assume the existence of an agreement as regards ages between the populations of France and England. In adopting, for the purposes of our calculation, the numbers given by the population returns of England, all below the age of ten years are rejected, on the presumption that guilt can rarely if ever attach to persons of such tender years. This hope is borne out by the fact that in the first division, which is given where the accused are under sixteen years of age, the proportion to the whole number of

delinquents is only 17 to 1000. The tendency to criminal courses is seen rapidly to increase after the age just named, and among persons between sixteen and twenty-one the offenders are in a larger proportion than that of their numbers in the entire population: the criminals between sixteen and twenty-one amount to 158 in 1000 of the whole number of offenders, while the number of persons between those ages is found to be only 139 in 1000. It is in the two next classes, including all between twenty-one and thirty years of age, that the greatest proportion of offenders is seen; more than one third of the accused are between those ages, in which only one fifth of the population is included. In the next decennary period the proportion of criminals is more in agreement with the probability to be inferred from the population, the proportion being 251 and 162 in each 1000 of criminals and of inhabitants respectively. In the next period the proportions are as nearly as possible on what may be called their natural level, and thereafter the tendency to crime is seen to decrease much more rapidly than the numbers of the population.

This result is precisely what might have been looked for. Exactly one-half the number of crimes committed are charged against persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, — the period of life when the passions are strongest, and least under the guidance of reason.

Statement of the Ages of Persons charged with Criminal Offences before the Courts of Assize, in France, in each Year from 1826 to 1832; distinguishing those charged with Offences against Persons, from those charged with Offences against Property.

AGES.	1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.	
	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.
Under 16 . . .	17	107	33	103	17	126	13	104	9	105	18	109	11	103
16 to 21 . . .	227	874	225	797	227	1051	225	1001	186	975	208	913	274	951
21 to 25 . . .	359	804	322	771	299	869	298	885	294	827	349	881	413	816
25 to 30 . . .	387	913	388	907	420	985	380	897	324	900	434	972	522	952
30 to 35 . . .	276	651	299	677	204	708	293	847	305	819	357	922	491	866
35 to 40 . . .	165	478	173	491	142	543	170	564	152	531	224	557	304	636
40 to 45 . . .	153	448	136	419	139	417	147	410	129	334	150	391	194	436
45 to 50 . . .	105	293	129	322	114	320	97	340	92	324	108	319	132	321
50 to 55 . . .	74	187	72	207	72	210	70	297	81	219	80	207	108	241
55 to 60 . . .	39	129	49	126	42	125	38	120	40	115	51	130	87	102
60 to 65 . . .	48	87	44	108	38	97	27	93	23	67	32	80	59	91
65 to 70 . . .	30	47	24	41	21	54	16	49	12	45	19	55	31	45
70 to 80 . . .	14	27	17	32	17	42	16	36	15	34	14	24	18	31
80 and upwards	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	6	4	1	2			2
Age unknown	12	34	8	16										
	1907	5081	1911	5018	1844	5552	1791	5552	1666	5296	2046	5560	2644	5593
	6988		6929		7396		7373		6962		7606		8237	

We have no means of ascertaining the proportionate number of persons of each age living in France; but as it is probable that in this respect the population of England and France may be sufficiently in agreement for the purpose, we have made an estimate of the per-centage proportions of the male population of this country at the different ages mentioned above ten years, in order, by comparing those proportions with the proportionate number of persons accused of crimes at each age, in France, between 1826 and 1832, to show the comparative tendency towards criminal actions at different periods of life. We have preferred to take the *male* population as one of the elements of our calculation, rather than a mixture of the sexes, because the great bulk of criminals is formed of men.

AGES.	Male Population of England, at each age, in 1821.	Per-centage proportion to the whole number included in this Statement.	Persons Accused of Crimes.			Per-centage proportion to the whole number Accused of Crimes.		
			Against Persons.	Against Property.	Total.	Against Persons.	Against Property.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 .	562,209	16.4	118	757	875	0,230	1,470	1.7
16 to 21 . .	475,059	13.9	1,572	6,562	8,134	3,060	12,740	15.8
21 to 30 . .	706,752	20.7	5,189	12,379	17,568	10,100	24,100	34.2
30 to 40 . .	555,717	16.2	3,636	9,290	12,926	7,070	18,030	25.1
40 to 50 . .	452,514	13.2	1,825	5,124	6,949	3,540	9,960	13.5
50 to 60 . .	320,092	9.3	903	2,325	3,228	1,750	4,550	6.3
60 to 70 . .	215,263	6.3	424	952	1,376	0,850	1,850	2.7
70 to 80 . .	106,697	3.1	111	226	337	0,200	0,440	0.64
80 and upwards	29,106	0.9	11	17	28	0,024	0,036	0.06
	3,423,401	100	13,789	37,632	51,421	26,824	73,176	100

Note—The seventy persons whose ages are unknown, are necessarily excluded from this statement.

We have already alluded to the returns given of the number of relapsed criminals brought before the courts of assize, and have expressed our opinion as to the great practical utility which may be drawn from information of that nature. Without such returns, we may, it is true, know the amount of crime that has been committed, but shall be unacquainted with the number of offenders, each one of whom figures in the returns as an additional delinquent every time that he appears before the tribunals. If the table here inserted, and which has been constructed from the official returns, offers a true view, the moral condition of France is, in this respect, at least, not very degraded, and we may infer that the laws enforced for the prevention of crimes are, in a considerable degree, effectual. It is, besides, worthy of remark, that the proportion of females is much smaller among old offenders, than it is among the whole number of criminals through the kingdom. It would have been satisfactory had the tables stated the nature of the

crimes charged against women in the following table, instead of giving merely their number.

Statement of the Number of Previous Condemnations ascertained to have been passed upon Relapsed Criminals (Récidives) who were tried before the Courts of Assize in France, in each Year from 1827 to 1832.

	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
One previous Condemnation	739	905	967	1014	958	1016
Two previous Condemnations	103	190	259	240	225	275
Three " "	36	64	76	80	83	97
Four " "	12	13	17	20	18	28
Five " "	2	7	11	8	7	7
Six " "	1	2	2	3	3	3
Seven " "		1	1	2	1	2
Eight " "			1			
Nine " "				2		1
More than Ten "					1	
One hundred and Fifty Ditto				1		
	893	1182	1334	1370	1296	1429
Females	113	173	177	180	156	195
Proportion of Females in each 100 of } Relapsed Criminals	12.6	14.7	13.3	13.1	12	13.6

If we examine the last column of the foregoing table, we shall find that the relapsed criminals accused, in 1832, form rather more than one sixth of the total number of delinquents. As might be expected, the number acquitted in this class does not bear any thing like a correct proportion to the whole number of acquittals. These upon 8237 accusations, amounted to 3580, according to which rate the acquittals upon 1429 accusations recorded in the last table, should have been 621, while, in fact, they were only 315, or about one half the true proportion. On the other hand, the proportion of offences for which sentence of death was pronounced, 17, is very nearly in accordance with that of the whole; the exact relative number would have been 15.3-5. Of the 17 convicts here mentioned,

4	were guilty of	Coining False Money.
9	"	Manslaughter.
1	"	Infanticide.
1	"	Robbery.
1	"	Incendiarism.
1	"	a Political Offence.

The returns state, not only the crimes for which the last punishment was awarded, but likewise the offences which had led to previous con-

viction. We have carefully examined the tables without having been able to discover any particular affinity between the crimes committed at the different periods. A large proportion of those accused of theft appear, indeed, to have been previously convicted of the like offence; but theft forms so large a part of the crimes committed in France, and, indeed, in all civilized countries, that no reasoning can be founded on that circumstance. Among the relapsed criminals of 1832, as given in the tables, 1096 were accused of theft, and among those 834 had previously been punished for the same offence; but among the remaining 262 we find some accused of almost every crime which goes to make up the catalogue of the courts, excepting always of course those capital offences which are visited with the heaviest punishments of the law. It is proper to remark, however, that from the manner in which the French tables are constructed, it is very difficult to arrive at any certain conclusion upon this branch of the subject.

The following table, which has been constructed from the data furnished in the French returns for 1832, exhibits the relative ages of the same parties at the commission of their first and last offences. It will be seen from this how small is the number of persons whose delinquencies are spread over any great number of years; the great bulk of offences are seen to follow each other rapidly.

Ages of Persons accused as relapsed Criminals at the period of the latest sentence.	Number of accused Persons at each Age.	Ages of the same individuals at the time of their first condemnation.												
		Under 16 years.	16 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	
Under 16 years of age	10	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
From 16 to 21 . . .	202	10	125											
“ 21 “ 25 . . .	191	77	113	65										
“ 25 “ 30 . . .	270	13	74	115	62									
“ 30 “ 35 . . .	240	19	37	54	98	48								
“ 35 “ 40 . . .	192	3	14	44	40	62	30							
“ 40 “ 45 . . .	117	2	6	10	27	27	31	14						
“ 45 “ 50 . . .	78	2	5	12	19	19	25	8	7					
“ 50 “ 55 . . .	58		3	5		9	14	14	5	8				
“ 55 “ 60 . . .	29				2	1	3	6	5	9	3			
“ 60 “ 65 . . .	18					4	2	3	3	2	4			
“ 65 “ 70 . . .	21					1	2	4	4	1	3	4	2	
“ 70 “ 80 . . .	3							1	1		1			
	1429	126	374	298	241	171	107	50	25	20	11	4	2	

One of the most important, certainly the most interesting part of the inquiry remains to be noticed: we allude to the influence of education in restraining from illegal courses,

During the five years from 1828 to 1832, the returns made to the Minister of Justice in France contained a considerable amount of information bearing upon this subject of inquiry. We have already explained the system of classification adopted, which is, perhaps, as minute as could be used with any hope of obtaining correct information. The following table contains an abstract of the intellectual state of persons accused during each of the five years, distinguishing offences accompanied by personal outrage from those directed against property, and noticing not only the charges, but likewise their general result as to acquittal or conviction. We attach some importance to this part of the subject, as we fear that, without duly considering the returns in all their bearings, it would be extremely difficult to arrive at any sound conclusions.

The tables are incomplete as comparative data, from the want of another element in the inquiry; viz. the intellectual condition of the whole people. Unless we know how many of these are able to read or to write imperfectly or well, or how many have received a liberal education, it is, of course, impossible to calculate the proportion of each class which falls into evil courses. This deficiency has been, *in part*, supplied by M. Guerry in his Essay, to which we have already referred, and from which we have derived the greatest assistance in our inquiries. Since the year 1827, the Minister of War has caused the young men drawn to fill the ranks of the army to be examined as to their ability to read and write. The information thus obtained is good, as far as it goes, since young men of all classes, without distinction, are included in the drawing, and their intellectual condition may, therefore, be taken as a fair indication of that of the whole of a certain class of the male population. But this information is defective in various particulars. It tells us nothing concerning the state of instruction of females; it includes only young men between the ages at which they are liable to serve in the army under the conscription law; and above all, it does not make the important distinction as to the numbers who have received beyond the mere rudiments of school learning. We are thankful, however, for this scanty information. We learn from it, that taking one department with another, out of every 100 young men examined, 38 could, at least, read or write; in one of the departments (*Meuse*), the proportion was 74, and in another (*Corrèze*), it was as low as 12.

TABLE, showing the Degree of Instruction imparted to Persons accused of Crimes before the Courts of Assize in France, separating them into four Classes, and distinguishing Crimes committed against the Person, from those committed against Property; stating also the Numbers acquitted and convicted in the several Classes during each Year, from 1828 to 1832 inclusive.

YEARS.	Unable to read or write.					Able to read or to write imperfectly.					Able to read and to write well.					Having received a Degree of Instruction beyond mere Reading and Writing.				
	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Total number charged with Crimes.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Total number charged with Crimes.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Total number charged with Crimes.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Total number charged with Crimes.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
1828 . . .	1,009	3,157	4,166	1,539	2,627	505	1,353	1,858	715	1,143	215	565	780	342	438	36	82	118	77	41
1829 . . .	1,063	3,460	4,523	1,696	2,827	496	1,451	1,947	787	1,160	185	544	729	325	404	46	124	170	89	81
1830 . . .	990	3,329	4,319	1,654	2,665	465	1,361	1,826	766	1,060	174	514	688	330	358	37	92	129	82	47
1831 . . .	1,144	3,456	4,600	1,948	2,652	508	1,479	2,047	1,000	1,047	234	533	767	426	341	98	92	190	132	58
1832 . . .	1,833	3,416	4,749	1,883	2,866	850	1,606	2,456	1,162	1,294	292	483	775	373	402	169	88	257	162	95
Total in 5 Years	5,539	16,818	22,357	8,720	13,637	2,884	7,250	10,134	4,430	5,704	1,100	2,639	3,739	1,796	1,943	386	478	864	542	322
Yearly Average	1,107	3,363	4,471	1,744	2,727	576	1,450	2,026	886	1,140	220	527	747	359	388	77	95	172	108	64

In the foregoing table are included only those persons who were brought personally before the Courts of Assize, as the necessary particulars could not, of course, be procured respecting criminals who had fled from justice. The total population of France is stated to be 32,561,463; and, as the average number of accusations brought in the five years comprehended in this table was 8285, there appears to have been one person accused in each 3930 inhabitants. Excluding the numbers tried in their absence, the average number of the accused in the same period was 7416, which is in the proportion of one accusation to every 4390 inhabitants. The number of charges is divided among the different classes in the following proportions:—

4471	persons wholly uneducated.
2026	who could read or write imperfectly.
746	who could read or write well.
172	who had received a more liberal education.
<hr/>	
7415	

Assuming the proportion of instructed persons throughout the kingdom (38 in 100) to be correctly given in the returns made to the Minister of War, the number of accusations here stated against that class is, in a trifling degree, greater than its fair proportion, which should have been 2818 instead of 2945. If, however, we take the number of *convictions* as our guide, we shall find the departure from the correct proportion changed to the other side,—38 in 100,—which would give 1641, whilst the actual average number of convictions among the instructed classes was 1592. This inquiry might have been more satisfactorily carried on, if the classification adopted by the minister of justice had been followed in the examination of the conscripts, and we had consequently been able to estimate the proportions in which these 1592 had enjoyed the different degrees of instruction. In the table we have drawn out they stand as follows:—

1140	able to read or write imperfectly.
388	able to read and to write well.
64	having received a more liberal education.
<hr/>	
1592	

Being in the proportion of 71.6 for the first class, 24.4 for the second, and only 4 for the well-instructed class. Comparing the same numbers with the entire population of France, we find that, of those who could read or write imperfectly, 1 person was convicted out of 28,562 inhabitants; of those who could read and write well, 1 out of 83,921; and of those more liberally educated, only 1 convict is found among 508,773 inhabitants.

These results could hardly be rendered capable of sustaining an argument unfavorable to the spread of education. For this purpose it has been sought to contrast the different departments of the kingdom, with respect to the number of criminals which they furnish, and the degree of instruction which they have received. It appears, at the first view, quite fair, in a country the inhabitants of which are governed by the same laws, to compare the inhabitants of one of its political divisions with those of another. In the case of France there is, however, so much diversity of character in the inhabitants of its different provinces, who rarely move from one part of the kingdom to another, that such a comparison should not be made without considerable limitation. It has been remarked by M. Guerry, that, if placed in similar circumstances, very different courses of action would be pursued by the inhabitants of Languedoc and Normandy, of Brittany and Auvergne. Waving the objection, however, let us proceed to the examination of the subject upon the grounds that have been proposed, and let us, in order to do so with the greatest possible effect, contrast the most with the least enlightened departments. It happens, fortunately for this comparison, that the population of the four departments at each end of the intellectual chain is about equal; the numbers in the more instructed districts being 1,142,452, and in the other districts 1,132,250.

The following table will show, that, as regards these departments, the charge of greater criminality does not attach, either in amount or degree, to the better instructed portion.

DEPARTMENTS.	Proportion in 100 who can read and write.	Number of Persons charged with Crimes.	Number of Offenders condemned to severe Punishments.	Number of Offenders condemned to "correctional" Punishments.	Numbers convicted of Murder and Attempts on Life.	Proportion of the Persons accused to the Population of each Department.	Number of Offences against the Person.
Better instructed.							
Meuse	74	30	15	9	0	1 in 10,436	8
Doubs	73	34	7	15	1	1 7,810	5
Jura	73	42	11	19	2	1 7,441	11
Haute Maine	72	50	19	20	8	1 4,997	13
		156	52	63	11	1 in 7,323	37 ^a
Least instructed.							
Cher	13	61	15	16	6	1 in 4,198	24
Haute Vienne	13	62	12	20	6	1 4,599	20
Allier	13	46	17	8	8	1 6,484	15
Corrèze	12	48	16	7	7	1 6,142	26
		217	60	51	27	1 in 5,218	85 ^b

^a 23.7 per cent. of the whole number accused.

^b 39.1

It is here seen that, not only is the proportion of criminals to the entire population smallest in the best-instructed departments, but the nature of the crimes committed is less serious. This result cannot fail to prove satisfactory to those who look to the cultivation of the minds of their fellow-citizens, as to the surest means of redeeming them from vicious habits. We have yet another evidence of the same tendency to offer. This is a table showing the intellectual condition of those offenders who have appeared repeatedly at the bar of justice. Surely education, that description of it at least, which alone is worthy of the name, cannot be visited with the reproach of disposing men to commission of crimes against society, when we find that on an average of four years the whole population of France has annually furnished no more than 13 educated individuals who may be considered as incorrigible offenders, being in the small proportion of one criminal in more than two millions and a half of inhabitants.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons accused, as relapsed Criminals, before the Courts of Assize in France, divided into four Classes, according to the degree of Instruction which they have received, and stating the Numbers acquitted and convicted in the several Classes during each Year, from 1829 to 1832, both inclusive.*

YEARS.	Unable to read or to write.			Able to read or to write imperfectly.			Able to read and to write well.			Having been instructed beyond Reading and Writing.		
	Accused.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Accused.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Accused.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Accused.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
1829	818	154	664	378	78	300	114	20	94	24	9	15
1830	870	170	700	357	76	281	125	33	92	18	8	10
1831	799	176	623	341	92	249	130	51	79	26	12	14
1832	857	173	684	422	95	327	131	40	91	19	7	12
	3344	673	2671	1498	341	1157	500	144	356	87	36	51
Yearly Average	836	168	668	374	85	289	125	36	89	22	9	13

The proportion of accused persons who were *acquitted* in each class, proves to be as follows:—

Of those wholly uninstructed	20.1 in 100
Of those who read or write imperfectly	22.7 in 100
Of those who read and write well	28.8 in 100
Of those instructed beyond reading and writing	41.3 in 100

*The returns of the Minister of Justice do not give these particulars for an earlier period than 1829.

We look with anxiety for the criminal statistics of France during the year 1833. Some considerable modification in the penal laws of that country came into operation during the year 1832; but it has not been possible to draw any distinction between the working of the two systems, from returns which have reference to the effects of both. It will hereafter be highly interesting to trace the results in all their various features. We are rendered the more anxious in this matter, by a passage in the Report of the Minister of Justice prefixed to the Returns for 1832, wherein he says,—“These modifications, although put into execution only during the last seven months of the year, have already had a marked difference upon the result of the accusations.” Such an examination is calculated to afford to us one of the principal practical benefits to be derived from the collection and publication of facts connected with the moral and social state of the community.

II. PAUPERISM IN FRANCE.

THE number of paupers in France, in 1830, exclusive of aged persons, foundlings, and others maintained in hospitals, was 1,583,340, of whom 198,153 (1 in 8) were beggars: the number of paupers to the whole population (31,880,674) being as 1 to 20; and of beggars, as 1 to 165.

In the department of the North the proportion of paupers is 1 in 6; in that of the Straits of Calais, 1 in 8; in that of the Rhone, 1 in 13; in those of Aisne, Seine, and Somme, 1 in 14; while in those of the Meuse, Meurthe, and Moselle, 1 in 30; in those of Lozère and Lower Rhine, 1 in 40; and in that of Creuse, 1 in 58.

In the *worst set*, containing 20 departments and 10,062,769 inhabitants, the proportion of paupers is 1 in 13; in the *middling set*, embracing 33 departments and 13,043,514 inhabitants, 1 in 23; and in the *best set*, comprising 28 departments and 8,774,391 inhabitants, 1 in 33.

The proportion of paupers varies greatly between town and country. If all places containing above 1,500 souls be reckoned as towns, it will be found that of their 7,762,450 inhabitants, 767,245 (about one 10th) are paupers; while out of 24,205,718 country people, 819,195 (about one 30th) are paupers.—In the town of Lille, of a population of 70,000, 22,281 are paupers.

In Great Britain the proportion of paupers is . . .	1 in 6
In Holland and Belgium	1 in 7
In France and the German Confederacy	1 in 20
In Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal	1 in 25
In Prussia and Spain	1 in 30

See “*Foreign Quarterly Review*” for March, 1835.

III. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq., Editor of the "New England Farmer."

[Continued from page 123, of the volume of the American Almanac for 1835.]

In the preceding volume, under the above head, the objects of tillage, and some recent improvements in Agriculture were adverted to and described, and a continuation of notices relating to modern husbandry was promised. We now proceed to redeem our pledge, by stating some of those inventions, discoveries, and practical applications of science to the most useful of the arts, which give modern cultivators very great advantages over those who preceded them.

In our last we made some observations on increasing the products of agriculture by the selection of the best seeds from which to obtain our crops. This branch of improved tillage is of more importance than is generally imagined. We will now state the principal causes of defective seeds, and the methods by which the best may be procured.

The principal causes of poor seeds are to be found in their not being properly situated in growing, and not being well ripened. Different varieties of the same species impart to each other their respective qualities. If the genuine ruta-baga is set to grow for seed near the common turnip, or turnip cabbage, the seeds of the former will have in part the peculiarities of the latter, and *vice versâ*. "To generate the best kinds of seeds the most healthy plants should be chosen, and those which are most early in the season. These should be so placed as to have no weak plants of the same species or even genus in their vicinity, lest the fecundating dust of weaker plants should be blown by winds upon the stigmata of the stronger, and thus produce a less vigorous progeny."*

It is best to let all seeds, intended to propagate from, remain on the parent stock till fully ripe. For instance, wheat intended for seed should stand in the field till entirely ripe, and the kernel perfectly hard and dry; but that which is meant for other uses should be cut before it is *dead ripe*, as some phrase it, and while the joints of the straw have still a greenish appearance. So in seed-corn, that which ripens earliest should be preferred; but Dr. Deane advised to mark such ears, and then let them stand on their stalks till they had become sapless. Seeds will grow, if gathered green, and afterwards dried in the sun, but they will not produce so good plants as if they had been fairly ripened.

2. To guard as far as possible against defective seeds, it is recommended to *select the heaviest and largest for sowing and planting*. The way to try seeds is this: Put a small quantity of them in luke-warm

* Darwin's "Phytologia."

water, and let the water be four or five inches deep. A mug or basin will do, but a large glass tumbler is best; for then you can see the bottom as well as the top. Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish, and turnip, will, if good, go to the bottom at once. Cucumber, lettuce, endive, and many others require a few minutes. Parsnip and carrot, and all the *winged* seeds require to be well *wetted* before you put them into the glass; and the carrot should be rubbed, so as to get off part of the hairs, which would otherwise act as the feathers do on a duck. The seeds of beets and mangel-wurtzel are in a case or shell. The rough things that we sow are not the seeds, but the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds. Therefore, the trial by water is not, as regards these two kinds of seed, conclusive, though if the seed be very good it will sink in water after being in the glass an hour. And, as it is a matter of great importance that every seed should grow in a case where the plants stand so far apart, since gaps in rows of beets and mangel-wurtzel are so very injurious, the best way is to reject all seeds that will not sink, case and all, after being put in warm water, and remaining there an hour.

But seeds of all sorts are sometimes, if not always, part sound and part unsound, and as the former is not to be rejected on account of the latter, the proportion of each should be ascertained, if the separation be not made. Count then an hundred seeds, taken promiscuously, and put them into water as before directed. If fifty sink and fifty swim, half of your seeds are bad, and half good; and so in proportion to other numbers of sinkers and swimmers. There may be plants, the sound seeds of which will not sink, but I know of none. If to be found in any instance, they would, I think, be found in those of the tulip-tree, the ash, the birch, and the parsnip, all of which are furnished with so large a portion of wing. Yet all of these, if *sound*, will sink, if put into *warm* water with the wet worked a little into the wings first. I incline to the opinion that we should try seeds as our ancestors tried witches; not by fire, but by water; and that by following up their practice we should reprobate and destroy all that do not *readily* sink.*

Seeds should be preserved in a dry and temperate place, and the air should not be excluded. Miller says, "the seeds of cucumbers, melons, and gourds, which have thick, horny coverings, and the oil of their seed being of a cold nature, continue good eight or ten years; and radish, turnip, rape, &c., with other oily seeds, (whose coats are not so hard and close as the others), yet abounding with oil which is of a warmer nature, the seeds will keep good three or four years; whereas the seeds of parsley, carrots, parsnip, and most other umbelliferous plants, whose

* Cobbett's "American Gardener."

seeds are for the most part of a warm nature, and have little oil in them, lose their growing faculty, often in one year, but seldom remain good longer than two years. The seeds of cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins improve by being kept till they are three or four years old. When kept that time on hand, they produce more and earlier fruit, and less vine. If seeds of that age, however, cannot be obtained, they should be well washed to cleanse them from mucilage, and thoroughly dried before planting."

Wheat, we are told, is improved for seed, by being kept on hand a year, and will then produce a crop without smut, and will not be injured by the fly. Judge Buel, a celebrated agriculturist, residing near Albany, observes, "I am almost a proselyte to the opinion that the nit is deposited in the down of the kernel before the grain is harvested, and that the same warmth which causes the seed to vegetate in the earth hatches the insect there also. I am inclined to favor the hypothesis, and not without evidence, that the seed of both the smut and the fly lose their reproductive power during the lapse of a twelve-month. I will not venture to say that liming seed is as efficacious against the fly, as it is against smut; but thus much I can say, that I always lime my seed wheat, and never have it injured by smut or fly, while many fields in my neighborhood are annually devastated by the one or materially injured by the other."

The Use of Lime as a Manure for Wheat.—The application of lime to wheat culture is one of the most important improvements in modern husbandry. It is well known that our lands, where the soil is fit for any kind of arable products, will yield good crops of wheat, when first cleared of their native growth of wood; but, after having been tilled some years, they generally produce wheat with difficulty, and it is often found impossible to obtain it by any of the common modes of culture. In most parts of Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers for a long period scarcely ever attempted to raise wheat, and still more rarely succeeded when they did attempt it. Yet wheat was a common and profitable crop in those places in the earliest periods of their settlement. In process of time, however, the land became incapable of producing that precious product, and our farmers were compelled to forego its culture, till quite recently it has been successfully cultivated by means of manuring with lime.

Similar variations and appearances have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries by continued tillage have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, this incapacity in the soil to produce plants, which it had once brought forth in abundance, were alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found that the texture of every soil is deficient, unless it contains

a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz. clay, sand, and *lime*; and that lime in some of its combinations exists in wheat both in the straw and in the kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise that crop, we must furnish lime by art, or wheat will not grow. Or if native lime exists in the soil, in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant till a fresh supply of lime, marl, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is added.

Mr. Young, of Nova Scotia, an able English writer on agricultural topics, says, "It cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it; and he quotes several instances in favor of this assertion. Dr. Anderson likewise gives an account of a field, which had a top dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat; but the lime by accident, was not applied to a small patch of the fields, and in that patch there was no crop, while every part to which lime was applied produced wheat luxuriantly. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to show that lime, in Great Britain, is considered not only useful but indispensable to the production of wheat.

A consideration of these premises has induced some persons to suppose, that, by the judicious use of lime or other calcareous substances, such as marl or plaster of Paris, wheat may be as well raised in New England as in the Western States. The subject is certainly of great importance, and we are glad to learn that the raising of wheat has been recently revived with good success in some parts of the valley of the Connecticut river.

Another important improvement in the practice of modern husbandry consists in the manner of ploughing sward land, or land grown over to grass. This grass, including the matted turf or sod made by the interwoven texture of its roots, is capable of furnishing much valuable food for plants, provided it is buried in the soil, and *not disturbed till it is rotted or decomposed*. Yet the mode of tilling such land has been to cross-plough and harrow the surface which has been *broken up*, as the phrase is, with a view to arable crops, in such a manner that the vegetable matter contained in the sod should be turned out and wasted above ground, by heat, air, and moisture, instead of being treasured in the soil to supply the wants of vegetation. In this way our cultivators in former times had taken great pains to impoverish themselves, and their misdirected industry, worse than useless, has been positively detrimental. A more rational and scientific mode of management is now beginning to be prevalent, which is well described in the following extract from an "Ad-

dress delivered before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, by Elias Phinney, Esq."

"In May, the field having lain three years to grass, and the crop of hay so light as to be worth not more than the expense of making, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of vegetable matter upon the surface, I took a single foot square of greensward, and after separating the roots and tops of the grasses from the loam and vegetable mould, it was found on weighing to contain nine ounces of clear vegetable substance, giving at that rate, over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. This convinced me of the importance of taking some course by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. That a great part of this mass of vegetable matter is exposed to useless waste by the usual mode of ploughing, cross-ploughing, and harrowing, must be obvious to any one. In order, therefore, to secure this, as well as the light vegetable mould at and near the surface, which is liable to waste from the same causes, I had two acres of the greensward of this field turned over with the plough as smoothly as possible. After removing the outside slices into the centre of the plough-land, and thereby effecting the double purpose of covering the vacant space in the middle, and preventing ridges at the sides and ends, the field was rolled hard, with a loaded roller, by which the uneven parts of the furrow were pressed down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise of the furrows, with a horse-harrow, but so lightly as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cart-loads of compost manure, made by mixing two parts of loam or peat mud with one of stable-dung, were then spread upon each acre. It was then harrowed again, as before, and the poorer part of the soil which had been turned up and remained on the surface was thereby mixed with the compost manure. Corn was then planted in drills upon the furrow, the rows being at the usual distance and parallel with the furrows. At hoeing time the surface was stirred by running a light plough between the rows, but not so deep at this or the subsequent hoeing as to disturb the sod. What Mr. Lorrain calls the 'savage practice' of hilling up the corn was cautiously avoided. As the season advanced, I carefully watched the progress of my cornfield. In the early part of the season it did not exhibit a very promising appearance; but, as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter beneath, and began to expand in the decomposing sward, which had now become mellow, and more minutely divided by the fermentation of the confined vegetable substances beneath than it possibly could have been by plough or hoe, the growth became vigorous, and the crop, in the opinion of those who examined the field, not less than seventy bushels of corn to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested, the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse-plough lengthwise through the rows, the surface then smoothed with a bush-harrow, and one bushel of rye, with a sufficient quantity of herd's grass

and red-top seed, to the acre, was then sowed, the ground again harrowed and rolled. The crop of rye was harvested in July following, and the two acres yielded sixty-nine and a half bushels of excellent grain, and over five tons of straw. The grass sowed with the rye took well, and the present season I mowed, what those who secured the crop judged to be two and a half tons of the very best of hay from each acre.

“Thus with one ploughing, with the aid of twenty cart-loads of compost manure to the acre, I have obtained two crops of grain, and stocked the land down to grass.”

Another modern improvement in agriculture, which has proved of much importance, consists in an acquaintance with the theory and the successful practice of systematic Courses and Rotations of Crops. A Course of Crops is a series of products following each other in a determinate succession on the same ground for a certain number of years, after which the same round is renewed in the same order. A Rotation of Crops consists in two or more courses repeated in the same order.

M. Macaire, in a memoir inserted in the transactions of a Literary Society in Geneva, has developed some physiological facts relating to this subject, from which the following is a transcript.

“A judicious rotation of crops is known to be a matter of great importance. One kind of vegetable (a) will grow and flourish well in a soil from which another kind of vegetable (b) has just been gathered, while an attempt to raise another crop of the first vegetable (a) or a crop of a third vegetable (c) immediately after the first (a) in the same soil, will be attended with little or no success. * * *

“The true explanation of the necessity of a rotation of crops appears to be founded on the fact stated by Bergmann, and more fully exposed by Décaudolle, that a certain portion of the juices which are absorbed by the roots of the plants, are, after the salutarious portions have been extracted by the vessels of the plant, again thrown out by exudation from the roots and deposited in the soil. It is probably the existence of this exuded matter which may be regarded in some measure as the excrements of the preceding crop of vegetables, that proves injurious to a succeeding vegetation. The particles, which have been deleterious to one tribe of plants, cannot but prove injurious to plants of the same kind, and probably to those of some other kinds, while they may furnish nutriment to another order of vegetables.”

The author proved this theory by experiments which we have not room to give in detail. In one of these, after cleansing and washing the roots of plants thoroughly, he placed them in phials with a certain quantity of pure water. After they had put forth leaves, expanded their flowers, and flourished for some time, by the evaporation of the water,

and the use of chemical reagents, he ascertained that the water contained matter which had exuded from the roots." *

Among the means of agricultural improvement of comparatively modern origin, few have proved more efficient and evidently useful than Agricultural Societies, Exhibitions, or, as they are commonly called, Cattle-Shows. At assemblages and collections of this kind the farmer may obtain ocular demonstration of improvements, which he would hardly believe possible, from *hearsay* evidence, or any *printed* statements. He sees the finest breeds of cattle, both native and imported, and learns by what means he may improve his own breeds of domestic animals. He views specimens of different sorts of vegetables, some of which are not so generally cultivated as they might be to the great advantage of the cultivator. Improved agricultural implements, by which the labors of the husbandman are at once rendered lighter and more efficient, are here soliciting notice. But it is useless to enlarge on the advantages which result from these institutions, which are now firmly founded on the basis of public opinion, tested by ample experience of their utility, and sanctioned by the approbation and usages of the most intelligent men of the most enlightened nations.

* See some valuable remarks on the subject of Rotation of Crops, by Anthony Collamore, Esq., read before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and published in the "New England Farmer," Vol. XIII. p. 217 *et seq.*

UNITED STATES.

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The twelfth presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1833; and it will expire, with the 24th Congress, on the 3d of March, 1837.

		Salary.
ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee, <i>President,</i>	\$25,000
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York, <i>Vice President,</i>	5,000

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President. The four Secretaries and the Attorney-General form the Cabinet, by usage. The Postmaster-General has, for the most part, not been considered a member.

		Salary.
John Forsyth,	Georgia, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire, <i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Lewis Cass,	Ohio, <i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey, <i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky, <i>Post Master General,</i>	6,000
Benj. F. Butler,	New York, <i>Attorney General,</i>	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Asbury Dickins, <i>Chief Cl'k,</i>	\$2,000	H. L. Ellsworth, <i>Superint't,</i>	\$1,500
<i>Claims on France.</i>		<i>Claims on Naples.</i>	
G. W. Campbell, { <i>Com-</i> }	\$3,000	Wyllis Silliman, { <i>Com-</i> }	\$3,000
John K. Kane, { <i>mis'rs.</i> }	3,000	J. R. Livingston, { <i>Com-</i> }	3,000
R. M. Saunders, { <i>mis'rs.</i> }	3,000	Joseph C. Cabot, { <i>mis'rs.</i> }	3,000
John E. Frost, <i>Secretary,</i>	2,000	Thos. Swann, Jun. <i>Secretary,</i>	2,000
John H. Wheeler, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,500	John W. Overton, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	<i>Auditors.</i>	
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		R. Harrison, <i>1st Auditor,</i>	3,000
Jos. Anderson, <i>1st Comptrol.</i>	3,500	Wm. Parker, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
John Laub, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	Wm. B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor,</i>	3,000
J. B. Thornton, <i>2d Comptrol.</i>	3,000	J. Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
John N. Moulder, <i>Chief Cl'k.</i>	1,700	Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor,</i>	3,000
		J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700

J. C. Pickett, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Thomas L. Smith, <i>Register</i> ,	3,000
T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	H. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>			
S. Pleasonton, <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Virgil C. Maxcy, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	3,500
T. Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Land Office.</i>	
John Campbell, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	3,000	E. A. Brown, <i>Commiss'r Gen.</i>	3,000
P. G. Washington, <i>Chief Cl'k</i> ,	1,700	J. M. Moore, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lewis Cass, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Cary A. Harris, <i>Chief Cl'k</i> ,	2,000	Aug. Canfield, <i>Capt. & Assist. do.</i>	
L. L. Van Kleeck, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,600	Washington Hood, <i>Lt. & Assist. do.</i>	
<i>Bounty Lands.</i>			
Wm. Gordon, <i>Principal</i> ,	1,400	Robert Fowler, <i>Clerk</i> ,	800
<i>Indian Affairs.</i>			
Elbert Herring, <i>Commiss'r</i> ,	3,000	<i>Purchasing Department.</i>	
D. Kurtz, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,000	C. Irvine, <i>Com. Gen. Purch.</i>	3,000
<i>Pension Office.</i>			
J. L. Edwards, <i>Commiss'r</i> .	2,500	Tim. Banger, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,500
Geo. W. Crump, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600	<i>Clothing Department.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General's Office.</i>			
Roger Jones, <i>Col. & A. G.</i>		John Garland, <i>Brevet Major.</i>	
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>1st Lt. 4th Inf.</i>		<i>Subsistence Department.</i>	
J. H. Prentis, <i>2d Lt. 1st Art.</i>		Geo. Gibson, <i>Brig. Gen., Gen. Com.</i>	
Brooke Williams,	1,150	J. H. Hook, <i>Maj. & Com. Subst.</i>	
<i>Paymaster-General's Office.</i>			
Nathan Towson, <i>Paym'r Gen.</i>	2,500	C. G. Wilcox, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,350
N. Frye, Jun., <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Surgeon-General's Office.</i>	
George Boniford, <i>Colonel.</i>		Joseph Lovell, <i>Sugr. Gen.</i>	2,500
Wm. H. Bell, <i>Captain.</i>		R. Johnson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
Wm. Riddall, <i>Clerk.</i>	1,150	<i>Quartermaster-Gen's Office.</i>	
<i>Topographical Bureau.</i>			
J. J. Abert, <i>Lt. Col. & Top. Eng.</i>		T. S. Jesup, <i>B. G. & Q. M. G.</i>	
G. D. Ramsay, <i>1st Lt. & Assist. do.</i>		T. F. Hunt, <i>Capt. 5th Inf. Assist.</i>	
		Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
		<i>Engineer Department.</i>	
		Gen. Charles Gratiot, <i>Chief Eng.</i>	
		Lieut. R. E. Lee,	} <i>Assistants.</i>
		Lieut. G. W. Cullum,	

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mahlon Dickerson, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
John Boyle, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$2,000	Charles Morris,	3,500
<i>Navy Commissioners.</i>			
John Rodgers, <i>President</i> ,	3,500	Isaac Chauncey,	3,500
		C. W. Goldsborough, <i>Sec'ry.</i>	2,000
		W. G. Ridgely, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, *Postmaster-General.*

Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.</i>	\$2,500
Selah H. Hobbie,	<i>do. do. do. 2d Div.</i>	2,500
Richard M. Mason,	<i>Treasurer and Chief Clerk, 3d Div.</i>	1,700

II. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

[Department of State, April 1, 1835.]

MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Foreign States.	Ministers Plenipotentiary.	State.	Date.	Salary.	Secretaries of Legation.	Salary.
Great Britain,	A. Vail, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	N. Y.	1832	\$ 4500		
France,				9000		
Russia,	William Wilkins,	Pa	1834	9000	J. Randolph Clay, Pa.	\$ 2000
Spain.	Wm. T. Barry,		1835	9000		
	<i>Ch'grés d'Affaires.</i>					
Portugal,	Edw. Kavenagh,			4500		
Netherlands,	Auguste Davezac,	Ia.	1831	4500		
Belgium,	Hugh S Legaré,	S. C.	1832	4500		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830	4500		
Prussia,	Henry Wheaton,	R. I.		4500		
Denmark,	J. F. Woodside,			4500		
Turkey,	David Porter,	Md.		4500		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4500		
New Grenada,	R. B. Mc. Afee,			4500		
Venezuela,	J. G. A. Williamson			4500		
Brazil,	William Hunter,	R. I.	1834	4500		
Rep. Cent. Am.	Ch. D. De Witt,			4500		
Chili,	Richard Pollard,		1834	4500		
Pern,	Samuel Larned,			4500		

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwarz	France, &c.	Cette,	Theodore Privat
"	Trieste,	George Moore	"	La Rochelle,	Jas J. Debessé
Barbary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap	"	Bayonne,	Dominic Lynch
"	Tripoli,	I. S. McCauley	"	Guadaloupe,	P. Suau
"	Tangier,	James R. Leih	"	Martinique,	Robert F. Chase
Bavaria,	Munich,	R. de Reudorffer,	Germany,	Cassel,	Charles Graebe
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Wm. D. Patterson	G. Britain	London,	Th. Aspinwall
"	Ostend,	Louis Mark	& Depen-	Liverpool,	F. B. Ogden
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	J. M. Baker	dencies,	Bristol,	Th. Dennison
"	San Salvador,	W. Odlin	"	Falmouth,	Robert W. Fox
"	Pernambuco,	J. T. Mansfield	"	Plymouth,	Thomas W. Fox
"	Para,	Ch. J. Smith	"	Hull,	Albert Davy
"	Is. Maranham	Charles B. Allen	"	Cowes,	R. R. Hunter
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes,	"	Glasgow,	Alex. Thomson
"	Santos,	George Black	"	Leith,	Robert Grieve
"	I. St. Cath'ne.	Lemuel Welles	"	Dundee,	Edward Baxter
Bu'os Ay's.	Bu'os Ayres,	Eben. R. Dorr	"	Dublin,	Thomas Wilson
Cent. Amer-	Guatemala,	Charles Savage	"	Cork,	Reuben Harvey
ica,	Truxillo,	G. Coursault	"	Belfast,	Th. W. Gilpin
Chili,	Valparaiso,	Geo. G. Hobson	"	Londonderry,	James Corscaden
"	Coquimbo,	Th. T. Smith	"	Galway,	Th. M. Perso
China,	Canton,	P. W. Snow	"	Gibraltar,	Horatio Sprague
Denmark &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro	"	Cape-town,	Isaac Chase
Depen-	St. Thomas,	Nathan Levy	"	I. of France,	Paul Froberville
dencies,	St. Croix,	Joseph Ridgeway,	"	Tk's Island,	John Arthur
"	Elsineur,	Th. H. Barker	"	Bermuda,	Wm. T. Tucker
Egypt, Pa-	Aleppo,	Chev. Dusighello	"	Nassau, N. P.	George Huyler
sha of	Beirout,	Jasper Chasseaud	"	Antigua, &c.,	R. Higginbotham
"	Alexandria,	Joh. Gliddon	"	Kingston, Ja.	R. M. Harrison
"	Candia,	Vincent Rosa	"	Barbadoes,	John Haly
"	Canea,	D. Bonnard	"	Malta,	W. W. Andrews
Equator,	Guayaquil,	Seth Sweezer	"	St. Helena,	Wm. Carroll
France and	Paris,	Daniel Brent	"	Demarara,	Moses Benjamin
Depen-	Bordenux,	George Strobel	"	Halifax, N.S.	John Morrow
dencies,	Marseilles,	D. C. Croxall	"	St. John's,	Th. Leavitt
"	Nantes,	F. C. Fenwick	Gr eco,	S. ria, Isl.	James Wilkins
"	Havre de Gr.,	R. G. Beasley	Hanseatic	Hamburg,	John Cuthbert
"	Lyons,		Towns,	Bremen,	Joshua Dodge

	Frankfort,	E. Schwendler	RomanSt'e,	Rome,	Felix Cicognani
Hayti,	P'tau Prince,	F. M. Dimond	Russia,	St. Peterb'g,	A. P. Gibson
	Aux Cayes,	William Miles		Riga,	Alex Schwartz
	C'peHaytien,	Samuel Israel		Odessa,	John Ralli
Holland &	Amsterdam,	J. W. Parker		Archangel,	Edmund Brandt
Depen-	Rotterdam,	John Wamborsie	Sandwich I.	S. Island,	J. C. Jones, Jr.
dencies,	Surinam,	Thomas Trask	Saxony,	Leipsic,	Frederick List
	Isle Curacao,	Louis Paimbrenf	Society Isl.	Otaheite,	T. A. Moeienhout
	Batavia,	John Shillaber	Spain & De-	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton
	Rhio I. Bint.,	Joseph Balestier,	penden-	Barcelona,	Joseph Borrás
Italian	Rome,	Felix Cicognani,	cies,	Malaga,	Geo. G. Barrel
States,	Leghorn,	T. Appleton		Alicant,	
	Genoa,	Charles Barnet		Bilboa,	M. Aguirre
Mexican	Mexico,	Wm. S. Parrott		Manilla,	A. H. P. Edwards
States,	Tampico,	G. R. Robertson		Teneriffe,	Joseph Cullen
	Aguatulco,	Thomas Reily		Balearic Isl.	Obadiah Rich
	Acapulco,	Harvey Gregg		Havana,	N. P. Trist,
	S. Blas & Maz.	J. L. Kennedy		Trinidad, Cu.	R. R. Stewart
	Vera Cruz,	M. Burroughs,		St. Jago,	Michael Mahou
	Metamoros,	D. W. Smith		Matanzas, do.	L. Shoemaker
	Chihuahua,	J. S. Langham		Puerto del P.	John Owen
	Santa Fe,	Ceran St. Vrain		Ponce, P. R.	Hopeful Toler
	Saltillo,	J. W. McGoffin		Guayama,	W. H. Tracy
	Campeche,	Samuel Haight		Mayaguez, do	George Latimer
	Guayamas,	C. H. Davis		St. John's, do.	Sydney Mason
	Galvezton,	Francis Slaughter	Sweden,	Stockholm,	David Erskine
	Galliod,	John Striker		Gottensburg,	C. A. Murray
	Tabasco,	R. S. Hicks		Berg'n, N'y,	Helimch Janson
	Laguna,	J. W. Langdon	Switzerl'nd	Basil,	J. G. Boker
	Brazoria,	John Parker	Turkey,	Constan'ple,	John P. Brown
N. Grenada,	Carthagena,	J. M. Macpherson		Smyrna,	David Offry
	Santa Martha	Alex. Danouille		Salonica,	W. B. Ljewellen
	Panama,	J. B. Ferand		Stancho,	D. Dav'nant
Peru,	Arequipa,	Wm. F. Taylor		Cyprus,	Narino de Mattey
	Lima,	A. Worthington		Brousa,	N. L. Perick
	Paita,	James Girdon	Two Sici-	Naples,	Alex. Hammet
Portugal &	Lishon,	I. P. Hutchinson	lies,	Palermo,	Benj. Gardner
Depen-	St. Ubes,	Wm. H. Vesey		Messina,	J. L. Payson
dencies.	Madeira,	Joha H. March	Uruguay,	Montevideo,	John Patrick
	Fayal,	C. W. Dahney	Venezuela,	Maracaybo,	Wm. J. Dubbs
	Cape Verd,	Wm. G. Merrill		Puer. Cabello,	F. Litchfield
Prussia,	Elberfeld,	Wm. T. Simons		Laguayra,	Benj. Renshaw
	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow		Angostura,	T. B. Nalle

MINISTERS, CONSULS, &c. OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Austria,
Baron de Lederer, *Consul-Gen.*
Jos. Ganahl, *V. Consul,* Savannah.

Baden.
C. F. Hoyer, *Consul,* New York.

Belgium.
Baron de Behr, *Minister Resident.*
E. A. Homer, *Consul,* Boston.
Henry G. T. Mali, *do.* N. York.
Henry Lefebure, *do.* Charleston.

Brazil.
D. Cavalcanti D'Albuquerque, *Ch'gr*
d'Affaires.
Manoel, Guilherme dos Reis, *Consul*
General, Philadelphia.

Archibald Forte, *Consul,* Massachu-
setts, N. Hampshire, and Maine.
C. Griffin, *do.* New London.
Samuel Snow, *do.* Providence.
Herman Bruen, *do.* New York.
J. Vaughan, *V. Consul,* Philadelphia.
G. H. Newman, *do.* Baltimore.
Christoph. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.
Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
John P. Calhorde, *do.* Wilmington.
Sam'l Chadwick, *do.* Charleston.
J. W. Anderson, *do.* Savannah,
Jas. W. Zacharie, *do.* N. Orleans.

Bremen.
Eleazer Crabtree, *Consul,* Savannah.
John Jacob Werner, *Vice Consul,*
ad int. Philadelphia.

*Chile.*Manuel Carvallo, *Chargé d'Affaires.**Denmark.*Steen Bille, *Chargé d'Affaires.*W. Ritchie, *Vice Consul*, Boston.Benjamin Aymar, *do.* New York.John Buhlen, *do.* Philadelphia.H. G. Jacobson, *do.* Baltimore.Christ. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.Fred. Myers, *Consul*, Norfolk.P. K. Dickinson, *do.* Wilmington.James H. Ladson, *do.* Charleston.Wm. Crabtree, jr. *do.* Savannah.Peter Edw'd Sorbe, *do.* N. Orleans.*France.*_____, *Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.*Alphonse Pageot, *Sec'y of Legation.*

Adel Charles Lacathon de la Forest,

Consul-General, New York._____, *Com. Agent*, Boston.Maurice d'Hauterive, *Cons.*, Phil'a.M. Henri, *Com. Agent*, Baltimore.Count Choiseuil, *V. C.*, Charleston.M. Desèze, *do.* Norfolk.Marie Joseph Etienne de la Palun,
Consul, Richmond.Delame de Villeret, *do.* Savannah.M. Batre, *Com. Agent*, Mobile.Count de la Porte, *V. C.* Tallahassee.Martin François Armand Saillard,
Consul, New Orleans.*Frankfort.*A. Halbach, *Consul*, Philadelphia.Fred. Wismann, *do.* New York.*Great Britain.*Rt. Hon. Sir Charles R. Vaughan,
*Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen.*Charles Bankhead, *Sec. of Legation.*Andrew Buchanan, *First Attaché.*Wm. Pitt Adams, *Second do.*_____, *Consul General.*Donald M'Intosh, *Consul*, Portsm'th.George Manners, *do.* Boston.James Buchanan, *do.* New York.Gilbert Robinson, *do.* Philadelphia.John M'Tarish, *do.* Baltimore.William Gray, *do.* Norfolk.Henry Newman, *do.* Charleston.Edm. Molyneaux, *do.* Savannah.James Baker, *do.* Mobile.John Crawford, *do.* N. Orleans.Albert G. Lane, *V. C.*, Eastport.J. B. Swanton, *V. C.*, Bath.Thomas Sherwood, *do.* Portland,George Jaffray, *do.* Portsmouth.R. C. Manners, *do.* Boston.J. C. Buchanan, *do.* New York.P. T. Dawson, *do.* Baltimore.Robert Leslie, *do.* Petersburg.Wm. Mackenzie, *do.* Richmond.Anthony Mislan, *do.* Wilmington.James Moodie, *do.* Charleston.William Cooke, *do.* Darien.John Innerarity, *do.* Pensacola.Oliver O'Hara, *do.* Key West.Robert Higgin, *do.* Mobile.*Hamburg*C. N. Buck, *Com. Gen.*, Philadelp'a.J. W. Schmidt, *V. Consul*, N York.F. Christ Graf, *do.* Baltimore.A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.Jacob Wulff, *do.* Charleston.Charles Knorre, *do.* Boston.F. W. Schmidt, *Consul*, N. Orleans.*Hannover.*A. W. Hupenden, *V. Cons.*, N. York.*Hanseatic Towns.*Lewis Trapman, *Cons.*, Charleston.Casper Mayer, *do.* New York.H. F. Von Lenyerke, *do.* Philadelp'a.Thomas Searle, *do.* Boston.A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.Fred. Frey, *do.* N. Orleans.*Hesse Cassel.*Conard W. Faber, *Consul.**Holland or Netherlands.*E. M. A. Martini, *Chargé d'Affaires.*J. C. Zimmermann, *Cons.*, N. York.J. J. Hagewerft, *do.* Baltimore.A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.Henry Bohlen, *do.* Philadelphia.Thomas Dixon, *do.* Boston.P. G. Leichleitner, *do.* Annapolis.G. Barnsley, *do. ad int.* Savannah.Thomas Taxter, *V. Consul*, Salem.H. C. Gildmeester, *Cons.*, N. Or'l's.*Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.*Augustus Heickscher, *Con.* for U. S.Leon Herckenrath, *Con.*, Charl'ton.*Mexico.*Joaquin Maria de Castillo, *Chargé
d'Affaires.*Estanislao Cuesta, *Secretary.*

Manuel Basave, *Attaché*.
 Edward Cabot, *V. Consul*, Boston.
 James Treat, *do.* New York.
 George Follin, *do.* Philadelphia.
 Luke Tiernan, *do.* Baltimore.
 R. W. Cogdell, *Consul*, Charleston
 D. Francisco Martinez Pizarro,
Consul, New Orleans.
 Alden A. M. Jackson, *V. Consul*,
 Pensacola.
 Henry Dagget, *Consul*, Mobile.
 Lewis Ramirez, *do.* St. Louis.
 Juan Francisco Cortes, *Vice Consul*,
 Natchitoches.

New Grenada.

M. Domingo Acosta, *Consul-Gen-
 and Chargé d'Affaires*.
 James Andrews, *V. Consul*, Boston.
 P. Gillineau, *do.* Conn. and R. I.
 Javier de Madina, *do.* New York.
 Talesforo Orea, *do.* Philadelphia.
 Richard W. Gill, *do.* Baltimore.
 Thos. Middleton, *do.* Charleston.
 John Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
 Robert Goodwin, *do.* Savannah.
 W. H. Robertson, *do.* Mobile.
 Sam. P. Morgan, *do.* New Orleans.

Oldenburg.

Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, *Consul*,
 New York.
 Leon Herckenrath, *do.* Charleston.

Portugal.

—————, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
 M. Januario Cardoso de Freitas,
Attaché.
 Philip Marett, *V. Consul*, Boston.
 James B. Murray, *do.* New York.
 James Gowen, *do.* Philadelphia.
 Edw. J. Wilson, *Consul*, Baltimore.
 C. Neal, *do.* Alexandria, D. C.
 Walter D. Lacy, *do.* Norfolk.
 J. P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilming'n, N. C.
 René Goddard, *V. Cons.* Charleston.
 Elias Reed, *do.* Savannah.
 Horace C. Camack, *do.* N. Orleans.
 A. Willis Gordon, *do.* Mobile.
 Jules Pescay, *do.* Pensacola.
 Wm. H. Allen, *do.* St. Augustine.

Prussia.

Baron Roëne, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
 T. Searle, *Consul*, Boston.
 J. W. Schmidt, *do.* New York.

Arnold Halbach, *Cons.*, Philadelphia.
 Louis Trapman, *do.* Charleston.
 F. W. Schmidt, *do.* N. Orleans.

Rome.

Peter Amédée Hargons, *ad int. Con-
 sul-General*, Trenton.
 T. J. Bixouard, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.
 Henry Perret, *do.* N. Orleans.

Russia.

Baron de Krudener, *Envoy Extra.
 and Minister Plenipotentiary*.
 George Krehmer, *First Sec'y Leg.*
 Alexander Chvostoff, *Second do.*
 Jean Smirnoff, *Attaché*.
 A. Evstahieff, *Cons. Gen.*, N. York.
 Peter Kilchen, *Consul*, Boston.
 J. Prince, *Agent*, Salem.
 E. Mayo, *do.* Portland.
 J. G. Bogart, *V. Consul*, N. York.
 T. H. Deas, *Agent*, Charleston.
 F. Whittle, *do.* Norfolk.
 E. Hollander, *do.* New Orleans.

Sardinia.

A. Garibaldi, *Cons. Gen.*, Philadel'a.
 Louis Albert Cazenove, *V. Consul*,
 Boston.
 S. V. Rouland, *Consul*, New York.
 C. Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.
 Y. F. Brette, *do.* Norfolk.
 Y. Auze, *do.* Savannah.
 T. Roger, *V. Consul*, Charleston.
 A. F. George, *do.* Mobile.
 Antoine Michaud, *do.* N. Orleans.

Saxe-Weimar.

Fred. Aug. Mensch, *Consul-General*,
 New York.
 Aug. W. Hupeden, *Cons.*, N. York.

Saxony.

Charles Aug. Davis, *Cons. General*.
 Robert Ralston, *do.* Philadelphia.
 R. H. Douglas, *do.* Baltimore.
 Andreas Anthon Melly, *Cons.*, N. Y.

Spain.

Chevalier Francisco Tacon, *Envoy
 Extra. and Minister Plenip.*
 Francisco de Paula Quadrado, *Sec-
 retary of Legation*.
 Luis Potestad, *Attaché*.
 Mr. Pampillo, *do*
 Juan Bautiste Bernabeu, *Com. Gen.*,
 Philadelphia.

Francisco Hernandez de Nogues, *Consul*, Philadelphia.
 Thomas Amory Deblois, *Vice Consul*, Portland.
 Don Antonio G. Vega, *Vice Consul*, Boston.
 Fran. Stoughton, *Consul*, N. York.
 Manuel Valdor, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore
 Antonio Pomar, *do.* Norfolk.
 Antonio Larragua, *do.* Charleston.
 Antonio Argote Villalobus, *Consul*, New Orleans.
 Pedro de Alba, *V. Cons.*, Pensacola.
 John Notlitt, *Consul*, Key West.
 Don José Ygnacio Cruzat, *Vice Consul*, Mobile.

Sweden and Norway.

Chevalier Ankarloo, *Ch'è d'Affaires*
 Chevalier S. Lorich, *Cons. General and Chargé d'Affaires, ad int.*
 John Vaughan, *Cons.*, Philadelphia
 C. E. Habicht, *V. Cons.*, Boston.
 John James Boyd, *do.* New York.
 S. Lawson, *do.* Baltimore.
 John H. Brent, *do.* Alexandria.
 John Brette, *do.* Norfolk.
 Joseph Winthrop, *do.* Charleston.

Fran. H. William, *Vice Consul*, Savannah.
 Diedrich Miescgaes, *do.* N. Orleans
 W. P. Vincent, *do.* Norfolk.

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet, *Cou.*, N. Orleans

The Two Sicilies.

Domenico Morelli, *Consul-General*, Philadelphia.
 William Power Blodget, *V. Consul*, Providence
 John Clisbe, *Consul*, New Haven.
 Martin Mautin, *do.* New York.
 A. O. Hammand, *do.* Charleston.
 Wm. Read, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.
 Emmanuele Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.
 Luca Palmieri, *do.* Philadelphia.
 Antonio Pommar, *do.* Norfolk.
 Hippolite Gally, *do.* N. Orleans.
 Goffre Barnsley, *do.* Savannah.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, *V. Cons.*, N. York

Wurttemberg.

Christian Mayer, *Cons. Gen.*, Balt.

III. ARMY LIST.—MARCH, 1835.

The Head-Quarters of the General-in-chief are in the District of Columbia. The Head-Quarters of the Western Department are at Memphis, Tennessee. The Head-Quarters of the Eastern Department are in the City of New York.

The Western Department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida, to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; the Eastern Department, all east of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

	Head-Quarters.
Alexander Macomb, <i>Maj.-Gen., commanding the Army,</i>	Washington.
Edmund P. Gains, <i>Brig.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. by Brevet,</i>	} Memphis, Ten.
<i>commanding the Western Department,</i>	
Winfield Scott, <i>Brigadier-General, Major-General by</i>	} New York.
<i>Brevet, commanding the Eastern Department,</i>	
Col. Roger Jones, <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	Washington.
Col. John E. Wood, <i>Inspector-General,</i>	
Col. George Croghan, <i>Inspector-General.</i>	
Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	Washington.
Major Wm. Linnard, <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Philadelphia.

			Head-Quarters.		
Major Henry Stanton, <i>Quartermaster</i> ,			New York.		
Major Trueman Cross	<i>do.</i>		Washington.		
Joshua B. Brant,	<i>do.</i>		St. Louis.		
Col. George Gibson, <i>Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence</i> ,			Washington.		
Major James H. Hook, <i>Commissary</i> ,			Washington.		
Capt. Joseph P. Taylor,	<i>do.</i>		Cincinnati.		
Col. Nathan Towson, <i>Paymaster-General</i> ,			Washington.		
Calendar Irvine, <i>Commissary-General of Purchases</i> ,			Philadelphia.		
Joseph Lovell, <i>Surgeon-General</i> ,			Washington.		
Major-General	1	Paymaster-General	1	Sergeant-Majors	11
Brigadier-Generals	2	Paymasters	14	Quar'm'ter Sergeants	11
Adjutant-General	1	Com.-Gen. of Purch.	1	Sergeants	428
Inspectors-General	2	Military Store-Keep's	2	Corporals	454
Quartermaster-Gen.	1	Colonels	18	Principal Musicians	14
Quartermasters	4	Lieut.-Colonels	13	Musicians	212
Com'y-Gen. Subsist.	1	Majors	27	Artificers	108
Commissaries	2	Captains	134	Enlisted for Ord'ce	250
Surgeon-General	1	First Lieutenants	158	Privates	6,059
Surgeons	12	2d Lieutenants	218		
Assistant Surgeons	55	Third Lieutenants	5		

Total, Commissioned Officers, 674; Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates 7,547 — Grand Total, 8,221.

IV. NAVY LIST.—FEBRUARY, 1835.

Captains — 37.

John Rodgers,	J. O. Creighton,	W. Chauncey,
James Barron,	John Downes,	E. P. Kennedy,
Charles Stewart,	John B. Henly,	Alex J. Dallas,
Isaac Hull,	Jesse D. Elliott,	J. B. Nicholson,
Isaac Chauncey	Stephen Cassin,	B. V. Hoffman,
Jacob Jones,	James Renshaw,	Jesse Wilkinson,
Charles Morris,	A. S. Wadsworth,	T. Ap C. Jones,
L. Warrington,	Geo. C. Read,	W. C. Bolton,
Wm. M. Crane,	Henry E. Ballard,	Wm. P. Shubrick,
James Biddle,	David Deacon,	Alex. Claxton,
C. G. Ridgely,	Sl Woodhouse,	Charles W. Morgan,
D. T. Patterson,	Jos. J. Nicholson,	L. Kearney.
M. T. Woolsey,		

Masters Commandant — 40.

George Budd,	C. W. Skinner,	Benjamin Cooper,	Thos. T. Webb,		
Foxhall A. Parker,	John T. Newton,	D. Geisinger,	John Percival,		
E. R. M'Call,	Joseph Smith	R. F. Stockton,	John H. Aulick,		
Daniel Turner,	L. Rousseau,	Isaac M'Keever,	Wm. V. Taylor,		
David Connor,	Geo. W. Storer,	J. P. Zantinger,	Mervine P. Mix,		
John Gallagher,	Beverly Kenyon,	Wm. D. Sulter,	Bladen Dufany,		
Th. H. Stevens,	E. R. Shubrick,	C. S. M'Cauley,	S. H. Stringham,		
Wm. M. Hunter,	F. H. Gregory,	Thos. M. Newell,	Isaac Mayo,		
John D. Float,	John H. Clack,	E. A. F. Valette,	Wm. K. Latimer,		
M. C. Perry,	P. F. Voorhees,	Wm. A. Spencer,	Wm. Mervine.		
Lieutenants	357	Chaplains	9	Boatswains	20
Surgeons	44	Passed Midshipmen	178	Gunners	22
Psssd Assist. Surgeons	15	Midshipmen	274	Carpenters	21
Assistant Surgeons	41	Sailing Masters	27	Sail-Makers	19
Putsers	43	Teachers of Naval Sch'l	4		

V. VESSELS OF WAR.—FEB. 1835.

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line. Guns.</i>		
Independence, . . . 74	Boston, . . . 1814	In ordinary at Boston.
Franklin, . . . 74	Philadelphia, . . . 1815	Do. at New York.
Washington, . . . 74	Portsmouth, N. H. . . 1810	Do. at New York.
Columbus, . . . 74	Washington, . . . 1819	Do. at Boston.
Ohio, . . . 74	New York, . . . 1820	Do. at New York.
North Carolina, . . . 74	Philadelphia, . . . 1820	Do. at Gosport
Delaware, . . . 74	Gosport, Va. . . 1820	In commission, Mediterranean.
Alabama, . . . 74	. . . . .	On the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Vermont, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Boston.
Virginia, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Boston.
Pennsylvania, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Philadelphia.
New York, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>		
United States, . . . 44	Philadelphia, . . . 1797	In commission, refitting.
Constitution, . . . 44	Boston, . . . 1797	In ordinary at Boston.
Guerriere, . . . 44	Philadelphia, . . . 1814	Do. at New York.
Java, . . . 44	Baltimore, . . . 1814	Do. at Norfolk.
Potomac, . . . 44	Washington, . . . 1821	In commission, Mediterranean.
Brandywine, . . . 44	Washington, . . . 1825	Do. Pacific.
Hudson, . . . 44	Purchased, . . . 1820	In ordinary at New York
Santee, . . . 44	. . . . .	On the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Cumberland, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Boston.
Sabine, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at New York.
Savannah, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at New York.
Raritan, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Philadelphia.
Columbia, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Washington.
St. Lawrence, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>		
Constellation, . . . 36	Baltimore, . . . 1797	In ordinary at Norfolk.
Congress, . . . 36	Portsmouth, N. H. . . 1799	Do. at Norfolk.
Macedonian, . . . 36	Captured, . . . 1812	On the stocks at Norfolk, rebuilding
<i>Sloops of War.</i>		
John Adams, . . . 24	Charleston, S. C. . . 1799	In commission, Mediterranean.
Cyane, . . . 24	Captured, . . . 1815	In ordinary at Philadelphia.
Erie, . . . 18	Baltimore, . . . 1813	On the coast of Brazil.
Ontario, . . . 18	Baltimore, . . . 1813	Do. Do.
Peacock, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1813	In ordinary at New York.
Boston, . . . 18	Boston, . . . 1825	Do. at Boston.
Lexington, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1825	Do. at Portsmouth, N. H.
Vincennes, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1826	In the Pacific.
Warren, . . . 18	Boston, . . . 1826	In ordinary at Philadelphia.
Natchez, . . . 18	Norfolk, . . . 1827	In commission, coast of Brazil.
Falmouth, . . . 18	Boston, . . . 1827	Do. West Indies.
Fairfield, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1828	Do. Pacific Ocean.
Vandalia, . . . 18	Philadelphia, . . . 1828	In the West Indies.
St. Louis, . . . 18	Washington, . . . 1828	Do. Do.
Concord, . . . 18	Portsmouth, . . . 1828	In ordinary at Portsmouth, N. H.
<i>Schooners, &c.</i>		
Dolphin, . . . 12	Philadelphia, . . . 1821	In the Pacific.
Grampus, . . . 12	Washington, . . . 1821	In the West Indies.
Shark, . . . 12	Washington, . . . 1821	In the Mediterranean.
Enterprise, . . . 12	New York, . . . 1831	On the coast of Brazil.
Boxer, . . . 12	Boston, . . . 1831	In the Pacific Ocean.
Experiment, . . . 12	Washington, . . . 1831	In commission, West Indies.
Fox, . . . 3	Purchased, . . . 1825	Receiving-Ship at Baltimore.
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased, . . . 1825	Do. at Philadelphia.

VI. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

* * For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.	Appointed.	Salary.
<i>Vacant,</i>		<i>Chief Justice,</i> 1801,	\$5,000
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>Associate Justice,</i> 1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i> 1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i> 1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i> 1830,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	<i>do.</i> 1835,	4,500

One Vacancy.

Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000
Richard Peters,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Reporter,</i>	1,000
William T. Carroll,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the 2d Monday of January.

DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Maine	Asher Ware	Portland	\$1,800	John Anderson	\$2,00 & fees.
N. Hampshire	Mat. Harvey	Hopkinton	1,000	J. P. Hale	200 do.
Vermont.	Elijah Paine	Williamstown	1,200	Daniel Kellogg	200 do.
Massachusetts	John Davis	Boston	2,500	John Mills	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman	Providence	1,500	R. W. Greene	200 & Fees.
Connecticut,	Wm. Bristol	New Haven	1,500	W. S. Holabird	200 do.
N. Y. { N Dis	A. Conkling	Albany	2,000	Nat. S. Benton	200 do.
{ S. Dis.	S. R. Betts	New York	3,500	Wm. M. Price	200 do.
New Jersey	Wm. Rossel	Mt. Holly	1,500	G. D. Wall	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dis.	Jos. Hopkinson	Philadelphia	2,500		Fees, &c.
{ W. Dis.	Thomas Irwin	Pittsburg	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jr.	200 & Fees.
Delaware	Willard Hall	Belmont	1,500	Geo. Read, Jr.	200 do.
Maryland	Elias Glenn	Baltimore	2,000	N. Williams	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. P. Barbour	Gordonsville	1,800	R. C. Nicholas	200 & Fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell	Clarksburg	1,600	N. G. Singleton	200 do.
N. Carolina	H. Potter	Fayetteville	2,000	T. P. Devereaux	200 do.
S. Carolina	Thomas Lee	Charleston	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler	Savannah	2,500		200 & Fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford	Mobile	2,500	John Elliot	200 do. }
{ N Dist.				Byrd Brandon	200 do. }
Mississippi	Powhatan Ellis	Winchester	2,000	Geo. Adams	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harpor,	New Orleans	3,000	Henry Carleton	600 do.
{ W Dis				B. F. Linton	200 do.
Ten. { E Dist.	M. W. Brown		1,500	J. A. McKinney	200 do.
{ W. Dis.				J. Collingsworth	200 do.
Kentucky	Th. B. Monroe	Frankfort	1,500	Lewis Sanders	200 do.
Ohio	H. H. Leavitt	Steubenville	1,000	N. H. Swayne	200 do.
Indiana	Benj. Parke	Salem	1,000	T. A. Howard	200 do.
Illinois	Nathaniel Pope	Kaskaskia	1,000	David J. Baker	200 do.
Missouri	James H. Peck	St. Louis	1,200	Geo. Shannon	200 do.
D. Columbia	Wm. Cranch	Washington	2,700	E. H. Lee	200 do.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the seven following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State, within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Present Judge.

- 1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I., Mr. Justice Story.
 2d. do. Vermont, Connecticut, and N. York, Mr. Justice Thompson.
 3d. do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Mr. Justice Baldwin.
 4th do. Delaware and Maryland,
 5th do. Virginia and North Carolina,
 6th do. South Carolina and Georgia, Mr. Justice Wayne.
 7th do. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, Mr. Justice McLean.

In the other six States, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the Territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, no Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Alb rt Smith	Damariscotta	Fees, &c.	John Mussey	Portland	Fees, &c.
Pearson Cogswell	Gilmanton	\$200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter	Portsmouth	do.
Heman Lowry	Burlington	200 do.	Jesse Gove	Rutland	do.
Jonas L. Sibley	Boston	Fees, &c.	Francis Bassett	Boston	do.
B Anthony	Providence	do.	John Pitman, Jr.	Providence	do.
N. Wilcox	Berlin	do.	C. A. Ingersoll	New Haven	do.
I. W. Livingston	Utica	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller	Utica	do.
W. C. H. Waddell	New York	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts	New York	do.
J. S. Darcy	Newark	do.	W. Pennington	Newark	do.
B. S. Bonsall	Philadelphia	do.	F. Hopkinson	Philadelphia	do.
John M. Davis	Pittsburg	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts	Pittsburg	do.
D. C. Wilson	Wilmington	200 do.	T. Witherspoon	Wilmington	do.
Nicholas Snyder	Baltimore	Fees, &c.	Thomas Spicer	Baltimore	do.
E. Christian	Richmond	do.	Richard Jeffries	Richmond	do.
James Points	Wheeling	200 & fees.			
Beverly Daniel	Raleigh	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood	Raleigh	do.
Thomas C. Condy	Charleston	do.	James Juvvey	Charleston	do.
Wm Maxwell	Savannah	do.	George Glenn	Savannah	do.
R. L. Crawford	Mobile	do.	D. Files	Mobile	do.
B. Patteson	Huntsville	do.	C. R. Clifton	Huntsville	do.
W. W. Gwinn	Natchez	200 & fees.	Wm. Burns	Natchez	do.
J. H. Holland	New Orleans	200 do.		New Orleans	do.
Samuel Bell	Opelousas	Fees, &c.	J. Lessassier		
Wm Lyon	Knoxville	200 & fees	W. C. Mynatt	Knoxville	do.
S. B. Marshall	Murfreesboro	200 do.	N. A. McNairy	Nashville	do.
J. M. McCalla	Lexington	200 do.	J. H. Hanna	Frankfort	do.
John Patterson	Columbus	200 do.	Wm. Miner	Columbus	do.
G. Taylor	Brownstown	200 do.	Henry Hurst	Corydon	do.
Henry Wilton	Carlyle	200 do.	W. H. Brown	Vandalia	do.
Augustus Jones	St. Louis	200 do.	Joseph Gamble	St. Louis	do.
Alexander Hunter	Washington	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee	Alexandria	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Courts.

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> —Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tuesday in Sept.;— <i>Portland</i> —First Tuesday in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> —3d Tuesday in March and Sept.;— <i>Exeter</i> —3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> —6th of October;— <i>Windsor</i> —24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> —3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> —2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oct.;— <i>Providence</i> —1st Tuesday in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —4th Tuesday in February and Aug.;— <i>Hartford</i> —4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> —1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> —3d Tuesday in Jan.;— <i>Utica</i> —Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> —2d Tuesday in March and Sept.;— <i>Burlington</i> —3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> —3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> —1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> —alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> —on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept. and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> —1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> —15th of May and 15th of November;— <i>Norfolk</i> —1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> —1st day of May and 1st day of October;— <i>Wythe Court House</i> —3d Monday in April and Sept.;— <i>Lewisburg</i> —4th Monday in April and Sept.;— <i>Clarksburg</i> —4th Monday in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> —3d Monday in April and Oct.;— <i>Newbern</i> —4th Monday in April and Oct.;— <i>Wilmington</i> —1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —3d Monday in March and Sept.; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec.;— <i>Laurens Court House</i> —the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> —2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> —2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> —1st Monday in May and December.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Adams Co. Court House</i> —4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> —2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> —2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> —3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> —3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> —last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> —1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> —1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> —1st May ;— <i>Wiscasset</i> —1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> —8th May ;— <i>Exeter</i> —8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> —21st May ;— <i>Rutland</i> —3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> —15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> —15th June ;— <i>Providence</i> 15th November.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —last Wednesday in April ; <i>Hartford</i> — 17th September.
NEW YORK.	{ <i>New York</i> —last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> —1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	<i>Philudelpia</i> —11th April and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle and Dover</i> , alternately, 3d June and 27th Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> —8th April and 1st November.
VIRGINIA.	<i>Richmond</i> —22d May and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> —12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —2d Tuesday in April ; <i>Columbia</i> —4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> —Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> —Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —1st Monday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Knox- ville</i> —2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	<i>Columbus</i> —2d Mond. in July and 3d Mond. in Dec.
D. OF COLUMBIA.	{ <i>Washington</i> —4th Monday in March and November ; — <i>Alexandria</i> —1st Monday in May and October.

VII. RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper,

For any distance, not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18¾ "
Over 400 miles		25 "

A Letter composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding	100 miles,	1½ cts. per sheet.
Ditto do. distance over	100 "	2½ " "
If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding	100 "	4 " "
Ditto do. distance over	100 "	6 " "

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage. •

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

VII. AMOUNT OF POSTAGES FOR THE SEVERAL STATES.

States.	1827.	1829.	1831.	1832.	1834.	No. P. Of- fices, 1834.
New York, \$	212,536	272,524	312,010	344,207	430,426	1,687
Pennsylvania,	118,062	152,021	185,217	206,407	343,406	1,148
Massachusetts,	92,429	107,545	119,388	129,711	172,567	469
Virginia,	67,295	75,106	84,078	93,757	114,554	891
Maryland,	56,046	63,616	69,039	76,766	89,235	233
S. Carolina,	44,764	44,675	47,993	52,756	60,755	300
Georgia,	39,428	45,851	54,232	61,786	79,925	360
Ohio,	27,486	43,266	58,883	65,406	100,652	883
Louisiana,	27,477	29,609	40,794	48,129	61,905	72
Connecticut,	27,640	33,324	34,245	39,480	51,604	252
N. Carolina,	24,505	27,833	28,750	31,821	38,746	557
Kentucky,	23,112	28,461	38,705	42,979	53,987	399
Maine,	22,916	29,368	29,932	34,234	48,717	446
Alabama,	18,093	20,369	27,240	32,547	50,514	231
Tennessee,	16,112	24,199	31,423	35,544	43,858	470
New Jersey,	15,584	19,766	22,390	25,652	29,817	269
Rhode Island,	12,663	14,109	14,806	15,773	19,002	46
Vermont,	12,305	15,742	19,997	20,295	26,043	287
N. Hampshire,	11,828	16,006	17,298	18,845	23,429	289
Dist. Columbia,	11,518	11,295	14,500	15,118	17,724	3
Mississippi,	9,575	11,125	15,499	17,529	26,450	126
Missouri,	5,289	9,546	12,907	15,757	19,518	145
Indiana,	4,996	7,793	11,508	14,460	20,835	313
Delaware,	4,691	5,156	4,707	6,005	6,465	39
Illinois,	2,447	4,548	7,791	9,764	14,789	204
Michigan,	1,733	2,587	4,588	7,137	12,537	139
Florida,	1,579	4,537	6,321	6,722	8,292	51
Arkansas,	786	1,310	4,071	2,726	4,100	78
<i>Total,</i>	\$ 917,893	1,115,227	1,318,320	1,471,371	1,969,913	10,387

Postages of several of the Principal Cities in 1834.

New York, \$192,493	Baltimore, \$62,505	Cincinnati, \$20,991
Philadelphia, 118,354	N. Orleans, 48,840	Richmond, 20,336
Boston, 77,925	Charleston, 30,562	Albany, 16,601

VIII. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mint of the United States was established at Philadelphia in 1792.—Robert Patterson, (appointed in 1835) *Director*.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT IN 1834,

according to the Report of Samuel Moore, the late Director, dated January 1, 1835.

The coinage effected within that period [1834] amounts to 7,388,423 dollars; comprising \$3,954,270 in gold coins; \$3,415,002 in silver; \$19,151 in copper; and consisting of 11,637,643 pieces of coin, viz.

Half Eagles	732,169 pieces,	making	\$3,660,845
Quarter Eagles	117,370 do.	do.	293,425
Half Dollars,	6,412,004 do.	do.	3,206,006
Quarter Dollars	286,000 do.	do.	71,500
Dimes	635,000 do.	do.	63,500
Half Dimes	1,480,000 do.	do.	74,000
Cents	1,855,100 do.	do.	18,551
Half Cents	120,000 do.	do.	600
	11,637,643		\$7,388,423

The deposits of gold within the past year have amounted, in round numbers, to \$4,389,000; of which about \$1,067,000 consisted of coins of the United States, issued previously to the act of 28th of June, establishing a new ratio of gold to silver: about \$398,000 were derived from the gold regions of the United States; \$225,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$2,180,000 from Europe; \$12,000 from Africa; and \$9,008 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount received from Europe, about four fifths were in foreign coins.

The coinage of gold under the new ratio commenced on the 1st day of August, the earliest period permitted by the act. In anticipation, however, of a change in the legal valuation of gold, it had been considered proper to suspend the coinage of all deposits received after the 1st of June. Previously to this period, the sum of \$383,545 had been coined, so that of the above amount of the gold coinage for the past year, \$3,570,725 consist of coins of the new standard. This amount, however, is the result of the operations of the Mint, during only five months of the year, corresponding, to an amount, for a full year, of about 8½ millions in gold. Within the same period, the coinage of silver was regularly maintained at the average rate of the whole year, making a general result of both gold and silver corresponding to a yearly coinage of nearly \$12,000,000.

The amount in gold in the vaults of the Mint on the 1st of August, was \$468,500; the amount now remaining in the Mint uncoined is \$435,000; no part of which was deposited earlier than the 9th of De-

ember. The amount of silver remaining in our vaults for coinage, is, in round numbers, \$475,000; no part of which was deposited earlier than the 20th of November.

The amount of silver coined within the past year, it is satisfactory to state, has exceeded by about a quarter of a million the silver coinage of any previous year; while the gold coinage has exceeded the aggregate coinage of gold during the nine preceding years, from 1825 to 1833, inclusive.

The influx of silver during the past year having very considerably exceeded the amount contemplated in the estimates for the year, occasioned, during a large portion of that period, an unusual retardation in the delivery of coins; and the amount of deposits has no doubt been restrained, to some extent, by this consideration. The estimate for the current year, it is believed, will recover the power required to meet the whole demand for coinage, in a due proportion of the several denominations of coin.

Annexed is a table exhibiting the amount of gold received from the gold region of the United States, annually, from the year 1824, inclusive. It will be observed that the progressive increase in the amount received from that quarter is less conspicuous within the last year. This results, it is believed, in a very material degree, from the attention which has, during that period, been directed to arrangements for working the veins from whence have been derived those superficial deposits of gold, which being most obvious, have heretofore attracted the principal regard. Nothing has occurred to weaken the impression before entertained as to the extent and richness of the gold mines of the United States, but much to confirm the confidence before expressed, not merely in their increasing productiveness, but in their permanency.

Statement of the Amount of Gold produced annually from the Gold Region of the United States, from 1824 to 1834 inclusive.

	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tenn.	Alabama.	Total.
1824		\$5,000					\$5,000
1825		17,000					17,000
1826		20,000					20,000
1827		21,000					21,000
1828		46,000					46,000
1829	2,500	134,000	2,500				140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000			466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000		678,000
1833	101,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000		865,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000		898,000
\$	252,500	2,054,000	200,500	1,159,000	12,000	1,000	3,679,000

IX. PUBLIC DEBT.

Years.	PAYMENTS.					
	Total amount of Public Debt.	Paid of Principal.	For Interest.	Charges on Foreign Loans.	Loss on Exchange.	Total.
1791	\$75,463,476.52	\$2,938,512.06	\$2,090,637.44	\$258,800.00	.	\$5,287,949.50
1792	77,222,924.66	4,062,037.76	3,076,628.23	125,000.00	.	7,263,665.99
1793	80,352,634.04	3,047,263.18	2,714,293.83	57,948.28	.	5,819,505.29
1794	78,427,404.77	2,311,285.57	3,413,254.50	54,062.20	\$22,975.82	5,801,578.09
1795	80,747,587.39	2,895,260.45	3,136,671.16	52,480.00	.	6,084,411.61
1796	83,762,172.07	2,640,791.91	3,183,490.56	.	1,563.97	5,835,846.44
1797	82,064,479.33	2,492,378.76	3,220,043.06	80,000.00	.	5,792,421.82
1798	79,228,529.12	937,012.86	3,053,281.28	.	.	3,990,294.14
1799	78,408,669.77	1,410,589.18	3,186,287.60	.	.	4,596,876.78
1800	82,976,294.35	1,203,665.23	3,374,704.72	.	.	4,578,369.95
1801	83,038,050.80	2,878,794.11	4,396,998.69	4,000.00	11,914.24	7,291,707.04
1802	80,712,632.25	5,413,965.81	4,120,008.95	5,000.00	.	9,539,004.76
1803	77,054,686.30	2,407,831.43	3,790,113.41	6,000.00	52,714.59	7,256,159.43
1804	86,427,120.88	3,905,204.99	4,259,582.55	7,000.00	.	8,171,787.45
1805	82,312,150.50	3,220,890.97	4,140,998.82	8,000.00	.	7,369,889.79
1806	75,723,270.66	5,266,476.73	3,694,407.88	29,000.00	.	8,989,884.61
1807	69,218,398.64	2,083,141.62	3,269,578.48	.	.	6,307,294.10
1808	65,196,317.97	6,832,092.48	3,428,152.87	.	.	10,260,245.35
1809	57,023,192.09	3,586,479.26	2,866,074.90	.	.	6,452,554.16
1810	53,173,217.52	5,163,476.93	2,845,427.53	.	.	8,008,904.46
1811	43,005,587.76	5,543,470.89	2,465,733.16	.	.	8,009,204.05
1812	45,209,737.00	1,998,349.88	2,451,272.57	.	.	4,449,622.45
1813	55,962,827.57	7,508,668.22	3,599,455.22	.	.	11,108,123.44
1814	81,487,846.21	3,387,304.90	4,593,239.04	.	.	7,900,543.94
1815	99,833,660.15	6,874,353.72	5,700,374.91	.	.	12,628,922.35
1816	127,334,933.74	17,657,804.24	7,157,500.42	.	54,193.72	24,871,062.93
1817	123,491,965.16	19,041,826.31	6,381,209.81	.	.	25,423,036.12
1818	103,466,633.83	15,279,754.88	6,016,314.98	.	131.76	21,296,201.62
1819	95,529,648.58	2,510,308.18	5,163,538.11	.	.	7,703,936.29
1820	9,015,566.15	3,502,397.08	5,126,097.20	.	.	8,628,494.28
1821	89,987,427.66	3,279,821.61	5,087,272.01	.	.	8,367,093.62
1822	93,546,676.98	2,675,987.80	5,172,961.32	.	.	7,848,949.12
1823	90,875,877.22	607,331.81	4,922,684.60	.	.	5,530,016.41
1824	90,269,777.77	11,574,532.29	4,993,861.47	.	.	16,568,393.76
1825	83,788,432.71	7,728,734.88	4,370,309.90	.	.	12,099,044.78
1826	81,054,059.99	7,061,579.95	3,977,864.65	.	.	11,039,444.60
1827	73,987,357.20	6,515,514.47	3,486,071.51	.	.	10,001,585.98
1828	67,475,043.87	9,064,637.47	3,098,867.61	.	.	12,163,505.08
1829	58,421,413.67	9,841,024.55	2,542,776.22	.	.	12,383,800.77
1830	48,565,406.50	9,443,173.29	1,912,574.93	.	.	11,355,748.22
1831	39,123,191.68	14,790,497.46	1,383,880.76	.	.	16,174,378.22
1832	24,322,235.18	17,303,041.91	775,896.94	.	.	18,078,938.85
1833	7,001,698.83	998,524.90	306,888.92	.	.	1,304,913.82
1834	4,760,082.08	5,674,412.21	502,152.98	.	.	6,176,565.19
1835	37,733.05	.	.	.	.	.

Statement of the Public Debt on the 1st of January, 1835.

Stocks.	Date of Acts constituting the Stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.
Unfunded registered debt, being claims for services and supplies during the revolutionary war.	July 9, 1798.	On presentation.	\$27,437.96
Treasury Notes issued during the late war,	Feb. 24, 1815.	Do.	5,975.00
Mississippi Stock,	March 3, 1815.	Do.	4,320.09
			\$37,733.05

X. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At Philadelphia; chartered in 1816, to continue 20 years, or till the 3d of March, 1836. — Capital \$35,000,000. of which the United States owns \$7,000,000.

Nicholas Biddle, *President*; Samuel Jaudon, *Cashier*.

Directors appointed by the President and Senate of the U. States.

E. D. Ingraham, Charles Macalester, Cheney Hickman:—3 *vacancies*.

Directors elected by the Stockholders, Jan. 1835.

{ Nicholas Biddle, John Sergeant, James C. Fisher,
Charles Chauncey, Matthew Newkirk, Lawrence
Lewis, Daniel W. Coxe, John Bohlen, John R. Neff,
Wm. Platt, Alexander Henry, Matthew L. Bevan,
Richard Willing, Joshua Lippincott, Henry Pratt,
Philadelphia. Robert Lenox, Charles A. Davis, *New*
York. Roswell Colt, James Swan, *Md.* James R.
Pringle, *S. C.*

Principal items in the Monthly Statement of the Bank for June 1, 1835.

Loans on Personal Security	\$31,761,155.45	Baring, Brothers, & Co.	1,890,753
Bank Stock	1,402,286.71	Specie	13,912,577.47
Other Securities	5,624,351.41	Redemption of Public Debt	282,893.09
		Treasurer of the United States	510,999.14
	33,787,793.57	Public Officers	1,016,665.89
Domestic bills of Exchange	24,854,852.47	Individual Deposits	10,549,197.56
		Circulation	22,009,474.40
	\$63,642,646.04	Due from Banks	4,009,158.49
		Due to Banks	4,691,857.79
		Notes of State Banks	3,018,066.45

Branches.

Office.	State.	President.	Cashier.
Portland,	Maine,	Joshua Wingate, Jr.	Thomas A. Alexander.
Portsmouth,	New Hampshire,	Alexander Ladd,	Ehen Wentworth.
Boston,	Massachusetts,	William Appleton,	Samuel Frothingham.
Providence,	Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	N. Waterman, Jr.
Hartford,	Connecticut,	Enoch Parsons,	Joshua P. Burnham.
Burlington,	Vermont,	Heman Allen,	Thomas Hockley.
New York,	New York,	Isaac Lawrence,	Morris Robinson.
Buffalo,	do.	William B. Rochester,	Daniel Sprigg.
Utica,	do.	John C. Bevereux,	William W. Frazier.
Baltimore,	Maryland,	John M ^r Kim, jr.	John White.
Washington,	Dist. Columbia,	Samuel H. Smith,	Richard Smith.
Richmond,	Virginia,	Richard Anderson,	James Robertson.
Norfolk,	do.	John Tabb,	Joseph L. Roberts.
Fayetteville,	North Carolina,	John Huske,	John W. Sandford.
Charleston,	South Carolina,	Joseph Johnson,	Peter Bacot.
Savannah,	Georgia,	John Cumming,	James Hunter.
Mobile,	Alabama,	P. M ^r Loskey,	George Por, jun.
New Orleans,	Louisiana,	W. W. Montgomery,	James Saul.
Natchez,	Mississippi,	L. R. Marshall,	Thomas Henderson.
St. Louis,	Missouri,	John O'Fallon,	Henry S. Cox.
Nashville,	Tennessee,	Thomas H. Fletcher,	John Summerville.
Louisville,	Kentucky,	Horace B. Hill,	G. C. Gwathmey.
Lexington,	do.	John Tilford,	M. T. Scott.
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	James Reynolds,	Peter Benson,
Pittsburgh,	Pennsylvania,	A. Brackenridge,	John Thaw.

England, <i>continued</i> .	1796			101 m				9	23½			Tooke.
	1799	115½ m		96		211½		13	22½		36	Report to Cong. 1832.
	1810	220½ m						14	24½			Gallatin.
	1815	144m	129½m	14½ m		287½		15	20½			Hopkins and Martin.
	1829	38½ 93½		201½	9½	343		15	22½			Marshall. [and estimate.
	1830	144 m		105½	38½	288		19	14			White's Rep., Feb. 1831.
	1833	120 to 140		172	40	342		25	17			Anonymous and returns.
	1834	48		91	174	40	353	15½	23½			Do.
	1834	36	86½	125	33½	281		2	18½			Marshall.
Scotland,	1832	163 m		24 m	19			7	9½			Marshall.
Ireland,	1832	22 to 30½		7	35			13	5			Marshall.
England & Scotland,	1811	220½ m			19½	240		21	14			Gallatin.
Eng., Scot., and Ire.	1829					288		25	13½-15			Gallatin.
Eng., Wales, & Ire.	1829	144 m		105½	38½	288		25	19		15	Gallatin.
France,	1789			422 to 440m	432			25	17			Necker.
	1789			355 m	355			25	14½			Peuchet.
	1829		50	450 m	500			29	19			Gallatin.
	1833		30	175	350	555		29	19			Estimate and Marshall.
	1834		30	527 m	557	557		35	4			Estimate and Fr. papers.
Russia,	1812	113 m		19m	132							Gallatin.
	1815			35½ m								Storch.
	1824			54 m								Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
Austria,	1830		48m	48 m		96		21	4½			McCulloch.
	1805			43 m				5 to 7	6 to 8			Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
Prussia,	1830		9					10½				McCulloch
	1830		5					5½				McCulloch.
Holland,	1782			86½ m				11	8			Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
Spain,	1824			1,111½ m								Do.
Europe,	1829	575 m		1,725 m				2,300				Gallatin.

and Holland, and about \$5 in less commercial and rich countries. But McCulloch thinks England would need \$960m if all specie, or over \$60 per head.

3. All denominations of money are, in the above table, reduced to dollars, without attention to small fractions; the pound sterling at \$4.80; and where the kind of paper or specie was unknown, the sums are entered across the dividing line. Some of those entered as *estimates* are compiled in part from actual returns; and some of those considered anonymous are from writers of authority, but the names have not been recollecting with certainty. The sums stated, it will be seen, are in millions and large fractions, which were considered near enough for the purposes of comparison.

1. *Deposits* in banks, half of which should, probably, be deemed circulation, are, as not being generally so computed, omitted in this comparative statement, as well as any portion of ordinary drafts and bills of exchange, which enter into real circulation. It is apprehended that the specie in Europe in banks is, in some cases, computed as in actual circulation, and that no deduction is made from actual circulation, in consequence of notes or bills on hand. Hence the 11th, 12th, and 13th columns are not filled up as regards Eur. pe.

2 Humboldt thinks that in rich and commercial countries, if circulation be specie, there is needed over \$12 per head, *c. g.* in France, over \$10 in England

XII. SELECTED OR DEPOSITE BANKS.

Table showing their Condition according to the latest Returns made to the Treasury Department, February 20th, 1835.

BANKS.	Capital.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Maine Bank, Portland,	\$155,000.00	\$22,173 65	\$55,496.00	\$155,720.04
Com. Bank, Portsmouth,	100,000.00	10,388.26	65,851.00	90,391.51
Merchants' Bank, Salem,	400,000.00	8,619 06	32,907.00	5 955.05
Com. Bank, Boston,	590,000.00	124,614.82	164,571.00	248,789.52
Merchants' B'k, Boston,	750,000.00	117,304.03	320,052.00	182,419.28
Burlington Bank, Burl.	102,000.00	14,072.49	73,458.00	34,925.82
Arcade Bank, Providence,	200,000 00	10,000.00	33 036.00	47 961.99
Far. & Mec. B'k, Hartford,	299,900.00	15,987.74	128,287.00	29,406.60
Bank of America, N. Y.	2,001,200.00	1,507,461.57	328,438.00	1,097,710.79
Manhattan Co., N. Y.	2,050,000.00	782,717.57	300,391.84	838,418 60
Mechanics' Bank, N. Y.	2,000,000.00	569,058.08	602,909.00	786,273.90
Girard B'k, Philadelphia,	1,500,000.00	278,035.77	324,780.00	562,066.62
Moyamensing B'k, Phil.	125,000.00	61 162.68	80,390 00	128,614.31
Union B'k, of Md., Balt.	1,844,287.50	125,894.60	142,920.00	353,631.19
Metropolis, Washington,	500,000.00	220,778.29	226,786.91	441,480.57
Bank of Virginia, Va.	2,740,000.00	586,834.48	2,984,895.00	32,409.63
Planters' B'k. Savannah,	535,400.00	135,709.86	429,644.00	34,414.03
B'k of Augusta, Augusta,	600,000.00	371,533.77	930,477 57	9,370.88
Planters' Bank, Natchez,	3,899,862.14	286,838.57	1,785 303.35	998,054.42
Br. Bank of Ala. Mobile,	2,000,000.00	423,658.26	1,289,420 00	1,020,515.48
Un. B'k, of La. N. Or'l's,	5,792,000.00	494,398.71	1,149,825.00	555 187.48
Com. Bank, N. Orleans	1,822,650.00	75,655.47	378,123 83	366,910.33
Union Bank, Nashville,	1,753,367 47	50,660.03	2,244,831.73	158,346.44
Mer. & Man. B'k, Pittsb.	598 730 00	36,319.29	322,990.00	20,534.85
Com. B'k, Cincinnati,	1,000,000.00	125,773.18	302,474.00	237,362.88
Franklin B'k, Cincinnati,	1,000,000.00	270,897.48	455,573.00	376,283.87
Louisville S. In., Louis'e,	58,266.00	56,061.19		133,618.40
Bank of Mich., Detroit,	400,000.00	55 141.55	232,956.00	194,989.26
Far. & Mec. B'k, Detroit,	119,540.00	27,095 01	134,228.00	149,814.07
	\$34,847,203.11	\$6,864,925.46	\$15,521,997.23	\$9,342,187.21

XIII. CAPITAL OF THE STATE BANKS.

Amount of the Bank Capital of the several States of the Union, for the Year 1834-5, compiled from Official Returns, made to the several Legislatures.

[From Bicknell's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector.]

Maine,	1834,	\$2,724,00	Georgia,	1834,	\$8,034,691
N. Hampshire,	"	2,454,308	Alabama,	"	4,308,207
Vermont,	1833,	911,900	Mississippi,	"	11,000,000
Massachusetts,	1834,	29,409,450	Louisiana,	"	33,664,755
Rhode Island,	"	7,438,848	Tennessee,	"	5,242,827
Connecticut,	"	5,708,015	Kentucky,	1835,	10,000,000
New York,	1835,	31,781,460	Ohio,	1834,	5,086,125
New Jersey,	1834,	6,375,500	Indiana,	1835,	1,500,000
Pennsylvania,	1835,	17,084,444	Illinois,	"	1,700,000
Delaware,	1834,	2,000,000	D. Columbia,	1834,	3,355,305
Maryland,	"	9,270,091	Florida Ter.	"	1,000,000
Virginia,	"	5,694,500	Michigan Ter.	"	2,250,000
N Carolina,	"	3,324,725			
S. Carolina,	"	7,331,318	Total,		\$219,250,549

In a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, dated March 2, 1835, transmitting statements in relation to the condition of

certain State Banks, information is given respecting the Banks of the following States only, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. — The aggregate capital of the Banks of some of these States, as stated in the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, differs considerably from the above; the capital of the Banks of Maine being stated at \$2,931,000; that of the Banks of Connecticut at \$7,360,000; that of the Bank of Indiana with its branches at \$8,000,000.

XIV. FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 2, 1834.]

Receipts during the Year 1833, from

Customs,	\$29,032,508.91
Sales of Public Lands,	3,967,682.55
Dividend of U. S. Bank Stock,	474,985.00
Sales of U. S. Bank Stock,	133,300.00
Incidental Receipts,	337,449.79
	<hr/>
<i>Total,</i>	\$33,948,426.25
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1834,	2,011,777.55
	<hr/>
<i>Total,</i>	\$35,960,203.80

Expenditures in 1833.

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous,	\$5,716,245.93
Military service, including Fortifications, Ordinance, Indian Affairs, Pensions, Arming the Militia, and Internal Improvements,	13,096,152.43
Naval Service, including gradual Improvement,	3,091,356.75
Public Debt (paid),	1,543,543.38
	<hr/>
	\$24,257,298.49
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1834 (the expenditures being subtracted from the Receipts),	\$11,702,905.31
Receipts for the year 1834 (estimated),	20,624,717.94
	<hr/>
	\$32,327,623.25
Expenditure for the year 1834, including \$1,698,686.47 Public Debt, paid of, (estimated),	25,591,390.91
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1835 (estimated)	\$6,736,232.24

XV. COMMERCE.

I. EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1834.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending, on the 30th day of September, 1834.

THE SEA.			
Fisheries —			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries		\$630,384	
Pickled fish or river fisheries, her- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel		223,290	
Whale, and other fish oil		740,619	
Spermaciti oil		50,048	
Whalebone		169,434	
Spermaciti candles		257,718	
			\$2,071,493
THE FOREST.			
Skins and Furs		797,844	
Ginseng		70,202	
Product of wood —			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$1,901,628		
Other lumber	192,098		
Masts and spars	22,457		
Oak bark, and other dye	71,747		
All manufactures of wood	319,131		
Naval Stores —			
Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	525,390		
Ashes — pot and pearl	557,500		
		3,589,951	
			4,457,997
AGRICULTURE.			
Product of Animals —			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	755,219		
Butter and cheese	190,099		
Pork (pick'd), bacon, lard live hogs	1,796,001		
Horses and mules	233,554		
Sheep	29,002		
Vegetable food —			
Wheat	39,598		
Flour	4,520,781		
Indian corn	203,573		
Indian meal	491,910		
Rye meal	140,306		
Rye, oats and other small grain	49,465		
Biscuit, or ship bread	231,708		
Potatoes	38,567		
Apples	41,849		
Rice	2,122,272		
Indigo	148		
		7,880,177	
			10,884,052
Tobacco			6,595,305
Cotton			49,448,402
All other Agricultural Products —			
Flaxseed		281,990	
Hops		164,577	
Brown sugar		6,461	
			453,023

MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles		\$616,692	
Leather, boots, and shoes		177,731	
Household furniture		177,399	
Coaches and other carriages		50,683	
Hats		181,726	
Saddlery		41,548	
Wax		86,803	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale & porter		110,601	
Snuff and tobacco		328,409	
Lead		805	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		42,912	
Cordage		22,062	
Iron—pig, bar, and nails		58,744	
Castings		65,762	
All manufactures of		111,985	
Spirits from molasses		73,827	
Sugar refined		219,153	
Chocolate		1,422	
Gunpowder		224,986	
Copper and brass		198,273	
Medicinal drugs		119,671	
<i>Cotton, piece goods—</i>			\$ 2,911,104
Printed or colored	\$188,619		
White	1,756,136		
Nankeens	1,061		
Twist, yarn, and thread	88,376		
All other manufactures of	51,802		
<i>Flax and Hemp—</i>		2,085,994	
Cloth and thread		4,889	
Bags, and all manufactures of		6,162	
Wearing apparel		60,819	
Combs and buttons		169,206	
Brushes, fire engines and apparatus		3,360	
Billiard tables and apparatus		849	
Umbrellas and parasols		20,518	
Leather & Morocco skins not per lb.		11,822	
Printing presses and types		14,805	
Musical instruments		6,269	
Books and maps		35,857	
Paper and other stationery		58,327	
Paints and varnish		18,946	
Vinegar		3,805	
Earthen and stone-ware		12,745	
<i>Manufactures of glass</i>		79,229	
Tin, pewter, lead, marble, & stone		11,813	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf		4,422	
Gold and silver coin		400,500	
Artificial flowers and jewelry		7,898	
Molasses		5,934	
Trunks		4,438	
Brick and lime		4,294	
Domestic salt		54,007	
<i>Articles not enumerated—</i>			3,086,908
Manufactured		650,381	
Other		465,492	
			1,115,873
<i>Total,</i>			\$81,024,162

2. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Table, exhibiting the Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1835.

Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
		Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1 Russia	\$2,595,840	\$168,627	\$ 162,067	\$ 330,694
2 Prussia	14,045	15,300	3 510	18,810
3 Sweden and Norway	1,079,327	277,237	128,562	405,799
4 Swedish West Indies	47,214	81,040	7,902	88,942
5 Denmark	62,542	99,643	318,461	418,104
6 Danish West Indies	1,621,826	1,084,202	354,808	1,439,010
7 Belgium	185,679	585,342	873,300	1,458,642
8 Netherlands	1,123,956	2,365,536	1,258,138	3,623,674
9 Dutch East Indies	582,159	115,011	466,138	581,149
10 Dutch West Indies	354,192	284,552	62,136	346,688
11 Dutch Guiana	67,579	27,228		27,228
12 England	45,566,065	38,673,694	2,974,726	41,648,420
13 Scotland	1,402,030	2,344,785	28,789	2,373 574
14 Ireland	274,712	189,914	189	190,103
15 Gibraltar	200,691	506,703	283,785	790,488
16 Malta	49,523	37,426		37,426
17 British East Indies	2,293,012	199,602	206,941	406,543
18 St. Helena		16,098		16,098
19 British Guiana	31,424	105,214		105,214
20 British West Indies	1,163,509	1,532,100	64,439	1,596,539
21 British American Colonies	1,548,733	3,477,709	57,567	3,535,276
22 Newfoundland				
23 Honduras	149,599	56,072	- 39,376	95,448
24 Cape of Good Hope			2,521	2,521
25 Hanse Towns	3,355,856	2,603,571	2,056,103	4,659,674
26 France on the Atlantic	15,813,773	11,683,356	1,440,331	13,123,687
27 France on the Mediterranean	1,327,400	1,032,393	1,352,889	2,385,287
28 Bourbon, &c.		19,717		19,717
29 French West Indies	416,072	561,179	19,084	580,263
30 French Guiana		2,488		2,488
31 Hayti	2,113,717	1,244,424	192,528	1,436,952
32 Spain on the Atlantic	640,869	202,744	25,033	227,777
33 Spain on the Mediterranean	1,112,365	187,473		187,473
34 Teneriffe and other Canaries	148,130	20,638	787	21,425
35 Manilla and Phillipine Islands	283,685	3,662	12,257	15,919
36 Cuba	9,096,002	3,692,980	1,659,455	5,352,435
37 Other Spanish West Indies	2,246,413	431,805	59,722	491,527
38 Portugal	215,309	42,542	16,583	59,125
39 Madeira	424,699	100,910	43,595	144,505
40 Fayal and other Azores	18,481	9,558	3,911	13,469
41 Cape de Verd Islands	40,633	79,511	25,886	105,397
42 Italy	1,422,063	105,786	387,771	493,557
43 Sicily	254,966	4,060		4,060
44 Trieste, &c.	580,614	518,609	954,728	1,473,337
45 Turkey, Levant, &c.	569,511	62,458	321,221	383,679
46 China	7,892,327	255,756	754,727	1,010,483
47 Mexico	8,066,068	1,192,646	4,072,407	5,265,053
48 Central Republic of America	170,968	111,616	72,533	184,149
49 Colombia	1,727,188	430,458	374,809	795,567
50 Brazil	4,729,969	1,586,097	473,254	2,059,351
51 Argentine Republic	1,430,118	671,166	300,671	971,837
52 Cisplatine Republic				
53 Chili	787,409	714,407	761,948	1,476,355
54 Peru	618,412	42,767	16,096	58,863
55 South America, generally	20,214	323,580	6,314	329,894
56 Europe, generally		76,938	8,476	85,414
57 Asia, generally	77,842	49,122	384,925	434,047
58 Africa, generally	465,361	201,908	121,284	323,192
59 West Indies, generally		391,565	17,078	408,643
60 South Seas	27,348	81,583	15,586	97,169
61 North West Coast of America		51,349	67,464	118,813
62 Uncertain ports	13,893			
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$ 126,521,332</i>	<i>81,024,162</i>	<i>23,312,811</i>	<i>104,336,973</i>

3. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY
In the Year ending September 30, 1834.

States and Territories.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic produce.		
				In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.
Maine,	\$869,441	\$190,680	\$1,060,121	\$746,387	\$88,892	\$815,277
N. H.	118,235	460	118,695	79,656		79,656
Vt.	322,806		322,806	334,372		334,372
Mass.	17,299,053	373,076	17,672,129	4,355,800	316,946	4,672,746
R. I.	426,569	455	427,024	495,967	14,918	420,885
Conn.	381,285	4,435	385,720	421,419		421,419
N. York,	68,292,736	4,895,858	73,188,594	11,596,306	2,253,163	13,849,469
N. J.	27		4,492	6,472	1,659	8,131
Penn.	9,913,792	565,476	10,479,268	1,630,645	401,158	2,031,803
Del.	175,735	10,20	185,943	51,945		51,945
Md.	4,218,917	428,566	4,647,483	2,143,899	868,809	3,012,708
D. C.	174,753	21,501	196,254	664,145	142,757	806,902
Va.	734,223	103,102	837,325	4,750,003	719,237	5,469,240
N. C.	193,955	28,517	222,472	360,012	111,394	471,406
S. C.	879,675	907,592	1,787,267	7,255,281	3,864,284	11,119,565
Ga.	202,432	344,570	546,802	5,166,844	2,400,483	7,567,327
Ala.	293,638	101,723	395,361	4,141,786	1,522,261	5,664,047
Miss.		6				
Lou.	8,969,944	4,811,855	13,781,809	16,838,562	6,921,045	23,759,607
Ohio,	14,799	4,968	19,767	145,381	96,070	241,451
Flor. Ter	111,957	23,841	135,798	175,218	14,967	190,185
Mich. T.	106,202		106,202	36,021		36,021
Total,	\$113,700,174	\$12,821,158	\$126,521,332	\$1,286,119	\$19,738,043	\$1,305,857

4. VALUE OF IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Value of certain Articles of Merchandise, Free of Duty, imported during the Years ending on the 30th of Sept. 1833, and 30th Sept. 1834.

	Year ending	Year ending
	30th Sept. 1833.	30th Sept. 1834.
Rags of any kind of cloth,	\$411,785	\$517,446
Undressed furs,	223,329	360,203
Hides, raw,	3,588,819	3,296,688
Plaster of Paris,	205,698	175,633
Dye wood,	489,911	604,406
Unmanufactured mahogany,	275,636	353,905
Tin in pigs and bars,	235,036	114,210
Copper in pigs and bars,	575,013	586,791
Copper in plates for sheathing,	824,405	459,923
Old copper,	144,931	105,053
Gold in bullion,	48,267	293,665
Silver in bullion,	297,840	514,417
Gold in specie,	563,585	3,472,507
Silver in specie,	6,160,676	13,631,043

Value of Imports Free of Duty. (Continued.)

	* Before 4th of March.	After 4th of March.	Year ending 30th Sept. 1833.	Year ending 30th Sept. 1834.
Teas,	\$704,954	\$1,779,619	5,484,603	6,213,835
Coffee,	3,570,243	6,997,051	10,567,299	8,762,657
Cocoa,	43,948	157,504	201,452	229,147
<i>Fruits</i> ;—Almonds, cur- rants, prunes, figs, and raisins. }	437,382	367,922	805,304	1,157,717
<i>Spices</i> ;—Mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, pep- per, pimento, cassia, and ginger. }	196,114	723,419	919,493	493,862

5. VALUE OF IMPORTS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Value of certain Articles of Merchandise paying specific Duties, imported during the Years ending on the 30th September, 1833, and the 30th September, 1834.

	Year ending 30th Sept. 1833.	Year ending 30th Sept. 1834.
Flannels,	\$118,151	\$200,580
Carpeting. { Brusseis, Wilton, and treble ingrained,	147,820	197,037
{ Other ingrained and Venetian,	171,606	199,831
Cotton bagging,	158,681	237,260
Wine. { Madeira,	391,382	599,664
{ Sherry,	121,382	241,987
{ Sicily,	76,614	177,781
{ Red, of France, in casks,	{ 449,878	{ 499,701
{ Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks,	{ 429,331	{ 86,156
{ Of France, in bottles and cases,	{ 464,073	{ 377,543
{ Other of France,	{ 405,310	{ 204,432
{ Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks,	{ 405,310	{ 405,310
{ Of other countries, not enumerated, in casks,	307,391	323,143
Distilled { From grain,	331,958	264,340
Spirits. { From other materials,	1,205,268	1,054,905
Molasses,	2,867,986	2,989,020
Beer, ale, and porter,	94,325	100,888
Oil. { Olive, in casks,	{ 529,922	{ 148,816
{ Sperm, whale, castor, rapeseed, hempseed, }	{ 529,922	{ 206
{ Linseed,	{ 315,972	{ 315,972
Sugar, { Brown,	3,982,877	5,027,377
{ White clayed,	769,466	510,452
Cigars,	484,456	671,791
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet,	60,660	163,811
Cordage,—cables and tarred,	142,538	147,805
Twine, packthread, &c.	118,739	140,481
Iron cables and chains,	192,022	121,487
Sheet and hoop iron,	245,848	190,237
Pig iron,	217,663	270,325
Bar Iron, { manufactured by rolling	1,002,750	1,137,236
{ manufactured otherwise,	1,837,473	1,742,883
Steel,	523,116	554,150
Hemp,	470,973	514,743
Salt,	996,418	839,315
Coal,	261,575	200,277
Glass bottles,	118,820	117,421

* These several articles were not free of duty till after the 4th of March, 1833.

6. VALUE OF IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Value of certain Articles of Merchandise, subject to Duties ad Valorem imported during the years ending the 30th Sept. 1833, and the 30th Sept 1834.

		Year ending 30th Sept. 1833.	Year ending 30th Sept. 1834.
Manufactures of wool.	{ Cloths and cassimeres,	\$6,128,174	\$4,364,340
	{ Blankets not above 75 cents each,	} 1,165,260	{ 408,943
	{ Blankets, above 75 cents each,		{ 659,122
	{ Hosiery, gloves, mits, & bindings,	463,348	383,977
Worsted stuff goods,	4,281,309	555,121	
Worsted yarn,	98,079	166,209	
Manufactures of cotton.	{ Dyed, printed, colored & stained,	5,181,647	6,668,823
	{ White,	1,181,512	1,766,482
	{ Hosiery, gloves, mits, & bindings,	623,369	749,356
	{ Twist, yarn, and thread,	343,059	379,793
Silk piece goods from India, China, &c.	1,562,263	1,493,893	
Silk piece goods from other places,	6,195,980	716,765	
Sewing silk,	304,300	328,929	
Lace, — thread and cotton,	1,099,462	1,017,488	
Linens, bleached and unbleached,	2,352,085	301,502	
Hemp. {	Russia sheeting, brown and white	327,518	128,664
	Sail duck,	527,632	720,780
Hats and bonnets, — Leghorn, chip, straw, &c.	169,354	422,305	
Fire-arms and side-arms,	231,903	289,577	
Woodscrews,	110,343	141,560	
Manufactures of brass,	370,764	364,753	
Manufactures of leather,	828,297	649,952	
Manufactures of gold, silver, pearls, &c.	151,566	172,319	
Watches, and parts of watches,	571,189	718,747	
Glassware, — Plain, and other glass,	106,122	163,296	
China ware and porcelain,	148,851	218,613	
Earthen and stone ware,	1,669,336	1,372,800	
Plated ware, not specified,	160,720	208,389	
Saddlery. {	Common, tinned, and japanned,	62,360	116,441
	{ Plated, brass, and polished steel,	111,880	220,972
Raw silk,	135,348	78,766	
Indigo,	839,717	999,863	
Wool manufactured exceeding 8 cents per lb.	240,892	317,925	

Remark. The preceding Tables of the Value of Imports “free of duty, paying specific duties, and subject to duties ad valorem,” comprise only the most considerable articles of import of the several classes.

XVI. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Tabular View of the Cotton Manufactures in Twelve of the States in 1831.

[From Pitkin's "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States.,"]

States.	Capital.	No. of Spindles.	Yards of Cloth.	Lbs. of Cloth.	Lbs. of Cotton used.
Maine, - -	\$765,000	6,500	1,750,000	525,000	588,500
New Hampshire, -	5,300,000	113,776	29,060,500	7,255,060	7,845,000
Vermont, - -	295,500	12,392	2,238,400	574,500	760,000
Massachusetts, -	12,891,000	339,777	79,231,000	21,301,062	24,871,981
Rhode Island, -	6,262,340	235,753	37,121,681	9,271,481	10,414,578
Connecticut, - -	2,825,000	115,528	20,055,500	5,612,000	6,777,209
New York, - - -	3,671,500	157,316	21,010,920	5,297,713	7,661,670
New Jersey, - -	2,027,644	62,979	5,133,776	1,877,418	5,832,204
Pennsylvania, -	3,758,500	120,810	21,332,467	4,207,192	7,111,174
Delaware, - - -	384,500	24,806	5,203,746	1,201,500	1,435,000
Maryland, - - -	2,144,000	47,222	7,649,000	2,224,000	3,008,000
Virginia, - - -	290,000	9,844	675,000	168,000	1,152,300
<i>Total, - - -</i>	<i>\$40,614,984</i>	<i>1,246,503</i>	<i>230,461,990</i>	<i>59,604,926</i>	<i>77,757,316</i>

Remarks. Pennsylvania includes \$500,000, and Delaware \$162,000 for the capital employed in hand-looms. — The cotton consumed 77,757,316 lbs., 214,822 bales of the average of $361 \frac{86}{100}$

States.	No. of Mills.	No. of Looms.	Males employed.	Wages males per week.	Females employed.	Wages females per week.	Children under 12 years.	Wages children per week.
Maine,	8	91	54	\$5.50	205	\$2.33		
N. Hamp.	40	3,530	875	6.25	4,090	2.60	60	\$2.00
Vermont,	17	352	102	5.00	363	1.84	19	1.40
Mass.	256	8,981	2,665	7.00	10,678	2.25		
R. Island,	116	5,773	1,731	4.25	3,267	2.20	3,472	1.50
Conn.	94	2,609	1,399	4.50	2,477	2.20	439	1.50
N. York,	112	3,653	1,374	6.00	3,652	1.90	484	1.40
N. Jersey,	51	815	2,151	6.00	3,070	1.90	217	1.40
Penn.	67	6,301	6,545	6.00	8,351	2.00		
Delaware,	10	235	697	5.00	676	2.00		
Maryland,	23	1,002	824	3.87	1,793	1.91		
Virginia,	7	91	143	2.73	275	1.58		
<i>Total,</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>33,433</i>	<i>18,539</i>		<i>38,927</i>		<i>4,691</i>	

XVII. CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The first canal of any considerable extent, constructed in this country, was the Middlesex Canal in Massachusetts. Most of the Canals which have since been made have been constructed within the last 15 years. The Railroads are of a still later date. — The following view, of the principal Canals and Railroads has been derived chiefly from Bradford's "Comprehensive Atlas."

CANALS.

Canals.	Length. Miles.	Lock- age. Feet.	Cost.	Beginning.	Ending.
Blackstone, - -	45		\$700,000	Worcester,	Providence.
Black River, - -	76	1078	600,000	Rome,	Fall of Black River.
Cayuga, - - -	20	73	236,000	Geneva,	Montezuma.
Champlain, - - -	63	138	1,180,000	Lake Champlain.	Eric Canal.
Chemung, - - -	23	516	342,133	Seneca Lake,	Elmira.
Chenango, - - -	96	1009	1,800,000	Utica,	Binghampton.
Chesapeake & Ohio, } }	110 340	355 (whole length)	(done)	Georgetown, Georgetown,	Williamsport. Pittsburg.
Chesa'ke & Delaware, Delaware, - - -	14 60			Delaware Bay, Easton,	Chesapeake Bay. Bristol.
Delaware & Hudson, Delaware and Raritan, Dismal Swamp, - -	103 42½ 23			Hudson River, New Brunswick, Joyce's Creek,	Honesdale. Bordentown. Pasquetank.
Erie, - - - - -	363	698	9,027,500	Buffalo,	Albany.
Farmington, - - -	78	518		New Haven,	Northampton.
Lehigh, - - - -	46½	369	1,558,000	Easton,	Stoddardsville.
Middlesex, - - -	27	136	528,000	Boston,	Merrimack River.
Miami, - - - -	66		746,852	Dayton,	Cincinnati.
Morris, - - - -	97	165	1,200,000	Jersey City,	Easton.
Ohio, - - - - -	334	1185	4,500,000	Cleveland,	Portsmouth.
Oswego, - - - -	38	133	565,437	Salina,	Oswego.
Pennsylvania, - -	277	(canal & rail'd)		Philadelphia,	Pittsburg.
Santee, - - - -	22	103		Santee River,	Cooper River.
Schuykill, - - -	110	620	2,336,380	Philadelphia,	Port Carbon.
Union, - - - -	80			Middletown,	Reading, Pa.
Wabash and Erie, -	200			The Wabash,	The Maumee.

RAILROADS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Alleghany Portage,	36½	Columbia,	83
Baltimore and Ohio (done)	81	Charleston and Hamburg,	132
Baltimore and Washington,	33	Danville and Pottsville,	54
Boston and Lowell,	25½	Hudson and Mohawk,	15
Boston and Providence,	41	Ithaca and Oswego,	29
Boston and Worcester,	43	Newcastle and Frenchtown,	16
Camden and Amboy,	61	Saratoga and Schenectady,	22½

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BY CANALS AND RAILROADS.

Mr. Pitkin in the Preface to the 2d edition of his "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States," recently published, remarks,

“ Enough, we trust, is here disclosed to prove, beyond all doubt, that the wealth and resources of the United States have kept pace with their population ; and that for the last eighteen years, the progress of internal improvements has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the American patriot, and exceeded that of any other nation.”

In a chapter relating to Canals and Railroads, he states ; “ From the best estimate we have been able to make, the number of miles of canal in the United States, completed on the first of January, 1835, and which would not long after be completed, is about 2,867, and their cost \$64,573,099.

“ The Railroads which were completed on the first of January, 1835, or would not long after be completed, are in length, taken together about 1,600 miles, and their cost not far from \$30,000,000.

“ When the cost of the railroads in the United States is added to that of the canals, it will be found, that there has been, or will soon be, expended in this country, on these two kinds of internal improvements, a sum not less than about \$94,000,000 ; and this has been done principally since 1817.

“ In reviewing the account of the canals and railroads of the United States, it will be perceived that the two principal objects originally contemplated in making them, have, in a great measure, been accomplished. A safe internal water communication along or near the Atlantic seaboard, has been completed,—large vessels can now go from the Hudson to the Delaware, through the Raritan and Delaware Canal, from thence through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and Chesapeake Bay, to Norfolk in Virginia ; and from Norfolk through the Dismal Swamp Canal, to Albemarle Sound in North Carolina.

“ The eastern and western waters are now connected, not only from the Hudson to Lake Erie, through the state of New York ; but also from the Delaware to the Ohio, and to the same lake through Pennsylvania.

“ This has greatly facilitated the intercourse between the east and the west, to the immense advantage of both ; and has bound them together by ties, which, we trust, can never be broken.

“ In addition to this evidence of the great and growing wealth and resources of this country, it will be remembered, that the United States, during the same period [18 years], have paid off a national debt of more than \$120,000,000.”

XVIII. TRAVELLING ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Wheeling (Virginia) Gazette.]

The following Table shows the distances from each other of the places named, and from Wheeling, with the prices of passage. It is proper to observe that these are the established rates, but that some boats charge less, the price depending, in some degree, upon the number of boats in port, and the abundance or scarcity of passengers.

<i>Up the river.</i>			
	Miles.	Miles.	
Wheeling to Wellsburg, Ohio	16		\$0.75
Stuebenville, Ohio	7	23	1.00
Wellsville, "	20	43	1.50
Beaver, Pennsylvania	26	69	2.50
Pittsburgh, "	27	96	3.00
<i>Down the river.</i>			
Marietta, Ohio,	82		2.50
Parkersburgh, Virginia	10	92	2.50
Point Pleasant, "	78	170	5.00
Gallipolis, Ohio	3	173	5.00
Guyandotte, Virginia	37	210	6.00
Portsmouth, Ohio	50	260	7.00
Maysville, Kentucky	47	307	8.00
Ripley, Ohio	13	319	9.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	46	355	10.00
Port William, mouth of Kentucky	79	434	11.00
Madison, Indiana	13	447	11.00
Westport, Kentucky	20	467	12.00
Louisville, "	20	487	12.00
Rome, Indiana	100	587	15.00
Troy, "	35	622	15.00
Yellow Banks, Kentucky	25	647	15.00
Evansville, Indiana	40	687	18.00
Henderson, Kentucky	12	699	18.00
Shawneetown, Illinois	53	752	18.00
Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland	63	815	18.00
Mouth of the Ohio	66	881	20.00
New Madrid, Missouri	75	956	22.00
Memphis, Tennessee	150	1,106	25.00
Helena, Arkansas Territory	85	1,191	26.00
Vicksburg, Mississippi	307	1,498	30.00
Natchez, "	110	1,608	30.00
New Orleans, Louisiana	300	1,908	35.00

The above prices of passage include boarding. The prices of deck passage are about one-fourth of these, the passengers finding themselves. Thus to Louisville the deck passage is \$3, cabin 12; to New Orleans, deck 8, cabin 35. The deck is covered and contains berths, but it is a very undesirable way of travelling. The passage to Louisville is generally performed in 2½ days, and to New Orleans in from 8 to 10; returning, nearly double this time. The ordinary speed of the boats is 12 miles an hour down the river, and 6 up.

XXIII. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, do.	Rufus Babcock, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	John Wheeler, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, do.	Alden Partridge; A. M.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy LL. D.	1638
8	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
10	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
11	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
12	Washington,†	Hartford, do.	Nathl S. Wheaton, D. D.	1824
13	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
14	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
15	Union,	Schenectady, do.	Elphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
16	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. and Theol.*	Hamilton, do.	Nathl Kendrick, D. D.	1819
18	Geneva,†	Geneva, do.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
19	University of New York,	New York, do.	J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
20	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
21	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
22	University of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia, Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
23	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, do.	John P. Durbin, A. M.	1783
24	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
25	Washington,	Washington, do.	David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
26	Allegheny †	Meadville, do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1806
27	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	W. W. Irwin,	1820
28	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, do.	C. P. Krauth, A. M.	1832
29	Lafayette,	Easton, do.	George Judkin, D. D.	1832
30	Bristol Col. Inst.†	Near Bristol, do.	Chauncey Colton, D. D.	1833
31	Newark,	Newark, Del.	Eliph. W. Gilbert,	1833
32	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Humphrey, D. D.	1784
33	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore, do.	John P. Chance,	1799
34	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmitsburg, do.	Thomas R. Butler,	1830
35	Mount Hope,	Near Baltimore, do.	Frederick Hall, M. D.	1832
36	Georgetown,§	Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy, D. D.	1799
37	Columbian,*	Washington, do.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
38	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Adam Empire, D. D.	1693
39	Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	Daniel Carroll, D. D.	1774
40	Washington,	Lexington, do.	Henry Vethake, A. M.	1812
41	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	J. A. C. Davis, <i>Chairman.</i>	1819
42	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, do.	Stephen P. Olin, D. D.	1831
43	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.		1791
44	Charleston,†	Charleston, S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
45	College of S. Carolina,	Columbia, do.		1804
46	University of Georgia,	Athens, Geo.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
47	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
48	Lagrange,†	New Tuscaloosa, do.	R. Payne,	1830
49	Spring Hill,§	Spring Hill, do.	John Bazin,	1830
50	Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.	C. Dubuisson,	1802
51	Oakland,	Oakland, do.	Jer. Chamberlin, D. D.	1831
52	Louisiana,	Jackson, do.	James Shannon,	1825
53	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
54	Washington,	Washington Co. do.	James Maclin,	1794
55	University of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
56	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	Joseph Estahrook, A. M.	1807
57	Jackson,	Near Columbia, do.	Benjamin Laberoe, A. M.	1830
58	Transylvania.	Lexington, Ken.	Thomas W. Coit, D. D.	1798
59	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
60	Centre,	Danville, do.	John C. Young, A. M.	1822
61	Augusta,†	Augusta, do.	Geo. C. Tomlinson, A. M.	1823
62	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
63	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, do.		1830
64	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
65	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1821
66	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	Richard Campbell,	1821
67	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.	George E. Pierce, A. M.	1826

UNITED STATES.

	Inst ruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stu dent	Vols in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	10	498	41	144	8,000	6,000	First Wednesday in September.
2	7	99	18	94	2,000	1,000	Last Wednesday in July.
3	11	1,764	481	171	4,500	8,500	Last Wednesday in July.
4	5	203	.	85	1,500	1,200	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	632	228	100	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	5	.	.	.	.	.	Wed. before 3d Thurs. in Aug.
7	30	5,321	1,344	217	40,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
8	7	800	.	120	3,000	3,500	Third Wednesday in August.
9	9	384	66	243	4,300	6,550	Fourth Wednesday in August.
10	8	1,253	450	167	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
11	27	4,485	1,297	354	10,000	11,000	Third Wednesday in August.
12	8	115	42	43	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
13	6	.	.	95	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
14	11	1,200	.	100	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
15	10	1,600	308	232	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in August.
16	6	270	69	115	2,500	3,700	Second Wednesday in August.
17	9	124	.	68	1,600	.	Third Wednesday in August.
18	7	18	9	44	820	1,150	First Wednesday in August.
19	16	.	.	226	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
20	13	2,064	424	215	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
21	8	257	39	93	3,000	3,500	Third Wednesday in July.
22	20	.	.	93	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
23	4	.	.	20	2,000	.	.
24	7	404	170	175	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
25	7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
26	4	10	.	120	8,000	.	.
27	4	45	.	50	.	.	Last Friday in June.
28	6	.	.	90	.	.	.
29	4	.	.	23	.	.	.
30	8	.	.	80	.	.	.
31	5	.	.	75	1,000	.	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
32	6	645	.	58	2,700	400	The 22d of February.
33	24	.	.	193	10,500	.	Third Tuesday in July.
34	25	21	.	90	7,000	.	Last week in June.
35	7	.	.	45	.	.	.
36	17	90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
37	9	.	.	50	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
38	6	.	.	45	3,500	600	July 4th.
39	6	.	.	90	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
40	4	380	.	46	1,500	.	Third Wednesday in April.
41	9	118	.	211	10,500	.	July 20th.
42	4	.	.	120	.	.	.
43	7	334	.	100	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
44	5	65	12	100	3,000	50	Last Thursday in October.
45	6	.	.	.	10,000	.	3d Mond. after 4th Mond. in Nov.
46	9	305	.	126	4,000	2,500	First Wednesday in August.
47	6	26	.	104	3,000	600	Second Monday in August.
48	.	.	.	120	.	.	.
49	8	.	.	85	.	.	.
50	.	.	.	70	.	.	.
51	4	.	.	130	.	.	.
52	4	.	.	15	350	.	Second Wednesday in June.
53	2	100	.	30	3,600	.	Third Wednesday in Sept.
54	1	100	.	20	500	.	.
55	6	148	.	105	2,100	3,200	First Wednesday in October.
56	2	.	.	45	3,000	200	First Thursday in October.
57	6	3	.	100	1,250	.	.
58	4	600	50	48	2,400	2,000	Last Wednesday in September.
59	14	30	.	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
60	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
61	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
62	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
63	3	.	.	56	1,200	.	First Wednesday in September.
64	5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
65	8	80	17	126	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
66	4	7	.	40	1,200	.	Last Wednesday in September.
67	7	25	.	54	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.

COLLEGES IN THE

Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
68 Kenyon, †	Gambier, Ohio.	C. P. McIlvane, D. D.	1823
69 Granville,*	Granville, do.	John Pratt,	1832
70 Marietta,	Marietta, do.		1833
71 Oberlin Inst.	New Elyria, do.	Asa Mahan,	1834
72 Willoughby Univ.,	Chagrin, do.	Nehemiah Allen, Esq.	1834
73 Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
74 South Hanover,	South Hanover, do.	James Blyth, D. D.	1829
75 Wabash,	Crawfordsville, do.	Elihu W. Baldwin, A. M.	1833
76 Illinois,	Jacksonville, Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
77 University of St. Louis, §	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
78 St. Mary's, §	Barrens, do.	John M. Odin,	1830
79 Marion,	New Palmyra, do.	Wm. S. Potts,	1831

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (§) *Catholics*.

With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism*; of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism*. Norwich University is an Institution recently established by the *Universalists*.

By *students* in the above table, with respect to all the New England Colleges (except the Wesleyan University,) and many of the others, is meant *under graduates*, or mem-

XXV. VACATIONS IN COLLEGES

Bowdoin,	1. Com., 3 weeks;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks;—3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 4 weeks; 2.—Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Last Mond. Dec., 6 1-2 weeks;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2 1-2 weeks.
Vermont Univ., Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
Harvard.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Williams.	1. Wed. preceding 25th December, 2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks;—3. preceding commencement, 6 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Brown.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
Yale.	1. Com. 4 weeks;—2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
Washington.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Wesleyan Univ. Columbia.	1. Com., 7 weeks;—2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks;—3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
Union.	1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks;—2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
Hamilton.	1. Com., to the 1st Monday in October.
Geneva.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Dec., 4 weeks;—3. in April 4 weeks.
College of N. J. Rutgers.	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. Dec., 4 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. April 4 weeks.
Penn. University. Jefferson.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks;—3. In April, 3 weeks.
Washington. St. John's.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Thursday after 2d Tuesday April, 5 weeks.
St. Mary's.	1. Com., to Sept. 15; 2. Dec. 21 to Jan 7;—3. April 7 to May 1.
	1. Com., 6 weeks; 2. Dec. 2 weeks;—3. April 2 weeks.
	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
	1. Good Friday, 10 days;—2. Last Wed. July to the 1st Mond. Sept.;—3 Dec. 23 to 1st Mond. Jan.
	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.

UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.	Vols. in Colleg. Lib'ries.	Vols in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
68	14	.	.	67	2,300	.	First Wednesday in August.
69	6	.	.	153	3,000	.	
70	4	.	.	93	.	.	
71	4	.	.	.	.	.
72	8	Last Wednesday in September.
73	5	10	1	90	600	400	
74	9	.	4	230	.	.	
75	3	.	.	40	.	.	
76	5	.	.	25	1,500	.	Third Wednesday in September. July 31st.
77	15	9	.	200	7,500	.	
78	15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
79	7	.	.	50	.	.	

bers of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department; but the greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges, and also many of the other Southern and Western Colleges, belong to the preparatory department.

The whole number of students, on the Catalogue, including those of theology, law, and medicine, as well as undergraduates, in Harvard University in 1835, was 366; in Yale College, 523.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. Several other Colleges have been incorporated, which are not yet fully organized.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July 1 to August 16.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.; — 2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
William and Mary.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. Month of October; — 2. Month of May.
Washington.	1. Com. to 3d Wed. May; — 2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 20 to September 10.
Univ. N. Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Charleston.	1. Month of December; — 2. in April, 3 weeks.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. Georgia.	1. Com., 1 week; — 2. Wed. before 2d Monday Nov. to Jan. 1; — 3. April 1 to April 15.
Univ. Alabama.	1. Com. to the 3d Monday in October.
Louisiana.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. Dec 20 to Jan 10.
Greenville.	1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5 1-2 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. April, 5 1-2 weeks.
E. Tennessee.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com., to 1st Mond. Nov.; — 2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com., to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct.; — 2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the 1st February.
St. Joseph's.	1. The month of August.
Georgetown.	1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.; — 2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
University of Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.; — 2. last Wed. March to 1st Mond. May.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Kenyon.	1. Com., 12 weeks; — only one vacation.
Indiana.	1. Month of May; — 2. Month of October.
Illinois.	1. Com., 8 weeks; — 2. Wed. before 5th of April, 6 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College. 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks; — 2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; — 3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

NUMBER OF THE GRADUATES OF THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.

[From the "List of Graduates of the New England Colleges," by John Farmer, Esq.]

Number of Graduates at the New England Colleges before the Year 1801.

Number of Graduates of Harvard from 1642 to 1800 inclusive,	4,513
Do. do. Yale " 1702 to 1800 "	2,295
Do. do. Brown " 1769 to 1800 "	338
Do. do. Dartmouth 1771 to 1800 "	644
Do. do. Williams " 1795 to 1800 "	93

Number of Graduates at the different New England Colleges each year, since the commencement of the present century — 34 years.

Year.	Harv.	Yale.	Brown.	Dart.	Wms.	Ver.	Mid.	Bow.	Amh.	Wat.	Was.	Total.
1801	34	38	19	2	12							132
1802	60	56	28	22	14		2					182
1803	42	58	24	44	16		3					187
1804	60	66	22	34	38	4	12					236
1805	48	41	28	28	26	3	16					190
1806	42	70	29	33	26	6	14	7				218
1807	35	63	28	41	21	3	7	3				201
1808	38	50	33	40	21	2	23	6				313
1809	32	43	30	35	29	12	8	5				194
1810	63	54	20	27	29	17	9	12				231
1811	49	48	24	53	34	8	19	6				241
1812	43	50	23	34	24	8	26	7				215
1813	59	70	36	41	20	10	29	5				270
1814	62	82	47	33	30	5	28	15				302
1815	66	70	22	31	24	0	30	8				251
1816	58	61	33	24	16	2	17	11				222
1817	67	61	25	39	7	4	18	8				229
1818	80	67	18	27	21	4	18	19				254
1819	62	39	19	25	13	7	18	11				194
1820	56	57	29	24	20	9	22	12				229
1821	59	69	40	26	13	5	23	21				256
1822	59	76	30	44	13	3	26	24	2	2		279
1823	35	72	27	33	7	8	18	33	5	3		241
1824	64	68	41	28	15	9	24	13	18	3		283
1825	59	69	47	27	20	13	17	37	23	11		323
1826	52	100	28	36	28	14	19	31	28	7		343
1827	44	79	31	38	30	13	14	32	23	14	10	328
1828	52	82	26	41	18	4	19	20	40	12	13	327
1829	57	77	19	33	19	7	18	28	38	4	20	320
1830	48	69	19	31	26	4	13	18	33	9	20	290
1831	65	81	13	28	17	9	15	21	60	5	16	330
1832	67	52	22	33	18	5	27	27	38	4	10	303
1833	54	87	20	30	25	3	22	23	37	9	13	323
1834	37	65	24	28	17	2	25	35	39	16	13	301
Tot.	1,808	2,190	915	1,120	707	203	599	498	384	99	115	8,638
	4,513	2,295	338	644	93	(Graduates before 1801.)						
Tot.	5,321	4,485	1,253	1,764	800	203	599	498	384	99	115	15,521

XXI. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. oper- ation.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1834-5	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	3	27	62	2,300
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	152	672	11,000
Divinity School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	3	36	100	
Theological Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	3	53	31	1,800
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	53	113	2,000
Theol. Inst. of Conn.	E. Windsor, do.	Cong.	1834	3	17		2,000
Theol. Ins. Epis. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis	1819	6	80	200	3,880
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	4	56	190	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Inst.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	38	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	3		1,000
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.	1784	3	21		
Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1813	5	140	714	7,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	25		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	29		
West. Theol Seminary,	Allegheny T.	do.	1828	2	29		4,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, do.	Asso. Ch.		1			
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, do.	Asso. Ref.	1828	1	19		
Epis Theol School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.		2	39	65	2,000
Union Theol Seminary,	Pr. Ed Co. do.	Presbyt.	1821	3	35	76	3,200
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, do.	Baptist,	1832	3	58		
Southern Theol. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyt.	1829	3	22		1,800
Theological Seminary,	Lex'gton, S. C.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	14	1,200
Furman Theol. Seminary.	High Hills, S. C.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	2	22	62	5,000
Theological School.	Lexington, Ken.	Prot Epis.	1834	3	8		2,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Presbyt.	1829	3	42		
Theol. Dep. Ken. College,	Gambier, do.	Prot. Epis.	1828		11		
Theol. Dep. W. Res. Col.	Hudson, do.	Presbyt.			3		
Theological School,	Columbus, do.	Lutheran,					
Granville Theolog. Dep	Granville, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	30		500
Indiana Theol. Seminary,	S. Hanover, In.	Presbyt.		2	10		

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmitsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., near *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., and in *Perry County*, Mo.

XXII. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	February,	5	86
New Hampshire Med. School,	Hanover,		3	106
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,		3	
Vermont Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Medical School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	1st Wed. in Nov.	6	82
Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams Col.	Pitt-field,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	85
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	Last week in Oct.	5	64
Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	158
Coll. Phys. and Surg., West Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	5	217
Medical Dep. Jefferson College,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	233
Medical Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	9	392
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	143
Washington Medical College,	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	
Medical Dep. Columbian College,	Washington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	30
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia,	Charlottesville,	September,	3	37
Medical College of the State of S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	127
Medical College of S. Carolina,	do.	2d Mond. in Nov.	8	18
South. School of Pract. Med.	do.	2d Mond. in April.	6	
Medical College of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Oct.	7	
Medical College of Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	255
Louisville Medical College,	Louisville,		6	
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	110
Ref. Medical Col. Ohio,	Worthington,	1st Mond. in Oct.	4	

XXIII. LAW SCHOOLS.

		Prof.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University,	2	32
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College,	2	43
Philadelphia, Pa.			
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College,	1	6
Charlottesville, do.	University of Virginia,	1	33
Fredericksburg, do.		1	20
Lexington, Ken.	Transylvania University,	1	36
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	
Augusta, Ga.			20

Schools for the study of law are much less frequented than the schools for the study of the other professions. The first institution of this nature, of much note, that was established in the United States, was the Law School at Litchfield, in Connecticut, which had from 1798 to 1827, 730 students; but it is now discontinued.

XXIV. *Table exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.*

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in April,	1st Wed. May & in June.
	and Newport,	Rep. in April & Aug.	1st Wed. Oct. & in January.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in December.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in Jan. <i>biennially</i> .
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in December.
Virginia,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Monday in November.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August,	4th Monday in October.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	In May,	4th Monday Jan. <i>bienn.</i>
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January,
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in Aug.	1st Monday in Oct. <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	last day in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Vanlalia,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

XXV. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,
with the Manner of their Election and the Commencement and Expiration
of their respective Terms of Office.

States.	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine,	Robert P. Dunlap,	People,	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1836
New Hampshire,	William Badger,	do.	June 1835	June 1836
Vermont,	Wm. A. Palmer,	do.	Oct. 1835	Oct. 1836
Massachusetts,	S. T. Armstrong, <i>Act.</i>	do.	March 1835	Jan. 1836
Rhode Island,	John B. Francis,	do.	Jan. 1835	May 1836
Connecticut,	Henry W. Edwards,	do.	May 1835	May 1836
New York,	Wm. L. Marcy,	do.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1837
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom,	Legislat.	Oct. 1834	Oct. 1835
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	People,	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1835
Delaware,	Caleb P. Bennett,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1837
Maryland,	James Thomas,	Legislat.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1836
Virginia,	L. W. Tazewell,	do.	Mar. 31, 1834	Mar. 1837
North Carolina,	David L. Swain,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1835
South Carolina,	George McDuffie,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1836
Georgia,	Wilson Lumpkin,	People,	Nov. 1834	Nov. 1836
Alabama,	Clement C. Clay,	do.	Nov. 1835	Nov. 1837
Mississippi,	Hiram G. Runnels,	do.	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Louisiana,	Ed. D. White,	do.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1839
Tennessee,	Newton Cannon,	do.	Oct. 1835	Oct. 1837
Kentucky,	J. T. Morehead, <i>Act.</i>	do.	Sept. 1834	Sept. 1836
Ohio,	Robert Lucas,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1836
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1837
Illinois,	Joseph Duncan,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1838
Missouri,	Daniel Dunklin,	do.	Nov. 1832	Nov. 1836
<i>Territories.</i>				
Florida,	John H. Eaton,		April 1834	April 1837
Michigan,	John S. Horner, <i>Act.</i>		1835	
Arkansas,	Wm. S. Fulton,		Feb. 1835	Feb. 1838

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected, is here given.

In all the states except New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and, if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the states in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the state of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

XXVI. Table exhibiting the Governor's Term and Salary, the Number of State Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of Choosing Electors of President and Vice-President in the several States.

States.	Gov. Term, Years.	Salary.	Senators.	Term Y ^{rs} .	Representatives.	Term Y ^{rs} .	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per ϕ Day.	§ Electors of President and Vice President chosen by
Maine,	1	1,500	25	1	186	1	211	2.00	G'l Ticket.
N. Hampshire,	1	1,000	12	1	230	1	242	2.00	do.
Vermont,*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1.50	do.
Massachusetts,†	1	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	40	1	661	1	570	2.00	do.
Rhode Island,	1	400	10	1	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	1.50	do.
Connecticut,‡	1	1,100	21	1	208	1	229	2.00	do.
New York,	2	4,000	32	4	128	1	160	3.00	do.
New Jersey,||	1	2,000	14	1	50	1	64	3.00	do.
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33	4	100	1	133	3.00	do.
Delaware,	3	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	4	21	2	30	2.50	do.
Maryland,	1	2,666	15	5	80	1	95	4.00	Districts.
Virginia,	3	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	4	134	1	166	4.00	G'l Ticket.
North Carolina,	1	2,000	50	1	120	1	198	3.00	do.
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45	4	124	2	169	4.00	Legislat.
Georgia,	2	3,000	90	1	185	1	263	4.00	G'l Ticket.
Alabama,	2	2,000	30	3	92	1	94	4.00	do.
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11	3	36	1	47	3.00	do.
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17	4	50	2	67	4.00	do.
Tennessee,	2	2,000	25	2	75	2	80	4.00	do.
Kentucky,	4	2,000	38	4	100	1	138	2.00	do.
Ohio,	2	1,200	36	2	72	1	108	3.00	do.
Indiana,	3	1,000	30	3	62	1	92	2.00	do.
Illinois,	4	1,000	26	4	55	2	71	3.00	do.
Missouri,	4	1,500	18	4	49	2	67	3.00	do.

* There is no Senate in the Legislature of Vermont; but the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 12 Counsellors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to lay before the General Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; also to revise and propose amendments to the law passed by the House of Representatives.

† The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1835, was 661; but the number is very variable.

‡ The pay of the *Senators*, in the Legislature of Connecticut, is \$2 a day; that of the *Representatives*, \$1.50.

|| The Upper House, which forms an independent branch of the Legislature of New Jersey, is styled the "Legislative Council."

§ Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different states, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures. The above table exhibits the mode practised at the last presidential election.

XXVII. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the Five Enumerations; from the Official Revision.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	288,335	399,655
New Hampshire, . .	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts, . . .	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,257	610,408
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,119
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware,	69,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina, . . .	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina, . . .	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi, . . . . .	.. . . .	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	466,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio, . . . . .	.. . . .	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana, . . . . .	.. . . .	4,875	24,529	147,178	343,031
Illinois, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,282	55,211	157,455
Missouri, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	20,845	66,586	140,445
District of Columbia,	.. . . .	14,093	24,623	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory,	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	34,730
Michigan Territory,	.. . . .	.. . . .	4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansas Territory,	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	14,273	30,388
<i>Total,</i>	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,230,814	9,638,131	12,866,920

XXVIII. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.
According to Five enumerations.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Mo.	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	17	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	0
R. I.	952	381	103	48	17
Conn.	2,759	951	310	97	25
N. Y.	21,324	20,313	15,017	10,088	75
N. J.	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254
Pa.	3,737	1,705	795	211	403
Del.	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292
Md.	103,036	105,035	111,592	107,398	102,294
Va.	203,427	315,796	392,518	455,451	469,757
N. C.	163,572	133,296	108,821	205,017	245,601
S. C.	107,094	145,151	196,365	238,475	315,401
Ge.	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,556	217,531
Ala.	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	41,879	117,549
Mi.	.. . . .	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
La.	.. . . .	.. . . .	31,660	69,964	109,588
Ten.	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,633
Ken.	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	165,213
Ohio,	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	0
Ill.	.. . . .	135	247	190	0
Mo.	.. . . .	.. . . .	168	917	*747
D. C.	.. . . .	3,244	3,011	10,222	25,081
F. T.	.. . . .	.. . . .	5,395	6,377	6,119
M. T.	.. . . .	.. . . .	24	.. . . .	15,501
A. T.	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,617	.. . . .
<i>Total,</i>	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031

* Not slaves, but "indentured colored servants."

XXIX. GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregationalists are found mostly in the New England States. They are chiefly descended from the English Puritans, who founded most of the early settlements in New England. The Congregationalists were formerly the privileged denomination, their religion being in the established system in the New England States, with the exception of Rhode Island; their clergy were supported by law; and members of other religious denominations were regarded as sectarians.

The several general bodies of Congregational churches of each state, meet annually:—The General Conference of Maine, on the Tuesday preceding the 4th Wednesday in June:—the General-Association of New Hampshire, on the 1st Tuesday in September:—the General Convention of Vermont, on the 2d Tuesday in September:—the General Association of Massachusetts, on the 4th Tuesday in June:—and the General Association of Connecticut on the 3d Tuesday in June.

		Minist.	Church.	Communi- cants.
GENERAL CONFER- ENCE OF MAINE. [Quarterly Register for Feb. 1834.]	1. Washington Conference	7	10	593
	2. Hancock & Waldo. do.	9	15	691
	3. Kennebec do.	14	20	1,396
	4. Penobscot do.	11	16	844
	5. Somerset do.	10	16	633
	6. Lincoln do.	12	18	1,387
	7. Cumberland do.	27	34	3,374
	8. Oxford do.	12	18	1,438
	9. York do.	17	24	2,014
<i>Total,</i>		119	161	12,370
GENERAL ASSOCIA- TION OF N. HAMP- SHIRE. [Minutes of Gen. Asso. of N. H. 1834.]	1. Caledonia Association.	6	10	693
	2. Deerfield do.	13	14	1,224
	3. Derry do.	8	10	1,297
	4. Harmony do.	15	16	1,269
	5. Hollis do.	9	9	1,674
	6. Hopkinton do.	21	17	2,585
	7. Monadnock do.	23	20	2,064
	8. Orange do.	8	12	1,326
	9. Piscataqua do.	21	24	2,288
	10. Sullivan do.	7	15	1,328
	11. Union do.	11	12	3,234
<i>Total,</i>		142	159	18,982

		Minist.	Church.	Communicants.
GENERAL CONVENTION OF VERMONT. [Quarterly Reg. 1834.]	1. Windham Association	10	13	2,044
	2. Windsor do.	14	15	1,723
	3. Black River do.	10	10	1,033
	4. Royalton do.	12	14	1,540
	5. Orange do.	10	12	1,334
	6. Montpelier do.	8	17	1,212
	7. Caledonia do.	9	15	1,607
	8. Orleans do.	13	21	1,443
	9. North Western do.	21	28	2,594
	10. Addison do.	15	17	2,327
	11. Rutland do.	15	15	2,242
	12. Pawlet do.	7	11	1,396
<i>Total,</i>		144	186	20,575
* GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS [Quarterly Reg. 1834.]	1. Berkshire Association	22	26	4,660
	2. Mountain do.	4	9	581
	3. Franklin do.	14	19	1,978
	4. Hampshire do.	26	25	4,311
	5. Hampden do.	17	21	3,418
	6. Brookfield do.	18	18	2,901
	7. Harmony do.	10	12	1,867
	8. Worcester Cen. do.	8	11	1,170
	9. Worcester North do.	9	9	1,691
	10. S. Middlesex do.	10	11	1,529
	11. Middlesex Un. do.	12	14	1,750
	12. Andover do.	18	21	3,167
	13. Haverhill do.	6	8	514
	14. Essex Middle do.	12	15	2,012
	15. Salem & Vicin. do.	19	19	3,115
	16. Suffolk North do.	17	15	2,600
	17. Suffolk South do.	11	10	1,760
	18. Norfolk do.	18	17	2,100
	19. Taunton & Vic. do.	10	10	1,689
	20. Old Colony do.	11	13	1,223
	21. Pilgrim do.	8	8	700
	22. Barnstable do.	11	12	1,405
<i>Total,</i>		291	323	46,950
RHODE ISLAND. [Minutes, June 1835.]	} Evangelical Consociation	16	16	2,100

* There are about 150 *Congregational Ministers*, and 160 or 170 *Churches*, in Massachusetts not connected with the General Association; the greater part of them being Unitarian.

		Minist.	Church	Communi- cants.
GENERAL ASSOCIA- TION OF CONNEC- TICUT. [Quarterly Reg. 1834.]	1. Hartford N. Associat'n	31	24	4,147
	2. Hartford S. do.	16	17	2,817
	3. New Haven W. do.	30	22	3,262
	4. New Haven E. do.	25	16	1,475
	5. New London do.	27	26	2,416
	6. Fairfield W. do.	25	19	2,416
	7. Fairfield E. do.	14	12	2,034
	8. Windham do.	24	25	3,001
	9. Litchfield N. do.	21	22	1,863
	10. Litchfield S. do.	19	17	1,299
	11. Middlesex do.	20	15	2,454
	12. Tolland do.	19	17	2,355
<i>Total,</i>		271	232	29,579
<i>Grand Total,</i>		975	1,071	129,756

* * There is, in addition to the above, a considerable number of Congregational churches in the States to the south of New England.

2. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[From the Minutes of the General Assembly for 1834.]

This large and respectable denomination is numerous in the Middle States, and considerably so in the Southern and Western States. Two Presbyteries only those of Londonderry and Newburyport, are found in New England.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets annually in the city of Philadelphia, on the 3d Thursday of May.

Names of Synods.	Names of Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Churches.	Total now in Communion	Missionary funds raised.	Education funds raised.
Albany.	Londonderry,	19	3	12	2,067		
	Newburyport,	15		2	383	\$227.00	
	Champlain,	17	3	19	2,257	539.50	\$60.00
	Albany,	34	3	32	6,332	3,881.12	2,590.41
	Troy,	28	1	29	4,317	965.00	1,262.25
	Columbia,	27	3	18	2,175		
Utica.	Watertown,	16	1	24	2,744	782.67	291.13
	St. Lawrence,	10	1	10	933	227.00	213.30
	Oswego,	13		23	2,129	444.69	172.37
	Oneida,	48	7	40	5,364	2,570.34	890.05
	Otsego,	11	1	18	2,140	955.89	243.00
	Chenango,	14		22	2,268	1,675.77	208.61
	Delaware,	8		15	1,938	948.30	180.67
Delaware.	Cortland,	12	1	16	2,045	551.28	210.69
	Onondaga,	17	4	26	2,864	837.92	500.45
	Cayuga,	31	15	31	4,296	2,412.27	813.37

Names of Synods.	Names of Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Churches.	Total now in Communion.	Missionary Funds raised.	Education Funds raised.
Delaware.	Tioga,	19	1	18	1,703	\$379.26	\$8.50
	Geneva,	37	1	38	4,378	6,878.62	3,337.70
	Bath,	22		36	2,617	1,028.78	235.50
	Angelica,	10		19	1,322	64.19	22.00
Genesee.	Ontario,	23	1	23	1,710	658.97	355.03
	Rochester,	25	2	25	3,742	2,744.81	510.06
	Genesee,	22	1	26	1,670	605.68	591.89
	Niagara,	13	1	18	1,317		
	Buffalo,	33		43	3,259	1,014.47	333.00
	Hudson,	23	2	26	3,409	1,049.00	210.50
	North River,	14	2	19	2,634	636.07	369.16
New York.	Bedford,	10	1	16	1,125	639.59	284.90
	Long Island,	13		12	1,357	529.00	26.50
	L. Island, 2d.	9	1	11	1,065	156.39	32.77
	New York,	24	5	13	4,506	7,206.88	5,294.34
	New York 2d.	8		4	1,083	3,086.87	611.00
	New York 3d.	33	6	21	5,708	12,570.37	4,275.28
	Newark,	31	2	27	3,791	3,997.36	782.08
N. Jersey.	Elizabetht'n,	23	6	20	3,780	1,893.86	839.91
	N. Brunswick,	26	8	19	3,283	2,083.65	777.29
	Newton,	26	2	32	3,437	913.24	295.93
	Susquehanna,	12		17	1,068	222.92	87.00
	Montrose,	12	1	19	1,334	366.21	139.85
	Philadelphia,	19	3	19	3,000	1,339.92	926.00
	Phil. 2d. <i>Symo.</i>	11	3	17	1,820	1,265.11	1,640.00
Philadelp'a	New Castle,	25	4	33	4,228	1,161.11	415.00
	Baltimore,	12	6	9	1,376	2,885.00	3,568.00
	D. Columbia,	14	3	9	1,134	561.77	247.70
	Carlisle,	28	2	48	4,843	1,185.01	228.50
	Huntingdon,	19	1	33	4,063	835.16	114.37
	Northumb'nd.	10	5	18	1,767	677.75	5.00
	Philadelp'a 2d.	22	4	17	4,068	7,837.72	2,912.59
Delaware.	Wilmington,	10		15	1,254	1,007.00	354.75
	Lewes,	6		13	836	63.25	13.50
	Allegheny,	12		29	2,139	1,228	86.62
	Erie,	17	2	37	2,889	378.13	10.00
	Beaver,	15	1	34	3,220	243.38	14.66
Pittsburg.	Redstone,	11	1	26	2,983	406.11	97.19
	Steubenville,	14	3	30	2,167	379.10	87.00
	Washington,	19	1	22	3,157	2,268.36	595.13
	Ohio,	30	4	31	3,937	1,973.42	602.97
	Blairsville,	17		26	3,252	806.04	100.81
Michigan.	Detroit,	8	1	13	476		110.00
	St. Joseph,	4		5	128	51.00	77.00
	Monroe,	7		14	793	362.00	116.00
	Grand River,	21	1	28	1,605	315.00	199.58
Western Reserve.	Portage,	21	1	27	1,875	934.61	605.11
	Huron,	13		22	807	195.00	296.49
	Trumbull,	8		17	782	291.01	215.66
	Cleveland,	21	1	30	1,526	864.52	420.00
	Columbus,	17	2	33	2,267	340.11	147.33
Ohio.	Richland,	19	1	50	2,940	478.46	124.34
	Lancaster,	18		36	2,558	1,003.34	621.30
	Athens,	9	4	18	1,178	454.16	416.60

Names of Synods.	Names of Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Churches.	Total now in Communion.	Missionary Funds raised.	Education Funds raised.
Cincinnati.	Miami,	17		27	2,480	\$916.12	\$230.41
	Chillicothe,	19	6	26	2,963	543.64	414.48
	Cincinnati,	26	2	31	3,227	1,805.72	884.24
	Oxford,	18	2	25	1,446	336.50	179.50
	Salem,	6	2	20	824	49.65	232.75
Indiana.	Madison,	12	2	16	857	109.57	105.00
	Vincennes,	9		16	806	22.50	17.41
	Crawfordsville,	12	1	22	858	40.68	239.25
Illinois.	Indianapolis,	9	2	23	994	55.75	125.00
	Illinois,	11		9	278	80.00	465.50
	Kaskaskia,	9	1	20	587	74.75	30.00
	Sangamon,	6		9	323	11.00	111.00
	Schuyler,	5		4	158	34.00	57.00
Missouri.	Palestine,	5		10	221	5.00	5.50
	St. Louis,	6	3	12	792	902.25	681.59
	Missouri,	4		9	330		
	St. Charles,	7		12	427		
Kentucky.	Louisville,	10	2	22	1,214	537.23	792.50
	Muhlenburgh,	6		20	747	2.12	1.25
	Transylvania,	15	3	27	2,551	736.47	2,128.04
	W. Lexington,	21	4	30	2,330	445.09	1,281.50
	Ebenezer,	9	3	21	1,536	440.20	357.00
Virginia.	Winchester,	14	1	20	2,209	497.26	733.94
	East Hanover,	18	5	14	1,327	2,428.66	2,372.00
	W. Hanover,	31	10	33	2,460	810.11	485.00
N. Carolina.	Lexington,	25	4	41	6,489	934.67	880.41
	Orange,	33	7	40	2,338	740.15	297.50
	Fayetteville,	17	3	44	4,231	10.00	8.00
	Concord,	19	1	48	4,422	291.00	815.00
Tennessee.	Abingdon,	7		11	781	6.27	2.50
	Union,	26	4	30	3,059		
	Holston,	9		14	1,941		
	French Broad,	8		12	1,358	25.00	
W. Tenn.	W. Tennessee,	18		17	1,426	343.67	276.00
	Shiloh,	9	3	26	1,409	158.87	326.75
	N. Alabama,	10	2	15	725	251.12	273.00
	Western Dist.	14		22	742	18.50	66.43
S. Carolina & Georgia.	S. Carolina,	14	1	35	2,917	17.56	270.25
	Bethel,	9	2	19	2,072	93.75	110.00
	Hopewell,	19	1	35	1,586		
	Charleston Un.	19	7	12	936	2,000.00	2,000.00
	Harmony,	16	2	25	2,401	402.00	216.25
Mississippi & S. Ala.	Georgia,	13		10	376	279.93	115.00
	Good Hope,	11	1	25	1,420	193.07	182.62
	Mississippi,	12	3	26	679	576.25	430.00
	S. Alabama,	21	3	33	1,878	939.24	345.00
	Tombigbee,	8	1	12	390		
Clinton,	7	2	7	134			
<i>Total, 23</i>	118	1,914	236	2,648	247,964	114,687.09	60,909.00

3. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

This denomination comprises one General Synod, and is found chiefly in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The General Synod meets annually on the 1st Wednesday in June.

Synods.	Classes.	Min.	Chh.	Commu
Particular Synod of New York.	1. New York <i>Classis,</i>	17	11	2,599
	2. New York S. <i>do.</i>	12	6	1,183
	3. New Brunswick <i>do.</i>	10	14	1,769
	4. Bergen <i>do.</i>	11	15	1,126
	5. Paramus <i>do.</i>	8	11	1,288
	6. Long Island <i>do.</i>	8	11	577
	7. Philadelphia <i>do.</i>	8	8	1,671
	8. Poughkeepsie <i>do.</i>	9	11	1,685
	<i>Total,</i>		83	87	11,898
Particular Synod of Albany.	1. Albany <i>Classis,</i>	10	12	1,256
	2. Rensselaer <i>do.</i>	11	14	1,781
	3. Ulster <i>do.</i>	10	11	1,366
	4. Washington <i>do.</i>	7	10 [r ep.]	125
	5. Schenectady <i>do.</i>	11	10	1,401
	6. Montgomery <i>do.</i>	9	18	1,510
	7. Schoharie <i>do.</i>	8	13	1,195
	8. Cayuga <i>do.</i>	10	13	1,113
	9. Orange <i>do.</i>	8	9	870
<i>Total,</i>		84	110	10,617
<i>Grand Total,</i>		167	197	22,515

4. ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is found in the Middle, Southern, and Western States.

	Presbyteries.	Min.	Cong.	Commu.
Associate Synod.	1. Philadelphia,	5	17	909
	2. Chartiers,	8	15	1,656
	3. Miami,	9	31	1,422
	4. Cambridge,	9	8	1,481
	5. Albany,	12	11	1,113
	6. Allegheny,	7	15	1,775
	7. Carolinas,	3	22	764
	8. Ohio,	10	25	2,736
	9. Muskingum,	7	25	1,030
<i>Total,</i>		70	169	12,886

5. ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Associate Reformed Church of the United States consists of three Synods; one of the North, another of the South, and the third of the West; and they are united on a plan of general correspondence.

The Synod of the West has under its care 7 Presbyteries, in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the western part of Pennsylvania; upwards of 100 congregations, 43 settled pastors, and 15 unsettled ministers and licentiates; and the number of communicants is estimated at about 10,000. It has under its patronage a theological seminary at Pittsburg, Pa., and a periodical journal, "The Christian Intelligencer and Evangelical Guardian," published at Hamilton, Ohio.

6. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Found chiefly in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, and Missouri.

"In February, 1810, the Cumberland Presbytery was formed without any connection with the Presbyterian Church, principally because the Synod of Kentucky refused to license ministers to preach the Gospel without a classical education. It was a period of considerable religious excitement, when the labors of clergymen were in great demand. They dissented in some respects from the Confession of Faith of the General Assembly, particularly in regard to the doctrines of reprobation, limited atonement, &c. At first, there were but nine preachers in the connection, four only of whom were ordained."—*American Quarterly Register*.

In the Quarterly Register for Feb. 1832, the Cumberland Presbyterians are stated to have 60 ministers, 100 Congregations, and 8,500 communicants; and in the Quarterly Register of Feb. 1834, 70 ministers, 110 congregations, and 15,000 communicants.

The Editor of the American Almanac has received from a correspondent in Tennessee, (July, 1835,) the following statement respecting the numbers of Cumberland Presbyterians in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri, furnished by a minister of the denomination:—400 ministers and licentiates, 75 candidates; 50,000 communicants.—Another correspondent from Mississippi gives the following statement of their number, supposed not to vary far from the truth:—Licensed and ordained ministers 500; communicants 75,000.—They have a college at Princeton, Kentucky.

7. GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This denomination is most numerous in the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio; and it is estimated to comprise 180 ministers, 600 congregations, and 30,000 communicants.

8. BAPTISTS.

The following summary of this numerous and rapidly increasing denomination is taken from the "Baptist Annual Register" for 1833; and it is the most recent statistical view of the Baptist churches that has been published. — The Baptist General Convention meets once in three years.

States and Territories.	Associa- tions,	Ch'ches.	Vacant Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Licensed Ministers.	Baptized.	Communi- cants.
Maine, - - -	9	222	117	145	23	1,202	15,000
New Hampshire, - - -	6	90	26	64	14	596	6,505
Massachusetts, - - -	10	189	50	160	60	2,902	20,200
Rhode Island, - - -	1	20	5	17	3	249	3,271
Connecticut, - - -	5	92	21	77	20	957	10,039
Vermont, - - -	7	125	53	78	9	1,631	10,525
New York, - - -	32	605	175	448	97	7,920	60,006
New Jersey, - - -	2	61	17	53	7	560	3,981
Pennsylvania, - - -	13	157	64	95	26	1,747	11,103
Delaware, - - -	1	9	3	3	2	13	420
Maryland, - - -	2	34	7	21	2	66	1,341
District of Columbia, - - -		5	1	4		11	533
Virginia, - - -	22	435	146	225	36	7,598	54,302
North Carolina, - - -	19	332	177	165	46	932	18,918
South Carolina, - - -	10	273	118	155	43	7,206	28,496
Georgia, - - -	18	509	278	206	49	2,319	38,382
Alabama, - - -	13	250	149	109	36	1,445	11,445
Mississippi, - - -	3	84	31	34	5	278	3,199
Louisiana, - - -	1	16	4	12	1	77	723
Tennessee, - - -	20	413	178	219	24	805	20,472
Missouri, - - -	13	146	60	86	7	288	4,972
Kentucky, - - -	34	484	229	235	22	831	34,124
Illinois, - - -	16	161	50	107	16	197	4,122
Indiana, - - -	21	299	140	152	49	421	11,334
Ohio, - - -	21	280	115	142	24	826	10,493
Arkansas, - - -	2	17	7				181
Michigan, - - -	1	17	5	11	2	103	667
Upper Canada, - - -	4	37	5	32	16	214	1,976
Nova Scotia, - - -	1	44	3	31	7	353	3,633
New Brunswick, - - -	1	31	12	8	2		1,557
Jamaica, - - -	1	24		14			10,838
Seventh-day Baptists, - - -	1	32		32	9	643	4,258
Six-Principle Baptists, - - -	1	23	11	12		119	2,137
<i>Total in 1832</i>	311	5,513	2,457	3,153	657	42,517	409,658
<i>Total in 1831</i>	300	5,075		2,934	436	31,402	361,434
<i>Increase</i> - - -	11	438		219	221	11,055	48,224
Regular Baptists in the U. } States and Territories, } <i>Other Sects of Baptists.</i>	302	5,322	2,426	3,024	623	41,188	384,859
Seventh-Day,		32		32	9	643	4,258
Six-Principle,		23	11	12		119	2,137
Free-Will,		546	204	342	116	2,000	25,276
<i>Total,</i>		601	215	386	125	2,762	31,671

In the "Third Annual Report of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society," May 1835, it is stated;—"It is a painful consideration that in 5,888 regular Baptist churches in the United States and Territories, there should be only 3,110 ministers, or little more than one minister to two churches; while it is well known that many of these are imperfectly fitted for the work,—others but partially devoted to it, and not a few of the remainder are only ill sustained in it.

"More than 2,500 more ministers are now wanted to supply the existing churches with pastors, and if British America be taken into the account, there will be 6,069 churches, with 3,230 ministers. But, as the accounts furnishing the data of these calculations are known to be defective, it is probably safe to estimate the number of communicants in the United States and British Provinces at 450,000, the churches at 6,200, and the ministers at 3,500; so that 2,700 additional ministers are wanted. And again, if all the facts in the case were fully ascertained, it would probably be found, after making the proper deduction for those who have no pastoral charge, and for those who are devoted to secular business, and, of course, preach but seldom, (without insisting on a still further deduction for any who are absolutely incompetent to preach the gospel,) that more than 3,000 ministers are needed to supply the existing churches."

The *Seventh-Day Baptists* are found in Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Ohio.

The *Six-Principle Baptists* are found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The *Free-Will Baptists* are numerous in Maine and New Hampshire, and are found in several other States.

The *Christian Society* or *Christ-ians*, baptize only by immersion; are anti-calvinistic and anti-trinitarian; and profess to receive the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice. The first society of this denomination was formed at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1803. Ministers, in 1830, computed at 300; congregations 1,000; communicants 30,000.

The *Tunkers* are said to have 40 or 50 churches; the *Mennonites* 200.

9. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States comprises 22 Annual Conferences, which are severally defined by geographical limits; and the yearly meetings are attended by all the travelling preachers who are in full connection. The General Conference, which is composed of delegates from the 22 Annual Conferences (1 delegate for every 14 members of each, appointed by seniority of choice), meets once in four years on the 1st of May.

There are 6 Bishops who are elected by the General Conference; but they have no particular provinces or districts, each one being a Bishop

of the church throughout the whole United States. The duties of the Bishops are to preside at the Conferences; to fix the appointment of preachers; to ordain bishops, elders, and deacons; to travel through the connection at large; and to oversee the spiritual and temporal business of the church. The Bishops are most of the time travelling; and by an arrangement of their own, they so interchange their visits to each of the Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years.

As a general rule, preachers, with very few exceptions, are not allowed to remain in the same station more than two years successively. The annual allowance of the travelling preachers is \$100 and their travelling expenses, including board during the time for which they are stationed in any place; also \$100 annually for their wives, and \$16 annually for each child to the age of 7 years, and \$24 annually from the age of 7 to 14 years. Superannuated and supernumerary preachers, and their wives also, have likewise an annual allowance of \$100. The widows of these several classes of preachers are also entitled to an annual allowance of \$100. The preachers are not allowed to receive more than the amounts here stated from "The Discipline;" and their actual receipts are much less.—There is a class of ministers who are licensed as local preachers, but who do not, for the most part, receive any compensation, except when by the approbation of the presiding elders, they fill the place of a travelling preacher.

In order to provide the means for paying the allowances to preachers and their families, and also for the support of missions, quarterly or annual collections are made by voluntary contribution, and also, where it is practicable, weekly class collections are made.

No preacher is permitted to distil or retail spirituous liquors; and if any member of the church retails or gives spirituous liquors, and any thing disorderly is transacted under his roof on this account, the preacher who has the oversight of the circuit, is required to proceed against him as in case of other immoralities.

In the "Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church," it is declared, that "no slave-holder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, where the laws of the state in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom."

There are six Bishops, and their names and the places where their families reside (for the Bishops themselves are most of the time travelling), are as follows:—

Elijah Hedding, D. D., Lynn, Mass.
 John Emory, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
 James O. Andrews, D. D., Augusta, Geo.

Joshua Soule, D. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
 Robert R. Roberts, D. D., Bono, Ind.
 One vacancy.

Summary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, from the "Minutes of the Annual Conferences for the year 1834."

Conferences.	Whites.	Col.	Ind's.	Total.	Tr. Preach-ers.	Super'd.
Pittsburg, .	34,978	235		35,263	135	6
Ohio, . . .	58,145	502	217	58,864	179	19
Missouri, . .	7,135	996	561	8,692	51	2
Kentucky, . .	25,117	5,709		30,826	92	19
Illinois, . . .	13,349	72		13,421	56	6
Indiana, . . .	23,344	273		23,617	68	3
Holstein, . . .	22,349	2,593		24,942	60	3
Tennessee, . .	28,707	4,674	885	34,266	127	
Mississippi, . .	6,353	2,622	727	9,707	53	2
Alabama, . . .	10,682	3,163		13,845	60	1
Georgia, . . .	24,336	7,421		31,757	92	13
South Carolina,	25,186	22,788		47,974	87	5
Virginia, . . .	35,410	8,083	18	43,511	117	11
Baltimore, . .	38,597	13,851		52,448	153	17
Philadelphia, .	46,300	9,025		55,325	164	7
New York, . . .	30,179	516		30,695	160	10
New England,	17,014	320		17,334	138	8
Maine,	15,485	8		15,493	115	11
N. Hampshire, .	14,553	8		14,561	140	4
Troy,	18,311	69		18,380	118	3
Oneida,	34,698	69	86	34,763	166	14
Genesee,	22,991	109		23,100	127	3
<i>Total,</i>	553,134	83,156	2,494	638,784	2,458	167
<i>Total in 1833,</i>	519,014	78,475	2,247	599,736	2,232	168
Increase in 1834,	34,120	4,681	247	39,048	226	1 dec.

10. METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

This denomination was regularly organized by a convention in the city of Baltimore, in 1830, where a Constitution and Book of Discipline were adopted.

It comprises a General Conference and 13 Annual Conferences. The supreme power is vested in a General Conference, which consists of an equal number of ministers and laymen, and meets every seventh year. The Annual Conferences are composed of all the ordained itinerant ministers within their respective limits, and an equal number of elected delegates, who may be either laymen or local preachers.

The salary of an itinerant or stationed preacher, without a family, is \$100 and his board; with a family, \$200 and board.

The number of members in the United States is computed at 28,000 or 30,000.—In the country west of the Alleghany mountains and north of Tennessee, the number of members is computed at 11,000:—itinerant preachers 70:—local preachers 180.

11. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets once in three years.—In 1801, the number of Episcopal clergymen in the United States was 192; in 1820, 310.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Meeting of Convention.
Eastern Diocese,	Alex. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	70	Last Wednesday in Sept.
Vermont,	John H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	18	Last Wednesday in May.
Connecticut,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	63	2d Tuesday in October.
New York,	Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	181	1st Thursday in October.
New Jersey,	George W. Doane, D. D.	1832	29	Last Wednesday in May.
Pennsylvania,	{ William White, D. D. 1787 } { H. U. Onderdonk, D. D. 1827 }		71	3d Tuesday in May.
Delaware,			6	
Maryland,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	56	Last Wednesday in May.
Virginia,	{ Richard C. Moore, D. D. 1814 } { William Meade, D. D. 1829 }		65	3d Wednesday in May.
North Carolina,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	20	Last Wednesday in May.
South Carolina,	Nathaniel Bowen, D. D.	1818	43	2d Wednesday in Feb.
Georgia,			4	
Alabama,			7	
Mississippi,			4	
Louisiana,	F. L. Hawks, D. D.	1835	3	
Tennessee,	James H. Otey, D. D.	1831	8	
Kentucky,	Benj. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	13	2d Thursday in June.
Ohio,	Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1832	25	1st Wednesday in Sept.
Indiana,	Jackson Kemper, D. D.	1835	1	
Missouri, }	Philander Chase, D. D.	1819	1	
Illinois, }			3	
Michigan,			6	
Florida,	(Diocese of Louisiana.)		4	
			701	

12. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Min.
Boston,	New England,	Benj. J. Fenwick, D. D.	26
New York,	N York and part of N. Jersey,	John Dubois, D. D.	35
Philadelphia,	{ Penn. and part of N. Jersey, and Delaware,	{ Henry Conwell, D. D. F. P. Kenrick, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i> }	45
Baltimore,	Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia,	Sam'l Eccleston, D. D., <i>Abp.</i>	68
Charleston,	N Caro., S. Caro., & Ga.,	John England, D. D.	16
Mobile,	Alabama and Florida,	Michael Portier, D. D.	11
New Orleans,	Louisiana and Mississippi,	<i>Vacant.</i>	27
Bardstown,	Kentucky and Tennessee,	{ B. J. Flaget, D. D. G. J. Chabrat, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i> }	33
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	J. B. Pareel, D. D.	20
Vincennes,	Indiana,	Simon G. Bruté, D. D.	2
St. Louis,	Missouri, &c.	Joseph Rosati, D. D.	39
Detroit,	Michigan,	Frederick Rézé, D. D.	18
			340

The Roman Catholics in the United States have, as enumerated in The "Catholic Almanac" for 1835, 7 or 8 colleges; 16 other seminaries

(several of them theological), for the education of young men, and 33 convents and academies for the education of females.

The Catholics were the first European settlers of Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri. The first Roman Catholic Bishop and Archbishop in America, John Carroll, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Baltimore in 1790, and some years afterwards, Archbishop.

The number of Catholic churches and of stations visited by clergymen, in the United States, as enumerated in the "Catholic Almanac" for 1835, is 383.

The number of Roman Catholics in the United States is not ascertained with any certainty. It has been variously stated, from 500,000 to 800,000; but supposed by some to exceed the greater number.

13. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States comprises 9 District Synods. The General Synod, composed of delegates from the District Synods, meets triennially. The Lutherans have 4 theological seminaries, at Hartwich, N. Y., at Gettysburg, Pa, at Lexington, S. C., and at Columbus, Ohio. The following table is extracted from the "Quarterly Register" for May, 1834.

	Year.	Min.	Licen.	Con.	Commu.
East Pennsylvania Synod,	1833	58	4	191	23,242
New York Synod,	"	19	5		2,294
Ohio Synod,	1832	27	7	140	10,242
North Carolina Synod,	1833	8	2	40	1,994
Maryland Synod,	"	17		48	4,756
West Pennsylvania Synod,	1832	34		121	9,872
South Carolina Synod,	"	8	3	27	1,752
Virginia Synod,	"	7	1	24	1,976
Hartwich Synod,	1833	13	3	36	3,659
		191	25	627	59,787

14. CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

This denomination, styled also Moravians, is found in several states, but is most numerous in Pennsylvania. It is stated in the "Quarterly Register" to comprise 33 ministers, 24 congregations, and 5,745 members, including children.

15. UNITARIANS.

	Cong.	Min.		Cong.	Min.
Maine,	13	9	Dist. of Columbia,	1	1
New Hampshire,	17	12	Virginia,	1	1
Massachusetts, . .	130	120	South Carolina, . . .	1	1
Rhode-Island, . . .	3	3	Georgia,	2	2
Connecticut,	1	1	Kentucky,	1	1
New York,	9	8	Ohio,	1	1
Pennsylvania,	5	3	Missouri,	1	1
Maryland,	1	1			

This table embraces Congregational Unitarians only. The following statement is made in the "Annual Report of the Unitarian Association":—"The number of *Congregational* Unitarian parishes in the United States, is about 200; and if we include all that reject the doctrine of the trinity, and adopt most of our leading views of religion, the number of our societies would probably be more than 2,000.

16. UNIVERSALISTS.

The General Convention of the Universalists was formed at Oxford, in Massachusetts, in 1785; and it meets annually. It is composed of four clerical and six lay delegates from each state convention. There are state conventions in each of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Ohio.

The number of Universalist ministers in the United States, is stated at about 300; the number of societies about 600. Some of these societies hold public worship every Sunday; others only occasionally, either for want of means, or because no preachers can be obtained. The ministers are paid, in all cases, by their respective societies. Their salaries vary from \$300 to \$1,500. In Massachusetts the salaries, on an average, are stated at about \$500.

17. NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

	Societies.	Min.		Societies.	Min.
Maine,	3	1	Maryland,	1	1
Massachusetts,	6	8	Virginia,	1	2
New York,	4	5	Ohio,	5	11
Pennsylvania,	7	5			

Total, 27 societies and 33 ministers, 8 of whom are ordaining ministers; 10 priests and teaching ministers; and 15 licentiates. In the "Journal of the Seventeenth Convention," 116 places are enumerated, in which are found persons belonging to this denomination, or receivers of its doctrines.

18. FRIENDS.

The Friends, or Quakers, are found in most of the states, but are most numerous in Pennsylvania. They are governed by a code of discipline which is enacted and supported by meetings of four degrees, viz. preparative, monthly, quarterly, and yearly. A yearly meeting comprises a number of quarterly meetings which are subordinate and accountable to it. There are 8 yearly meetings in the United States, viz. New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana — and 2 in Europe, London, and Dublin; the whole, according to the "Encyclopædia Americana," computed to include about 150,000 members. — The number of societies in the United States, is estimated at 450 or 500.

The authorized ministers receive no pay for preaching, if they are able to support their families, and defray their travelling expenses; if they are not able to do so, they are assisted, in one or both, as far as is found necessary. — The Friends in the United States are at present divided into two parties, which are styled *Orthodox* and *Hicksites*. The latter are so called from the late Elias Hicks, a minister of the denomination, whose followers are Unitarians. According to a table published in a paper printed at Wheeling, Virginia, in 1829, there were in the United States, 150,000 members of this denomination, of whom 56,026 were Hicksites, and 28,904 Orthodox; the rest not known.

19. SHAKERS.

This denomination, styled also Shaking Quakers, and the Millennial Church, first arose about 1747, at Manchester in England; and it was first introduced into this country by Anne Lee, in 1770. Celibacy is enjoined by the Shakers upon their members, and their numbers are recruited by converts.

They have 15 congregations or families, found at Alfred and New Gloucester, Maine; Canterbury and Enfield, N. H.; Shirley, Harvard, Tyringham, and Hancock, Mass.; Enfield, Conn.; Watervliet and New Lebanon, N. Y.; Union Village and Watervliet, Ohio; Pleasant Hill and South Union, Ken. Number of preachers, in 1828, 45; members 5,400. Their general employments are agriculture, horticulture, and mechanic arts. They hold their property in common, and are distinguished for industry and economy.

20. JEWS.

The number of Jews in the U. S. is computed at about 15,000.

* * There are some small denominations, or divisions of denominations, in addition to those above mentioned.

21. GENERAL SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	Minist'rs.	Churches or Con- gregat'ns.	Commu.
Congregationalists,	975	1,071	12,756
Presbyterians (<i>General Assembly</i>),	1,914	2,648	247,964
Reformed Dutch Church,	167	197	2,515
Associate Presbyterian Church,	70	169	1,886
Associate Reformed Church,	43	100	10,000
Cumberland Presbyterians,	400		60,000
German Reformed,	186	600	30,000
Baptists. Calvinistic,	3,110	5,888	384,859
Free-Will Baptists,	342	546	25,276
Seventh-Day Baptists,	32	32	4,58
Six-Principle Baptists,	12	23	2,137
Christians,	300	1,000	30,600
Mennonites,	200		30,010
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000
Methodist Episcopal Church,	2,458		638,774
Methodist Protestants,	70		30,000
Protestant Episcopal Church,	701	800	
Roman Catholic Church,	340	333	
Evangelical Lutheran Church,	191	627	59,787
United Brethren or Moravians,	33	24	2,000
Unitarians (Congregationalists),	165	187	
New Jerusalem Church,	33	27	
Universalists,	300	600	
Friends, or Quakers,		500	
Shakers, or Millennial Church,	45	15	

The total number of *Ministers*, enumerated in the above table, is 12,130; *Churches* or *Congregations*, 15,477; *Communicants*, 1,423,222; but the table is incomplete.

The *Congregationalists* here enumerated all belong to the New England States; but there is a considerable number in some of the other States.

The *Presbyterians* had, in 1834, in addition to the 1,914 *ministers*, 421 *licentiates* and *candidates*.

There are *three* synods of the *Associate Reformed Church*; but the numbers in the table all belong to the "Synod of the West."

The number of communicants belonging to the *Baptist* denomination in the United States and the British Provinces, was stated by the Report of the Baptist Home Missionary Society in 1835, at 450,000. See page 146.

The *Methodists*, in addition to the travelling preachers who alone are included in the table, have many local preachers; and the number of their congregations is supposed to be twice as great as the number of travelling preachers.

There are several denominations with respect to which the number of communicants is not known.

XXX. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

THE present age is eminently distinguished for efforts to extend the advantages of education and civilization, and the blessings of Christianity; and for institutions established with a view to promote these objects, Great Britain and the United States surpass all other countries.

“The British and Foreign Bible Society,” the oldest and most important institution of the kind in the world, was founded in 1804. According to the Thirtieth Annual Report of this society (in 1834) its receipts during the thirty years of its existence amounted to £2,050,956 sterling; and the total amount of Bibles and Testaments prepared, printed, and issued, in one hundred and fifty-seven languages, was 8,549,356. According to the same Report, the number of Bibles and Testaments which had been issued by Bible Societies on the continent of Europe and in America, amounted to 5,845,646. The “American Bible Society” surpasses, in the extent of its means, every other institution of the kind, except the “British and Foreign Bible Society.”

We have room for only brief notices of some of the principal benevolent institutions of the United States.

1. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

John Cotton Smith, LL. D., *President*. Hubert Van Wagenen, *Treasurer*. Rev. Messrs. James Milnor, D. D., Thomas M'Aulay, D. D., Spencer H. Cone, and John C. Brigham, *Corresponding Secretaries*. There are twenty-one *Vice-Presidents*; and the affairs of the Society are committed to a *Board of thirty-six Managers*, all laymen, belonging to five or six different religious denominations. As the sole object of the Society is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, an uninterrupted harmony prevails among those who conduct its concerns.

This Society was formed in May, 1816, by delegates from various parts of the country. Its receipts are derived from the sale of Bibles and Testaments to its members, from annual subscriptions, from the donations of societies and individuals, from life-membership, directorships, and legacies. A subscriber of \$30 at one time is a member for life, and a subscriber of \$150 a director for life.

The receipts of the Society, from all sources, from its commencement in May, 1816, each year, ending the first of May, to the first of May, 1835, have been as follows:

First year,	\$35,877.46	Eleventh year,	\$65,192.88
Second do.	36,564.30	Twelfth do.	75,879.93
Third do.	53,223.94	Thirteenth do.	143,184.33
Fourth do.	41,361.97	Fourteenth do.	170,067.55
Fifth do.	47,009.20	Fifteenth do.	125,316.79
Sixth do.	40,682.34	Sixteenth do.	107,059.00
Seventh do.	52,021.75	Seventeenth do.	84,935.48
Eighth do.	42,416.95	Eighteenth do.	86,600.82
Ninth do.	49,693.08	Nineteenth do.	100,806.26
Tenth do.	46,115.47		

The seat of the Society's operations is at No. 115, Nassau-street, in the city of New York. Here a building has been erected (by money contributed for this specific object,) which is one hundred feet square, four stories high, with a court in the centre. In this building is the office of the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent and Assistant Treasurer, the Recording Secretary and Accountants; also the Managers' Hall, the Depository, and the establishments of the printer and the binder. The printer has seventeen presses moved by steam-power, and the binder has a machine for rolling and stamping books, also moved by steam. If necessary, more than one thousand bibles can be prepared daily. The printer and binder hire apartments in the Society's house, own all needed tools and machinery, and under the eye of the Managers, print for so much a token, and bind for so much a book. After much inquiry, this is found the best system for preparing good and cheap books.

To effect distributions, Auxiliary Societies are formed in every part of the country. These Auxiliaries generally embrace one county; sometimes a section of a county, and sometimes an entire State. They are now nearly one thousand in number, and many of them have in connection from ten to twenty smaller Branch Associations. Indeed, some of the State Auxiliaries have a much greater number of Associations.

These Associations, by pledging themselves to circulate the Scriptures "without note or comment," and to "pay over their *surplus* funds to the Parent Society," receive Bibles and Testaments at the very lowest sum for which they can be made; and, where they are too poor to purchase, are furnished with them gratuitously. These Auxiliaries are in very different circumstances. Some are able to purchase all the books wanted within their limits, and also to pay over a large annual surplus to the Parent Society; others can purchase such quantities as are wanted in their districts, but can do nothing more; others, in our new settlements, cannot purchase all (some of them not half,) that are required for the constantly increasing destitute around them. Thus situated, the first class, by its contributions, enables the Parent Society to furnish the third class gratuitously, when necessary, and also to effect extensive distributions in foreign countries.

Most of the books printed, at present, in the Society's house, are in the English language. To some extent, however, they are prepared in the French and Spanish tongues; also in the modern Greek and Armenian, and in several of the Indian dialects. Bibles are also imported and issued in most of the European tongues.

Since the organization of the Society, there have been issued from the Depository 1,767,936 copies of Bibles and Testaments. The issues of the past year were 123,236 copies. These books have gone into every State, and nearly every county belonging to our confederacy; and also into Canada, South America, Greece, and other foreign countries.—They have gone, too, in a great measure, into the dwellings of the poor and neglected; to such dwellings as are not reached by the sales of the bookseller.

Besides these issues from the Depository, large sums of money have, for several years past, been granted to missionary establishments at Constantinople, Bombay, Ceylon, Burmah, China, and the Sandwich Islands, to aid the printing and circulation of the Scriptures in various Pagan tongues, into which they have been translated. During the past year (out of an income of \$100,806,) no less than \$35,000 were expended in this way. The probability is that more and more will be thus expended annually, as progress is made in translations, and more fields are opened, and new facilities granted, for circulating the sacred Scriptures.

In making these grants abroad, great caution is observed by the Managers, that translations are correctly made, and that the appropriations of the Bible Society are used for no other purpose than the circulation of the Scriptures "without note or comment." Nor do the Managers intend that these interesting operations abroad shall cause any neglect of the wants of our destitute at home. In 1829 the Society proposed to furnish every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the Bible; and at the annual meeting in May last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the sacred Scriptures to all classes of the community, and particularly to the young;

"*Resolved*, That the friends of the Bible throughout the country, of every religious denomination, be respectfully invited to coöperate in furnishing, as soon as practicable, a copy of the Bible or the New Testament to every child in the United States under fifteen years of age who is able to read, and is destitute of the sacred volume.

"*Resolved*, That in effecting this contemplated supply, it is desirable that the work be done, so far as possible, through the agency of local Auxiliaries and Branch Bible Societies; they procuring books, and furnishing them to all the Sunday Schools, of every religious name, within their respective limits.

“ *Resolved*, That the Auxiliaries be requested, so far as they are able, to purchase books requisite for the supply of their respective districts; and when unable to purchase the whole number required, to make known their remaining wants to the American Bible Society, for the purpose of obtaining gratuitous aid.

“ *Resolved*, That with such pecuniary assistance from benevolent individuals, and the more wealthy of the Auxiliaries, as may be reasonably expected, the American Bible Society will endeavor, in the prosecution of this enterprise, to furnish the sacred Scriptures gratuitously whenever this course shall, on examination, seem to be proper and necessary.”

2. AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

John Cotton Smith, LL. D., *President*. Calvin Chapin, D. D., *Recording Secretary*. S. Van Rensselaer, LL. D., *Vice-President*. Henry Hill, *Treasurer*. Rev. Rufus Anderson and Rev. David Greene, *Corresponding Secretaries*. *Prudential Committee*, Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., Warren Fay, D. D., Samuel T. Armstrong, Charles Stoddard, and John Tappan.

A Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was instituted in 1810, consisting of Governor Treadwell and the Rev. Drs. Dwight and Chapin, of Connecticut; the Rev. Drs. Lyman, Spring, and Worcester, and William Bartlett and Samuel H. Walley, of Massachusetts. This was the first society established in this country for the purpose of sending Christian missionaries to foreign lands. In 1812, the Board was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts; and in 1826, “The United Missionary Society,” instituted in the city of New York in 1817, was amalgamated with it, since which time the institution has been patronized by the Congregational Church of the New England States, and the Presbyterian and the Reformed Dutch Churches of the Middle, Southern, and Western States.

The Board consists, 1st, of corporate members, who are elected, and to whom the right of voting at the meetings of the Board is limited,—now eighty-four in number, residing in seventeen different States; 2dly, of corresponding members, twenty-two in number, six in the United States, and sixteen in foreign countries; 3dly, of honorary members, who become such by paying, if laymen, \$100 each, if ministers, \$50. Their number, in 1835, was 1453.

The *Prudential Committee* meet stately every week, and oftener, if necessary, at the Missionary Rooms, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston, to transact business relating to missions. The *Secretaries* conduct the correspondence, foreign and domestic, edit “The Missionary Herald,” missionary papers, &c., prepare the Annual Report of the Board, &c. The *Annual*

Meetings of the Board are held in the months of September and October ; at various places, as the Board, from year to year, may direct.

Funds.—These consist entirely of voluntary donations from individuals and associations, together with legacies and bequests, and income from “The Missionary Herald.” The receipts of the Board each year, since its organization, have been as follows, the year ending with the 31st of August :

1811,	\$ 999.52	1823,	\$55,758.94
1812,	13,611.50	1824,	47,483.58
1813,	11,361.18	1825,	55,716.18
1814,	12,265.56	1826,	61,616.25
1815,	9,993.89	1827,	88,341.89
1816,	12,501.03	1828,	102,009.64
1817,	29,948.63	1829,	106,928.26
1818,	34,727.72	1830,	83,019.37
1819,	37,520.63	1831,	100,934.09
1820,	39,949.45	1832,	130,574.12
1821,	47,354.95	1833,	145,844.77
1822,	59,083.87	1834,	152,386.10

In addition to the foregoing, donations in clothing, bedding, and other useful articles have been received during the last fifteen years, for the use of mission families and boarding schools, to the amount of from \$6,000 to \$10,000 annually ;—also, since the organization of the Board, donations to a general permanent fund, \$44,539.31 ; and to support the officers of the Board, \$39,447.48 ; also to support a printing establishment for the Mediterranean mission, \$16,201.65.

Publications.—A report is published soon after each annual meeting of the Board, containing an account of the means used to obtain funds ; the amount of receipts and disbursements for various purposes ; notices of the state and progress of the several missions and of openings for new missions ; measures proposed to be pursued in future, &c. “The Missionary Herald,” a pamphlet of from 32 to 48 pages, is published on the first of every month, containing the proceedings of the Board and its missionaries, at large, with a general view of other benevolent operations. This work is printed in Boston, and reprinted at Cincinnati, Ohio, both editions embracing about eighteen thousand copies. The number of pages contained in all their publications, amounted, in 1834, to about twelve millions.

Designs.—By disseminating, primarily, the Christian religion, and subordinately, all kinds of useful knowledge, the Board aims to improve the social, intellectual, and religious condition of heathen and other anti-Christian nations ; and for this purpose it sends abroad preachers, physicians, male and female school-teachers, mechanics, agriculturists, &c. ; who are employed in preaching the gospel, translating, printing, and putting into the hands of the people the Holy Scriptures, religious tracts,

school-books, &c.; in teaching and superintending schools, training native preachers and school-masters, and administering medicine to the diseased; and in teaching the mechanic arts and husbandry. By means of missionaries and other agents of the Board, extensive tours have been made in Greece, Western Asia, the Indian Archipelago, in Patagonia, the central part of South America, Mexico, and among the North American Indians, to ascertain the condition of the people, and the practicability and expediency of establishing missions in those parts.

Translations and Printing.—One of the first objects of the missionaries is to introduce the Scriptures, and other books containing a simple exhibition of the doctrines and duties of Christianity; school-books, and other books, which will furnish facilities for learning to read, and to transact the common business of life. These, together with schools for adults and youth, are deemed essential in order to give Christianity a general and permanent influence. The whole New Testament has been translated and printed by the missions of the Board, in the Mahratta, the Armeno-Turkish, and the Hawaiian languages; and one or more of the Gospels, in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Seneca. Books and small treatises, consisting of portions of the Scriptures, religious tracts, school-books, &c., have been prepared and printed in seventeen different languages, exclusive of the English, viz. Italian, Greek, Armeno-Turkish, Ancient Armenian, Arabic, Mahratta, Tamul, Chinese, Hawaiian, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Osage, Seneca, Ojibwa, Ottawa, and Abernaquois; seven of which were first reduced to a written form by missionaries of the Board.

The Board has nine printing establishments, (the location of which will be seen in the table annexed,) at which fourteen presses are in operation, two type and stereotype foundries, and several binderies. At these presses, and at others employed by the Board, not less than ninety millions of pages have been printed.

Missions, Missionaries, &c.—The Board now has missions in Independent Greece and the Greek Islands, in Syria and the Holy Land, in Asia Minor, among the Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Turks of Constantinople and the vicinity; among the Nestorians and Mohammedans of Persia; among the Hindoos in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and in Ceylon; in Siam, at Canton in China, and in the Indian Archipelago; on the south-east coast of Africa, and at Cape Palmas on the western coast; at the Sandwich Islands, and in North America among the Cherokees east and west of the Mississippi, the Choctaws, Creeks, Osages, Pawnees, Sioux, Ojibwas, Stockbridge, and New York Indians, and at Mackinaw; making in all *twenty-five** missions, including 75 stations:

* Missions have been established among the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the State of Mississippi, the Ottawas, in Ohio, and at the Marquesas Islands, but have been discontinued.

at which are laboring, or on their way, 102 preachers, 7 of whom are regularly educated physicians, and 8 of the others have pursued medical studies to such an extent as to render them highly useful in that capacity; 9 physicians not ordained; 9 printers; 30 teachers, catechists, farmers, &c.; and 161 married and unmarried females; in all, 311. The number of schools is 474, embracing about 37,311 pupils; and the whole number of those who have been in the schools (most of whom have been taught to read the New Testament) is not less than 80,000. There are two seminaries for educating native teachers and preachers, embracing about 250 students. Forty-one churches have been organized, to which have been received about 2,460 persons; about 1,971 are now members; about 300 have ceased to be connected with the mission churches of the Board, owing principally to the cession of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries to the United States, and the discontinuance of the missions there.

Tabular View of the Missions, with the Time when each was commenced, the number of Stations, Preachers, &c., connected with each.

Missions.	Commenced,	Stations.	Preachers.	Physicians not ordained.	Teachers, printers, farmers, &c.	Females	Total.	Native Ass'tants.	Pupils,	Church mem'rs.	Printing presses,
West Africa, . . .	1834	1	1			1	2				
S. E. Africa, . . .	1835	2	5	1		6	12				
Greece, . . .	1830	2	2			2	4		142		
Constantinople, . .	1831	1	3			3	6		200		
Asia Minor, . . .	1833	4	6		1	7	14	1			1
Syria and Holy Land,	1823	3	5			7	12		14	4	1
Nestorians (Persia),	1834	1	1	1		2	4				
Mohammedans (Per.)	1835	1	1			1	1				
Mahrattas, . . .	1813	2	7		4	12	23	1	2,000	28	3
Tamul People, . . .	1816	9	14	1	1	16	32	35	3,713	230	2
Siam, . . .	1831	1	3	1		3	7				
China, . . .	1830	21	3		1	3	3				1
Indian Archipelago,	1833	1	3			2	5				2
Sandwich Islands,	1820	14	24	2	5	34	65		30,000	782	3
East Cherokees, . .	1817	5	3	1	4	13	21	2	430	250	
West Cherokees,	1820	3	3		5	10	18		175	106	1
Choctaws, . . .	1818	6	6		3	10	19		160	195	
Creeks, . . .	1832	1	1	1		1	3		15	12	
Osages, . . .	1820	3	2		4	6	12		40	20	
Pawnees, . . .	1834	1	1		1		2				
Sioux, . . .	1835	2	2		1		8				
Ojibwas, . . .	1831	4	2		5	5	11		45		
Mackinaw, . . .	1823	1	1		2	6	8		60	70	
Stockbridge Indians,	1827	1	1		1	6	3		37	64	
New York Indians,	1805	4	3		1	8	12		280	21	0
Explorers near the } Rocky Mountains, }			1	1			1				
		75	102	9	39	181	311	39	37,311	1971	14

3. THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D., *President*. Absalom Peters, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary*. Knowles Taylor, *Treasurer*. Abijah Fisher, *Recording Secretary*. There are twenty-seven Vice-Presidents, fifty Directors, and an Executive Committee, consisting of thirteen members, including the Treasurer and the two Secretaries.

This Society was instituted in the city of New York on the 6th of May, 1826, by a convention of one hundred and thirty clergymen and laymen, chiefly delegates from ecclesiastical bodies and missionary societies previously existing, from fourteen of the United States and Territories, and belonging to the Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed churches. Its central office is at No. 142 Nassau-street, in the city of New York. Its object is "to assist congregations that are unable to support the gospel ministry, and to send the gospel to the destitute within the United States" and adjoining Territories and Provinces. This object has been prosecuted with great success; and the Society, in the amount of its efficiency and the extent of its operations, has far surpassed the expectations of its founders. Most of the previously existing societies for domestic missions in the several States, of the denominations above mentioned, have become auxiliary to it, and have contributed to extend its operations. Its missionaries have been employed in every State and Territory in the Union, and also in Canada and the Texas; and both the fields of its usefulness and the number of its missionaries are annually increasing.

The results of its operations, in several particulars, are exhibited in the following table, extracted from the Ninth Annual Report, presented in May, 1835.

The following table shows the results of the last year, in several particulars, compared with those of preceding years.

	First year.	Second yr.	Th'd year.	Fourth yr.	Fifth year.
Receipts	\$ 18,130.76	\$ 20,035.78	\$ 26,997.31	\$ 33,929.44	\$ 48,124.73
Expenditures	13,984.17	17,849.22	26,814.96	42,129.50	47,247.60
Number of Missionaries	169	201	304	292	463
No. not before in commissions	68	89	169	166	164
Congregations & Miss. Districts	196	214	401	500	577
Sabbath Schools reported	Not rep.	206	289	369	500
Bible Classes reported	Not rep.	100	134	203	200
Years of labor performed	119	133	186	274	294
Additions to churches reported	Not rep.	1,000	1 678	1,959	2,532
Aux. Societies and Associations	Not rep.	189	241	273	385
	Sixth year.	Sev'nth yr.	Eighth yr.	Ninth yr.	
Receipts	\$ 49,422.12	\$ 68,627.17	\$ 78,911.44	\$ 88,863.22	
Expenditures	52,898	66,277.96	80,015.76	83,394.28	
Number of Missionaries	509	606	676	719	
No. not before in commission	153	209	200	204	
Congregations & Miss. Districts	745	801	899	1,050	
Sabbath Schools reported	544	770		40,000*	
Bible classes reported	239	378		12,000*	
Years of labor performed	361	417	463	490	
Additions to churches reported	6,126	4,284	2,736	3,300	
Aux. Societies & Associations	456	489	499		

* Scholars or pupils.

“From the table of *Comparative Results*, it appears that the annual number of missionaries and agents employed has been increased from 101 to 719, and the number of congregations and missionary districts aided has been increased from 130 to 1,050.

“It appears also from the same table, that the whole number of different individuals, who have been employed by the Society as missionaries and agents, since its commencement, nine years ago, has been 1,421, this being the number of new appointments reported within the nine years. The average length of time, which each of these missionaries and agents has labored in the service of the Society, has been one year, eleven months and a fraction, making in all 2,727 years, which is the actual amount of ministerial labor reported as having been performed within the nine years.

“The probable number of congregations and missionary districts, to which the labors of these missionaries have been extended, with more or less permanency, has been from 1,600 to 2,000.

“Under their ministry, making proper allowances for deficiencies of reports, 25,000 have been added to the churches on profession of their faith.

“There have been annually instructed in Sabbath Schools, under the care of our missionaries, from 10,000 to 40,000 children and youth, and in Bible Classes from 2,000 to 12,000, of all ages.

4. BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Spencer H. Cone, *President*. Rev. Howard Malcom, *Secretary*.
Rev. G. F. Davis, D. D., *Assistant Secretary*.

Board of Managers — Rev. Messrs. Jesse Mercer, D. D., *President*: — Daniel Sharp, D. D., Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D., Stephen Chapin, D. D., Francis Wayland, Jr., D. D., Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., William T. Brantly, D. D., Basil Manly, John S. Wilson, *Vice Presidents*: — Lucius Bolles, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary*: — James D. Knowles, *Recording Secretary*: — Heman Lincoln, *Treasurer*: — Levi Farwell, *Assistant Treasurer*: — together with the President and Secretaries of the Convention, and forty others.

This Convention was constituted at Philadelphia in May, 1814. Its object “is the propagation of the gospel among the heathen, and the promotion of pure Christianity in Christendom.”

It assembles once in three years, and is composed of delegates of missionary societies, associations, and other religious bodies and individuals, contributing annually to its funds not less than \$100. For every additional \$100 there may be an additional representative.

At each triennial meeting, the Convention elects the various officers above enumerated, who transact the business of the Convention during its recess. The Board of Managers hold an annual meeting at which eleven constitute a quorum for transacting business; and monthly and occasional meetings, at which five constitute a quorum. The official publication of the Board is "The American Baptist Magazine," issued monthly; and the Rooms of the Board are at No. 17, Joy's Buildings, Washington-street, Boston.

The eighth triennial meeting of the Convention was held at Richmond, Va., in April, 1835, at which there were present 119 delegates. The next meeting will be held in the city of New York in 1838.

The funds received by the Board during the year ending April 18, 1835, amounted to \$58,520.28. With respect to such funds as are contributed to missionary purposes, but without specific appropriations, the Board apply them at discretion, to foreign and Indian missions; but no moneys given for a specific object can be appropriated to any other use.

Missionary Stations.

There are twenty-five Missionary Stations under the direction of the Board, twelve among the American Indians, one in the island of Hayti, two in Europe, one in Africa, and ten in Asia.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Assistants.
Valley Towns, Cherokees, North Carolina	4	5
Thomas, on Grand River, Michigan Territory	2	
Sault de Ste. Marie, near Lake Superior	4	
Tonawanda, near Niagara, New York	3	
Shawanoë, Kansas River, near Missouri	4	
Delawares, near the junction of the Kansas & Missouri	2	
Otoes and Omahas, Bellevue, near Great Platte River	3	
Putawatamies, north of the Missouri	2	
Ottawas, south of Shawanoë	2	
Creeks near the junction of the Arkansas and Verdigris	4	2
Cherokees, in Flint district, Cherokee county	1	
Choctaws, Choctaw Agency, on the Arkansas		1
Port-au-Prince, Hayti	1	
Paris, France	3	
Hamburg, Germany	1	
Liberia, Africa	5	
Maulmein, Burmah	10	8
Rangoon, do.	4	7
Ava, do.	2	2
Churmerah, do.	2	
Newville, do.		
Tavoy, do.	5	3
Mergui, do.		2
N. Arracan, do.	2	
S. Arracan, do.	2	
Bankok, Siam	4	1

There are eighteen churches connected with these stations, containing between 1300 and 1400 members; and about 600 scholars are taught in the missionary schools. There are five printing-presses employed by the Board, one in the Indian territory, and four in Burmah, from which publications are issued in seven different languages.

5. AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Heman Lincoln, *President*. Jonathan Going, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary*. William Colgate, *Treasurer*. George W. Houghton, *Recording Secretary*. There are thirty-seven Vice-Presidents, fifty Directors, and an Executive Committee consisting of one hundred and ten members.

This Society was instituted in the city of New York in May, 1833. Its "great object is to promote the preaching of the gospel in North America;" and this object it accomplishes by aiding feeble churches in supporting pastors, and by sending missionaries to the destitute.

According to the Third Annual Report, May, 1835, the Society had then in its service ninety-three missionaries or agents; two in Upper Canada; one in Lower Canada; one in Vermont; one in New York; one in Pennsylvania; four in Maryland; two in Alabama; one in Mississippi; two in Louisiana; seven in Tennessee; sixteen in Ohio; thirteen in Indiana; sixteen in Illinois; eleven in Missouri; twelve in Michigan Territory; two in Arkansas Territory; and four whose field was not limited.—The receipts of the Society during the year ending in April, 1835, amounted to \$8,839.97.

6. MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The late Bishop M'Kendrie was *President* of the Society, and the other five Methodist Bishops are *Vice-Presidents*. The Board of Managers consists of thirty-two members.

The Society was established in the city of New York in 1819, "for the express purpose of enabling the General Annual Conference more effectually to extend their missionary labors throughout the United States and elsewhere, and also to assist in the support and promotion of missionary schools."

The receipts of the Society during the year, according to the Fifteenth Report (1834,) was \$ 35,700.15:—the expenditure \$ 31,361.89.—Receipts according to the Sixteenth Report (1835,) \$30,492.21:—the expenditure \$ 38,530.98.

The Society supports missions in Liberia in Africa, and among the Indian tribes; and, more extensively, domestic missions in various parts of the United States.

According to the Fifteenth Annual Report, (1834,) the several missions among the American Indians, "Employ twenty-five missionaries, sixteen school-teachers, who have the care, as far as can be ascertained, of 3,066 church-members, and 672 scholars."

According to the Sixteenth Annual Report, 1835, "there are now employed on the Liberia mission, in addition to the Rev. John Seys, thirteen preachers, all colored men, most of whom promise great usefulness to their brethren, and six school-teachers. The number of church-members, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 204; and there are about 200 children and adults attached to the schools." "The several domestic missions," according to the same Report, "employ 109 missionaries, and include, as nearly as can be ascertained, 13,109 members of the church. Add these to the foregoing, enumerated as belonging to the African and Aboriginal missions, and the whole number will be 144 missionaries, 16,430 members, 32 school-teachers, and 940 scholars."

The following statement exhibits the extent and progress of these several missions, according to the last three Annual Reports:—

	Missionaries.	Members.	Teachers.	Scholars.
1833 . . .	80 . . .	8,542 . . .	14 . . .	500
1834 . . .	100 . . .	11,886 . . .	16 . . .	672
1835 . . .	144 . . .	16,430 . . .	32 . . .	940

7. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., *President*. The other Bishops are, *ex officio*, *Vice-Presidents*. Rev. P. Van Pelt, *Secretary*. Thomas Robbins, *Treasurer*.

This Society was instituted in 1820, and it has 171 auxiliary associations. "The Missionary Record," a monthly periodical, under the direction of the Society, edited by the Secretary, is published at Philadelphia.

The receipts of the Society for the last three years from May, 1831, to May, 1832, \$16,443.20; from May, 1832, to May, 1833, \$19,957.39; from May, 1833, to May, 1834, \$26,007.97.

The Society has about twenty missionaries in the southern and western States; two in Greece, and two in China.

8. AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., *President*. William Bartlett, *Vice-President*. William Cogswell, D. D., *Secretary*. Hardy Ropes, *Treasurer*.

Directors. Rev. Messrs. Abiel Holmes, D. D., Brown Emerson, D. D., Warren Fay, D. D., John Codman, D. D., William Cogswell, D. D., Samuel Gile, Ralph Emerson, D. D., William Patton;—and John Tappan, Arthur Tappan, and Samuel T. Armstrong.—There are twenty-seven honorary Vice-Presidents.

This Society was instituted at Boston in August, 1815, and was incorporated in December, 1816. "Its object is to educate pious young men for the gospel ministry;" and it owed its origin to the great and increasing demand for well-educated ministers. The first principal officers were William Phillips, *President*; John Codman, D. D., *Secretary*; Aaron P. Cleveland, *Treasurer*; and Asa Eaton, D. D., *Clerk of the Board of Directors*. The Society is national in its character; and it has bestowed its patronage upon young men from all parts of the United States, whose qualifications have been deemed suitable, belonging to the following denominations, viz. Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, and Dutch Reformed; though the greater part of its beneficiaries have been connected with the Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

The first plan adopted by the Society was to afford gratuitous assistance to young men, sufficient to meet their necessary expenses; but this was found to encourage idleness and extravagance. In 1819, the Directors fixed upon a definite sum to be granted to beneficiaries, throwing them, for support, in some measure, upon their own resources and efforts; but this method did not prove, in its operations, altogether satisfactory. In 1820, the method of assisting young men by way of loans was adopted; and an obligation was required of them by the Society to refund one half the amount received. This method has operated favorably; and since July, 1826, an obligation has been required to refund the whole with interest, after a reasonable time subsequent to the completion of the beneficiary's education, and his entrance upon the active duties of his profession. The notes, however, of foreign and domestic missionaries, and of ministers settled over feeble churches, may be cancelled at the discretion of the Board of Directors.—The sum annually furnished is \$48 to academical students, and \$75 to collegiate and theological students.

In 1826 and 1827, Branch Societies were formed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. In 1829 and 1830, Branch Societies were formed for Illinois, Indiana, and that part of Ohio called the Western Reserve. In 1829, an agency was established at Cincinnati; in 1831, agencies were established in East and West Tennessee, and at Utica, in 1833. In 1830, an Auxiliary Society was formed for Rhode Island. Within a few years past county auxiliaries have been formed in most of the counties in the States of Maine, New

Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. In July, 1826, the Board of Directors established an Executive Committee to act on their behalf during the interim of the quarterly sessions of the Board, and also in May, 1827, a Financial Committee, to superintend the funds of the Society. In July, 1831, the Presbyterian Branch was reorganized and greatly extended in its operations. In October, 1834, a Society called the Western Education Society, was formed with the expectation that it would ultimately embrace in its operations the great Valley of the Mississippi.

The results of the Society have been as follows. It has assisted, since its formation, 2,258 young men of the seven denominations above mentioned, from every State in the Union. The number aided in each succeeding year, from 1816 to 1835, is as follows: 7, 138, 140, 161, 172, 205, 195, 216, 198, 225, 156, 300, 404, 524, 604, 673, 807, 912, 1040. Of those who received aid from the funds of the Society, during the last year, 200 were connected with 17 theological seminaries, 538 with 37 colleges, 302 with 98 academical and public schools,—making in all 1,040 young men, connected with 152 institutions. About 700 individuals who have received its patronage, have already entered the Christian ministry; fifty of whom have gone forth as missionaries to heathen lands.

The whole amount which has been refunded by the beneficiaries who have entered the ministry, is as follows: During the eleven years preceding April 30, 1826, \$339.60—in 1827, \$90.00—1828, \$864.22—1829, \$830.91—1830, \$1,007.84—1831, \$2,647.63—1832, \$1,312.77—1833, \$2,113.27—1834, \$1,947.78—1835, \$2,957.14—making \$14,111.16. The sum of earnings by the beneficiaries for labor and school-keeping, reported from year to year, for the last nine years, is as follows, viz. 1827, \$4,000—1828, \$5,149—1829, \$8,728—1830, \$11,010—1831, \$11,460—1832, \$15,568—1833, \$20,611—1834, \$26,268—1835, \$29,829. The whole amount is \$132,623.

The receipts into the treasury of the Society during the year ending May, 1835, were \$83,062.70, embracing all contributed for current or permanent funds. The expenditures of the year amounted to \$68,443.32. The permanent funds of the Society amount to \$79,132.80. Most of them are for the establishment of scholarships.

In 1826, the plan of a pastoral supervision of the beneficiaries was adopted, which has been attended with beneficial effects. The object, as expressed in a Rule of the Society, is thus stated:—“The Secretary shall be required to exercise, so far as he shall be able, pastoral supervision over all who are under the patronage of the Society, by visiting them at the places where they reside, and corresponding and praying with them individually and collectively; corresponding with them and their instructors; and by other means calculated to excite them to effort, and to encourage them to seek an elevated spirit of piety.”

In 1827, the Society established a periodical publication, first entitled the "Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society;" in January, 1829, it took the name of the "Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society;" in August, 1830, the name of the "Quarterly Register of the American Education Society;" and since August, 1831, the title of the "American Quarterly Register." This Journal, which contains a great mass of literary and ecclesiastical statistics, and various treatises relating to education, the Christian ministry, &c., is edited by Mr. B. B. Edwards.

9. AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Alexander Henry, *President*. Frederick W. Porter, *Corresponding Secretary*. Paul Beck, Jr., *Treasurer*. Frederick A. Packard, *Recording Secretary*.

The system of Sabbath School instruction, which is now in general use throughout Great Britain and the United States, was commenced in 1782, by Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in England. The first Sunday School Society in the United States was formed at Philadelphia in 1791. The American Sunday School Union was formed at Philadelphia in May, 1824, by the combination of several local societies which previously existed, the largest of which was the "Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union," formed in 1817. The objects of this institution, as stated in the first article, are, "To concentrate the efforts of Sabbath School societies in different sections of our country; to strengthen the hands of the friends of religious instruction on the Lord's day; to disseminate useful information; to circulate moral and religious publications in every part of the land; and to endeavor to plant a Sunday School wherever there is a population."

It embraces members who belong to the following denominations of Christians:—Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Lutherans, Moravians, and others.

In the "Principles of the Union" it is stated;—"That whilst members of these several denominations thus connect themselves for this general purpose, it is mutually understood that the Society shall assume no control over any school whatever; that every Christian church in the land shall be encouraged to establish schools on its own principles; and that the aid of their books and helps shall be afforded to them all on as cheap terms as they can be furnished.—To secure a more perfect concurrence of Christians, the agents, missionaries, and other persons employed by the Society, are selected indiscriminately, as far as possible,

from different denominations, regard being had only to the piety and qualifications of the persons so engaged."

The general objects, to which the funds of the Society are appropriated, are two-fold;—1st, the establishment and support of Sunday Schools in destitute places, especially in the Western and Southern States;—2dly, the distribution of the Society's publications at the lowest prices, or gratuitously, wherever readers can be found, not only in this country, but at the various Protestant missionary stations of the earth, where they are wanted for English readers, as well as for the aid of compilers and translators in native languages.

Annual subscribers of \$3 a year are members of the Society, and the payment of \$30, at one time, constitutes a life-member.—The receipts of the Society during the year ending May, 1834, amounted to \$136,855.58.

No clergyman can ever be an officer or manager of the Society. The constitution provides that the officers and managers shall be laymen.

The mechanical work of the Society, (paper-making, stereotyping, engraving, printing, binding, &c.) is all done by contract. The Society owns neither types, presses, nor tools of trade; and is only responsible for using the best endeavors to get its work done well and at a fair price.

The time and services of the Board are bestowed gratuitously. The Superintendent of the Society's book-store, the Editors of the Society's publications, and the Clerks, are paid for their services.

All the books of the Society are published under the direction of a Committee, consisting of eight members from at least four different denominations of Christians, and not more than two members from any one denomination; and no book can be published to which any member of the Committee shall object.

The establishment and support of Sunday Schools in every part of the country, being the great object of the Union, the agents and missionaries employed by the Society are instructed to extend their labors indiscriminately among every denomination of evangelical Christians; and men of every such denomination are employed.

The entire funds of the Society, arising from the sale of its publications and contributions from benevolent individuals, are devoted exclusively to the benefit of Sunday Schools.

The relation of an auxiliary involves no obligation which is not expressed in the clause of the constitution referring to it; any society or school is as independent after it connects itself with the Society, as it was before. The Society has no control over it, and cannot interfere, in any form, with its proceedings. Its patrons and friends may have a school when and where they please. Nor can the Society oblige them to support any of its plans, or abandon any of their own. In addition to

this, the relation may be dissolved at the pleasure of the auxiliaries; indeed, it is constituted for their benefit, rather than for that of the parent Union.

The ground and buildings of the Society (146 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,) cost \$42,000, of which \$20,000 were contributed, for this object, by citizens of Philadelphia, and the sum of nearly \$20,000 is still due. The marble front was put up without expense to the Society.

The Society has already published between four and five hundred different reading books, nearly three hundred of which are handsomely bound, and cost *one mill and two-thirds per page*. The residue are put up in paper or bound in small volumes, to the number of twenty or thirty.

These books form an extensive Sunday School Library suitable for children and youth. They are circulated through thousands of families; and every person, friend or foe, may examine them for himself. The use of the Library is gratuitous.

The Reports of the Society up to May 26, 1835, show that there are or have been connected with it, upwards of 16,000 schools, 115,000 teachers, and 799,000 pupils. At least 50,000 teachers and pupils have become professors of religion, during the 11 years of the Society's existence. The principal Depositories for the sale of the Society's publications are 146 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, and 205 Broadway, New York. A complete set of the publications, bound in uniform style and numbered, (exclusive of cards, text-books, infant school-books, &c.) can be obtained for less than \$60; such a set would embrace nearly 300 volumes.

10. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society was instituted at Boston in 1814. Its "object is to promote the interests of vital godliness, and good morals by distributing such Tracts as shall be calculated to receive the approbation of serious Christians of all denominations."

Connected with this Society there have been upwards of 700 auxiliaries in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts; and these states now form its more appropriate field of operation. Its receipts during the year ending May, 1835, amounted to \$18,913.29. The General Depository is at No. 5 Cornhill, Boston. William Reed is *President*, Charles Stoddard, *Treasurer*, and the Rev. Seth Bliss, *Sec'y*.

In 1825, another American Tract Society was instituted at New York, on a comprehensive plan, in order that it might be the leading and most considerable Tract Society in the United States, and take the

character of parent institution to the other tract societies; and to this the society at Boston is now in some respects subordinate and auxiliary, being similar in object and general plan of operations. It has numerous auxiliaries in the Middle, Southern and Western States.

The following table, extracted from the "Tenth Annual Report," presented at New York, in May, 1835, exhibits a view of the receipts and operations of the Society during the ten years since its foundation.

RECEIPTS.						
Year.	Donations.	Total.	Printed Pages.	Circulated Pages.	Foreign Appropriations.	New Publications.
1st.	\$6,925.56	\$10,158.78	3,053,500	3,611,500		215
2d.	8,556.96	30,413.01	36,114,500	24,768,232		22
3d.	12,464.38	45,134.58	53,667,000	46,321,784	\$300	103
4th.	25,173.18	60,153.98	68,316,000	48,895,262	650	92
5th.	11,755.65	60,210.24	63,429,930	62,360,444	300	67
6th.	8,784.82	42,922.59	68,786,000	68,522,704	300	73
7th.	24,474.78	61,905.07	38,547,000	66,160,457	5,044	46
8th.	31,229.25	62,443.50	39,700,303	43,400,607	10,000	35
9th.	35,212.25	66,485.83	51,534,621	57,633,070	20,000	46
10th.	60,727.42	92,307.81	53,804,652	54,316,358	30,000	55

S. V. S. Wilder, *President.*
Moses Allen, *Treasurer.*

Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, *Cor. Sec'y.*
Rev. Archibald Maclay, *Rec. Sec'y.*

II. AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Aaron Bancroft, D.D., *President.* Rev. Charles Briggs, *General Secretary.* Henry Rice, *Treasurer.* Rev. Samuel Barrett, *Assistant Secretary.*—Rev. Messrs. Henry Ware, Jr., D.D., George Ripley, and Samuel K. Lathrop, *Directors.*—There are 14 Vice Presidents.

This association was formed in May, 1825; having for its object, in the language of the Constitution, "to diffuse the knowledge and promote the interests of pure Christianity throughout our country." "Unitarian Christians throughout the United States are invited to unite and coöperate with this Association." Its affairs are managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of three Directors, a General Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer. The office of the General Secretary and the Depository of the Association is at No. 147 Washington street, Boston. In pursuing the object for which it was instituted, the Association has opened and maintained a correspondence with various parts of the country, and also with Unitarians abroad, has employed agents and preachers to visit different sections of the country, has given aid to religious societies, in erecting churches and supporting

the ministry, and has published a large number and variety of tracts. For several years a tract has been issued every month in a 12mo. form, besides others of a different series occasionally. These tracts are meant to explain and defend the doctrines of the Gospel as they are understood by Unitarians, and to illustrate and urge the culture of the Christian character. In the winter of 1832-3, an effort was made to raise funds for the support of a General Agent, or Secretary, who should devote himself wholly to the interests of the Association, superintending the business of the office in Boston, and travelling a part of every year to spread the knowledge of Unitarian Christianity, by preaching and visiting as he might have opportunity. A large subscription was obtained, of which about \$10,000 have been paid, and are appropriated for the salary of such an officer. The Association derives its ordinary funds from the annual subscription of one dollar, or more, by the members, from the payment of subscriptions of \$30 each, for life-membership, and from the sale of tracts. The members receive the tracts in return for their subscription. Auxiliaries have been formed in many Unitarian congregations, which hold quarterly or annual meetings for business and discussion. The anniversary of the Association is celebrated in Boston by a public meeting, at which the Annual Report is read, and addresses are made by clergymen and laymen.—One of the most important operations of the Association has been the establishment of the ministry at large in Boston. This ministry was instituted for the moral and spiritual benefit of such of the poor, as had no place of worship and no religious instruction.

12. AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., *President*. Justin Edwards, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary*. George Odiorne, *Treasurer*. Enoch Hale, M. D., *Recording Secretary*.

This Society was formed at Boston in February, 1826; and some account of its origin and progress may be seen in the volumes of the "American Almanac" for 1831 and 1834. There has perhaps never been an institution which, within the space of nine years from its foundation has excited a greater interest, or been productive of more important benefits. It has gained the support of persons of all classes, ranks, and professions; of all political parties, and all religious denominations. It has commenced a most salutary and extensive reform, with respect to intemperance, a vice which has operated in this country and in many others, as one of the severest scourges that ever afflicted the human race. This reform, which was commenced in this country, has

been extended in England, Scotland, and Ireland; in Sweden and Russia; in Hindostan, Burmah, and China; in Ceylon and other Asiatic islands; in Africa, in the South Sea Islands, and in South America.

The following statements derived from the Annual Reports of the Society, indicate the remarkable success with which its operations in this country have been attended. According to these Reports, in 1831, 3,000 Temperance Societies had been formed in the United States, 13 of them state societies, embracing more than 300,000 members; 1,000 distilleries had been stopped; and 3,000 traders had discontinued the traffic in ardent spirit:—in 1833, there were more than 5,000 Temperance Societies, 21 of them state societies, comprising more than 1,000,000 members; more than 2,000 persons had ceased to make ardent spirit; more than 6,000 had ceased to sell it; more than 700 vessels were navigated without it; and more than 5,000 drunkards had been reformed:—in 1834, there were more than 7,000 Temperance Societies, embracing upwards of 1,250,000 members; more than 3,000 distilleries had been stopped; more than 7,000 traders had discontinued the traffic; more than 1,000 vessels were afloat on the ocean in which ardent spirit was not used; and more than 10,000 drunkards had been reformed:—in 1835, there were upwards of 8,000 Temperance Societies, 23 of them state societies, one in every state, except Louisiana, embracing more than 1,500,000 members; more than 4,000 distilleries had been stopped; more than 8,000 traders had ceased to sell ardent spirit; more than 1,200 vessels were navigated without using it; more than 12,000 drunkards had been reformed; and it was computed that more than 20,000 other persons had ceased to use any intoxicating drink.

The Temperance Society has called to its aid the important influence of the pulpit and the press. The Christian minister and the patriotic citizen have coöperated harmoniously in promoting this great reform. Lectures on intemperance have been delivered, with great success, throughout the country. Reports of Temperance Societies, Temperance Tracts, and Temperance Newspapers have been disseminated in every part of the Union; and it has been shown that the use of ardent spirit annually brings to a miserable death as many as 40,000 or 50,000 persons in the United States; and that it is the great cause of pauperism and crime throughout the country.

No circumstance has tended more effectually to forward the temperance reform, than the ground which has been taken by the medical profession. In February, 1832, 75 physicians of Boston, comprising the great body of the profession in that city, affixed their signatures to the following declaration; viz. "The subscribers, physicians of Boston, hereby declare it to be their opinion, that *men in health are never bene-*

fited by the use of ardent spirits, — that on the contrary, the use of them is the frequent cause of *disease and death*, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes more difficult of cure and more fatal in their termination.”

This declaration was soon after signed by 65 physicians in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts. “Similar testimony,” says the Report of the American Temperance Society for 1834, “has been given the past year, by several thousand physicians, both in this country and in Europe.” This is attacking the use of ardent spirit in its strong hold by a class of men who are naturally looked upon as the guardians of the public health; and who, in a question of this sort, are entitled to have the greatest influence. The question is now brought to this point, — either the decision of the physicians is wrong, or the use of ardent spirit as drink ought to be entirely laid aside. The prevailing use of it has doubtless been chiefly owing to the general belief that a temperate or moderate use of it was beneficial; but let the above decision of the physicians once gain universal belief, and the use of ardent spirit as drink cannot possibly be any longer justified, or esteemed reputable.

Resolutions declaring, “that the traffic in ardent spirit to be used as drink is *morally wrong*, and ought to be universally abandoned,” have been passed by various ecclesiastical bodies of different denominations of Christians, embracing more than 5,000 ministers of the Gospel, and more than 6,000 churches; by several State Temperance Societies; by the Congressional Temperance Society; and by the American Temperance Society, at its meeting at Philadelphia, in May, 1834, comprising more than 4,00 delegates, from 21 different states. This declaration has seemed to many to be “a hard saying;” and some years since, before the public mind was enlightened on the subject, it would probably have been generally so regarded. But if the declaration of the physicians, above quoted, is founded in truth; and if, in connection with it, we take into consideration the multiplied and incalculable evils which are produced by the customary use of ardent spirit, as destructive of character, of property, of health, and of life; as the fruitful source of domestic suffering and sorrow, of pauperism and of crime; as ruinous, in numberless instances, to man, whether regarded as a member of society, or a being formed for immortality, there seems to be scarcely any principle of morals which rests on a firmer basis, or to which a regard seems more obligatory on every conscientious man, — on every one who values his character as a Christian, a philanthropist, or a patriot.

13. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

Samuel T. Armstrong, *President*. Rev. Louis Dwight, *Secretary*.

Rev. Messrs. R. S. Storrs, Rufus Anderson, Jared Curtis, David Greene, George Cowles, and George W. Blagden; — James Means, Daniel Safford, Samuel A. Eliot, Henry Hill, Daniel Noyes, and Edmund Munroe, *Managers*.

The Annual Meeting of the Society is held in Boston the first week in May, when a Report is presented by the Secretary, containing an account of its operations during the preceding year.

In 1824, a sum of money was raised by subscription in Boston to enable an agent "in behalf of the American Bible Society, to visit the prisons in the United States; to examine their condition; to supply them with Bibles; and, in other respects, if possible, to alleviate the condition of the prisoners." The result of this examination was the formation, in 1825, of the Prison Discipline Society, an institution which has already been productive of the most important and beneficial effects with respect both to the condition and character of the prisoners, and the well-being of society.

Nothing could be more deplorable or discouraging than the condition of the prisons in this country, at the time when this examination was made. They were almost universally schools of vice and crime; and their unhappy occupants were generally abandoned as outcasts from the world, whose reformation was hopeless, and who had no claim upon Christian sympathy or benevolence. All the penitentiaries, with the single exception of that at Auburn, in New York, were constructed on a plan which rendered it nearly impossible to prevent free intercourse at all times between the prisoners. During the day they were kept at work in the yards or shops in parties, which were frequently under the supervision of contractors for their labor; and by the very general introduction of the system of daily tasks, they were enabled to secure for their own emolument a portion of the gains of their occupations; while at night, numbers were confined in the same cell, which of course became the scene in which the most atrocious villanies were planned, and the most degrading vices were practised. Little or no religious influence was exerted or attempted. But at Auburn was found a prison, which was built and conducted on a plan materially different from any other in the country. It was commenced in 1816; and the system was perfected by the efforts of Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets, and Allen, who were appointed commissioners to visit the state prisons by the legislature of New York in 1824.

The object sought by the Prison Discipline Society, is the improvement of prisons in construction and discipline to such an extent as to produce, if possible, the reformation of prisoners. The system which has thus far been adopted by the society, is that which is known under the name of the Auburn plan, from its having been first practised at the state prison in that town. Its principal features are, solitary confinement at night and during meal-times, and combined labor at other hours of the day; religious instruction, particularly on the Sabbath, in the chapel, and the Sunday-school; and absolute silence of the prisoner at all times. To effect these objects, the cells are constructed in ranges of several stories, connected by galleries, and placed within an area, enclosed by walls. They are well ventilated, but barely of sufficient size to accommodate an individual during the hours of sleep. In these cells the prisoners take their meals. The area around them is a perfect whispering gallery, in which no sound can escape a vigilant watch. During the hours of labor they are employed in work-shops, or in the prison yard, in parties of such size as can be conveniently and constantly under the inspection of the officers of the establishment; and the object of this inspection is to prevent every species of intercourse by language, or even by signs, between the prisoners. Any violation of this essential rule of the system is immediately punished by solitude, darkness, stoppage of meals, or such other infliction as may be found necessary to enforce its observance.

From Auburn this system has been extended, principally by means of the labors of the Prison Discipline Society, to New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, other prisons in N. York, Maryland, District of Columbia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Upper Canada; and its effects have been found, by experience, highly beneficial both in an economical and moral view. The labor of the prisoners has been made far more productive than formerly; so much so, as in most cases to furnish a revenue to the state, after defraying the expenses of the establishment; and many instances are on record, in the reports of the Secretary of the Society, of reforms having been effected by it, of a permanent nature, in the character of offenders who have been subjected to its influence. The future labors of the Society will be directed to introducing it, not only into the state prisons where it has not yet been adopted, but into the county prisons, houses of correction, &c., where it may be similarly, if not equally, beneficial.

In the Third Report of the Prison Discipline Society, in 1823, is a list of 160 persons respecting whom inquiries had been made in relation to their conduct after having been discharged from prison, and 112 were found "decidedly steady and industrious, or very greatly improved; 12

somewhat reformed; 2 not much improved; 4 of whom nothing unfavorable was known; 2 suspicious characters; 2 deranged; 26 decidedly bad."

In the Eighth Report, in 1833, "favorable moral results in prison," are spoken of with confidence, and many instances of reformation are pointed out; "so that, on the whole, in regard to our state prisons, we have great cause for congratulation and thankfulness."

Earnings of several State Prisons above their Expenses, during several Years; with the number committed.

[From the Ninth Report, 1834.]

Year.	No. Com.	N. Hampshire State Prison.	No. Com.	Massachusetts State Prison.	No. Com.	Connecticut State Prison.	No. Com.	Auburn State Prison.
1828	20		104	\$*12,167.07	34	\$1,017.16	174	\$4,029.22
1829	11		79	*7,599.70	66	3,229.41	170	1,732.65
1830	31	\$2,851.49	115	*6,897.02	73	5,068.94	114	4,319.26
1831	24	1,638.92	71	*0,477.31	55	7,824.02	174	3,333.08
1832	19	1,773.00	76	4,192.32	65	8,713.53	192	3,528.16
1833	16	2,157.12	119	6,995.57	52	1,217.21	193	8,625.05

* Loss.

Receipts of some of the principal Benevolent Institutions during one Year, ending in 1835.

	Formed.	Receipts.
Amer. Board of Commis'ers for For. Miss.,	1810,	\$152,386.10
American Sunday-School Union,	1824,	136,855.58
American Bible Society,	1816,	100,806.26
American Tract Society,	1814,	92,307.81
American Home Missionary Society,	1826,	88,863.22
American Education Society,	1816,	83,062.70
Baptist Gen. Convention for For. Missions,	1814,	58,520.28
American Colonization Society,	1819, (1833)	46,000.00
Missionary Society of the Meth. Epis. Ch.,	1819,	30,492.21
Missionary Society of the Prot. Epis. Ch.,	1820, (1834)	26,007.97

** There are several other important benevolent institutions in the United States of a national character, in addition to those which have been noticed in the preceding pages.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

. The reason for inserting what is given under this head, in this part of the volume, instead of placing it at the end of Part I., is, that a portion of the information was not received in season to permit its insertion in the usual place.

I. REMARKS ON THE WINTER OF 1834-5.

The past winter has been uncommonly severe throughout the country, from Maine to Louisiana, both for the intensity of cold, and for its long continuance. The quantity of snow, in various parts, was unusually great; and in many places, fruit-trees, especially peach-trees, were killed or much injured by the severity of the frost. The spring was uncommonly backward, as is indicated on page 185, by some notices of the time of the flowering of fruit-trees.

There were two periods of intense cold that were particularly distinguished, one near the beginning of January, which was felt more especially in the Northeastern and Middle States, and the other in the early part of February, which was felt with severity in the Southern and Western States. Notices of the intensity of the cold at these periods, in various parts of the United States, may be seen in the table which follows. At many of these places, there have never before been any meteorological observations which indicate an equal degree of cold. At several of them, it will be seen, that the mercury fell to 40 degrees below zero, the point of congelation; and the mercury is stated to have actually frozen on the 4th of January, at Bangor, in Maine, and at Montpelier, in Vermont. "We have no accounts," says the *American Journal of Science*, "of mercury ever having congealed before in New England. At Quebec it is said to have been known once or twice to have done so."

In "Niles's [Baltimore] Register" of Jan. 3, 1835, it is stated:— "It commenced snowing about 10 o'clock on Sunday last, and continued, with some intermissions, for about 24 hours, when the average depth of snow was not less than 20 inches. In consequence of the storm, the travelling by land was much interfered with for two or three

days." And in the same journal of the 10th of January, it is said, "We have had the longest and severest cold 'spell' that is recollected by the oldest inhabitants of Baltimore. Ice was made in a single night from 4 to 5 inches in thickness."

The whole of Chesapeake bay was stated to be frozen over from Baltimore to Capes Henry and Charles about 200 miles distant. In February, Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, N. C., was so frozen, that boatmen had to make a passage for their boats by cutting the ice with an axe.

The first severe turn of cold weather at Charleston, S. C., commenced on the 3d of January, and on the following morning the ground was covered with snow and sleet, which continued to lie in some shady places during 9 days; and although, for several days, it thawed but little on the roofs of houses, yet the thermometer did not sink below 18 degrees above zero. The second severe turn commenced on the 6th of February, and on the 8th, the thermometer at sunrise stood at 2°, at 8 o'clock, at 7°, and at 12 o'clock at 18°. At Yorkville, S. C., the 2d of February, snow fell to the depth of 8 inches; at Charleston, on the 5th of March, it was 2 inches in depth; in Chester District, on the 9th of March, it was from 7 to 10 inches deep; at Augusta, Georgia, on the 6th of March, 5 or 6 inches; and at Milledgeville, on the 7th of March, 6 or 7 inches in depth. A correspondent from Athens, Georgia, states, that, "On the 8th of February, the coldest day perhaps ever experienced in this part of the country, the thermometer fell to 10½ degrees below zero, and for three days there was good skating. On the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, it snowed almost incessantly till the ground was covered from 8 to 10 inches with very dense snow."

The orange trees in Charleston were entirely killed to the roots. A correspondent at Greeneville, Tennessee, states, "Peaches were entirely killed in the bud by the severity of the winter, — not a single blossom has been seen here."

From Key West, the most southern town in the United States, situated on a small island near the southern extremity of Florida, a correspondent writes: — "The past winter has been very severe for the climate along the whole coast, and in several places the sugar-cane has been touched by the frost. The island has been settled about 14 years, during which time the mercury has never been lower than 48 degrees until last February: on the 8th of that month, it fell to 45 degrees." At all the places in the following table, with the exception of Charleston, Savannah and Tallahassee, at which the degree of cold is stated, on the same day, it may be seen that the mercury fell as low as zero.

II. Table showing the Coldness of the Weather in various Places in the United States, as indicated by Fahrenheit's Thermometer;—collected from Newspapers, Journals, and Correspondents.

The figures, it will be observed, in almost all the cases, indicate the number of degrees below zero.

<i>Maine.</i>			Worcester,	Jan. 4,	—19
Anson,	Jan. 5,	—42	Salem,	do. 4,	—17
Bangor,	do. 4,	—40	Cambridge,	do. 4,	—16
Bath,	do. 4,	—40	Boston,	do. 4,	—15
Milburn,	do. 4,	—39	Newburyport,	do. 4,	—13
Norridgewock,	do. 4,	—38	<i>Rhode Island.</i>		
Alfred,	do. 5,	—32	Providence,	Jan. 5,	—26
Brunswick,	do. 4,	—26½	Smithfield,	do. 5,	—26
Portland,	do. 4,	—21	Woonsockett Falls,	do. 5,	—24
Saco,	do. 4,	—20	<i>Connecticut.</i>		
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			Hartford,	Jan. 5,	—27
Franconia,	Jan. 4,	—40	Norwich,	do. 4,	—24
Newport,	do. 4,	—38	New Haven,	do. 5,	—23
Loudon,	do. 4,	—38	Branford,	do. 4,	—16
Meredith,	do. 4,	—36	<i>New York.</i>		
Concord,	do. 4,	—35	New Lebanon,	Jan. 4,	—40
Orford,	do. 4,	—34	Utica,	do. 4,	—34
Swanzy,	do. 4,	—34	Schenectady,	do. 4,	—33
Hanover, D. Col.	do. 4,	—32	Poughkeepsie,	do. 4,	—33
Exeter,	do. 4,	—32	Saratoga,	do. 4,	—33
Dover,	do. 4,	—28	Albany,	do. 4,	—32
Portsmouth,	do. 4,	—20	Goshen,	do. 4,	—32
Salisbury,	do. 4,	—18	Hyde Park,	do. 5,	—32
Boscawen,	do. 4,	—15	Troy,	do. 4,	—30
Epsom,	do. 4,	—15	Kinderhook,	do. 5,	—29
<i>Vermont.</i>			Catskill,	do. 4,	—28
Montpelier,	Jan. 4,	—40	New York,	do. 4,	— 5
White River,	do. 4,	—40	<i>New Jersey.</i>		
Bradford,	do. 4,	—38	Belleville,	Jan. 4,	—20
Newbury,	do. 4,	—36	Elizabethtown,	do. 4,	—18
Norwich,	do. 4,	—36	Newark,	do. 4,	—13
Windsor,	do. 4,	—34	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
Rutland,	do. 4,	—30	Pine Grove,	Jan. 5,	—32
Burlington,	do. 4,	—26	Pottsville,	do. 4,	—24
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			Lancaster,	do. 4,	—22
Greenfield,	Jan. 5,	—36	North Lebanon,	do. 5,	—20
Lancaster,	do. 4,	—35	Columbia,	do. 5,	—18
Greenwich,	do. 5,	—34	Pittsburg,	Feb. 8,	—13
Haverhill,	do. 5,	—33	Do.	Jan. 5,	— 4
Northampton,	do. 5,	—32	Philadelphia,	do. 5,	— 6
Pittsfield,	do. 5,	—32	Bradford,	do. 5,	— 6
Concord,	do. 4,	—27	<i>Delaware.</i>		
Lowell,	do. 4,	—24	Wilmington,	Jan. 6,	— 5
Fitchburg,	do. 5,	—22			
Dorchester,	do. 4,	—22			
Essex,	do. 5,	—20			

<i>Maryland.</i>			<i>Alabama.</i>		
Hagerstown,	Jan. 5,	-12	Huntsville,	Feb. 8,	- 9
Baltimore,	do. 4,	-10	<i>Mississippi.</i>		
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			Natchez,	Feb. 8,	0
Washington,	Jan. 4,	-16	<i>Tennessee.</i>		
Alexandria,	do. 4,	-15	Greeneville,	Feb. 8,	-12
<i>Virginia.</i>			Nashville,	do. 8,	-10
Charlestown,	Feb. 4,	-14	<i>Kentucky.</i>		
Richmond,	do. 8,	- 6	Lexington,	Feb. 8,	-20
<i>North Carolina.</i>			Washington,	do. 8,	-20
Raleigh,	Feb. 8,	- 1	Mayslick,	do. 8,	-20
Fayetteville,	do. 8,	below 0	Paris,	do. 8,	-16
Newbern,	do. 8,	0	Millersburg,	do. 8,	-15 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>South Carolina.</i>			Madison,	do. 8,	-14
Greenville,	Feb. 8,	-11	Maysville,	do. 8,	-13
Chester District,	do. 7,	- 9	<i>Ohio.</i>		
Statesburg,	do. 8,	- 2	Cincinnati,	Feb. 8,	-18
Charleston,	do. 8,	- 2	Zanesville,	do. 8,	-15
<i>Georgia.</i>			Marietta,	Jan. 5,	- 2
Near Clarkesville,	Feb. 8,	-15	<i>Indiana.</i>		
Athens,	do. 8,	-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brookville,	Feb. 8,	-18
Milledgeville,	do. 8,	- 9	Evansville,	do. 7,	-18
Augusta,	do. 8,	- 2	<i>Missouri.</i>		
Savannah,	do. 8,	- 3	St. Louis,	Feb. 7,	-18
<i>Florida.</i>					
Tallahassee,	Feb. 8,	- 4			
Key West,	do. 8,	+45			

III. Summary of Meteorological Observations at Eastport, Maine, the most Northeasterly Town in the United States, for the Years 1833 and 1834.

	1833.				1834.			
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Rain. Inch.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Rain. Inch.
January,	22	44	-14	3.6	18	41	-13	1.7
February,	18	40	- 4	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	- 3	.9
March,	26	56	-12	2.5	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	4	2
April,	40	70	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.3	39	74	22	2
May,	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	32	4.7	46	70	32	4.3
June,	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	38	4.6	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	44	3.4
July,	61	90	48	3.7	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	47	1.7
August,	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	46	6.65	68	84	48	5
September,	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	40	1.4	58	83	36	3
October,	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	27	5.2	44 $\frac{2}{3}$	66	27	7.2
November,	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	12	2.8	36	60	18	3.5
December,	29	50	8	2.55	20	48	-14	2.5
YEAR,	41 $\frac{1}{2}$			43	42			37.2

The first seven days in March, 1833, are stated to be the seven coldest days in succession ever known at Eastport.—The whole number of falls of rain, exclusive of a few slight sprinklings, during the year 1833, was 81; during the year 1834, 63.

IV. *Meteorological Table, showing the state of the Weather at Brown University, Providence, in 1834.*

Months.	BAROMETER.			M. Th. Int.	THERMOM.			Clear days.	Rain & snow in inches.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.		
January,	30.72	29.53	30.17	37°	51°	2	23.34	19	1.67
February,	30.60	29.63	30.08	43	54	2	33.00	15	1.13
March,	30.70	29.58	30.10	48	66	18	36.07	21	1.43
April,	30.68	29.28	30.05	56	75	29	46.66	14	3.13
May,	30.38	29.58	30.01	61	78	30	52.76	13	5.61
June,	30.22	29.42	29.91	68	85	47	63.60	14	5.00
July,	30.44	29.74	30.08	76	93	55	73.15	21	8.00
August,	30.35	29.65	30.01	74	87	54	69.26	22	1.15
September,	30.60	29.73	30.14	69	86	33	62.77	18	3.81
October,	30.56	29.68	30.12	57	81	26	48.14	15	4.64
November,	30.60	29.53	29.98	50	59	20	37.70	13	3.80
December,	30.42	29.23	30.03	41	55	—	27.54	14	2.97
YEAR,	30.72	29.23	30.05	60°	93°	—8°	47.83	199	42.34

V. *Meteorological Table, showing the Temperature in 1834, at Key West, Florida, the most Southern Town in the United States. (Lat. 24° 33' 36". Long. 82° 52½')*

By W. A. WHITEHEAD, *Collector.*

Months.	Max.	Min.	Mean of Month.	Monthly range.	Mean Daily range.	Rain	Show-	Quantity of Rain. Inches.
						on	ers on	
						Days.		
January,	81.50	60.50	73.83	21.00	6.79		5	0.325
February,	83.00	62.75	74.31	20.25	7.39		3sl.	
March,	84.00	61.75	75.69	22.25	8.13	2	4	1.965
April,	83.50	63.00	75.80	20.50	8.29		6	1.750
May,	88.00	67.00	79.11	21.00	9.40	8	4	11.455
June,	89.00	72.00	83.88	17.00	6.77		1	.100
July,	89.00	72.00	82.64	17.00	7.24		9	2.700
August,	89.00	77.00	84.72	12.00	5.63	2	3	3.460
September,	87.50	70.00	80.77	17.50	6.17	5	3	3.800
October,	86.00	65.00	74.30	21.00	5.90	11	6	8.850
November,	82.00	54.50	73.89	27.50	6.		2	1.675
December,	83.50	61.00	69.79	22.50	6.82		3	.010
YEAR,	89.00	54.50	77.394	19.958	7.044	28	49	36.090

* * Maximum and Minimum Temperature by "Rutherford's Self-Registering Thermometer."

VI. WINDS AT KEY WEST IN 1834.

By W. A. WHITEHEAD.

Months.	Days	N.	Var. N. to NE.	Trades NE. to SE.			Var. SE. to S.	S.	Var. S. to SW.	SW.	Var. SW. to W.	W.	Var. W. to NW.	NW.	Var. NW. to N.	Var. gen'l.	Average rise of Tides.		
				NE.	E.	SE.											Ft.	Ip.	
Jan.	Days	4		1	8	5	9									4	1	2	
Feb.	do.	7		5	3	3	3	4									1	1	
March,	do.	2		5	5	4	5										1	6	
April,	do.	2		3	1	3	5			2		4					1	5 ¹ / ₂	
May,	do.			4	4	2	14	4					1				1	10 ³ / ₄	
June,	do.			9	2	2	5		1				2				2	01	
July,	do.			9	5	4	7			1							4	2	
Aug.	do.			6	2	3	4		5		1						1	2	
Sept.	do.		1	11			8	2					1				1	not ob.	
Oct.	do.	3	3	12		2	3										2	2	
Nov.	do.	2	2	12	3	1	6		1	1							2	2	
Dec.	do.	4	2	9	3	2	4	1									2	2	
YEAR,		24	8	86	36	31	75	11	7	3	2	2	4	7	29	12	28	1	9 ³ / ₄

It was *calm* on 35 days, *light winds* 51, *pleasant* 140, *brisk* 84, *fresh* 53, very fresh 2, *total* 365.

VII. Meteorological Journal for the Year 1834, kept at Marietta, Ohio.

Lat. 39° 25' N. Long. 4° 28' W.

By S. P. HILDRETH.

Months.	THERMOMETER.				Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain and melted snow.		Prevailing winds.	BAROMETER.		
	Mean temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			Inches.	100ths.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January,	27.17	62	0	62	22	9	5	37	W. NW.	30.00	28.90	1.10
February,	43.33	72	20	52	16	12	2	42	N. & SW.	29.80	28.90	.90
March,	43.73	79	18	61	17	14	1	58	W. SW. & SE.	30.02	29.10	.92
April,	55.41	88	30	58	20	10	1	83	S. & SE.	29.95	29.00	.95
May,	49.00	93	28	65	25	6	1	75	W. & SW.	29.90	29.08	.82
June,	69.50	90	46	44	24	6	5	50	W. N. & SE.	29.60	29.10	.50
July,	75.61	94	59	35	26	5	5	08	SE. SW. & N.	29.60	29.30	.30
August,	72.20	95	47	48	30	1	1	33	N. for 22 days.	29.55	29.30	.25
September,	62.81	92	32	60	24	6	0	67	N. NE. & SE.	29.81	29.30	.51
October,	50.11	78	22	56	21	10	3	75	N. & SE.	29.80	29.00	.80
November,	43.33	75	18	57	16	14	3	25	W. & SW.	29.80	29.00	.80
December,	36.66	58	16	42	14	17	2	13	W. E. & SE.	29.90	29.10	.80
YEAR,	52.40				225	110	34	66				

VIII. *Meteorological Table, showing the Temperature at Burlington, Vermont, in 1832.*

	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Rain, In.		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Rain, In.
January,	19.7	48	— 16	3.56	July,	68.5	91	50	3.52
February,	19.3	42	— 16	3.22	August,	68.3	84	45	4.76
March,	30.8	62	— 1	2.31	Sept.	58.7	82	43	1.81
April,	39.4	72	14	1.96	October,	47.7	65	21	4.05
May,	52.4	85	31	5.71	Nov.	35.6	61	13	3.01
June,	61.3	88	40	3.41	Dec.	23.6	42	—3	2.27

Mean temperature from 1803 to 1808, 43.4; in 1828, 47.6; in 1832, 43.6. The observations were made at an elevation of 250 feet above Lake Champlain, the surface of which is 87 feet above tide water. On the 12th of February, 1826, the thermometer sunk to 26 degrees below zero, and to the same point on the 4th of January, 1835.

XI. *Summary of Observations on the Temperature in the Year 1834, at Nashville, Tenn.* BY PROF. JAMES HAMILTON.

	Max.	Min.	Range.	M. tem.		Max.	Min.	Range.	M. tem.
January,	68°	4°	64	33.87	August,	97°	58°	39	79.04
Feb.	76	25	51	49.37	Sept.	90	38	52	67.68
March,	77	22	55	51.47	Oct.	82	27	55	60.03
April,	86	30	56	61.26	Nov.	80	21	59	50.63
May,	89	36	53	66.11	Dec.	60	20	40	41.47
June,	93	52	41	76.63		—	—	—	—
July,	95	57	38	79.55	YEAR,	97	4	93	59.76

“ I have no note of greater heat than that which occurred on the 14th and 17th of August, 1834, when the thermometer reached 97°. I have never found the temperature in Nashville up to 100°, yet it was within one degree of it for a few minutes during the approach of a storm in 1829. The following extremes of cold were registered: Dec. 16th, 1831, 14° below 0. January 26th, 1832, 18° below, and on the 27th, 10° below zero. February 8th, 1835, 10° below zero. The greatest range I have known, then, is from 99 to 18 = 117°.”

X. *Temperature of several places.*

	Authority.	Mean Temp.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.
Concord, N. H.	{ 1833, } { 1834, } John Farmer, Esq.	{ 45° 50 45 60	98°	— 19
Epping, N. H.	{ 1833, } { 1834, } W. Plummer, Esq.	{ 44° 30 45 23	95°	— 11
Dover, N. H.	{ 1833, } { 1834, } Asa A. Tufts, Esq.	{ 45° 25 45 10	98°	— 14
Wilmington, Del.,	Aug. 1, 1834 to Aug. 1, 1835,	51° 3	87½	— 5

Williamsburg, Va., mean annual temperature from 1772 to 1777, according to Mr. Jefferson, from 57¾° to 62½°: average 60½°.

In Louisa county, 20 miles east of Charlottesville, mean annual temperature from 1823 to 1828, according to David Watson, from 57° to

62½: average 59¾°. Greatest heat in common years 92; greatest known 96. Greatest cold in common years 15; greatest known (1st March, 1832) — 16.

XI. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

Time of the Flowering of Peach, Cherry, and Apple-Trees, in various places in 1835.

		Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Hanover,	N. H.	May 21,	May 27,	May 29.
Burlington,	Vt.	June 3,	Do. 24 to 25,	Do. 28 to 31.
Cambridge,	Mass.	May 16 to 22,	Do. 13 to 20,	Do. 25.
N Brunswick,	N. J.		April 2.	Do. 2.
Wilmington,	Del.	April 11 to 21,	Do. 21 to 30,	Do. 5.
Natural Bridge,	Va.	Do. 1,		March 30.
Raleigh,	N. C.	March 10,	March 15,	Do. 21 to 31.
Charleston,	S. C.	Do. 26.	Do. 18,	April 15.
Natchez,	Mis.	Feb. 16 to 22,		
Greenville,	Ten.		April 21,	Do. 26.
Virginia, 35 miles N. of Richmond,		March 7 to 14,	March 15 to 17,	March 20 to 29.
average of 4 years,				

XII. *Table of the Latest Seasons, as indicated by the Flowering of Fruit-Trees, &c., at Perth Amboy, N. J., since the Year 1818.*

FROM JAMES PARKER, Esq.

Year.	Asparagus cut—open bed.	Peach.	Plum.	Pear.	Apple.
1819,	April 23,	April 29,	May 1,	May 4,	May 8
1821,	Do. 26,	Do. 29,	Do. 2,	Do. 4,	Do. 10
1829,	Do. 22,	Do. 27,	April 30,	Do. 4,	Do. 7
1835,	Do 25,	Do. 30,	May 3,	Do. 6,	Do. 10
Average of 13 years— 1819 to 1831,	Do. 16,	Do. 21,	April 24,	April 27,	May 2

By this table it appears, that the season in 1835 was later than any other since the year 1819; and about 9 days later than the average of the seasons for the 13 years preceding 1832.

NOTE. *In the American Almanac for 1834, page 78, bottom line, the number 30 is erroneously printed instead of 0. For 30 and below, read, 0 and below.*

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

Religious Denominations; the Support of the Clergy; and the Relation of Christianity to the Civil Government in the United States.

In the preceding pages of this volume of the American Almanac, may be found a general view of the Ecclesiastical Statistics of the different Religious Denominations in the United States, and also notices of some of the principal Benevolent Institutions, which are of a general or national character. In the following brief articles relating to the Individual States, farther statistical information will be found with respect to the several religious denominations belonging to each. Bible societies, missionary societies, tract societies, education societies, temperance societies, &c., are more or less numerous in nearly or quite all the States. In some of them, they abound; in others, they are comparatively few. But the limits of this volume will not admit a full notice of them.

In all the States the support of religion is now left entirely to the voluntary choice and good will of the people. No person is compelled to join, or be classed with, or associated to any religious association, church, or congregation, or (without having previously given his consent) to pay for the support of ministers of religion, for the maintenance of public worship, or for the building or repairing of churches.

A great part of the founders of the American Colonies were distinguished for their religious character; and they designed that the settlements which they formed should be Christian Communities. Christianity was interwoven into their social, civil, and political institutions; and in accordance with the views which have generally prevailed in Christendom, since the time of Constantine, a legal preference of some one denomination over all others, prevailed in most of the colonies.

The first settlements in New England were made chiefly by English Puritans, who established their own religious system, which was Congregationalism, and discountenanced all others. In 1631, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay passed an order, "that for the time to come, none should be admitted to the freedom of the body politic but such as were church members." But though this intolerant principle was not long enforced, yet the religion of the majority of the people, which was Congregationalism, continued to be established, with exclusive privileges, in the greater part of New England, till the Revolution. After that event, the

states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, on forming a new government, established the public worship of God, making it incumbent on all to belong to or to be classed with some religious society, or to pay for the support of some religious teacher, though they were permitted to support whatever denomination they chose. From this regulation the Congregationalists derived some advantages over the other sects, inasmuch as they were the original settlers, and, in most of the towns, the majority of the inhabitants; and all who could not show that they belonged to some other denomination, were required, by law, to pay for the support of their ministers. This provision was done away in Connecticut in 1818, in New Hampshire in 1819, and in Massachusetts in 1833. And at present, in all the States of the Union, all denominations are placed by the laws on a footing of entire equality; and no one is compelled to pay for the support of any form of religion against his consent. There was much opposition in the States above mentioned, to the measure of withholding a legal pecuniary support to public worship; but the injury which many anticipated from it, has been but little, if at all, felt. Religion has been as much cherished by the community since, as it was before; there are as many ministers, and they are as well supported.

In Virginia and South Carolina, in their colonial state, religious worship according to the Church of England was established by law; but, since the Revolution, no involuntary pecuniary support of religion has been authorized by law in these States, nor in any of the other States to the south of New England.

The legal establishment of the religious system of any one denomination of Christians in the United States is utterly impossible, inasmuch as there is no one system which is embraced by one quarter part of the people. "The authority of a church establishment," says Dr. Paley, "is founded in its utility." But history, we believe, has abundantly proved, that a legal establishment of religion, or the system which connects it with the state or civil government, has a tendency both to corrupt the church and to enslave the people; and the friends of religion may, with good reason, say to the rulers of the state, with respect to any direct interference or compulsory pecuniary support, as the French merchants said to the statesman Colbert, *Laissez nous faire*, "Let us alone."

"To the scheme of voluntary contribution," says the author before quoted, "there exists this insurmountable objection, that few would ultimately contribute any thing at all. However the zeal of a sect, or the novelty of a change, might support such an experiment for a while, no reliance could be placed upon it as a general and permanent provision." This decision was derived from speculation or theory, rather than from experience. The voluntary system of supporting religion was never before tried on so extensive a scale. Its operation must depend very much on the character and condition of a people. In a community in which

influence of religion is little felt, little can be expected to be done voluntarily for its support; but a well educated, enlightened, and religious community will be sure to sustain a well educated ministry; and they will do it, we believe, more cheerfully and with better effect, on a voluntary, than on a compulsory system.

In some parts of the country, especially in the new settlements, and in districts, in which the inhabitants are much scattered, and the state of society and of education is backward, there is a great want of religious instruction. In these parts there are few regular or settled clergymen; and the ministers who are found here, except occasional itinerant preachers, are, a great part of them at least, incompetent or ill qualified for their duties, and they receive but little compensation; but the cities, and also those portions of the country in which the state of society is most advanced, are as well supplied with ministers and the means of religious instruction as perhaps any part of Christendom; and the clergy of the several denominations generally receive a competent support. In these portions of the country, religion probably exerts as much influence as in almost any part of the world, as is indicated by the voluntary support which is given to it, the number of communicants, the general observance of Sunday, the habit of attending public worship, and the liberality and zeal manifested in promoting objects of religious and benevolent enterprise, as bible societies, missionary societies, sunday-schools, and the like.

The means for the support of the ministers of the several denominations, are obtained by subscription, contribution, rents of pews, from the income of funds, which are possessed by many churches and congregations, and taxes or assessments upon the members of religious societies or congregations, apportioned according to property. The denominations whose ministers are supposed to be the best supported, are the Congregationalists, including the Unitarians, the several divisions of the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians. The ministers of the Baptist denomination, as well as those of some others, have a very competent support in the cities and large towns. For the manner, in which the Methodist ministers are supported, see page 147.

In the United States there are indeed no "rich and splendid situations in the church, justly regarded as prizes held out to invite persons of good hopes and ingenuous attainments to enter its service;" no stations having attached to them high rank and an annual, princely income of £15,000 or £20,000 sterling, like those possessed by some of the English prelates. So far, indeed, is this from being the case, that no one can reasonably expect to acquire wealth in this country by entering the clerical profession. Still, when we consider the condition of the clergy in those parts of the country in which the state of society is most mature, as compared with that of the other classes of the community, and the salaries, which they receive, together with the immunities, privileges, and respect-

ability attached to the profession, it may be reasonably doubted whether the secular inducements to enter it are not as great as it is desirable they should be, and whether the interests of religion would be, on the whole, promoted by increasing such inducements.

In the state of Massachusetts, for example, there are about 800 ministers of the different denominations,—one minister to less than a thousand people,—most of whom gain their subsistence by their profession. And in this state it is, we believe, an unquestionable fact, that the average circumstances of the clergy who have been educated for their profession, and are devoted to its duties, will bear a favorable comparison, as it regards a competent support, with those of the members of the other two learned professions, medicine and law. There is, indeed, a portion of the members of the latter two professions, that receive a much greater professional income than is received by any clergyman; but, on the other hand, there are many more who fail to receive a competency. Similar remarks will apply, more or less extensively, to various other states.

Although no form of religion is established by law, by the United States or by any of the Individual States, yet Christianity, instead of being abolished, or set aside, is in various ways recognized and countenanced by the government, laws, and institutions of the country. The following judicious remarks “On the Relation of Christianity to Civil Government in the United States,” are extracted from a sermon on the subject, by the Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D., President of the College of Charleston, S. C.

“In perusing the twenty-four Constitutions of the United States, we find all of them recognizing Christianity, as the well known and well established religion of the communities, whose legal, civil, and political foundations these Constitutions are. The terms of this recognition are more or less distinct in the Constitutions of the different States; but they exist in all of them. The reason why any degree of indistinctness exists in any of them unquestionably is, that, at their formation, it never came into the minds of the framers to suppose, that the existence of Christianity, as the religion of their communities, could ever admit of a question. Nearly all these Constitutions recognize the customary observance of Sunday, and a suitable observance of this day includes a performance of all the peculiar duties of the Christian faith. The Constitution of Vermont declares, that ‘every sect or denomination of Christians, ought to observe the Sabbath or Lord’s Day, and keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God.’ The Constitutions of Massachusetts and Maryland are among those which do not prescribe the observance of Sunday; yet the former declares it to be ‘the right, as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the Universe;—and the latter requires every person appointed to any office of profit or trust, ‘to subscribe a declaration of his belief in

the Christian religion.' Two of them concur in the sentiment, that 'morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will be the best and greatest security to government; and that the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society, by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion.' Only a small part of what the Constitutions of the States contain in regard to the Christian religion, is here cited. At the same time, they all grant the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, with some slight discriminations, to all mankind. The principle obtained by the foregoing inductive examination of our State Constitutions, is this:—*The people of the United States have retained the Christian religion as the foundation of their civil, legal, and political institutions; while they have refused to continue a legal preference to any one of its forms over any other.* In the same spirit of practical wisdom, moreover, they have consented to tolerate all other religions.

“The Constitution of the United States contains a grant of specific powers, of the general nature of a trust. As might be expected from its nature, it contains but slight references of a religious kind. In one of these, the people of the United States profess themselves to be a Christian nation. In another, they express their expectation, that the President of the United States will maintain the customary observance of Sunday; and, by parity of reasoning, that such observance will be respected by all who may be employed in subordinate stations in the service of the United States. The first amendment declares, that ‘Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.’ This leaves the entire subject in the same situation in which it found it; and such was precisely the most suitable course. The people of the United States having, in this most solemn of all their enactments, professed themselves to be a Christian nation; and having expressed their confidence, that all employed in their service will practise the duties of the Christian faith; and having, moreover, granted to all others the free exercise of their religion, have emphatically declared, that Congress shall make no change in the religion of the country. This was too delicate and too important a subject to be entrusted to their guardianship. It is the duty of Congress, then, to permit the Christian religion to remain in the same state in which it was, at the time when the Constitution was adopted. They have no commission to destroy or injure the religion of the country. Their laws ought to be consistent with its principles and usages. They may not rightfully enact any measure or sanction any practice calculated to diminish its moral influence, or to impair the respect in which it is held among the people.”

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1836.

		Salary.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	of Brunswick, <i>Governor,</i>	\$1,500
<i>Counsellors:</i> Nathaniel Clark, Edmund Mann, John O'Brien, Edward Williams, Asa Clark, John H. Jarvis, and Samuel Moore.		
Asaph R. Nichols,	of Augusta, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	900
Asa Redington, Jr.,	do. <i>Treasurer,</i>	900
Abner B. Thompson,	of Brunswick, <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	700
John Hodgson,	of Bangor, <i>Land-Agent,</i>	1,000
Isaac S. Small,	do. <i>Surveyor General,</i>	1,000
Joel Miller,	of Thomaston, <i>Warden of State Prison,</i>	700

The *Senate* consists of 25 members; Josiah Pierce, *President.*

House of Representatives 185 members; Jonathan Cilley, *Speaker.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

		Salary.
Nathan Weston,	of Augusta, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,600
Albion K. Parris,	of Portland, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,600
Nicholas Emery,	do. <i>do.</i>	1,600
Nathan Clifford,	of Newfield, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,000
John Fairfield,	of Saco, <i>Reporter,</i>	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,200
David Perham,	of Brewer, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,200
Samuel E. Smith,	of Augusta, <i>do.</i>	1,200

By a law enacted in 1835, the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas have concurrent jurisdiction of all civil actions over \$20, and the decision is final in the Court selected, except that questions of law may be carried from the Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Judicial Court, by exceptions to the opinion of the Judge.

The Supreme Judicial Court has all the usual powers of a court of chancery. — All Judicial offices are vacated at the age of 70 years.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The three principal religious denominations in Maine are the Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists. The *Baptists* have 9 associations, 222 churches, 145 ordained ministers, 23 licentiates, and 15,000

communicants;—the *Methodists*, 115 travelling preachers and 15,493 communicants;—the *Congregationalists*, 9 conferences, 161 churches, 119 ministers, and 12,370 communicants. The *Free-Will Baptists* have about 60 congregations; the *Friends*, about 30 societies; the *Universalists* are considerably numerous; the *Unitarians* have 9 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 6 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 8 ministers; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 3 societies.

The ministers of the Baptist denomination are in part supported by stipulated salaries, and in part by occasional contributions. For the support of the Methodist ministers, see page 147. The Congregational ministers are chiefly supported by stipulated salaries, raised by voluntary subscription or taxation. In some of the largest towns, the salaries amount to \$800, or \$1,000; but in a majority of cases, it is less than \$500; and in some instances not more than \$300.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1836.

		Salary.
WILLIAM BADGER,	of Gilmanton, <i>Governor</i> , . . .	\$1,200
Ralph Metcalf,	of Concord, <i>Secretary of State</i> , . . .	800
Abner B. Kelly,	do. <i>Treasurer</i> , . . .	600
Joseph Low,	do. <i>Adjutant General</i> , . . .	200
Robert Davis,	do. <i>Quartermaster General</i> , . . .	200

Executive Council.

		County.
Ezekiel Morill,	of Canterbury,	Rockingham.
Job Otis,	of Strafford,	Strafford.
Jacob Tuttle,	of Antrim,	Hillsborough.
Jonathan Gove,	of Acworth,	Cheshire.
Elijah Miller,	of Hanover,	Grafton.
Charles F. Gove,	of Goffstown, <i>President of the Senate.</i>	
C. G. Atherton,	of Dunstable, <i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1816,	\$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1819,	1,200
Joel Parker,	Keene,	<i>do.</i>	1833,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	<i>do.</i>	1833,	1,200
George Sullivan,	Exeter,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		800

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas.

Counties.			Salary.	
Rockingham,	{	Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$ 150
		Dudley Freeze,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{	H. Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
		Henry B. Rust,	Wolfeborough,	150
Merrimack,	{	Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
		Aaron Whittimore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{	Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	126
		Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	126
Cheshire,	{	Stephen Johnson,	Walpole,	100
		Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{	Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
		Eleazer Jackson, Jr.,	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{	David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	150
		Samuel Burns,	Rumney,	150
Coos,	{	Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
		John Poindexter, Jr.,	Bartlett,	100

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The principal religious denominations in New Hampshire are the *Congregationalists*, *Baptists*, and *Methodists*; for a notice of whom see pages 138, 145, and 148. The *Congregationalists* have 11 associations, 159 churches, 142 ministers, and 18,982 communicants; the *Baptists*, 6 associations, 90 churches, 64 ordained ministers, 14 licentiates, and 6,505 communicants; the *Methodists*, 75 ministers; the *Free-Will Baptists*, 100 congregations and 81 ministers; the *Christ-ians*, 23 congregations and 21 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 17 congregations and 12 ministers; the

Universalists, 15 congregations and 13 ministers; the *Friends*, 15 societies; the *Presbyterians*, 10 congregations and 8 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 9 congregations and 7 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 2 congregations and 2 ministers; and the *Shakers*, 2 societies.

The ministers of the different denominations in New Hampshire are supported by salaries which are raised by subscription or voluntary taxation on property, or by contribution. The salaries of the Congregational ministers, like those of the others, differ much in amount; but the general average throughout the State is computed at from \$400 to \$450. The average salary of the Episcopalian ministers is stated at about \$600; of the Unitarian, \$500; of the Baptist, \$300; of the Free-will Baptist and Christian, somewhat less. — But a small proportion of the Methodist ministers in this state receive so much as is allowed them by their “Discipline.”

Periodicals. — *Correction and Addition.* — See *American Almanac* for 1835, page 186.

“The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine” was published at Portsmouth and Amherst, from Jan. 1805, to April, 1808.

“The New Hampshire Magazine and Repository of Useful Information,” at Concord; June, 1793; monthly, for six months.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1835.

			Salary.
WM. A. PALMER,	of Danville,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 750
Lebbeus Edgerton,	of Randolph,	<i>Licut.-Governor,</i>	\$ 4 per day
		[during the session of the Legislature.	
Timothy Merrill,	of Montpelier,	<i>Secretary,</i>	450
Augustine Clark,	do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	40
Charles Davis,	of Danville,	<i>Auditor.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of 5 judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen in the same manner, (one of the justices of the Supreme Court being chief justice,) who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,175
Stephen Royce,	of St. Albans,	Assist. Justice,	1,175
Samuel S. Phelps,	of Middlebury,	do.	1,175
Jacob Collamer,	of Royalton,	do.	1,175
John Mattocks,	of Danville;	do.	1,175

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Congregationalists* have 12 associations, 186 churches, 144 ministers, and 20,575 communicants; the *Baptists*, 7 associations, 125 churches, 78 ordained ministers, 9 licentiates, and 10,525 communicants; the *Methodists*, 75 itinerant ministers, besides local preachers; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop and 18 ministers; the *Universalists*, 30 ministers; the *Christians*, 15 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 2 ministers; and the *Roman Catholics*, 2 ministers.

The Congregational and Episcopal ministers receive salaries raised by subscription, contribution, or voluntary tax, of from \$300 to \$800; those of most of the other denominations receive salaries or compensation, for the most part, of smaller amount.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1836.

			Salary.
Samuel T. Armstrong,	of Boston,	Lt.-Gov., & Acting Gov.	\$3,666.67
Edward D. Bangs,	of Boston,	Sec. of the Commonwealth,	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard,	of Boston,	Treas. and Receiver Gen.	2,000
H. A. S. Dearborn,	of Boston,	Adjutant-General,	1,500
George Bliss,		President of the Senate.	
Julius Rockwell,		Speaker of the House of Representatives.	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

				Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	.	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston,	Associate Justice,	.	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	do.	.	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	do.	.	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston,	Attorney-General,	.	1,200
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	Reporter,	.	1,000
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	District Attorney,	N. Dist.	1,000
Charles H. Warren,	of N. Bedford,	do.	S. do.	1,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	do.	Mid. do.	1,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	do.	W. do.	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

			Salary.
Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, <i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,200
Thomas W. Phillips, <i>Clerk</i> ; — Samuel D. Parker, <i>Attorney.</i>	

The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	} <i>Justices,</i>	} \$ 1,500	
John Gray Rogers,			1,500
James C. Merrill,			1,500

The Police Court sits every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

LOWELL COTTON MANUFACTURES.

[Statements derived from Pitkin's Statistics.]

Companies.	Capital.	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Fem's. empl'd.	Males empl'd.	Yards per week.	Bales per we'k.
Merrimack,	\$ 1,500,000	5	26,000	1,000	1,200	500	125,000	86
Hamilton,	800,000	3	15,000	500	700	200	70,000	65
Appleton,	500,000	2	9,500	350	475	60	80,000	86
Lowell,	500,000	1	4,000	132	200	175	42,000	58
Suffolk,	450,000	2	10,000	352	475	60	90,000	86
Tremont,	500,000	2	10,000	410	475	60	120,000	86
Lawrence,	1,200,000	4	23,000	750	1,050	100	170,000	160
<i>Total,</i>	5,450,000	19	97,500	3,494	4,575	1,155	697,000	627

Merrimack Co.	incorporated	1822 ;	commenced	1823 ;	Printed Cloths.
Hamilton Co.	"	1825 ;	"	1825 ;	Drilling, Sheeting, Prints.
Appleton Co.	"	1828 ;	"	1828 ;	Sheeting and Shirting.
Lowell Co.	"	1828 ;	"	1828 ;	Negro Cloths.
Suffolk Co.	"	1830 ;	"	1832 ;	Drilling.
Tremont Co.	"	1830 ;	"	1832 ;	Sheeting and Shirting.
Lawrence Co.	"	1830 ;	"	1833 ;	Sheeting and Shirting.

The quantity of cotton used in a week at these manufactures is computed at 627 bales, or 219,700 pounds; the quantity of cloth made in a year at 36,044,000 yards, of which 8,000,000 are printed. Including the printed goods, which sell from 20 to 28 cents per yard, the whole may be calculated at 10 cents per yard, making \$ 3,604,400 per annum.

The thread spun per day would encompass the globe, on the equator, twelve times and upwards.

Average wages of females, per week, clear of board, in all the mills, \$2; including board, \$3.10.

Average wages of males, per day (they boarding themselves) \$1.25.

The consumption of charcoal used per annum is estimated at 500,000 bushels; anthracite coal 7,100 tons; wood 3,500 cords.

BOSTON BRIDGES.

The following table exhibits a view of the dates of the acts of incorporation of the several Bridges, the time when they were first opened for passengers, the time of the expiration of their charters, and their net income for three several years.

Bridges.	Incor.	Opened.	Expira'n.	Net Inc. 1832.	Net Inc. 1833.	Net Inc. 1834.
Charles River,	1785	1786	1856	6,541.85	\$ 7,436.28	\$ 9,383.31
West Boston,	1792	1793	1879	9,898.57	12,490.79	12,928.05
Canal,	1807	1809	1879	5,910.19	9,435.39	3,173.10
South Boston,	1804	1805	Now free.			
Mill Dam,	1814	1818	Unlimit'd.	7,320.97	4,430.26	6,132.53
Warren,	1828	1828	State pr.	12,429.30	13,402.51	16,427.46

Warren Bridge is now the property of the state, agreeably to the act of incorporation which provided "that at all events, in six years from the time of beginning to take toll, and so much sooner as the toll taken shall reimburse the proprietors, with five per cent. interest, said bridge shall revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth, and be surrendered in good repair."

STATISTICAL NOTICES.

Valuation of the Property of the State in 1831,	\$ 208,236,250
Do. do. City of Boston, "	80,244,261
Bank Capital of Mass. in 1834, exclusive of U. S. Bank,	29,409,450
Revenue from the tax on bank capital in 1834,	294,452
Revenue from tax on auction sales in 1834,	41,655
Whole expenditure of the State in 1834,	362,580
Amount of deposits in Savings Institutions, in Massachu-	
setts, 26 in number,	3,407,774
Number of Depositors, Sept. 27, 1834,	24,256
Dividends for the year,	138,577

RAILROADS.

Three important railroads were opened throughout their whole course in the early part of the summer of 1835.

The *Boston and Lowell Railroad* (incorporated in June, 1830), extends from Boston to Lowell, 26 miles in length. It is built of the

iron edge rail, supported by cast-iron chains, on stone blocks, and iron sleepers, resting on stone foundations. Single track. Cost, including depot, engines, cars, &c., computed at \$1,200,000.

The *Boston and Providence Railroad* (incorporated in June, 1831), extends from Boston to Providence, 41 miles in length. Single track. Cost, including the depot, engines, cars, &c., computed at \$1,250,000.

The *Boston and Worcester Railroad* (incorporated in June, 1831), extends from Boston to Worcester, 44 miles in length. Single track. Cost, including depots, engines, cars, &c., estimated at \$1,250,000.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

By an act of the General Court, returns were directed to be made by the several school committees, respecting the state of the schools as soon as the 1st of December, 1834; and it was ordered that any city, town, or district, whose committee should neglect to make such return, should not be permitted to receive the benefit of the *School Fund* the first year the income shall be distributed.

Number of towns from which returns were received within the time prescribed by law,	261
Number of towns from which returns were not received on December 1, 1834,	44
Number of school districts from which returns were received,	2,251
Number of male children attending school from 4 to 16 years of age,	67,499
Number of female children attending school from 4 to 16 years of age,	63,728
Number of persons over 16 and under 21 unable to read and write,	158
Number of male teachers,	1,967
Number of female teachers,	2,388
Amount of money raised by tax to support schools,	\$310,178.87
Amount raised by contribution to support schools,	\$15,141.28
Average number of scholars attending academies and private schools,	24,749
Estimated amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools,	\$276,575.75

The population of these 261 towns, in 1830, was 530,167; and the sum raised by tax for the support of schools, if equally apportioned among this number, would give to each individual 58 cents; and if the sums raised by contribution and the estimated amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools are added, the average sum to each individual will then be raised to \$1.13. — The amount in the state treasury, on the 1st of January, 1835, appropriated by the act of the legislature to the *School Fund*, was \$231,000.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Congregationalists* (Orthodox) in this state, have one general association, 22 associations, 323 churches, 291 ministers; and 46,950 communicants. There are about 170 Congregational churches and about 150 ministers not connected with the General Association; about 120 of the latter are *Unitarians*.

The *Baptists* have 10 associations, 129 churches, 160 ministers, 60 licentiates; and 20,200 communicants; the *Methodists*, 87 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop, and 37 ministers; the *Universalists*, about 100 congregations and 44 ministers; the *Christ-ians* and *Free-Will Baptists* several congregations; the *Roman Catholics*, 1 bishop and 11 ministers; the *Friends*, 18 societies; the *Presbyterians*, 6 ministers; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 8 ministers; the *Shakers*, 4 societies.

The clergy of Massachusetts are generally supported by salaries, which are raised by subscription, pew-rents, taxes on property, and by the income of funds given and appropriated to the object. The clergy of the Congregational, Unitarian, and Episcopal denominations are generally the best supported. In Boston their salaries vary from \$1,200 to \$2,500; and in the vicinity of Boston, and in 15 or 20 of the other principal towns, from \$800 to \$1,500, and in the rest of the state from \$400 to nearly \$1,000. The salaries of the Congregational ministers, throughout the state, exclusive of Boston, are computed, on an average, at between \$500 and \$600; of the Unitarian, at about \$700.

The salaries of the ministers of the other denominations are generally somewhat less. Those of the Universalists vary from \$300 to \$1,500, and are computed, on an average, at \$500; those of the Baptists, vary from less than \$300 to 1,700 or 1,800, and are computed, on an average throughout the state, at not more than \$400.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1836.

			Salary.
JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, of Warwick,		<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 400
George Engs, of Newport,		<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	200
Henry Bowen, of Providence,		<i>Secretary of State,</i>	750 & fees.
John Sterne, of Newport,		<i>Treasurer,</i>	450
Albert C. Greene, of Providence,		<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 Senators, viz., Sanford Almy, Samuel W. King, Wager Weeden, Thomas Cory, Jr., Stephen Steere, Byron Diman: — *Four vacancies.*

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Henry Y. Cranston, *Speaker.*

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Job Durfee, of Tiverton,		<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 650
Levi Haile, of Warren,		<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Wm. R. Staples, of Providence,		<i>do.</i>	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Baptists* have 20 congregations and 18 ministers; the *Six-Principle Baptists*, 8 ministers; the *Seventh-Day Baptists*, 1 minister; the *Congregationalists*, 16 congregations, 16 ministers, and 2,100 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 16 congregations, 18 ministers, and 1,655 communicants; the *Methodists*, 10 ministers; the *Friends*, 4 societies; the *Unitarians*, 3 congregations and 3 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 3 congregations and 1 minister; the *Universalists*, 1 congregation and 1 minister; the *Christians*, 1 congregation and 1 minister.

The salaries of the ministers of the several denominations, are raised by voluntary subscription and by taxes on pews; and vary, in amount, from \$ 400 to \$ 1,500 per annum. The largest salaries are in Providence, where they vary from \$ 700 to \$ 1,500; the highest received by Episcopal, Congregational, and Unitarian ministers, is \$ 1,500; by Baptist, \$ 1,200.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1836.

			Salary.
HENRY W. EDWARDS,	of New Haven,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 1,100
Ebenezer Stoddard,	of Woodstock,	<i>Lieut. Governor,</i>	300
Jeremiah Smith,	of Hartford,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Royal R. Hinman,	do.	<i>Secretary,</i>	84 & fees.
Gideon Welles,	do.	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	<i>Commissioner of the School Fund,</i>		1,250

Charles Hawley, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel Ingham, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

			Salary:
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,100
Clark Bissell,	of Fairfield,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Samuel Church,	of Salisbury,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Norwich,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lime,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	350

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The capital of the School Fund on the 1st of April, 1833, amounted to \$1,929,738.50; and the dividend in 1834, was at the rate of \$1 to each child in the state between 4 and 16 years of age.

Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age, as returned to the Comptroller's Office, September, 1834:

Hartford County,	14,770	Fairfield Co.	13,332	Middlesex Co.	7,379
New Haven do.	11,534	Windham do.	7,951	Tolland do.	5,409
New London do.	11,994	Litchfield do.	11,741	<i>Total,</i>	83,912

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Congregationalists* have 12 associations, 232 churches, 271 ministers, and 29,579 communicants; the *Baptists*, 5 associations, 92 churches, 77 ordained ministers, 20 licentiates, and 10,039 communicants; the *Methodists*, 73 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop and 63 ministers; the *Universalists*, several ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 4 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 1 minister; the *Seventh-Day Baptists*, 1 minister; the *Shakers*, one society.

The Congregational and Episcopal clergy are supported by salaries, which are raised by subscription, rent of pews, income of funds, and taxes on property. The salaries vary in amount from \$400 or less, to \$1,200. Those of the Congregationalists are estimated, on an average, at about \$500; those of the Episcopalians, a little less. The Episcopal congregations, except in the large towns, are generally small, and many of the clergymen serve more than one congregation. The Baptist clergy are supported by salaries, contributions, &c.; and their incomes are less, on an average, than those of the Congregational and Episcopal clergy. For the manner in which the Methodist clergy are supported, see page 147.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ <i>Governor; term of Office expires</i> } Jan. 1, 1837. }	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ <i>Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay</i> } \$6 a day during the Session. }	
Azariah C. Flagg,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	2,500
Philip Phelps,	<i>1st Deputy-Comptroller,</i>	1,500
George W. Newell,	<i>2d do.</i>	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
John A. Dix,	<i>Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,</i>	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	<i>Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,</i>	1,500
Greene C. Bronson,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,000
William Campbell,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	800
S. Van Rensselaer,	of Albany, <i>Canal-Com., (President.)</i>	
Samuel Young,	of Ballston-Spa, <i>do.</i>	
William C. Bouck,	of Fultonham, <i>Acting Canal-Commis.,</i>	1,500
Jonas Earll, Jun.	of Onondaga, <i>do.</i>	1,500
Michael Hoffman,	of Herkimer, <i>do.</i>	1,500
Charles Stebbins,	of Cazenovia, <i>Bank-Commissioner,</i>	2,000
George R. Davis,	of Troy, <i>do.</i>	2,000
Lewis Eaton,	of Lockport, <i>do.</i>	2,000

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$3 a day. John Tracy, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Charles Humphrey, *Speaker*. — Pay, \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	of Albany,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$. 2,000
James Porter,	do.	<i>Register,</i>	Fees.
John Walworth,	of New York,	<i>Assist. Reg.,</i>	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	of Schenectady,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Vice-Chancellor's Court.

W. T. McCoun, of New York, 1st Circuit, *Vice-Chan.*, \$ 2,000 & fees.

The other seven circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
John Savage,	Albany,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,500
Jacob Sutherland,	do.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
John L. Wendell,	Albany,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit	New York,	\$ 1,600
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Poughkeepsie,	1,600
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Albany,	1,600
Esek Cowen,	4th "	Saratoga Springs,	1,600
Hiram Denis,	5th "	Utica,	1,600
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,600
Daniel Mosely,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,600
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,600

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
David P. Hall,	<i>Reporter.</i>	
Charles A. Clinton,	<i>Clerk.</i>	

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the state, consisting of a first judge and four assistant justices.

Assessed Valuation of the Real and Personal Estate in the several Counties in the State of New York, for the Year 1834.

[From the Comptroller's Report, Jan. 1835.]

Counties.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Non-resident Debts.
Albany,	\$ 6,878,401	\$ 4,108,317	\$ 12,986,718	
Allegany,				
Broome,	1,774,453	260,620	2,035,072	
Cattaraugus,			1,361,687	\$ 172,867
Cayuga,	3,516,028	836,539	4,352,567	
Chautauque,	2,807,746	831,340	3,639,086	
Chenango,	3,297,415	456,682	3,754,097	
Clinton,	1,316,178	53,822	1,370,000	
Columbia,	8,359,986	1,892,418	10,252,404	
Cortland,	1,997,981	236,949	2,234,930	
Delaware,	2,847,373	354,932	3,202,305	
Dutchess,	13,269,437	3,693,454	16,962,891	
Erie,	4,774,498	1,208,881	5,983,379	
Essex,	1,279,315	165,396	1,444,711	
Franklin,	885,941	62,876	948,817	
Genesee,	8,002,479	532,353	8,534,832	
Greene,	2,732,736	551,397	3,284,133	
Herkimer,	4,300,710	743,690	5,044,400	
Jefferson,	3,875,314	463,481	4,338,795	149,649
Kings,	15,287,525	2,560,760	17,848,285	
Lewis,			1,662,000	
Livingston,	4,120,936	479,779	4,600,715	221,845
Madison,	3,977,371	669,100	4,646,471	
Monroe,	7,522,113	1,412,580	8,934,693	
Montgomery,	3,558,094	667,483	4,225,577	
New York,	123,249,280	63,299,231	186,548,511	
Niagara,	3,820,416	165,334	3,985,750	405,819
Oneida,	8,792,776	1,958,550	10,751,326	
Onondaga,	7,229,654	1,044,178	8,273,832	
Ontario,	6,412,599	1,670,044	8,082,643	
Orange,	8,440,869	1,653,814	10,094,683	
Orleans,	3,012,723	507,754	3,520,477	
Oswego,	3,828,386	255,556	4,083,942	10,802
Otsego,	4,748,112	963,608	5,711,720	
Putnam,	1,961,098	368,102	2,329,200	
Queens,	5,383,745	1,933,600	7,317,345	
Rensselaer,	6,830,080	3,068,522	9,898,602	
Richmond,	699,166	81,806	780,972	
Rockland,	1,553,900	329,135	1,883,035	
Saratoga,	5,305,468	873,967	6,179,435	
St. Lawrence,				
Schoharie,				
Schenectady,	1,614,065	551,991	2,166,056	
Seneca,	3,020,074	398,043	3,418,117	
Steuben,	2,930,580	515,483	3,446,063	
Suffolk,	4,343,800	963,905	5,307,005	
Sullivan,	1,173,924	67,267	1,241,191	
Tioga,	2,447,360	522,086	2,969,446	
Tompkins,	3,015,000	551,600	3,566,600	
Ulster,	4,457,240	595,786	5,053,026	
Warren,	889,236	52,474	941,710	
Washington,	5,093,186	883,046	5,976,232	
Wayne,	3,169,476	226,253	3,395,729	342,408
Westchester,	7,768,979	2,005,527	9,774,506	
Yates,	2,005,922	257,832	2,263,754	
Three counties in 1833,	344,588,861	108,036,652	452,625,513	1,303,390
	5,757,182	295,289	6,052,471	
<i>Total,</i>	\$ 350,346,043	\$ 108,331,941	\$ 458,677,984	\$ 1,303,390

Capital Stock of { Stock and Real Estate, State of New York, \$ 52,998,919.81
Corporations. { Stock and Real Estate, City of New York, 33,938,850.00

Total Capital of State Banks, (Report, 1835,) \$ 31,481,460
Total Capital of 9 Savings Banks, 3,855,517

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN 1832.

[From Williams's "New York Annual Register," for 1835.]

Counties.	No. of Mills.	Amount of Capital invested.	No. of Spindles in use.	Pounds of cotton manufactured annually.	Pounds of yarn sold annually.	Yards of cloth produced annually.	Number of persons sustained by said Establish.
Oneida,	20	\$ 737,500	31,596	1,705,290	175,080	5,273,200	2,354
Rensselaer,	15	525,000	16,606	854,300	147,110	2,790,315	1,621
Dutchess,	12	415,000	17,690	833,000	185,500	1,952,000	1,974
Otsego,	11	304,000	15,344	618,543	56,000	2,322,000	1,077
Columbia,	7	218,000	13,266	559,000	199,000	1,150,400	1,265
Westchester,	5	115,000	9,400	486,000	438,000		280
Washington,	5	100,000	3,606	168,800	33,500	717,650	275
Herkimer,	5	35,000	2,296	106,237	33,500	269,912	128
Saratoga,	4	144,000	5,752	270,000		1,210,660	460
Jefferson,	3	170,000	6,020	327,000	22,600	1,004,720	595
Ulster,	3	140,000	5,796	410,000	330,000	115,000	475
Orange,	3	135,000	4,200	251,000	4,000	740,000	460
Madison,	3	30,000	1,998	35,000	31,500		35
Tompkins,	3	28,000	812	55,500	1,000	199,063	97
Onondaga,	2	62,000	2,160	125,000	5,000	460,000	225
Monroe,	2	55,000	2,648	208,000	105,000	300,000	320
Clinton,	2	16,000	884	25,000		100,000	70
Rockland,	1	100,000	3,500	200,000	40,000	460,000	509
Schenectady,	1	77,000	2,000	118,000	20,000	416,000	200
Chenango,	1	75,000	4,474	200,000		800,000	225
Cayuga,	1	70,000	2,692	180,000	8,000	180,000	138
Seneca,	1	70,000	4,000	190,000		559,000	150
Franklin,	1	10,000					
Suffolk,	1	10,000	576	36,000	33,000		30
<i>Total,</i>	112	\$ 3,671,500	157,316	7,961,670	1,867,790	21,010,920	12,954

CANALS COMPLETED.

[From Williams's "N. Y. Annual Register."]

Name.	Length.	Cost.	Tolls in 1833.
Erie Canal	364 miles	\$ 9,027,456.05	\$ 1,290,136.20
Champlain Canal	64 do.		
Glenn's Falls Feeder	12 do.	1,179,871.95	132,559.02
Oswego Canal	38 do.	565,437.35	22,950.47
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	23 do.	236,804.74	17,174.69
Chemung Canal	23 do.		
Navigable Feeder	16 do.	342,133.95	694.00
Crooked Lake Canal	8 do.	136,331.95	200.84
	548	\$ 11,488,035.99	\$ 1,463,715.22
Navigable Ponds and Feeders	18		

Total, 566 miles of canal navigation completed and owned by the state. Average cost per mile, about \$21,600.

Comparative View of Tolls for four Years.

Canals.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Erie,	\$1,091,714.20	1,085,612.28	1,290,136.20	1,294,649.06
Champlain,	102,896.23	110,191.95	132,559.02	
Oswego,	16,271.10	19,786.20	22,950.47	22,168.02
Cayuga & Sen.	12,920.39	13,893.04	17,174.69	18,130.43
Chemung,			694.00	3,378.05
Crooked Lake,			200.84	1,473.40
<i>Total,</i>	\$1,223,801.98	1,229,483.47	1,463,715.22	1,339,799.56

INCORPORATED RAILROAD COMPANIES.

[From Williams's "N. Y. Annual Register.?"]

Names.	To construct a Railroad.		When incor- pora'd.	Capital.
	From	To		
Albion and Tonawanda, . . .	Albion	Batavia,	1832	\$ 250,000
Auburn and Canal, . . .	Auburn	Erie Canal,	1832	150,000
Auburn and Syracuse, . . .	Auburn	Syracuse,	1834	400,000
Aurora and Buffalo, . . .	Aurora	Buffalo,	1832	300,000
Bath and Crooked Lake, . . .	Bath	Crooked Lake,	1831	40,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica, . . .	Brooklyn	Jamaica,	1832	300,000
Buffalo and Erie, . . .	Buffalo	Erie, Penn.,	1822	650,000
Black River Company, . . .	Rome	Ogdensburgh,	1832	900,000
Buffalo and Black Rock, . . .	Buffalo	Black Rock,	1833	100,000
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, . . .	Buffalo	Niagara Falls,	1834	110,000
Binghamton and Susquehannah,	Binghamton	Penn. Line,	1833	150,000
Castleton and West Stockbridge,	Castleton	W. Stockb'g, M.	1834	300,000
Catskill and Canajoharie,	Catskill	Canajoharie,	1830	600,000
Dansville and Rochester, . . .	Dansville	Rochester,	1832	300,000
Dutchess, . . .	Poughkeepsic	Connecticut,	1832	600,000
Elmira and WilliamSPORT, . . .	Elmira	Pennsylvania,	1832	75,000
Fish House and Amsterdam, . . .	Fish House	Amsterdam,	1832	250,000
Geneva and Canandaigua, . . .	Geneva	Canandaigua,	1831	140,000
Great Au Sable, . . .	Keeseville	Port Kent,	1833	60,000
Hudson and Berkshire, . . .	Hudson	Mass. St. Line,	1832	350,000
Hudson and Delaware, . . .	Newburgh	Delaw. River,	1830	500,000
Ithaca and Geneva, . . .	Ithaca	Geneva,	1832	800,000
Ithaca and Owego, . . .	Ithaca	Owego,	1823	300,000
Ithaca and Port Renwick, . . .	Ithaca	Port Renwick,	1834	15,000
Lake Champlain & Ogdensburgh,	L. Champlain	Ogdensburgh,	1832	3,000,000
Long Island, . . .	Brooklyn	Greenport,	1834	1,500,000
Lockport and Niagara Falls, . . .	Lockport	Niagara Falls,	1834	110,000
Manheim and Salisbury, . . .	Manheim	Salisbury,	1834	75,000
Mayville and Portland, . . .	Portland	Mayville,	1832	150,000
Medina and Darien, . . .	Medina	Darien,	1834	100,000
Mohawk and Hudson, . . .	Schenectady	Albany,	1826	600,000
New York and Albany, . . .	New York	Albany,	1832	3,000,000
New York and Erie, . . .	New York	Lake Erie,	1832	10,000,000
New York and Harlaem, . . .	Prince-st., N.Y.	Harlaem,	1831	350,000
Otsego, . . .	Cooperstown	Colliersville,	1832	200,000
Rensselaer and Saratoga, . . .	Troy	Baliston-Spa,	1832	300,000
Rochester Canal and Railroad,	Rochester	Genesee Port,	1831	30,000
Saratoga and Fort Edward, . . .	Sarat. Springs	Fort Edward,	1832	200,000
Saratoga and Schenectady, . . .	Saratoga	Schenectady,	1831	150,000
Saratoga Springs & Schuylerville,	Sarat. Springs	Schuylerville,	1832	100,000
Saratoga and Washington, . . .	Saratoga	Whitehall,	1834	600,000
Schoharie and Otsego, . . .	Schoharie Co.	Susque. River,	1832	300,000
Tonawanda, . . .	Rochester	Attica,	1832	500,000
Troy Turnpike and Railroad, . . .	Troy	Bennington, &c.	1831	1,000,000
Utica and Susquehannah, . . .	Utica	Susque. River,	1832	1,000,000
Utica and Schenectady, . . .	Utica	Schenectady,	1833	2,000,000
Warren County, . . .	Glenn's Falls	Warrensburg,	1832	250,000
Warsaw and Le Roy, . . .	Warsaw	Le Roy,	1834	100,000
Watertown and Rome, . . .	Rome	Watertown,	1832	1,000,000
Whitehall and Rutland, . . .	Whitehall	Rutland, Vt.,	1833	150,000
<i>Total,</i>				\$ 34,405,000

*Number of Attorneys and Counsellors of Law, in 1820, 1834, and 1835 ;
and practising Physicians and Surgeons in 1834.*

Counties.	Attorn's and Couns.			Phys. & Surg's.	Counties.	Attorn's & Couns.			Phys. & Surg's.
	1820.	1834.	1835.	1834.		1820.	1834.	1835.	1834.
Albany,	60	124	125	77	Onondaga,	45	59	62	80
Allegany,	5	13	10	32	Ontario,	35	45	41	61
Broome,	5	15	16	14	Orange,	34	38	37	48
Cattaraugus,	3	19	19	16	Orleans,	1	21	17	23
Cayuga,	24	38	41	57	Oswego,	9	35	25	31
Chatauque,	13	22	19	56	Otsego,	29	42	41	52
Chenango,	20	26	28	53	Putnam,	3	4	3	16
Clinton,	11	24	23	16	Queens,	2	3	5	28
Columbia,	32	41	33		Rensselaer,	36	67	67	57
Cortland,	11	14	17	21	Richmond,	3	6	6	7
Delaware,	20	17	12	32	Rockland,	3	4	5	8
Dutchess,	52	47	42	69	Saratoga,	30	29	26	54
Erie,	19	57	67	37	Schenectady,	12	19	20	15
Essex,	11	13	12	21	Schoharie,	18	16	16	30
Franklin,	6	7	5	22	Seneca,	15	24	26	25
Genesee,	18	37	35	59	St. Lawrence,	13	30	29	50
Greene,	21	23	21	30	Steuben,	12	23	20	30
Herkimer,	15	30	27	45	Suffolk,	6	14	13	25
Jefferson,	24	37	35	64	Sullivan,	7	7	6	11
Kings,	3	15	17	30	Tioga,	14	23	24	44
Lewis,	8	12	11	16	Tompkins,	13	26	27	49
Livingston,	11	19	17	44	Ulster,	20	37	35	36
Madison,	26	34	34	62	Warren,	11	6	8	16
Monroe,	17	57	48	84	Washington,	41	39	38	75
Montgomery	29	37	44	45	Wayne,	8	20	22	46
New York,	303	529	539	530	Westchester.	13	14	15	34
Niagara,	4	21	21	35	Yates,	6	22	20	32
Oneida,	38	83	77	95					
					<i>Total,</i>	1,248	2,084	2,052	2,650

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The five principal religious denominations are the *Presbyterians*, *Methodists*, *Baptists*, *Episcopalians*, and *Dutch Reformed*. For an account of these denominations in New York, derived from official sources, see pages 140, 141, 143, 145, 148, and 149.

The following statement of the number of clergy in the state at several periods, is extracted from Williams's "New York Register."

	In 1819.	In 1830.	In 1835.
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	328	431	562
Methodists,	90	372	492
Baptists,	139	274	442
Episcopalians, (1 Bishop),	83	118	181
Dutch Reformed,	105	106	116
Lutherans,	16	13	30
Associate Reformed,			23
Denominations not enumerated in 1819,		63	74
<i>Total,</i>	761	1,382	1,920

There are 27 *Congregational* ministers. — In addition to the denominations above enumerated, the *Roman Catholics* have 1 bishop and 31 ministers; the *Universalists*, upwards of 20 ministers; the *Friends*, a considerable number of societies; the *Christ-ians*, a number of ministers; the *Unitarians*, 8 ministers; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 5 ministers; the *Shakers*, 2 societies; the *Jews*, 3 synagogues.

The clergy are supported by subscription, contribution, rents of pews, income of funds, &c. The salaries in the city of New York vary from \$ 1,000 to upwards of \$ 3,000. “The average annual salaries of the clergy of this state,” says the *New York Register*, “are estimated not to exceed \$ 500 each.”

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following notices are derived from the “Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools,” made January, 1835.

Interest at 6 per cent. on \$2,116,000, invested in 9,580	
school-houses,	\$ 186,960.00
Annual expense of books for 531,240 scholars, at 50 cents each,	265,620.00
Fuel for 9,580 school-houses, at \$ 10 each,	95,800.00
Public Money. { Derived from the School Fund,	100,000.00
{ Derived from local funds belonging to some towns,	18,533.56
{ Levied by taxation on the property of the people,	197,615.37
Amount paid for Teachers' wages besides public money,	398,137.04
<i>Expense of the Common Schools in 1833,</i>	\$ 1,262,670.97

Population of the state in 1830, 1,919,132; in 1833, computed at 2,101,000. Number of children actually receiving instruction, in the common schools, in 1833, 531,240; being 1 in every 3.95 of the whole population.

“The incompetency of teachers is the great evil of the common-school system of this state, and it may indeed be said to be the source of the only other material defect which pertains to it, — a low standard of education in most of the schools. The evil, however, is by no means universal. There are many teachers of ample qualifications, and many schools of high standing, both as regards the nature and extent of their requirements. — The principal obstacle to improvement is the low wages of teachers; and, as this is left altogether to be regulated by contract between them and their employers, there would seem to be no effectual remedy for the evil, but to inspire the latter with more just conceptions of the nature of the vocation, and its high responsibilities, and of the necessity of awarding to those who pursue it, a compensation in some degree suited to its arduous duties and requirements. So long as the compensation of teachers is on a level with that which is commanded by the most ordinary employments, it is not to be expected that men of the necessary talents will prepare themselves for the business of

teaching; but it may justly be said that there is scarcely any vocation, in which the best talents can be employed to greater advantage. The practice of paying low wages has, as might be expected, introduced into the common schools teachers wholly incompetent to execute their trusts; who have brought in bad methods of teaching, and kept down the standard of requirement for their pupils on a level with that by which their employers have measured their qualifications.

“Although the compensation of teachers is still extremely low, it is gratifying to reflect that it is increasing. In the districts heard from, the number of schools kept during the year 1833, an average period of 8 months, was 9,392. The amount actually paid for teachers' wages in the same districts, was about \$665,000. This sum divided by the schools would give each teacher \$8.85 per month. But it is supposed that female teachers are employed about half the time at a compensation of \$5 per month. In this case the average compensation of male teachers would be \$1270. By a similar estimate for the year 1831, contained in the Report of the Superintendent made in 1833, it appears that the average rate of wages was but \$11.85. A similar estimate for 1832, would give \$12.22. Thus it appears that the rate of wages is regularly advancing, although still altogether inadequate to the services rendered.”

Comparative View of the Returns of Common Schools from 1816 to 1835.

The year in which the Report was made to the Legislature.	No. of Towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of School Districts in the said towns.	No. of School Districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the School Districts, making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportion of the No. of children taught, to the No. of children reported between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	\$55,720.98	.	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834.88	.	170,785	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235.42	.	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010.51	.	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151.07	.	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418.08	.	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195.04	.	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420.60	.	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820.25	.	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741.61	.	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182,790.09	.	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8,114	7,550	185,720.46	.	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995.77	.	441,856	419,216	96 to 91
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343.21	.	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840.14	\$ 297,048.44	480,041	468,257	40 to 41
1831	785	9,063	8,631	238,641.36	346,807.20	499,424	497,503	250 to 249
1832	703	9,339	8,811	214,998.85	374,001.54	507,105	509,967	165 to 166
1833	811	9,600	8,911	305,582.78	358,320.17	491,959	508,878	36 to 37
1834	829	9,690	9,107	307,733.08	369,696.36	512,475	522,618	50 to 51
1835	835	9,865	9,392	316,153.93	398,137.04	531,240	534,002	

*Common School Fund, according to the annual Reports of the Comptroller,
from the foundation of the Fund in 1805 - 6 to 1835.*

Year.	Capital.	Annual revenue or interest.	Sum annually paid from State Treasury.	Increase of capital from year to year.	Diminution of capital.
1806	\$58,757.24	Not stated.	[No distribu-		
1807	183,162.96	"	tion to be made	\$124,405.72	
1808	307,164.56	"	until the reve-	124,001.60	
1809	390,637.15	\$24,115.46	ue amounted	83,472.59	
1810	428,177.91	26,480.77	to \$50,000.]	37,540.76	
1811	483,326.29	36,427.64	.	55,148.38	
1812	558,464.69	45,216.95	.	75,138.40	
1813	636,758.07	47,612.16	.	78,293.38	
1814	822,064.94	57,248.39	.	185,306.87	
1815	861,457.89	57,539.88	.	39,392.95	
1816	934,015.13	64,053.01	\$60,000.00	72,557.24	
1817	982,242.26	69,555.29	60,000.00	48,227.13	
1818	971,361.31	68,770.00	60,000.00		\$10,880.95
1819	1,103,949.09	70,556.04	60,000.00	132,587.78	
1820	1,229,076.00	78,944.56	70,000.00	125,126.91	
1821	1,215,526.00	77,144.56	80,000.00		13,550.00
1822	1,152,636.57	77,417.86	80,000.00		62,895.43
1823	1,155,827.40	72,515.09	80,000.00	3,196.83	
1824	1,172,913.28	75,315.05	80,000.00	17,085.88	
1825	1,288,389.47	81,815.41	80,000.00	115,396.19	
1826	1,319,886.46	86,429.93	80,000.00	31,576.99	
1827	1,353,477.64	81,381.90	100,000.00	33,591.18	
1828	1,611,096.80	89,034.96	100,000.00	257,619.16	
1829	1,684,628.80	94,626.25	100,000.00	73,532.00	
1830	1,661,081.24	100,078.60	100,000.00		23,547.56
1831	1,696,743.66	80,043.86	100,000.00	35,662.42	
1832	1,704,159.40	93,755.31	100,080.00	7,415.74	
1833	1,735,175.28	109,117.77	100,080.00	31,015.88	
1834	1,754,046.84	104,390.78	100,080.00	18,871.56	
1835	1,790,545.30	.	.	36,498.46	
			\$1,590,240.00	1,842,662.00	110,873.94

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
PETER D. VROOM, of Somerville, <i>Governor, and, ex officio, Chancellor of State</i> ;	(term of office expires Oct. 1835),	\$ 2,000 [and fees as Chancellor.
John Patterson, of Middleton, <i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,</i>		[3.50 a day.
James D. Westcott, of Trenton, <i>Secretary of State,</i>		50 & fees.
Daniel B. Ryall, of Freehold, <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly,</i>		. . . 3.50 a day.
R. P. Thompson, of Salem, <i>Clerk of do.</i>		. . . 3.50 a day.
Charles Parker, of Trenton, <i>Treasurer,</i>		. . . 1,100
John M. White, do. <i>Attorney-General,</i>		80 and fees.
Stacy G. Potts, do. <i>Clerk in Chancery,</i>		Fees.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, <i>Chief Justice,</i>		\$1,200 & fees.
Gabriel H. Ford, of Morristown, <i>Associate Justice,</i>		1,100
Thomas C. Ryerson, of Newton, <i>do.</i>		1,100

CANALS.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal forms a part of the great line of internal communication between the north-eastern and south-western states. It commences on the Delaware River at Bordentown, and passing by Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Millstone, and Boundbrook, terminates on the Raritan River at New Brunswick. The main Canal is 43 miles in length, 75 feet in width on the water-line; and it has 7 feet depth of water. The locks, 14 in number, are 110 feet long and 24 feet wide. The summit level is 58 feet above tide-water. The Canal is supplied with water from a navigable Feeder, 60 feet wide and 5 feet deep, by which water is taken from the Delaware at Bool's Island, 24 miles above Trenton, and which joins the main trunk at Trenton. The bridges over the Canal and Feeder are on pivots, and allow the passage of masted vessels. A dam in the Raritan, five miles above New Brunswick, turns the water of that river into the Canal, and furnishes a very important water power at New Brunswick for mills or manufactories, directly on the Canal.

The execution of this work, by a company incorporated in 1830, is surpassed in few instances in the United States; and the Canal passing through a rich and beautiful country, forms one of the most interesting objects of its kind. It is now in full operation. The cost has been about \$2,500,000.

The Morris Canal commences at Jersey City, opposite to New York, and runs thence along the bay of New York, and across Bergen Neck and the Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers, to Newark; thence northerly through Bloomfield to Paterson; leaving Paterson, its course is nearly south-west to the Little Falls of Passaic, where it crosses that River and runs in a more westerly direction up the valley of the Rockaway, passing by Booneton, Powerville, Rockaway, and Dover, to the summit two miles above Drakeville, where the Canal is supplied with water by a feeder from the Hopatcong Pond. From this summit, passing through Stanhope, the Canal descends south-westerly along the valley of the Muskenetaunk, which it crosses $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Andover Forge Pond, and passing near Hacketstown, Mansfield, and other villages, terminates on the Delaware at Phillipsburgh, opposite to Easton. The length of the Canal is 101 miles. Ascent from tide-water, 915 feet; descent to the level of the Delaware at Easton, 754 feet:—total rise and fall, 1669 feet; of which 223 feet are overcome by 24 locks, and the remainder by 23 inclined planes, upon which the boats are carried in a frame or cradle, by water-power furnished by the Canal. This Canal, running in part through a mountainous country, furnishes a remarkable instance of the triumph of art in overcoming natural obstacles. It is the work of a company, and has been accomplished with financial difficulties almost as great as the natural ones. The company, possessing by their charter, some important advantages, seem lately to have risen in credit, and the undertaking, after great difficulty in its progress, is now likely to ensure not only success in its main object, of opening the communication, but also to be profitable to the stockholders.

RAILROADS.

The Comden and Amboy Railroad commences at Camden on the Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia, and runs nearly parallel with the river to Burlington; thence to Bordentown, where it leaves the river, and running through Hightstown and Spottswood, terminates at South Amboy, at the mouth of the Raritan. Length 61 miles.

The Paterson Railroad extends from Jersey City, opposite to New York, to Paterson, on the Passaic River, a distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The New Jersey Railroad commences at Jersey City, opposite to New York, and runs to Newark, and thence through Elizabethtown, Rahway, and Matonchen, to New Brunswick; a distance of about 31 miles. This road is in operation to Newark; and is expected to be completed the present year (1835). The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are bound to connect it with their road from its termination at New Brunswick to a point west of Spottswood.

BANKS

In New Jersey, in operation in June, 1835.

[From the Treasurer of the State.]

Banks.	Location.	Incorpora'd.	Authorized Capital.	Capital paid in.
Newark Bank'g and Ins. Co.	Newark	1804	800,000	399,475
Trenton Banking Company,	Trenton	1804	300,000	214,740
State Bank at Camden,	Camden	1812	800,000	300,000
“ at N. Brunswick,	N. Brunswick	1812	400,000	88,000
“ at Elizabeth,	Elizabethto'n	1812	200,000	133,300
“ at Newark,	Newark	1812	400,000	320,000
“ at Morris,	Morristown	1812	200,000	100,000
Paterson Bank,	Paterson	1815	200,000	75,000
Farmers' Bank of N. Jersey,	Mount Holly	1815	200,000	100,000
Cumberland Bank,	Bridgeton	1816	200,000	52,025
Sussex Bank,	Newton	1818	100,000	40,900
Com'cial Bank of N. Jersey,	Perth Amboy	1822	100,000	30,000
Salem Banking Company,	Salem	1822	75,000	30,385
People's Bank,	Paterson	1824	250,000	75,000
Farmers' and Mechan. Bank,	Rahway	1828	100,000	80,000
Orange Bank,	Orange	1828	100,000	100,000
Farmers' and Mechan. Bank,	Middle'n P't.	1830	50,000	10,000
Belvidere Bank,	Belvidere	1830	50,000	35,000
Mechanics' Bank,	Newark	1831	350,000	263,250
Union Bank,	Dover	1833	100,000	35,000
Mechan. and Manuf. Bank,	Trenton	1834	250,000	50,000
Princeton Bank,	Princeton	1834	150,000	60,000
Farmers' and Mechan. Bank,	N. Brunswick	1834	200,000	50,060
			\$5,575,000	\$2,642,135
Morris Canal & Banking Co.	Jersey City	1834	1,000,000	

The Banks pay a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their capital, amounting to \$13,210.67.

The above will be found to vary from the list on page 204, of last year's Almanac. The following Banks in that list have failed, viz. :

			Failed.
New Brunswick Bank,	N. Brunswick	1807	1834
Washington Bank,	Hackensack	1825	1833

Page 287 of American Almanac for 1835. Paterson Bank, included in the list of Banks which had failed, is revived, and is contained in the general list above. — Mechanics' Bank at Paterson, not included in the list of 1834 (see page 204), failed, it is believed, in 1833. Capital unknown.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Presbyterians* had, in 1835, 100 churches, and 105 ministers; the *Dutch Reformed*, 48 churches and 42 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 35 churches and 29 ministers; the *Baptists*, in 1832, 61 churches and 54 ordained ministers; the *Methodists*, 64 ministers, and probably twice as

many congregations; the *Friends*, 67 meetings; the *Roman Catholics*, 4 ministers. There are some *Congregationalists*, *Universalists*, &c.

Before the division of the *Friends* into two parties (styled *Orthodox* and *Hicksites*), there were in New Jersey 4 quarterly meetings, 19 monthly meetings, and 46 meetings for divine worship. Of the 45 meeting-houses belonging to the *Friends* before the separation, 5 were recently occupied exclusively by the *Orthodox*, 25 by the *Hicksites*, and 15 jointly by both. — Total number of *Friends* in the state, *Hicksites* 3,344; *Orthodox* 2,972; neutral 81:—total 6,404. See *Gordon's Gazetteer*.

The salaries of the ministers of the different denominations in New Jersey are raised by pew-rents, subscriptions, and contributions. The average salary of the *Presbyterian* ministers is estimated at from \$ 500 to \$ 600; that of the *Dutch Reformed*, in country congregations, about \$ 500; in cities, from \$ 1,200 to \$ 2,000. The ministers of the *Baptist* denomination have but a partial support from the people to whom they minister, and, consequently, many of them pursue other employments for a support.

The following statements respecting the annual expense of the ministers of the different denominations are given in *Gordon's Gazetteer* of New Jersey, published 1834:—*Presbyterians*, expense of each church not exceeding \$ 600; *Dutch Reformed*, for each church, not more than \$ 650; *Episcopalians*, for each church, \$ 600; *Baptists*, for each church, \$ 300; *Methodists*, for each minister, including donations of every character, together with the expense of maintaining the churches, about \$ 412 per annum.

“ In the maintenance of churches, we include all the expenditures for religious purposes, comprehending the sums conventionally paid to the pastors, the donations of every kind, made directly to them or for their use, the amount expended in the erection and repair of churches, and in aid to Bible, tract, and missionary societies; and we, upon consultation with distinguished clergymen of various denominations, set down as an average expenditure of each church the sum of \$ 480 per annum, which, multiplied by 250 churches (the number supposed to be constantly supplied with ministers), make the actual charge of \$ 120,000 upon the state for all the expenses of religion, which we consider sufficiently liberal to cover the expenses of the *Society of Friends* for the like purpose. The *Quakers* have no salaried clergy; and the expenses of their association consist of the very small sums requisite to keep their meeting-houses and grave-yards in repair, and the contribution and support of their poor members. Demands of this kind are rare and occasional only; and the interest of funds vested for schools, by *Friends*, has been employed in the education of poor children of other denominations.

“ In addition to the 356 churches of all denominations which the state contains, the inhabitants have exemplified their disposition to sustain and improve their moral condition by the establishment of Bible societies, missionary societies, Sunday school unions, and temperance societies. In every county there are Bible societies; in most, considerable sums are collected, for the missionary cause; and almost every thickly settled neighborhood has its Sunday school.” — *Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey.*

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
GEORGE WOLF, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1835,)	\$ 4,000
James Finlay, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,600
Alexander Mahon, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,400
David Sturgeon, <i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,400
Jacob Spangler, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,400
Samuel Workman, <i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> ,	1,400
G. M. Dallas, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	300 and fees.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
John B. Gibson, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,000.00
Charles Houston, <i>do.</i> ,	2,000.00
John Kennedy, <i>do.</i> ,	2,000.00
Thomas Sergeant, <i>do.</i> ,	2,000.00
William Duane, <i>Prothonotary for East District</i> ,	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following three District Courts for Philadelphia and for the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

	Salary
J. Jones, <i>President Judge</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Th. M. Petit, <i>Judge</i> ,	2,000
George M. Stroud, <i>do.</i> ,	2,000
John Lisle, <i>Prothonotary</i> .	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

	Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes, <i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,600

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

	Salary.
Robert C. Grier, <i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,600

District Court for the County of York.

	Salary.
Daniel Durkee, <i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,600

Court of Common Pleas.

The state is divided into the 16 following Districts, for the sessions of the Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and an Associate Law Judge have each a salary of \$2,000; and two other Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in the other districts have salaries of \$1,000, and their associates, \$200.

*Districts.**President Judges.*

1. Philadelphia,	Edward King.
2. Lancaster and York,	Walter Franklin.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	Garrick Mallary.
4. Huntington, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thos. Burnside.
5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny,	Charles Shaler.
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia,	Ellis Lewis.
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry,	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria,	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehannah, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Thos. H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex. Thompson.

Value of Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, July 1, 1835: from official documents.

City of Philadelphia, \$68,528,742.50		Roxborough, 1,178,905.00
Northern Liberties, 12,615,365.00		Germantown, 1,640,395.00
Spring Garden, 8,162,567.50		Oxford, 1,363,647.50
Kensington, 3,891,120.00		Byberry, 435,902.50
Southwark, 5,937,402.50		Lower Dublin, 1,155,507.50
Moyamensing, 3,225,217.50		Moreland, 217,572.50
Passyunk, 1,469,767.50		Bristol, 645,747.50
Kingsessing, 759,208.00		
Blockley, 2,095,207.50		<i>Total,</i> \$115,040,967.50
Penn township, 1,718,700.00		

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Summary of the Receipts and Expenditures of Pennsylvania, from Nov. 1, 1833, to Oct. 31, 1834, extracted from the Report of the Auditor-General.

Receipts.

Lands and land-office fees,	\$33,707.92	Tin & clock ped. licenses, \$2,122.76	
Auction commissions,	12,300.00	Hawkers and ped. do.	3,273.56
Auction duties,	65,416.71	Increase of county rates and levies,	190,910.73
Dividends on bank stock, 127,531.00		Tax on personal property, 27,508.32	
Dividends on bridge, navigation, and turnpike stock,	24,978.67	Escheats,	989.61
Tax on bank dividends, 74,148.12		Canal and railroad tolls, 309,789.15	
Tax on coal co. dividends, 1,437.60		Loans,	3,529,354.44
Tax on offices,	11,216.30	Premiums on loans,	155,273.39
Tax on writs, &c.,	24,203.34	Do. on bank charters,	42,506.17
Fees, sec. of state's office, 665.70		Refunded by com. of the inter. improv. fund, 100,000.00	
Tavern licenses,	53,223.57	Old debts, &c.,	1,902.49
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise, 65,632.17			<hr/>
State maps,	192.54		\$ 4,876,748.05
Collateral inheritance tax, 17,187.46		Balance in the treasury	
Pamphlet laws,	115.63	Nov. 1, 1833,	367,423.30
Militia and exempt fines, 1,160.70			<hr/>
		<i>Total,</i>	\$ 5,244,171.35

Expenditures.

Inter. improvements, \$3,679,095.39		Conveying convicts,	1,636.57
Expenses of govern't, 227,187.46		Conveying fugitives,	773.03
Militia expenses,	21,075.87	Defence of the state,	40.00
Pensions and gratuities, 25,613.78		Miscellaneous,	15,151.22
Education,	40,590.43		<hr/>
House of refuge,	5,000.00		5,190,079.15
Interest on loans,	103,925.00	Balance in the treasury	
Pennsylvania claimants, 2,144.90		Nov. 1, 1834,	54,092.20
Internal improve. fund, 919,060.84			<hr/>
Peniten. near Philadel'a, 84,622.91		<i>Total,</i>	\$ 5,244,171.35
Do. near Pittsburgh, 64,111.75			

THE COAL TRADE.

[From "The Philadelphia Gazette."]

One of the most important interests of Pennsylvania is the coal trade. At so late a period as the year 1818, the mines on the Schuylkill and Lehigh were almost wholly without value, owing to the want of facilities for transporting the coal to market. Since that period, the expenditure of a vast capital in improving the navigation of those rivers, has opened sources of wealth, which must otherwise have remained dormant, and has laid the foundation for a commerce, the extent of which cannot readily be imagined.

An observant friend has called our attention to an article on the subject of the coal trade of Great Britain, which appeared in the Supplement to that excellent and instructive work, the "Penny Magazine," for April 30, 1835. It presents a view of the magnitude of the coal trade, which Pennsylvania may one day see realized, possessing, as she does, inexhaustible mountains of the precious mineral; and, as it contains some statistical information that may be useful to be known, we have extracted the following items:

Population of Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland),	17,000,000
Consumption of coal in 1833 by these 17 millions of inhabitants,	Tons. 13,464,000
Exported to foreign countries,	634,448
Exported to Ireland,	900,000
Consumed in iron works,	3,000,000
<i>Total</i> ,	17,998,448

The price, in 1833, was from 15 to 18 shillings per ton of 2,240 lbs.; that is, from \$3.60 to \$4.32, estimating the pound sterling at \$4.80; so that, taking the average price, the annual value was upwards of *seventy-one millions of dollars*.

The mining and distribution of this vast quantity of coal, gave employment to the following number of persons:—

Collieries,	121,000 men.
Seamen and shipping,	30,000
Factors and others under them,	45,000
Bargemen,	10,000

Making in the whole, 206,000 men,

to whom the coal trade gave *direct* employment in that year.

The capital employed in the trade, has been estimated by Mr. McCulloch, at 10 millions sterling, equal to 48,000,000 dollars.

In connection with this subject, we have thought that the following abstract from a table attached to the report made by Mr. Packer, to the

Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 4th of March, 1834, would have an interest.

Anthracite coal, mined and brought to market, in each year, from the commencement of the business in 1820, to the year 1831, inclusive.

	Lehigh.	Schuylkill.	Lackawana.	Tons.
1820	365			365
1821	1,073			1,073
1822	2,240			2,240
1823	5,823			5,823
1824	9,541			9,541
1825	28,393	5,306		33,199
1826	31,280	16,835		48,115
1827	32,074	29,492		61,567
1828	30,232	47,181		77,415
1829	25,110	78,293	70,000	110,403
1830	41,750	89,984	42,000	173,734
1831	40,965	81,854	54,000	176,820
1832	75,000	209,271	84,500	368,771
1833	124,000	250,588	111,777	485,465
1834	106,244	226,692	43,700	376,636

THE ACT RELATING TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

In the American Almanac for 1835, there is an account of an important "Act to establish a general system of education by Common Schools," passed by the legislature in 1834. The following Report to the Legislature, in relation to this Act, and its reception by the people of the state, was made by Mr. Kerr of Allegheny, on the 17th of March, 1835.

"The Committee appointed to report to the House the number of petitioners in each county of the Commonwealth praying for the repeal, and the number praying for a modification of the school law, and the number remonstrating against said repeal, and also how many of said petitioners signed by making their mark, and how many names to the petitions were written by other hands than the petitioners', report:

"That, although the number who have petitioned for the repeal is deplorably large, yet it is but a small minority of the whole number of voters in the Commonwealth, to wit, about 32,000. Those who ask for a modification only are 2,084; those who have deemed it necessary to remonstrate against the repeal, 2,575. The Committee were pained to find among those who deem a general system of education unnecessary and ask for its repeal, *sixty-six* who are unable to write their own names, and who attached their signatures by making their marks; and, according to the best conclusion to which the Committee could arrive, more than ten out of every hundred of the petitioners' names appear to be written by other hands than their own. Whether this arose from inability to write their own names, the Committee do not feel themselves called on to determine. The Committee would further remark, that in

most of the petitions not more than five names out of every hundred are written in English, and the great mass of them are so illegibly written as to afford the strongest evidence of the deplorable disregard so long paid by the legislature to the constitutional injunction to establish a general system of education."

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following table of the Ecclesiastical Statistics of Pennsylvania, is taken, in part, from Dr. Matheson — 1834.

	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Presbyterians (3 Synods),	475	357	50,988
Methodist Episcopal Church (2 Confer.),		252	74,106
Evangelical Lutheran Church,	312	92	33,114
German Reformed Church (2 Synods),	150	50	15,000
Baptists (13 Associations),	157	121	11,103
Church of the United Brethren,	11	10	2,900
Associate Presbyterian Church (2 Presb.),	12	36	2,650
Reformed Dutch Church (1 Classis),	8	8	1,671
Friends,	150		
Protestant Episcopal Church (1 diocese),		71	
Roman Catholic Church (1 bishop),	56	42	
New Jerusalem Church,	7	5	
Unitarians,	5	3	
Universalists (1 Convention),			

The Lutherans, the German Reformed, the Friends, and the United Brethren, are more numerous in this state than in any other.

With respect to the support of the preachers of the denominations of the Methodists and Friends, see pages 147 and 152.

The ministers of the other denominations are generally supported by voluntary subscriptions, contributions, and rents of pews. The salaries in Philadelphia vary from \$1,000 to upwards of \$3,000; in the other large towns they are respectable; in country places very moderate; though in these places the Presbyterian ministers are said seldom to receive less than \$400 a year.

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
CALEB P. BENNETT, of Wilmington, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1837),	\$1,333½
Wm. Hemphill Jones, of Wilmington, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	400
George S. Adkins, of Milton, <i>Auditor</i> ,	400
Peter S. Parker, of Wilmington, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	Commissions.
Charles Polk, of Milford, <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .	
Wm. D. Waples, of Millsborough, <i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

	Salary.
Thomas Clayton, of New Castle, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,200
James R. Black, do. <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,000
Samuel M. Harrington, of Dover, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Peter Robinson, of Georgetown, <i>do.</i>	1,000

Court of Chancery.

Kensley Johns, Jun., of New Castle, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1,100
James Rogers, do. <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	\$350 & fees.

BANKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The statement given in the last volume of the Almanac, on the authority of "a correspondent," relating to the banks in this state, is correct, and will apply to the present time. The other from a "document laid before Congress," was "altogether conjectural and erroneous."

There are now 5 *Newspapers* published in this state; 2 semi-weekly and 2 weekly, at Wilmington; and 1 weekly at Newcastle.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Presbyterians* in this state have 15 ministers; the *Methodists*, 15 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 6 ministers; the *Baptists*, 9 churches and 5 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 2 ministers, and there are some *Friends*.

The Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen are supported by salaries, which vary in amount from \$400 to \$800.

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JAMES THOMAS, Chaptico, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires		
Jan. 1836),		\$ 2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>Executive Council</i> , {	Thomas Veazy, Cecil co., <i>President</i> ; George C. Washington, Rockville ; Nathaniel F. Williams, Baltimore ; John S. Martin, Snow-Hill ; and Harris Gwinn, Port Tobacco, }	each 500
Thomas Culbreth, Annapolis, <i>Clerk of the Executive Council</i> ,		1,500
George Mackubin, do. <i>State Treasurer</i> ,		2,000
Julius T. Ducatel, Baltimore, <i>Geologist of the State</i> ,		2,000
John H. Alexander, do. <i>Engineer of the State Survey</i> ,		2,000
Thomas Karney, Annapolis, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,		800
Hugh H. Evans, Baltimore, <i>Commissioner of Loans</i> ,		Fees.
George G. Brewer, Annapolis, <i>Register of the Land Office</i> ,		Fees.
David Ridgley, do. <i>State Librarian</i> ,		800

[The State Library is kept in the State House at Annapolis, and now contains 10,000 volumes.]

LEGISLATURE.

Senators, 15 in number, elected for 5 years on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831 ; 9 from the *Western Shore*, and 6 from the *Eastern Shore*.

John G. Chapman, *President*.

John B. Morris, Baltimore.	Benj. S. Forrest, Montgomery.
Benj. S. Pigman, Alleghany.	J. C. Groome, Cecil.
Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory, Queen Anne.
John G. Chapman, Charles.	Win. Hughlett, Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington, Frederick.	Henry Page, Dorchester.
James Montgomery, Harford.	Henry P. C. Wilson, Somerset.
Wm. T. Wootten, Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborn, Kent.
Dennis Claude, Annapolis City.	

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
Theodoric Bland, Annapolis, <i>Chancellor</i> ,		\$3,600
Ramsay Waters, do. <i>Register</i> ,		

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
John Buchanan,	Williamsport,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,500
John Stephen,	Bladensburg,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	Bel-Air,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	Ellicott's Mills,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Ezekiel F. Chambers,	Chestertown,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Asa Spence,	Snow-Hill,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
John Johnson,	Annapolis,	<i>Clerk and Reporter.</i>	

Court of the City of Baltimore.

			Salary.
Nicholas Brice,		<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,400
J. D. Worthington,		<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,		<i>do.</i>	1,500

The state is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, which constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common-law courts of original jurisdiction in the state; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties co-extensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the state, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.), and the Court of Chancery.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Roman Catholics* were the first settlers of this state, and the first Catholic Bishop in the United States, Dr. John Carroll, was bishop of Baltimore. The Roman Catholics of this state have 1 archbishop, who is metropolitan of the United States, 54 churches or congregations, 57 ministers, and 2 colleges, with a theological seminary.

The *Episcopalians* have 1 bishop and 56 ministers. Their salaries are computed, on an average throughout the state, not to exceed \$600 per annum. — Connected with this denomination there is a very useful society, entitled a "Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland," of which the annual revenue, in 1827, amounted to \$1,370.

The *Methodist Baltimore Conference* has 153 travelling preachers and 52,448 members; the Baltimore Presbytery has 12 *Presbyterian* ministers; the *Baptists* in the state have 34 churches and 21 ordained ministers; the *German Reformed*, about 10 ministers; the *Universalists*, 1

convention; the *Unitarians*, 1 minister; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 1 minister; the *Friends* are considerably numerous; and there are some *Lutherans*, *Tunkers*, and *Mennonists*.

The salaries of the clergy of Baltimore vary from \$1,000 to \$2,500: average about \$1,500:—in the state \$500 or \$600.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL, of Norfolk, <i>Governor</i> ; (term expires March 31, 1837),	\$3,333.33
Windham Robertson, of Richmond, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	1,000
Daniel Wilson, do. <i>Counsellor of State</i> ,	1,000
Wm. H. McFarland, do. do.	1,000
Lawson Burfoot, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
James E. Heath, do. <i>Auditor</i> ,	2,000
James Brown, Jun., do. <i>Second Auditor</i> ,	1,800
William Selden, do. <i>Regis. of Land Office</i> ,	1,500
Sidney S Baxter, do. <i>Attorney-General</i> .	
Linn Banks, <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

	Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker, <i>President</i> ,	\$2,720
Francis T. Brooke, <i>Judge</i> ,	2,500
William H. Cabell, do.	2,500
Dabney Carr, do.	2,500
William Brockenbrough, do.	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time, appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500; and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, are as follows :

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Richard Baker, | 8. William Daniel, | 15. Benjamin Estill, |
| 2. John F. May, | 9. William Leigh, | 16. James E. Brown, |
| 3. Abel P. Upshur, | 10. Fleming Saunders, | 17. Allen Taylor, |
| 4. James Semple, | 11. Richard H. Field, | 18. Edward D. Duncan, |
| 5. J. T. Lomax, | 12. Lucas P. Thompson, | 19. Lewis Summers, |
| 6. John Scott, | 13. Richard E. Parker, | 20. Joseph L. Frye. |
| 7. John B. Clopton, | 14. Daniel Smith, | |

The state is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

The judges who hold the Circuit Courts are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court in the Capitol at Richmond. It is the duty of fifteen of the judges to attend this court, eleven being necessary to form a quorum. One term begins on the last Monday in June; the other, on the 15th of December. The judges are required to arrange themselves into four classes, of five judges each, one of whom is exempt, in rotation, from attending the court.

The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also original jurisdiction of probates and administrations, and some claims of the Commonwealth. Its judges, or a portion of them, sit as a Special Court of Appeals, in cases in which the judges of the Court of Appeals, proper, are disqualified by interest, or otherwise.

County Courts.

A County Court sits in each county every month, held by four or more Justices of the Peace. These courts, formed of plain farmers or country gentlemen, are invested with a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the state, covering almost the whole field of cognizance, civil, criminal, legal, and equitable. Their civil jurisdiction is over all causes in which the value exceeds \$20. They, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court. — Some eminent men of Virginia have lauded the county courts as the chief nurseries of whatever intelligence, virtue, and devotion to freedom, the people of the state possess. Others, on the contrary, (among whom was Mr. Jefferson,) have considered them the greatest blots upon the polity of the Commonwealth.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Baptists* in this state have 22 associations, 435 churches, 261 ministers, and 54,302 communicants, of whom one half are supposed to be colored, and nearly half slaves; the *Methodists*, 168 ministers, and 41,763 communicants, of whom 7,447 are colored; the *Presbyterians*, 117 churches, 90 ministers, and 11,413 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop, 1 assistant bishop, 65 ministers, and about 3,000 communicants; the *Lutherans*, 24 congregations and 7 ministers; the *Reformed Baptists* (Campbellites), about 10,000 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, 10 congregations and 5 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 1 minister. There are some *Friends*, a few *Tinkers*, and *Jews*.

The ministers are supported by subscription or contribution. The salaries of the Episcopal and Presbyterian clergy vary from \$200 to \$1,500; the average, less than \$500.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING RELIGION.

“The legislature of Virginia,” says an intelligent correspondent, “has always been jealous of ecclesiastical establishments. In 1776, the Bill of Rights emphatically declared freedom of conscience to be sacred. In 1784, an attempt was made and nearly prevailed, to get a law passed, obliging every citizen to pay for the support of a minister; allowing him to choose of what sect the minister should be. It was, however, postponed till the next session: and, in the mean time, a memorial, ably drawn up by Mr. Madison, and pointing out the dangers to religious liberty and to religion, that lurked in the scheme, was circulated among the people, and signed by such overwhelming numbers, as to cause not only a prompt and decisive rejection of the Bill, but the passage (Dec. 1785) of the ‘Act for establishing Religious Freedom,’ penned by Mr. Jefferson. It imported ‘That no one should be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry; or be burdened, or suffer in any way, for his religious opinions; but that all should be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, without its affecting their civil capacities.’

“This act was always regarded as a fundamental law; and in 1830, it was actually made a part of the Constitution. The Constitution of 1830 also provides, that ‘The legislature shall not prescribe any religious test; nor confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect; nor authorize or require any religious society, or the people of any district, to tax themselves or others for erecting or repairing any house of worship, or for supporting any church or ministry: but all shall be free to select a religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contract as they may please.’

“In 1799, six statutes, passed since June, 1776, recognizing the Episcopal, as the Established Church, and clashing with the act of religious

freedom, were at once repealed. And in 1802, the *Glebe Lands*, belonging to that church, and appropriated as residences and plantations for its ministers, were, by act of the legislature, ordered to be sold, as the incumbents should severally die, and the proceeds to be applied to the use of the parish poor.

“ A respect for the Christian religion has been shown by laws which punish profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, the act of disturbing any congregation assembled for worship, or of abusing any minister so employed ; also by a law which makes void the service of any civil process on the Sabbath.”

CORRECTION.

In the volume of the American Almanac for 1834, page 207, under the head of *Education*, it is stated — “ In an interesting article in the London ‘ Quarterly Journal of Education,’ on the subject of ‘ Education in Virginia,’ said to have been written by a gentleman who was *formerly a professor in the University of Virginia*, it is remarked,” &c. The “ article” referred to was written, as the Editor of the Almanac has been since informed, by *George Tucker, Esq* ; Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia. The same gentleman was member of Congress from Virginia from 1819 to 1825 ; instead of *St. George Henry Tucker*, who is erroneously stated in the same volume of the Almanac, page 117, to have been a member of Congress from 1815 to 1825, whereas he was a member only till 1819.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
DAVID L. SWAIN,	<i>Governor</i> ; term expires December, 1835 ;	\$2,000
William Hill,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 and fees.
Samuel F. Patterson,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Nathan Stedman,	<i>Comptroller</i> ,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Thomas Ruffin,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,500
William Gaston,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,500
Joseph J. Daniel,	<i>do.</i>	2,500

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.

William Norwood,	Robert Strange,	Henry Seawell,
John R. Donnell,	James Martin,	Thomas Settle.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties; so that each judge attends in about ten counties; and he is paid \$90 for every court which he holds; in all about \$2,000 annually.

Jonas Daniel, *Attorney-General*. John Scott, *Solicitor-General*. A. Troy, Stephen Miller, William J. Alexander, and John L. Bailey, *Solicitors*.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 4th of June, 1835, and continued in session till the 11th of July, proposed several Amendments to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection on the 2d Monday in November, 1835. The following are the most important of the proposed amendments.

The *Senate* is to consist of 50 members, biennially chosen by ballot, elected by districts laid off and apportioned according to the amount of taxes paid by the citizens into the treasury of the state.

The *House of Commons* is to be composed of 120 representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding, to the whole number of free persons (including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed), three-fifths of all other persons.

The apportionment for the members of both houses is to be made by the General Assembly at its first session after the year 1841; again at its first session after the year 1851; and then every 20 years thereafter.

All freemen (people of color excepted) of the age of 21 years, who have been inhabitants of any one district within the state for 12 months preceding the day of any election, and are possessed of a freehold within the same district of 50 acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, are to be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

The *General Assembly* is to meet biennially, and at each biennial session, is to elect, by joint vote of the two houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who are to continue in office for the term of two years.

The *Governor* is to be chosen by the qualified voters biennially; is to enter on the duties of his office on the 1st day of January next after his election; but he is not eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

The General Assembly, at its first session in the year 1839, and from that time, is required to appoint an *Attorney-General*, whose term of office is to be 4 years.

The 32d section of the Constitution is to be amended so as to read as follows : — “ No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state.”

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Methodists* are numerous in this state. A great part of North Carolina is included in the Conference of South Carolina. For a view of the Methodist church, and the manner in which the ministers are supported, see pages 147 and 148.

The *Baptists* have 19 associations, 332 churches or congregations, 165 ordained ministers, 46 licentiates, and 18,918 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 132 churches, 69 ministers, 11 licentiates, and 10,991 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop, 20 ministers, and 25 churches; the *Lutherans*, 40 congregations, 10 ministers, and 1,994 communicants; the *United Brethren*, 4 congregations; the *Roman Catholics*, 3 ministers; the *Friends*, 1 yearly meeting and a considerable number of societies.

A correspondent from North Carolina states, that, “ It is believed that \$75,000 may be regarded as a fair estimate of the annual expense incurred in the maintenance of religion.” This sum he distributes as follows ; — to the Methodists \$30,000; Presbyterians \$20,000; Episcopalians \$15,000; Baptists \$10,000.

SEMINARIES.

The Episcopal School, at Raleigh, under the direction of the Bishop. — Joseph G. Cogswell, *Rector*. — Pupils 108.

Manual Labor School, at Wake Forest, 16 miles north of Raleigh, under the direction of the Baptists. — Pupils about 100.

Manual Labor School, at Fayetteville, under the direction of the Presbyterians. — Pupils about 100.

Female Seminary, at Salem, the oldest and best endowed in the state, under the direction of the United Brethren.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
GEORGE McDUFFIE, of Abbeville District, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires December, 1836,)			\$ 3,500
W. B. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>			
B. H. Saxon, of Abbeville Dist. <i>Secretary of State,</i>			Fees.
John T. Saibles, of Lexington Dist. <i>Surveyor-General.</i>			Fees.
R. Barnwell Smith, of Charleston, <i>Attorney-General,</i>			900
William Laval, do. <i>Comptroller-General,</i>			1,500
Thomas H. Nixon, of Edgefield, <i>Superint. Public Works,</i>			1,200
W. E. Hayne, of Charleston, <i>Treasurer,</i>			2,000
Tandy Walker, of Columbia, <i>do.</i>			1,600
Charles J. Colcock, of Charleston, <i>Pres. Bank of State of S. C.,</i>			3,000

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

		Appointed.	Salary.
David Johnson, of Columbia,	1824,		\$3,500
William Harper, of Fairfield,	1830,		3,000
J. B. O'Neal, of Newbury,	1830,		3,000

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Henry W. Desaussure, of Columbia,	1808,		\$3,500
Job Johnson, of Newbury,	1830,		3,000
Henry Bailey, <i>Reporter.</i>			

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Elihu H. Bay, of Charleston,	1791,		\$2,572
Robert Gantt, of Greenville,	1815,		3,500
John S. Richardson, of Sumter,	1818,		3,500
Josiah J. Evans, of Society Hill,	1829,		2,500
Baylies J. Earle, of Greenville,	1830,		2,500
A. Pickens Butler, of Edgefield,	1834,		2,500
Wm. R. Hill, of Columbia, <i>Reporter,</i>			1,500

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The St. Andrew's Society, founded in 1729, for social and charitable objects. It has an annual income of about \$2,900, which is appropriated to defray the expenses of the society, to relieve the poor widows of deceased members, and to educate the children of indigent members.

The South Carolina Society, originally formed by a few French Refugees, in 1736. The funds and property of the society amount to \$162,000; its annual income, about \$1,600; and its expenditures on the objects of its bounty, about \$3,000. Its bounty is bestowed upon the widows and children of indigent deceased members, and also upon children of decayed living members.

The Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina, was founded in 1762. It has a fund of \$66,000; and its annual income from the fund is from \$3,500 to \$4,000; and from the contribution of members from \$750 to \$900.

The Fellowship Society was founded in 1762, (incorporated in 1769) for the relief of maniacs and poor widows, and for the education of poor children.

The German Friendly Society was established in 1766, (incorporated in 1791) for the relief of widows of indigent deceased members, and for educating the children of the members. The children of deceased members who have left their families in indigence, are educated gratuitously. The amount of funds and property belonging to the society is stated at \$44,000.

The Hibernian Society was founded in 1801, and incorporated in 1805. Its principal object is the relief of distressed emigrants from Ireland. Its funds, including a bequest of Judge Burke, amount to \$56,000; and its annual income, exclusive of its expenses, to about \$2,800.

The New England Society, incorporated in 1820, was established with a view to assist and relieve the necessitous from that section of the country; and to soothe the sufferings of the widow and orphan. Its funds amount to \$8,500, and its annual income, arising from the interest of the fund, and the contributions of members, to upwards of \$1,000.

The Orphan House is a richly endowed institution, having a public fund, under the control of the City Council, of \$112,926; and a private fund, under the control of commissioners, of \$32,734. The present number of children at this institution is 136; — 99 boys, and 37 girls.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The Baptist Denomination. — According to the Minutes of the State Convention of the Baptist denomination in South Carolina, held at Barnwell, December 13 to 17, 1834, there were, in this state, 13 associations, 314 churches, 156 ordained ministers, 70 licentiates, and 36,276 communicants. The ministers of the church at Charleston and one or two other churches, are supported by pew-rents. Whatever support the ministers of other churches receive, is raised by voluntary subscription

or contribution ; but there are scarcely any stipulated salaries, except in the towns. "About nine-tenths of our ministers," says a Baptist clergyman, "receive no salary or compensation, at all, as ministers. They are mostly planters, farmers, or teachers, and live by their own means. A few of them, that are very poor, occasionally receive presents, in provisions, &c. The amount of money paid by the Baptist churches in this state, as salaries, may be about \$7,500." There is a Baptist Theological Seminary near Statesburg, which recently had two professors and 21 students. It has been lately suspended, but is to be reöpened early in 1836.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—For the number of preachers, members, &c., belonging to the South Carolina Conference, see page 148. The South Carolina Conference comprises a large part of the state of North Carolina, and a part of the state of South Carolina is included in the Holstein Conference. The number of Methodists in this state, according to a statement of a preacher of this denomination, made in 1835, is 37,503.

The Presbyterian Church.—This denomination, in this state, comprises 4 presbyteries, 90 churches, and 64 ministers, connected with the General Assembly ; 5 churches and 1 minister not connected with the General Assembly.—There are 4 Congregational churches, three of which are supplied by Presbyterian ministers, and 1 is Unitarian.—About 58 of the Presbyterian ministers actually have charges. They are supported by salaries, which, in the large towns, are raised by rents or taxes on pews ; and in the country, chiefly by subscription. A few of the low-country churches possess real estate and negroes. Of the ministers of the largest towns and wealthiest congregations, 9 receive from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum each ; as many more receive, on an average, \$ 600 per annum ; the rest are supposed not to receive, on an average, more than \$ 150 per annum. No class of men in South Carolina are said to labor harder, in addition to preaching, than most of the Presbyterian ministers in the country. They often teach, and many of them are laborious farmers.—The Presbyterians have a theological seminary, with three professorships, at Columbia.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—The diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina, comprises 1 bishop, 33 priests, 10 deacons, and 50 congregations. The ministers of the Episcopal Church are paid by salaries which are commonly raised by subscription, and sometimes by a tax on pews or pew-rents. The average amount of these salaries is stated at about \$800.

The Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran Church in South Carolina comprises 34 congregations and 15 ministers. The ministers are sup-

ported by voluntary subscription. The salaries vary much, and are stated not to exceed, on an average, \$ 500 per annum. This denomination has a theological seminary at Lexington.

The Roman Catholic Church. — The diocese of Charleston comprises the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia, being one of the largest Catholic dioceses, with respect to territory, in the United States, with the smallest number of Catholics, except, perhaps, the dioceses of Mobile and Vincennes. It has 1 bishop, 16 priests, 13 churches, about 50 stations which are regularly visited, and a Catholic population of about 10,500 : — in South Carolina, 9 priests, 5 churches, and 20 stations, and 5,500 Catholics ; in North Carolina, 3 priests, 4 churches, 10 stations, and 800 Catholics ; and in Georgia, 4 priests, 4 churches, 20 stations, and 4,200 Catholics. The priests are supported by pew-rents or voluntary contribution. The average annual amount of each is stated in North Carolina at \$ 250 ; in South Carolina, at \$ 400 or \$ 450 ; and in Georgia, at \$ 500.

There is a theological seminary at Charleston, under the superintendence of the bishop, and the instruction of two priests. It has 12 students and a library of 2,000 volumes.

There are some *French Protestants, Friends, and Jews* in Charleston.

Corrections of the Almanac for 1833 — page 209.

The free-school system was adopted in 1811, not 1821. — Instead of “ *Winyaw Canal unites the Santee river with Winyaw bay. Length 10 miles* ” ; read — *Winyaw and Wondo Canal was intended to unite the Santee river with Winyaw bay : — 6 miles ; — but it has not been completed.*

Corrections of the Almanac for 1834.

- Page 210, 4 lines from the top ; for “ *chancellor,* ” read *chancellors.*
 “ “ 15 lines from the bottom ; for “ § 12,500 from Thomas Hanscome, Esq., ” read, more recently it has received § 12,500 from the estate of Thomas Hanscome, Esq.
 “ “ 7th and 8th lines from the bottom ; for “ *Ch. B. Cochran* ” and “ *Henry M. Burns,* ” read, *Ch. B. Cochran* and *Henry M. Bruns.*
 “ “ 4 lines from the bottom ; for “ *four classes,* ” read *three classes.*
 “ 221, 14 lines from the bottom ; for “ *John C. Hope, Professor,* ” read, *Ernest L. Hazelius, D. D., Professor.*

Correction of the Almanac for 1835.

Page 231, 6 lines from the top ; for “ *The Charleston Law Journal,* ” read, “ *The Carolina Law Journal.* ”

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
WILSON LUMPKIN, of Walton Co.,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of	}	\$3,000
office expires Nov. 1835,)			
Wm. A. Tenneil, of Washington Co.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>		2,000
Thomas Haynes, Hancock Co.,	<i>Treasurer,</i>		2,000
Wm. W. Carnes, Baldwin Co.	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>		2,000
John Bethune, Greene Co.,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>		2,000

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

Jacob Wood,	Darien,	<i>President of the Senate,</i>	
J. A. Cuthbert,	Milledgeville,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	500
Th. Glascock,	Augusta,	<i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i>	
Joseph Sturges,	Talbotton,	<i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>	500

JUDICIARY.

The state is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

			Salary.
John C. Nicoll, of Savannah,	<i>Judge of the</i>	Eastern Circuit	\$2,100
John Schley, Louisville,	<i>do.</i>	Middle Circuit	2,100
G. W. Andrews, Washington,	<i>do.</i>	Northern Circuit	2,100
Th. W. Harris, Walton Co.	<i>do.</i>	Western Circuit	2,100
John G. Polhill, Milledgeville,	<i>do.</i>	Oakmulgee Circuit	2,100
James Polhill, Hawkinsville,	<i>do.</i>	Southern Circuit	2,100
Angus M. D. King, Forsyth,	<i>do.</i>	Flint Circuit	2,100
G. E. Thomas, Columbus,	<i>do.</i>	Chattahoochee Cir.	2,100
J. W. Hooper, Cassville,	<i>do.</i>	Cherokee Circuit	2,100
Hiram Warner, Talbotton,	<i>do.</i>	Coweta Circuit	2,100
Ebenezer Stevens, Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$250 & perquisites.	

Inferior Court.

An inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

FINANCES.

An Abstract of the Treasury of the State of Georgia, on the 31st day of October, 1834, inclusive.

DR.

For amounts paid into the Treasury, between the 1st of November, 1833, and the 31st of October, 1834, inclusive, and carried to the credit of the aforementioned accounts.

General tax of 1810, . . . \$ 40.41	Funds for fees on lottery of 1820, \$ 950.00
Do. 1830, . . . 60.00	Do. lottery of 1821, . . . 840.00
Do. 1831, . . . 211.07	Do. lottery of 1827, . . . 8,896.00
Do. 1832, . . . 49,492.84	Do. gold lottery 1832, 9,505.00
Do. 1833, . . . 630 00	Do. Cherokee land lotte- ry 1832, . . . 9,238.00
Do. under resolution Dec. 1833, 1,000.00	Do. gold fractions, 780.00
State stock, . . . 100,793.07	Do. Cherokee land fractions, 90.00
Dividend on bank stock, . . . 88,900.00	Do. lots fraudulently drawn, 80.00
Tax on bank stock, . . . 4,660.26	Do. Columbus lots, . . . 67.50
Sale of lots fraudulently drawn, 1,606.40	Do. McIntosh reserves, 18.00
Reverted fractions and islands, 46.25	Do. lots 10 and 100, . . . 4.00
Do. lots 1st dist. Muscogee, 76.54	Do. first district, Muscogee, 36.00
Do. fractions in Early, . . . 110.80	Do. reverted lots in BW. and W., . . . 6,630.00
Do. Macon lots and reserves, 385.20	<u>Total, \$288,493.97</u>
Do. relinquished lots, . . . 154.01	
Vendue tax, . . . 1,425.37	
Funds for fees on head-right grants, 584.50	
Do. copy grants, . . . 141.00	Of the above amount, there was
Do. testimonials, . . . 157.50	received by John Williams,
Do. Macon lots & reserves, 238.50	late Treasurer, from the 1st to
Do. fractions, lotteries of	the 23d Nov. 1833, inclusive, 42,988.91
1822 and 1823, 203.75	<u>\$ 245,505.06</u>
Do. fractions, do. 1827, 504.00	

CR.

By amount of president's and speaker's warrants, and governor's warrants, drawn and chargeable to the following accounts, taken at the treasury between the 31st of October, 1833, and the 1st of November, 1834, inclusive, viz.

Contingent fund of 1833, . . . \$3,581.52	Printing fund of 1834, . . . 13,779.08
Military fund of 1827, . . . 528.00	Civil establishment of 1834, . . . 25,951.62
Civil establishment of 1833, . . . 10,831.25	Road and river fund of 1834, . . . 3,899.00
Special appropriations of 1833, 583.50	Appropriation for improving the state-house, 1834, . . . 7,540.00
Printing fund of 1833, . . . 852.61	Special appropriation of 1821, 1,000.00
Poor-school fund, . . . 18,077.89	Redemption of the public debt, . . . 3.65
Appropriation county academies, 18,710.27	Expenses of the members and offi- cers of the legislature in Nov. and Dec., 1833, . . . 67,752.00
Road and river fund of 1833, . . . 4,700.00	<u>Total, \$238,869.31</u>
Appropriation for the penitentiary, 7,500.00	
Special appropriations of 1834, 41,936.31	
Land fund of 1832, . . . 504.75	
Contingent fund of 1834, . . . 11,158.86	

BANKS,

As exhibited by their Returns to the Executive, on the 7th of October, 1834.

Banks.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Planters' Bank,	Savannah,	\$535,400.00	\$214,922.00	\$147,132.60
Mechanics' Bank	Augusta,	200,000.00	456,621.00	183,497.44
Mar. & Fire In. B'k	Savannah,	170,000.00	165,485.00	118,521.81
Aug. In. Bank'g Co.	Augusta,	150,000.00	191,093.00	86,150.95
Commercial Bank	Macon,	100,000.00	73,376.00	53,229.25
Ins. B'k, Columbus	Columbus,	150,000.00	111,496.00	72,412.85
Bank of Columbus	do.	203,333.33	132,790.00	86,492.81
B'k State of Geo. } & Branches }	Savan'h, &c.	1,500,000.00		
B'k of Darien & Br.	Darien, &c.	469,017.50	329,942.00	73,186.49
Farmers' B'k & Br.	Chattahooch.	119,825.00	72,063.00	8,792.06
Bank of Augusta	Augusta,	600,000.00	437,764.13	353,405.85
B'k of Hawkinsville	Hawkinsville	100,000.00	179,852.00	78,870.43
Central B'k of Geo.	Milledgeville	2,485,733.51	237,725.00	135,186.92

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Baptists* were stated, in 1835, to have 21 associations, 583 churches, 298 ministers and licentiates, and 41,810 communicants. Salaries vary from nothing to \$1,000. "The Baptists of this state elect their pastors annually, and give them what each individual is disposed to do. In general their salaries are very small. Most of the ministers are engaged in some secular pursuit, and many of them are wealthy planters."

The *Methodists*, in Georgia and Florida, have 80 travelling preachers, and 33,412 communicants; 25,005 whites, and 8,436 colored. For the support of the ministers, see page 147.

The *Presbyterians* have 3 presbyteries, 75 churches, 45 ministers, and 4,882 communicants. — The salaries of the ministers in the principal towns, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Milledgeville, &c., vary from \$1,000 to \$1,500: in other places stated at about \$480. An intelligent correspondent says; — "The salaries of the Presbyterian ministers are small, and would not, on an average, I apprehend, exceed \$200 or \$300 per annum, raised by voluntary contribution."

The *Episcopalians* have 4 ministers; the *Protestant Methodists*, about 20 congregations and 15 ministers; the *Christians*, 15 or 20 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 4 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 2 ministers; and there are some *Lutherans*, *Associate Reformed Presbyterians*, *Friends*, and *Jews*.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
CLEMENT C. CLAY,	<i>Governor</i> , (term of office from Nov. 1835, } to Nov. 1837,)	\$2,000
Edwin H. Webster,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
George W. Crabb,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,000
William Hawn,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,000
Peter Martin,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	425 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 30 members; the *House of Representatives* of 92 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

Francis S. Lyon,	<i>President of the Senate</i> .
Samuel W. Oliver,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Reuben Saffold,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,750
Henry Hitchcock,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,750
H. J. Thornton,	<i>do.</i>	1,750

The Supreme Court was formerly composed of the seven judges of the Circuit Courts; but in January, 1833, the legislature established a separate Supreme Court, composed of three judges, who are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their office 6 years.

Circuit Courts.

		Salary.
Ptolemy T. Harris,	<i>Judge of the 1st Circuit</i> ,	\$1,500
John S. Hunter,	<i>do.</i> 2d <i>do.</i>	1,500
Henry W. Collier,	<i>do.</i> 3d <i>do.</i>	1,500
Joshua L. Martin,	<i>do.</i> 4th <i>do.</i>	1,500
William J. Adair,	<i>do.</i> 5th <i>do.</i>	1,500
Anderson Crenshaw,	<i>do.</i> 6th <i>do.</i>	1,500
Samuel Chapman,	<i>do.</i> 7th <i>do.</i>	1,500
Wm. D. Pickett,	<i>do.</i> 8th <i>do.</i>	1,500

BANKS. — October 10, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock.	Bills in circulati ⁿ .	Specie & Funds.
Bank of the State of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 925,100	\$ 680,350
Branch of the State Bank,	Decatur,	1,000,000	1,300,000	310,580
Branch of the State Bank,	Montgomery,	800,000	898,000	
Branch of the State Bank,	Mobile,	2,000,000		
Branch of the State Bank,	Hotelsville,	500,000	Not yet in	operation
Bank of Mobile,	Mobile,	1,500,000		
<i>Total,</i>		\$ 6,808,969		

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1835.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>		<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
Mobile,	Mobile,	*Daily 3	Greensborough,	Greene,	Weekly 1
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	{ Weekly 2	Greeneville,	Butler,	do. 1
		{ Monthly 1	Haynesville,	Lowndes,	do. 1
Huntsville,	Madison,	Weekly 2	Moulton,	Lawrence,	do. 1
Tusealoosa,	Tuscaloosa,	do. 2	Selma,	Dallas,	do. 1
Athens,	Limestone,	do. 1	Tuscumbia,	Franklin,	do. 1
Decatur,	Morgan,	do. 1	Wetumpka,		do. 1
Florence,	Lauderdale,	do. 1			
				<i>Total,</i>	<u>20</u>

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Baptists* in this state have 13 associations, 250 churches, 109 ordained ministers, and 11,445 communicants; the *Methodists*, 60 ministers and 13,845 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 2 presbyteries, 45 churches, 29 ministers, 2,268 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, 1 bishop and 5 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 7 ministers.

The pecuniary compensation of preachers or the salaries received by them in this state are very small; and most clergymen in order to obtain a subsistence resort to other employments than preaching, as instructing, planting, and trade.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
HIRAM G. RUNNELS,	<i>Governor</i> ; — (term of office expires } Jan. 1836,)	\$2,500
David Dickson,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1,200
James Phillips,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	1,200
John H. Mallory,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,200

Meeting of the Legislature, January 1836.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
William H. Sharkey,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$2,000
Cotesworth P. Smith,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Daniel W. Wright,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Matthew D. Patton,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,000

This court, which has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a Court of Errors and Appeals, holds two sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the 1st Monday in January and July.

* Daily during 8 months of the year, and three times a week during the four other months.

Superior Court of Chancery.

Edward Turner,	Chancellor,	. . . . .	Salary.
T. B. J. Hadley,	Clerk.		\$2,000

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a Court of Equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the 1st Monday in January and July.

Circuit Court.

Alexander Montgomery,	1st District,	Judge,	. . . . .	Salary.
John M. Maury,	2d do.	. do.	. . . . .	\$2,000
James Walker,	3d do.	. do.	. . . . .	2,000
Thomas A. Willis,	4th do.	. do.	. . . . .	2,000
Thomas S. Sterling,	5th do.	. do.	. . . . .	2,000
_____	6th do.	. do.	. . . . .	2,000

The state is divided into 6 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is held in each county twice every year. This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *first* newspaper, "The Mississippi Gazette," printed in Mississippi was published in Natchez, in 1799. There were 9 newspapers printed in the state in 1828; and 21 in 1835; — viz. 3 at Natchez, 2 at Jackson, 2 at Vicksburg, 2 at Columbus, and one at each of the following places, Claiborne, Clinton, Gallatin, Grand Gulf, Liberty, Lexington, Madisonville, Manchester, Monticello, Pittsburg, Rodney, and Woodville.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The two most numerous religious denominations of this state are the *Methodists* and *Baptists*. The Mississippi *Methodist Conference* has 53 travelling preachers and 9,707 communicants. — The *Baptists* have 3 associations, 84 churches, 34 ordained ministers, and 3,199 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 4 ministers. — The Mississippi *Presbytery* (General Assembly Presbyterians) has 26 churches and 12 ministers; the *Cumberland Presbyterians*, 6 churches and 14 ministers.

For the manner in which the Methodist Ministers are provided for, see page 147. Ten or twelve Presbyterian and two or three Episcopalian ministers receive from their congregations salaries, which amount, on an average, to about \$500. Most of the other ministers receive little or no compensation for their services, but support themselves by secular pursuits.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
EDWARD D. WHITE,	<i>Governor</i> ; (Jan. 1835 to Jan. 1839,)	\$ 7,500
M. Blache,	<i>Secretary of State</i> .	2,500
F. Gardere,	<i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.	
Louis Bringier,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	800
Claudius Crozet,	<i>Civil Engineer</i> ,	5,000
P. F. Smith,	<i>Adjutant and Inspector-General</i> ,	2,000
E. Mazureau,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	2,000

Senate, 17 members, elected for two years. C. Derbigny, *President*.

House of Representatives, 50 members, elected for two years. A. Labranche, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, and Henry A. Bullard. Salary of each \$5,000. Thomas Curry, *Reporter*.

Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans. John F. Canonge.

Judges of the District Courts. — Salary of each \$2,000.

Charles Watts,	1st District.	Seth Lewis,	5th District.
Benjamin Winchester,	2d do.	H. Boyce,	6th do.
Charles Bushnell,	3d do.	J. H. Overton,	7th do.
R. N. Ogden,	4th do.	Clark Woodruff,	8th do.

District Attorneys. E. Mazureau, *Attorney-General*, 1st District; J. J. Roman, 2d; A. Harralson, 3d; D. S. Stacy, 4th; W. W. Bowen, 5th; A. G. Knox, 6th; E. K. Wilson, 7th; E. K. Hodge, 8th.

The *Supreme Court* sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July; and for the Northern District at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September, and October, and at *Baton Rouge*, commencing the 1st Monday in August. The *District Courts*, with the exception of the Courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The *Parish Courts* hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special Courts when necessary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

“A great scheme of internal improvement has been projected in this state. The Legislature has chartered a company, attaching to it banking privileges, under the title of ‘The Atchafaylaya Railroad and Banking Company,’ obliging it to construct a railroad from some convenient point on the Mississippi to the rich districts of Opelousas, Lafayette, St. Martin’s, and St. Mary’s, and thereby to secure a trade to New Orleans in the products of that section of country. The capital of this company consists of \$2,000,000, with power to increase it to \$4,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.”

GRANTS TO COLLEGES.

The legislature, at the session of 1835, made liberal grants of money which are to be paid out of the state treasury, amounting in all to \$363,775, to three literary institutions; viz. \$48,775 to the *College of Jefferson*, for the payment of the debts of the college contracted in the erection of buildings; and also to the same college \$15,000 annually for the period of ten years;—\$15,000 annually for the same period to *Louisiana College*, to enable them to pay the salaries of their professors, and to lower the rates of tuition and other expenses;—and \$15,000 also to *Franklin College*.—*Niles’s Register*.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS

For the past year, as stated in the “*New Orleans Bulletin*” of August 12th, 1835.

Cotton, . . .	\$ 37,000,000	Flour and Corn, . . .	\$ 1,750,000
Sugar and Molasses, . . .	9,000,000	Bagging and Rope, . . .	1,300,000
Tobacco, . . .	3,250,000	Lead, . . .	1,000,000
Lard, Pork, and Bacon, . . .	3,500,000	Whiskey, . . .	500,000

Other articles probably \$12,000,000 :— *Total*, \$70,000,000.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Louisiana was originally settled by *Catholics* who are the most numerous religious denomination, and have 27 ministers. The other principal denominations are the *Methodists*, *Baptists*, *Presbyterians*, and *Episcopalians*.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

NEWTON CANNON,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires } Oct. 1837,)	} Salary. \$2,000
Samuel G. Smith,	<i>Secretary o State,</i>	\$ 750 and fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of East Tennessee.</i>	
Thomas Crutcher,	<i>Treasurer of Middle Tennessee.</i>	
James T. Caruthers,	<i>Treasurer of West Tennessee.</i>	

Senators ; elected for two years, August, 1835.

H. C. Armstrong,	Geo. Graves,	John D. Love,	J. H. Reagan,
H. H. Brown,	James Gray,	J. McGaughey,	J. L. Totten,
Terry H. Cahal,	W. H. Henderson,	Wm. Moore,	W. Trousdale,
W. G. Childress,	Robert Y. Hynds,	J. F. Morford,	David Rogers,
David Craighead,	W. B. Johnson,	B. F. Motley,	Miles Vernon,
Boling Gordon,	Wm. Ledbetter,	—— Powell,	Jon. Webster.
J. C. N. Robertson,			

The representatives (75) were elected at the same time, also for 2 years. — Pay of the senators and representatives, \$4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Catron,	of Nashville,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	. . .	Salary. \$1,800
Jacob Peck,	Jefferson Co.,	<i>Justice,</i>	. . .	1,800
Nathan Green,	Winchester,	<i>do.</i>	. . .	1,800

Court of Chaucery.

Wm. A. Cook,	of Nashville,	<i>Chancellor, Western Division,</i>	1,800
Wm. B. Reese,	Knoxville,	<i>do. Eastern do.</i>	1,800

Circuit Courts.

Thomas Stuart,	of Franklin.	Joshua Haskell,	of Jackson.
Edward Scott,	Knoxville.	John W. Cook,	Paris.
Samuel Powell,	Rogersville.	Wm. B. Turley,	Bolivar.
Charles F. Keith,	Athens.	L. M. Bramlett,	Pulaski.
P. W. Humphreys,	Stuart Co.	Abraham Caruthers,	Carthage.
Samuel Anderson,	Murfreesboro'.		
		Salary of each Judge,	\$ 1,300.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

In 1796, the people of Tennessee, by a convention at Knoxville, formed a Constitution; and Tennessee was, the same year, admitted into the Union as an independent state. On the third Monday in May, 1834, a Convention met at Nashville "for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution;" and the Constitution as amended by the Convention was ratified by the people on the first Thursday and Friday in March, 1835, by a vote of 42,644 to 17,091:—majority 25,553. The following are some of its principal outlines:

The powers of government are divided into three departments, the *Legislative, Executive, and Judicial*.

The legislative authority is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The number of *Representatives* is to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of qualified voters, and cannot exceed 75, until the population shall be a million and a half, and can never afterwards exceed 99.

The number of *Senators* is to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of voters, and cannot exceed one-third of the number of Representatives.

The time for the election of the Governor, Senators, and Representatives is on the 1st Thursday in August, (first election, 1835,) once in two years, and the time of the meeting of the General Assembly is on the 1st Monday in October next ensuing the election.

The *Supreme Executive Power* is vested in a *Governor*, who is chosen by the electors for two years, and is not eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, is entitled to vote for civil officers.

The *judicial power* is vested in one *Supreme Court*, and such *Inferior Courts* as the legislature may, from time to time, ordain and establish, and in the Judges thereof, and in Justices of the Peace.

The Supreme Court is composed of three *Judges*, one of whom must reside in each of the three grand divisions of the state. The Judges are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, those of the Supreme Court for the term of twelve years, and those of the Inferior Courts for eight years. Attorneys for the state are elected in the same manner for six years.

Ministers of the Gospel are not eligible to a seat in either house of the legislature. No person, who denies the being of a God or a future state of rewards and punishments, can hold any civil office.—Lotteries are prohibited; and persons who may be concerned in duels are disqualified for holding office in the State.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The Tennessee *Methodist Conference* comprises 127 travelling preachers and 34,266 communicants; the *Baptists*, in this state, have 20 associations, 413 churches, 219 ordained ministers, and 20,472 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 120 churches, about 90 ministers and licentiates, and about 10,000 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop and 8 ministers; the *Cumberland Presbyterians* are numerous; and there are some *Lutherans, Friends, Christians, Catholics, &c.*

An intelligent correspondent in Tennessee writes as follows:—
 “The ministers are supported entirely by voluntary contribution. Their salaries are generally very low, varying from \$100 to \$500. Some able ministers of the Presbyterian church do not receive more \$100. Ministers of other denominations receive generally less than \$100.”

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JAMES T. MOREHEAD, of Bowling-Green,	<i>Lieutenant and Acting Governor,</i>	(term of office expires in September, 1836.) \$2,000
James Clark,	of Winchester, <i>Speaker of the Senate:</i>	—\$4 a day while presiding over the Senate.
William Owsley,	of Frankfort, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	750
Benjamin Selby,	do. <i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,500
John M. Foster,	do. <i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	1,500
James Davidson,	do. <i>Treasurer,</i>	1,200
Thomas S. Theobald,	do. <i>Keeper of the Peniten.</i>	($\frac{1}{2}$ the profits.)
Peter Dudley,	do. <i>Adjutant General,</i>	150
John Woods,	do. <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	150
George A. Robertson,	do. <i>State Librarian,</i>	150

[The State Library has 500 volumes. In 1833, the sum of \$500 a year, for five years, was appropriated for its increase.]

The *Senate* consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one fourth being elected every year. The House of Representatives consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August.

The legislature meets annually at Frankfort, on the last day of December, unless it falls on Sunday, in which case it meets on the day preceding.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
George Robertson,	of Lexington, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,500
Ephraim M. Ewing,	Russellville, <i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Thomas A. Marshall,	Paris, <i>do.</i>	1,500

Jacob Swigert,	of Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Charles S. Morehead,	do.	<i>Attorney-Gen.</i>	400 & Fees.
James W. Taylor,	do.	<i>Sergeant,</i>	\$2 a day while attending the court, and fees.
James G. Dana,	do.	<i>Reporter.</i>	

Louisville Chancery Court.

George W. Bibb,	. . . . .	<i>Chancellor.</i>
A. T. Burnley,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
Charles Clarke,	. . . . .	<i>Master</i>

Circuit Courts.

The State is divided into 16 Circuits, or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$1,000.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. William L. Kelly,	Springfield.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. James Simpson,	Winchester.
3. Thomas M. Hickey,	Lexington.	11. Silas W. Robbins,	Mount Sterling
4. Thomas P. Wilson,	Shelbyville.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrodsburg.
5. John M. Hewitt,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Joseph Eve,	Barbourville.
8. Benjamin Monroe,	Columbia.	16. Rezin Daridge,	Moscow.

BANKS.

The Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, with branches at Frankfort, Lexington, Maysville, Greensburg, Bowling Green, and Hopkinsville, incorporated in 1834, went into operation in April, 1835: — capital \$5,000,000; — 2,000,000 belonging to the State.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington; — four branches to be established; — incorporated in 1835; — capital \$3,000,000; — 1,000,000 belonging to the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. — August, 1835.

At the session of the Legislature for 1834–5, it was enacted, “that for the purpose of improving the navigable streams of the State, and establishing a permanent system of Internal Improvement, a Board of Commissioners shall be created, to consist of four members, to wit: the Governor for the time being shall be, *ex-officio*, a member, and President of the board,” — the three other members to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, — who are Messrs. John L. Hickman, Edward P. Johnson, and O. Brown.

The act provides, that the board shall have power to employ one principal engineer, at an annual salary not exceeding \$2,000, that they cause to be surveyed all such navigable streams and public turnpike roads as the Legislature have, or may hereafter charter companies to make. The board are authorized to subscribe in behalf of the State, for one half the stock in any company, and in certain cases, for two-thirds.

Rivers. The Kentucky river was surveyed, in 1828, by a corps of U. S. engineers; but no plan for its improvement was suggested by them; yet

no doubt is entertained that it may be made navigable, the whole year, by means of dams and locks. The engineers employed by the board are now engaged in making out plans and estimates for the improvement from the mouth to Frankfort, 69 miles, (the fall is only 48 feet,) to be reported to the next Legislature. It is expected the work will be commenced in 1836. It is contemplated to extend the improvement to the three forks of the river, about 200 miles above the seat of government.

Green River. A special board was created, two years ago, to superintend the improvement of this river. It has been surveyed, and the plan approved. The plan embraces four locks and dams, on Green River, and one on Barren River. The whole length of both rivers, which will be thus improved, will be 180 miles; and in addition, Pond River will be improved 9 miles, Rough Creek 19, and Muddy River 30 miles; total 268 miles of improved navigation, effected by the five locks and dams, at an estimated cost of \$230,988. The first two dams, of 14½ feet each, are in a state of forwardness, and are expected to be completed in 1835. The cost of those two locks, by which the Vienna Falls, Hogg's Falls, and Nun's Ripple will be overcome, is estimated at \$96,000.

The average depth of this River is about 30 feet, and the current is very gentle. The fall from the mouth of Barren to the Ohio, 150 miles, is only about 50 feet. It is considered one of the finest streams in the Union for navigation.

Railroads. The Lexington and Ohio Railroad has been completed from Lexington to Frankfort, though the cars have not been placed on the inclined plane, which terminates at Frankfort. The engineers are surveying the part between Frankfort and Louisville, and it is expected to be put under contract in the autumn of the present year. — A dividend of 4¾ per cent. profits, for the last six months, has been declared on the amount called in.

Roads. The turnpike road from Maysville to Lexington, 64 miles, is completed, as also are all the bridges, except the one across Licking, at the lower Blue Licks, which, not being finished, was, in the autumn of 1834, destroyed by a sudden rise in the river. It is now rebuilding.

The turnpike road from Frankfort to Louisville, 52 miles, is completed, also the one from Louisville to Bardstown is nearly so. The turnpike road from Lexington to Georgetown — to Winchester — to Danville — and to Richmond; — those from Frankfort to Lexington, by way of Versailles — to the Crab Orchard — and to Paris, by way of Georgetown; — and that from Louisville to Elizabethtown, are all under contract, and are expected to be completed in 1836. Companies have been incorporated to make various other roads, but those enumerated are all in which the stock has been taken up. In the course of a few years, should there be no check to the progress of improvement, the entire State will be intersected with fine McAdamized roads.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Baptists* in Kentucky have 35 associations, 500 churches, 275 ordained ministers, 22 licentiates, and upwards of 35,000 communicants; the *Methodists* have about 100 travelling ministers, about 300 local preachers, nearly 1,000 congregations, and 31,369 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 120 churches, about 6 ordained ministers, 6 licentiates, and about 8,000 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, 1 bishop, 1 assistant bishop, and 33 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop, 13 ministers, 5 congregations, and 260 communicants. The *Cumberland Presbyterians*, and the *Reformed Baptists* (Campbellites), are considerably numerous, and there are 2 societies of *Shakers*, and 1 of *Unitarians*.

The compensation which ministers receive in this state is generally small; and it is raised by subscription or contribution. The salaries of the *Presbyterian* ministers are stated, on an average, at about \$400. But few *Baptist* ministers are supported wholly by their congregations. The same minister frequently serves three or four churches, visiting each once a month. Their income or salaries vary from \$100 to \$800. The *Methodist* ministers generally receive considerably less than is allowed by the "Discipline." See page 147.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

[The following Executive Officers all reside at Columbus.]

	Salary.
ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the } 1st Monday in December, 1836,) }	\$ 1,000
Benjamin Hinkson, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800
John A. Bryan, <i>Auditor of State</i> ,	1,000
Joseph Whitehill, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ,	800
Timothy Griffith, <i>Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office</i> , .	600
Nathaniel Medbury, <i>Warden of the State Penitentiary</i> .	
Samuel C. Andrews, <i>Adjutant-General</i> .	
Christopher Niswanger, <i>Quartermaster-General</i> .	
Zachariah Mills, <i>Librarian to the State Library</i> .	

[The State Library was established in 1817, and now contains 5,000 volumes.]

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Appointed.	Salary.
Joshua Collet, of Lebanon, <i>Chief Judge</i> ,	1828,	\$ 1,200
Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1831,	1,200
Reuben Wood, of Cleveland, do.	1832,	1,200
Peter Hitchcock, do.	1835,	1,200

The Judges are elected by the Legislature, for seven years, and the oldest in commission is Chief Judge. Two of the four Judges form a quorum, who hold a court in each county once every year.

Courts of Common Pleas.

			Salary.
George B. Holt,	of Dayton,	<i>Judge 1st Circuit,</i>	\$ 1,000
David Higgins,	Norwalk,	do. 2d do.	1,000
Mathew Burehard,	Warren,	do. 3d do.	1,000
Alexander Harper,	Zanesville,	do. 4th do.	1,000
Jeremiah H. Hallock,	Steubenville,	do. 5th do.	1,000
Frederick Grimké,	Chillicothe,	do. 6th do.	1,000
George I. Smith,	Lebanon,	do. 7th do.	1,000
Thomas Irvin,	Gallipolis,	do. 8th do.	1,000
David K. Este,		do. 9th do.	1,000
John W. Price,	Willsborough,	do. 10th do.	1,000
Ezra Dean,	Wooster,	do. 11th do.	1,000
Joseph R. Swan,	Columbus,	do. 12th do.	1,000

The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are elected by the Legislature for seven years. The several Courts are held three times a year by a President Judge and three Associate Judges in each county. The latter are elected by the Legislature for seven years, and receive the sum of \$ 2,50 a day, for each days's actual attendance upon the Courts.

BANKS.

From the Letter of the Secretary of the U. States Treasury, transmitting to Congress Statements in relation to the condition of certain State Banks, March 2, 1835. — The following Table was furnished the Auditor of the State of Ohio, Feb. 5, 1835.

Names.	Location.	Date of charter.	Capital stock.	Amount paid in.	Specie in vaults.
Franklin Bank, . . .	Columbus,	1816	\$ 500,000	\$ 431,4 5 00	\$ 152,745 00
Clinton Bank, . . .	Columbus,	1834	300,000	150,250 00	136,052 00
Bank of Chillicothe, .	Chillicothe,	1808	500,000	350,300 00	85,129 91
Dayton Bank, . . .	Dayton,	1814	500,000	102,640 00	92,250 08
Western Reserve Bank,	Warren,	1812	500,000	144,057 50	50,816 48
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	Mt. Pleasant,	1816	500,000	187,384 00	38,919 55
Farm. & Mech. Bank,	Steubenville,	1816	500,000	117,319 50	61,818 43
Farmers' Bank, . . .	Canton,	1816	100,000	70,000 00	51,973 04
Urbana Banking Comp.	Urbana,	1816	100,000	50,241 57	30,309 65
Bank of Marietta, . .	Marietta,	1807	100,000	71,750 00	17,018 16
Bank of Muskingum,	Putnam,		500,000	110,650 00	30,465 98
Commercial B. of Sciota,	Portsmouth,		100,000	92,892 00	17,316 06
Lancaster Ohio Bank,	Lancaster,	1816	500,000	184,700 00	79,415 71
Comm. B. of L. Erie,	Cleveland,	1816	500,000	249,344 00	102,145 35
Bank of Cleveland, .	Cleveland,	1834	200,000	102,000 00	50,056 08
Belmont Bank, . . .	St. Chairsville,	1816	500,000	155,550 00	44,401 58
Commercial Bank, . .	Cincinnati,	1829	1,000,000	1,000,000 00	147,276 93
Franklin Bank, . . .	Cincinnati,	1831	1,000,000	1,000,000 00	293,855 62
Lafayette Bank, . . .	Cincinnati,	1834	1,000,000	250,000 00	250,000 00
Ohio Life Ins. & Tr. Co.	Cincinnati,	1834	2,000,000	500,000 00	500,000 00
Bank of Geauga, . . .	Painesville,	1832	100,000	57,000 00	29,359 31
Bank of Sandusky, . .	Sand'ky City,	1834	100,000	50,000 00	18,042 78
Bank of Massillon, . .	Massillon,	1834	200,000	100,000 00	71,345 46
Bank of Wooster, . . .	Wooster,	1834	100,000	62,048 91	48,118 76
Bank of Zanesville, . .	Zanesville,	1832	300,000	108,973 00	41,080 94
Bank of Circleville, . .	Circleville,	1834	200,000	50,000 00	50,000 00
Bank of Norwalk, . . .	Norwalk,	1832	300,000	96,000 00	
<i>Total,</i>			\$ 12,200,000	5,847,525 48	2,489,912 86

CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	No. of Locks.	Lockage, Feet.	Cost.	Tolls in 1833,	Tolls in 1834.
Ohio Canal,	308,	152,	12,050,	} \$ 5,356,150.	181,954.	205,302.
Feed. & branches,	36,					
Miami Canal,	62,	32,	296,			

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

This institution is situated at Columbus, and was founded in 1831. A commodious edifice, three stories high, 80 feet by 50, with a rear building, 40 feet by 20, has been erected at the expense of the State, and liberal annual appropriations are made for the support of the institution, by the General Assembly. It had, in 1834, a principal, 3 teachers, and 50 pupils.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A system of Common School Education was commenced in this State, by an act of the Legislature in 1825, which was remodelled in 1831; and it is now in an improving condition generally throughout the State. The School Fund is derived from a tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mill on the dollar, and the liberal donation made by Congress for the support of Schools in this State.

The following remarks relating to *Canals* and *Common Schools*, are extracted from the "Message of the Governor of Ohio," Dec. 2d, 1834.

"We cannot, without feelings of peculiar satisfaction, contemplate the commencement and progress of two important systems that commenced at the same time in Ohio, our *Canal* and *School Systems*. The Act to provide for the internal improvement of the State of Ohio by navigable Canals, passed Feb. 4th, 1825, and the Act to provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools, the day following.

"These two Acts laid the foundations upon which we have subsequently been improving. Under the provisions of the former we have been enabled to construct *Canals*, more than four hundred miles in extent; the exhilarating influence of which is sensibly felt throughout the West, and has doubtless been instrumental in adding to the wealth of our State, more than ten-fold the cost. Our success in this respect has exceeded the anticipations of the most ardent friends of the policy. But we should not stop short of the entire improvement of the State. Wherever lateral or branch Canals can be constructed, or Rivers improved advantageously, they should be done; and where Canals cannot be constructed, the country should be improved by Roads.

"Our system of *Common Schools* has not advanced with the rapidity that was anticipated. It was at first unpopular with the people in some parts of the State; but it has gradually become more and more in favor with them. Its utility is now acknowledged; and by a steady attention to its improvement, I have no doubt but that in a few years this system may be perfected, so as to diffuse its benefits in a more eminent degree than those derived from internal improvements."

NEWSPAPERS.

List of Newspapers and other Periodicals published in Ohio in the winter of 1834-5, with the Place where and how often printed.

Counties.	Towns.	How oft printed.	Counties.	Towns.	How oft printed.
Adams	West Union	1 w'kly	Jefferson	Steubenville	2 w'kly
Allen		0		Richmond	
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	2 do.	Knox	Mont Vernon	2 do.
	Conneaut	1 do.		Gambier	1 do.
Athens	Athens	1 do.	Lawrence		0
Belmont	St. Clairsville	1 do.	Licking	Newark	2 do.
Brown	Georgetown	1 do.	Logan	Bellefontaine	1 do.
	Ripley	1 do.	Lorain	Elyria	2 do.
	Hamilton	2 do.	Madison	London	1 do.
Butler		1 m'hly	Marion	Marion	1 do.
	Oxford	1 w'kly	Medina	Medina	1 do.
Carroll	Carrollton	1 do.	Meigs		0
Champaign	Urbanna	1 do.	Mercer		0
Clark	Springfield	1 do.	Miami	Troy	1 do.
Clermont	Batavia	3 do.		Piqua	1 do.
Clinton	Wilmington	1 do.	Monroe	Woodsfield	1 do.
Columbiana	New Lisbon	3 do.	Montgomery	Dayton	5 do.
Coshocton	Coshocton	1 do.	Morgan		0 do.
Crawford	Bucyrus	1 do.	Muskingum	Zanesville	4 do.
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	3 do.			1 m'hly
Darke		0	Paulding		0
Delaware	Delaware	1 do.	Perry	Somerset	1 w'kly
Fairfield	Lancaster	2 do.	Pickaway	Circleville	1 do.
Fayette	Washington	2 do.	Pike		0
Franklin	Columbus	5 do.	Portage	Ravenna	2 do.
Geauga	Chardon	1 do.		Cuyahoga F's	1 do.
	Painesville	2 do.	Preble	Eaton	1 do.
Gallia	Galipolis	1 do.	Putnam		0
Greene	Xenia	2 do.	Richland	Mansfield	2 do.
Guernsey	Cambridge	1 do.	Ross	Chillicothe	2 do.
Hardin		0	Sandusky		0
		4 daily	Seneca	Tiffin	1 do.
		4 3 w.	Scioto	Portsmouth	1 do.
Hamilton	Cincinnati	10 w'ly	Shelby	Sidney	1 do.
		4 m'hly		Canton	4 do.
		1 4 y.	Starke	Massillon	1 do.
Hancock		0	Trumbull	Warren	2 do.
Harrison	Cadiz	2 w'kly	Tuscarawas	N. Philadel'a	1 do.
Henry		0	Union		0
Highland	Hillsborough	1 do.	Vanwert		0
Hocking		0	Warren	Lebanon	2 do.
Holmes	Millersburgh	2 do.	Washington	Marietta	2 do.
	Norwalk	1 do.	Wayne	Wooster	3 do.
Huron	Milan	1 do.	Williams		0
	Sandusky City	1 do.	Wood	Perrysburg	1 do.
Jackson		0		Toledo*	1 do.

Published daily 4; three times a week 4; weekly 116; monthly 6; quarterly 1. — Total 131.

* Toledo is in the contested district, claimed both by Ohio and Michigan.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The three most numerous religious denominations in Ohio are the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists.

The *Presbyterians* consist of five divisions: 1st, *Presbyterians* connected with the *General Assembly*, comprising 3 synods, 13 presbyteries, 370 churches, 224 ministers, and 25,654 communicants: 2dly, *Associate Presbyterians* or *Seceders*, having 8 ministers and 1,554 members: 3dly, *Reformed* or *Covenanters*, with 16 congregations and 6 ministers: 4thly, another subdivision recently separated from the preceding, under the same name: 5thly, *Associate Reformed*, with 2 presbyteries, 38 congregations, and 23 ministers. The salaries of the Presbyterian ministers are stated, on an average, at about \$400.

The *Methodists*. The State of Ohio is comprised in the conferences of Ohio and Pittsburg. See page 148. For the support of the Methodist preachers, see page 147.

The *Baptists* in this State, according to the "Baptist Tract Magazine" for February, 1835, have 24 associations, 241 churches, 154 ministers, 15 licentiates, and 13,795 communicants. The ministers have not regular salaries, but receive aid by contribution.

The *Lutherans* have 1 synod, 140 congregations, 34 ministers and licentiates, and 10,242 communicants.

The *Episcopalians* have 1 bishop, and 25 ministers. Average salaries of the ministers, about \$400.

The *German Reformed Church* has one synod comprising Ohio, Indiana, and a small portion of Pennsylvania; having 106 churches, 18 ministers, 8 licentiates, and 5,000 communicants. The ministers preach mostly in the German language. Their salaries vary from \$200 to 800.

The Ohio yearly Meeting of *Friends* comprises 5 quarterly meetings, 20 monthly meetings, 50 or 60 preparative meetings; and it had, before its separation, in 1828-9, into two parties, called Orthodox and Hicksites, 139 ministers and elders, and 9,575 members. The yearly meeting is held at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County.

The *Roman Catholics* have 1 bishop and 20 ministers; the *Universalists*, 1 convention; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 5 societies and 11 ministers; the *Shakers*, 2 societies; the *Unitarians*, 1 minister.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
NOAH NOBLE,	of Indianapolis, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires in December, 1837),	\$1,000
David Wallace,	of Covington, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ;— Pay \$2 a day during the session of the Gen. Assembly.	
William Sheets,	of Indianapolis, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; elected by the Gen. Assembly for 4 years ending Jan. 1837,	\$ 600 and perquisites.
Nath. P. Palmer,	of Indianapolis, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ; elected for 3 years ending Feb. 1838,	400 and perquisites.
Morris Morris,	of Indianapolis, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ; term expires Jan. 1838,	400 and perquisites.
Douglass Maguire,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure,	100
Daniel D. Pratt,	<i>Quartermaster-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure,	100
James Keigwin,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary</i> ,	Profits.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Isaac Blackford,	of Vincennes, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$700
Stephen C. Stevens,	of Vevay, <i>Judge</i> ,	700
John M. M'Kinney,	of Brookville, <i>do.</i>	700
Henry P. Coburn,	<i>Clerk</i> ,	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years; their term ends January 23, 1838. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except that the Legislature may give it original jurisdiction in capital cases and cases in chancery, in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested or prejudiced.

Circuit Courts.

		Salary.
John R. Porter,	Vermillion Co., 1st Circuit, <i>President Judge</i> ,	\$700
J. H. Thompson,	Charlestown, 2d do. <i>do.</i>	700
M. C. Eggleston,	Madison, 3d do. <i>do.</i>	700
Charles I. Battell,	Mount Vernon, 4th do. <i>do.</i>	700
Wm. W. Wick,	Indianapolis, 5th do. <i>do.</i>	700
Charles H. Test,	Rushville, 6th do. <i>do.</i>	700
Amory Kinney,	Terre Haute, 7th do. <i>do.</i>	700
Gust. A. Evarts,	Laporte, 8th do. <i>do.</i>	700

These judges are elected by the legislature for 7 years. They hold two terms annually. The Associate Judges have \$2 a day.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

[From the statement of Samuel Merrill, Esq., the President, January 1, 1835.]

Branches.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills Discounted.	Specie on hand.
Indianapolis, . . .	\$ 80,000	\$ 59,580	\$ 51,313.60	\$ 89,039.61
Lawrenceburgh, . . .	80,000	59,020	26,191.58	79,620.69
Richmond, . . .	80,000	56,150	43,489.22	81,698.88
Madison, . . .	80,000	77,395	51,108.57	38,483.90
New Albany, . . .	80,000	30,260	41,378.96	75,889.23
Evansville, . . .	80,000	20,320	34,727.34	68,074.04
Vincennes, . . .	80,000	28,240	34,055.03	79,708.56
Bedford, . . .	80,000	39,150	42,780.50	79,140.24
Terre Haute, . . .	80,000	42,240	49,064.70	77,677.67
Lafayette, . . .	80,000	47,710	47,821.90	81,750.47
<i>Total,</i>	\$ 800,000	\$ 456,065	\$ 421,926.40	\$ 751,083.29

NEWSPAPERS IN 1835.

Counties.	Towns.	
Marion,	Indianapolis,	Indiana Journal.
"	"	Indiana Democrat.
Dearborn,	Lawrenceburgh,	Indiana Palladium.
"	Rising Sun,	The Rising Sun Times.
Franklin,	Brookville,	Indiana American.
"	"	Brookville Enquirer.
Wayne,	Centreville,	The People's Advocate.
"	Richmond,	Richmond Palladium.
Vigo,	Terre Haute,	Wabash Courier.
Knox,	Vincennes,	Vincennes Gazette.
Cass,	Logansport,	Canal Telegraph.
Tippecanoe,	Lafayette,	Lafayette Free Press.
"	"	Mercury.
Washington,	Salem,	The Monitor.
Jefferson,	South Hanover,	The Standard.
Switzerland,	Printers' Retreat,	Weekly Messenger.
Harrison,	Corydon,	The Indianian.
Floyd,	New Albany,	New Albany Gazette.
Bartholomew,	Columbus,	Western Herald.
Rush,	Rushville,	Indiana Herald.
Fayette,	Connersville,	Connersville Watchman.
Union,	Liberty,	Sentinel; Star in the West.
Knox,	Vincennes,	Western Sun.
Vanderburgh,	Evansville,	Evansville Journal.
Lawrence,	Bedford,	Western Spy.
Jefferson,	Madison,	The Republican; The Banner.
Allen,	Fort Wayne,	Fort Wayne Sentinel.
Putnam,	Greencastle,	The Plough-Boy.
Montgomery,	Crawfordsville,	The Crawfordsville Record.

In addition to the above, 7 other papers are printed in the state, making in all 38.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Methodists.—The Indiana Conference had, in 1834, 68 travelling preachers and 23,617 members.—For the support of the preachers, see page 147.

The *Baptists*, in 1832, had 21 associations, 299 churches, 152 ordained ministers, and 11,334 communicants:—in 1835, 334 churches and 218 ministers. Some of the ministers receive a partial support from their people; some are assisted by missionary societies in the Eastern States, and many receive no support from their profession.

The *Presbyterians*, in 1835, had 109 churches and 67 ministers. Their salaries are stated, on an average, at about \$250, paid partly by their congregations, and partly by the Home Missionary Society and by the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The *Friends* are considerably numerous, and have 1 yearly meeting and 9 quarterly meetings; the *Roman Catholics*, 1 bishop and 3 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 1 minister; the *Cumberland Presbyterians*, the *Associate Reformed Church*, the *Protestant Methodists*, and the *Reformed Baptists*, a number of congregations.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
JOSEPH DUNCAN, of Jacksonville, <i>Governor</i> ; (elected in 1834:—			
term of office expires on the 1st Monday in Dec. 1838.)			\$1,000
A. M. Jenkins,	of Brownsville,	<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	\$ 5 a day
			[during the session.
Alexander P. Field,	of Vandalia,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
James T. B. Stapp,	do.	<i>Audit. of Public Acc'ts</i> ,	1,400
John Dement,	do.	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	800
Ninian W. Edwards,	do.	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	350 and fees.

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55; pay of each usually \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William Wilson,	of Carmi,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	Jacksonville,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	Shawneetown,	do.	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	Edwardsville,	do.	1,000
R. M. Young,	Quincy,	<i>Judge of the Circuit</i>	
			<i>north of Illinois river,</i>
			900

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

Two at Vandalia, and one at each of the following towns, Alton, Beardstown, Belleville, Chicago, Danville, Galena, Jacksonville, Peoria, Shawneetown, and Springfield; all weekly; also a semi-monthly religious paper at Rock Spring.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Methodists* (Illinois Conference) have 56 travelling preachers and 13,421 members; the *Baptists*, 16 associations, 161 churches, 107 ordained ministers, and 4,622 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 1 synod, 5 presbyteries, 52 churches, 36 ministers, and 1,567 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, 6 ministers; and there are more or less of several other denominations.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
DANIEL DUNKLIN, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 3d Monday in November, 1836)	\$1,500
Lilburn W. Boggs, <i>Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate</i> .	
Henry Shurlds, <i>City of Jefferson, Secretary of State</i> ,	730 and fees.
John Walker, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	730 and fees.
Peter G. Glover, do. <i>Audit. of Public Acc's</i> ,	730 and fees.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Matthias McGirk, <i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	\$1,100
George Tompkins, <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,100
Robert Wash, do.	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Salary.	Judges.	Salary.
David Todd, 1st Circuit,	\$1,000	John F. Ryland, 5th Circuit,	\$1,000
P. H. McBride, 2d do.	1,000	Chas. H. Allen, 6th do.	1,000
L. E. Lawless, 3d do.	1,000	Wm. Scott, 7th do.	1,000
John D. Cook, 4th do.	1,000		

NEWSPAPERS IN 1835.

Place.	Title.
St. Louis,	{ Daily Evening Herald and Com. Advertiser, daily and weekly.
	{ Missouri Republican, 3 times a week and weekly.
	{ St. Louis Com. Bulletin, 3 times a week and weekly.
	{ Missouri Literary Register.
	{ Missouri Argus, weekly.
	{ St. Louis Observer, do.
City of Jefferson, Fayette,	{ Shepherd of the Valley, do.
	{ Western Examiner, do.
	{ Jeffersonian Republican, do.
	{ Boonslick Democrat, do.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Methodist Conference* of Missouri has 51 travelling preachers and 8,692 members; the *Presbyterian Synod* of Missouri has 3 presbyteries, 33 churches, and 17 ministers; the *Baptists*, in this state, have 13 associations, 146 churches, 86 ordained ministers, and 4,972 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, 1 bishop and 30 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 3 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 1 minister; and there is a considerable number of *Cumberland Presbyterians*, *Associate Reformed Presbyterians*, &c.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the first Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>	do.

Orphans' Court.

			Salary.
S. Chase,	Washington,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,000
C. Neale,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	800
H. C. Neale,	Washington,	<i>Register,</i>	
Alexander Moore,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Presbyterians* have 14 churches, 9 ministers, and 1,134 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 7 churches; the *Methodists*, several ministers; the *Baptists*, 5 churches, 4 ministers, and 533 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, 6 ministers; the *Friends*, 2 meetings; and the *Unitarians*, 1 minister.

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JOHN H. EATON,	<i>Governor</i> ; (first appointed in 1834; term } of office expires in April, 1837), }	\$2,500
George K. Walker,	<i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 24 members who are elected annually by the people. It meets annually on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

JUDICIARY.

	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>	<i>Marshals.</i>
West Florida,	J. A. Cameron,	\$1,800	George Walker.	J. W. Exum.
Middle Florida,	Th. Randall,	1,800	J. D. Westcott.	T. E. Randolph.
East Florida,	Robert Reid,	1,800	Th. Douglass.	Samuel Blair.
South Florida,	James Webb,	2,300	Wm. Marvin.	Th. Eastin.

The stated sessions of the District Superior Courts are held on the 1st Monday in May and November;— in the Western District, at Pensacola;— in the Middle, at Tallahassee;— in the Eastern, at St. Augustine;— and in the Southern, at Key West. A Court of Appeals composed of the Judges of the Superior Courts holds one session annually at Tallahassee, commencing on the 1st Monday in January;— the decision of which is final when the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000.

The territory comprises 13 counties; and the county courts consist of the judges of the respective counties, who have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

BANKS.

In addition to the Banks mentioned in the Almanac for 1835, is the "Union Bank of Florida," chartered in 1833, — commenced operation, January 15, 1835, "with a capital of \$1,000,000, and with the privilege of increasing it to \$3,000,000; — which capital shall be raised by means of a loan on the faith of the Territory by the directors of the Bank." Stockholders are to be owners of real estate in the Territory, and bonds and mortgages given upon their real estate to secure their subscriptions. Holders are entitled to damages at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, should the bank refuse payment in specie.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Episcopalians* have 4 ministers; the *Presbyterians*, 2; the *Methodists*, 2; the *Roman Catholics*, 2. — The Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers are in part supported by their congregations, and in part by missionary societies.

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

John S. Horner,	<i>Secretary and Acting Governor,</i>	Salary.
		\$ 2,000

JUDICIARY.

Solomon Sibley,	<i>Judge,</i>	Salary.	Ross Wilkins,	<i>Judge,</i>	Salary.
George Morell,	<i>do.</i>	\$ 1,500	David Irvin,	<i>do.</i>	\$ 1,500
Daniel Goodwin,	<i>Attorney.</i>	1,500	Peter Desnoyers,	<i>Marshal.</i>	1,500
John Winder,	<i>Clerk.</i>				

Population of the Counties of the Peninsula of Michigan in 1834.

Berrien,	1,787	Kalamazoo,	3,124	St. Clair,	2,244
Branch,	764	Lenaive,	7,911	St. Joseph,	3,168
Calhoun,	1,714	Macomb,	6,055	Washtenaw,	14,920
Cass,	3,280	Monroe,	8,542	Wayne,	16,638
Jackson,	1,865	Oakland,	13,844	<i>Total,</i>	<u>85,856</u>

Population of the Counties West and North of Lake Michigan.

Brown,	1,957	Crawford,	810	Michilimackinac,	891
Chippewa,	525	Iowa,	2,633	<i>Total,</i>	<u>6,817</u>
<i>Total population of both parts in 1834,</i>					92,673
<i>Population in 1830,</i>					<u>31,639</u>
<i>Increase in four years,</i>					61,034

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A Constitution was formed by a convention that assembled at Detroit on the 11th of May, 1835; to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection on the 1st Monday in October; with a view to the erection of Michigan into a free and independent state. — The following are some of the principal outlines of the Constitution.

The powers of the government are divided into three distinct departments; the legislative, executive, and judicial.

The *legislative power* is vested in a *Senate* and *House of Representatives*. The Representatives are to be chosen annually; and their number cannot be less than 48, nor greater than 100. The Senators are to be chosen for two years, one half of them every year, and to consist as nearly as may be, of one-third of the number of the Representatives.

An enumeration of the inhabitants is to be made in 1837 and 1845; and every ten years after the latter period; and after each enumeration so made, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the number of Senators and Representatives is to be apportioned anew among the several counties, according to the number of white inhabitants.

The *Legislature* is to meet on the 1st Monday in January every year.

The *executive power* is to be vested in a *Governor*, who holds his office for two years; and a *Lieutenant-Governor* is to be chosen at the same time, and for the same term.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Legislature are to be chosen at the same time; and the first election is to be held on the 1st Monday in October, 1835, and the first Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to hold their offices till the 1st Monday in January, 1838.

The *judicial power*, is to be vested in one *Supreme Court*, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the Supreme Court are to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for the term of 7 years. Judges of all county courts, associate judges of circuit courts, and judges of probate are to be elected by the people for the term of 4 years.

Each township is authorized to elect four justices of the peace, who are to hold their offices for four years.

In all elections every white male citizen above the age of 21 years, having resided six months next preceding any election, is entitled to vote at such election.

Slavery, lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets are prohibited.

The seat of government is to be at Detroit, or such other place or places as may be prescribed by law until the year 1847, when it is to be permanently fixed by the legislature.

“The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislature in joint vote, shall appoint a superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

“The Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of schools, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, shall be and remain a perpetual fund; the interest of which, together with the rent of all such unsold lands, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of schools throughout this state.

“The Legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each school district, at least three months in every year; and any school district, neglecting to keep up and support such a school, may be deprived of its equal proportion of the interest of the public fund.”

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Presbyterians* have 3 presbyteries, 42 churches, and 19 ministers; the *Baptists*, 17 churches and 11 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 1 bishop and 18 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 1 bishop and 4 ministers; the *Methodists* are considerably numerous.

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

		Salary.
WM. S. FULTON,	of Little Rock, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office } expires Feb. 1838,)	\$ 2,000
Lewis Randolph,	<i>Secretary of the Territory</i> ,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

The following are the *Judges* of the Superior and District Courts:—Alexander M. Clayton, Benjamin Johnson, Edward Cross, and Thomas P. Eskridge. — Salary of each \$ 1,500.

Samuel C. Roane, *District Attorney*.
William Field, *Clerk of the Superior Court*.
Elias Rector, *Marshal*.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Baptists* have 2 associations, 17 churches, and 181 communicants; the *Methodists*, several ministers, and there are some *Presbyterians*, *Roman Catholics*, &c.

AMERICAN STATES.

Republics of North America.

	Popula'on.	Capitals.	Popula'on.	Presidents.
United States,	12,866,020	Washington,	18,827	Andrew Jackson.
Mexico,	7,817,292	Mexico,	170,000	Gen. Santa Anna.
Central America,	1,800,000	Guatimala,	45,000	Gen. Morazan.
Hayti,	935,335	Cape Haytien,	15,000	J. Peter Boyer.

Republics of South America.

United Prov. La Plata,	2,379,888	Buenos Ayres,	80,000	Gen. Rosas.
Peru,	1,700,000	Lima,	70,000	Gen. Obiegoso.
Chili,	1,500,000	Santiago,	65,675	Gen. Prieto.
Bolivia,	1,300,000	Chuquisaca,	12,000	Gen. Santa Cruz.
New Grenada,	1,227,680	Bogota,	60,000	Gen. Santander.
Venezuela,	659,638	Caraccas,	40,000	Dr. Vargas.
Paraguay,	600,000	Assumption,	9,000	Dr. Francia, Dict.
Equator,	481,966	Quito,	60,000	Gen. Flores.
Uruguay,	175,000	Monte-Video,	10,000	Gen. Ribeira.

Empire.

Brazil,	5,130,458	Rio Janeiro,	160,000	Emperor. Pedro II.
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The population of the above, with the exception of that of the *United States*, is given according to the Weimar Almanac for 1835.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

	Population.	
Lower Canada,	511,917	Earl of Gosford, <i>Governor-General.</i>
Upper Canada,	296,544	Major-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
Nova Scotia,	140,000	Major-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, <i>do.</i>
New Brunswick,	90,000	Major-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, <i>do.</i>
Prince Edward's Island, } Newfoundland, }	100,000	Sir A. Young, <i>do.</i>
		Captain Prescott, <i>Governor.</i>
<i>Total,</i>	1,138,461	

Population of each District of Upper Canada in five several years.

Districts.	1829 <i>April.</i>	1830 <i>April.</i>	1831 <i>April.</i>	1832 <i>April.</i>	1833 <i>April.</i>
Eastern,	17,453	19,755	21,168	21,765	23,743
Ottawa,	3,318	3,833	4,272	5,293	6,848
Bathurst,	14,851	16,015	20,112	19,636	22,286
Johnstown,	19,062	20,400	21,962	24,299	27,053
Midland,	26,343	34,190	36,322	37,457	42,294
Newcastle,	13,993	14,850	16,498	21,019	25,580
Home,	25,093	28,565	32,871	40,650	47,650
Gore,	20,955	20,945	23,552	27,224	31,820
Niagara,	20,617	20,916	21,974	24,181	24,772
London,	21,305	22,803	26,180	28,841	33,225
Western,	8,711	9,288	9,770	10,627	11,788
<i>Total,</i>	171,704	211,567	234,683	260,992	296,544

BRITISH WEST INDIES, LATE SLAVE COLONIES,

with the Governors; also the Population, Slaves, &c., in 1833.

Islands, &c.	Governors and Lieut.-Governors.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Antigua, .	Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor. . . .	2,000	3,000	30,000	35,000
Bahama,	Col. Colbrook.	4,200	3,000	9,300	16,500
Barbadoes,	Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith.	15,000	5,100	82,000	102,100
Berbice,	Sir J. Carmichael Smith.	550	1,150	21,300	23,000
Bermuda, .	Col. Sir S. Chapman.	3,900	740	4,600	9,240
Demarara,	Sir J. Carmichael Smith.	3,000	6,400	70,000	79,400
Dominica, .	Capt. J. Hastings Mair.	850	3,600	15,400	19,850
Grenada, .	Major-Gen. G. Middlemore.	800	2,800	24,000	27,600
Honduras,	Col. Francis Coekburn.	250	2,300	2,100	4,650
Jamaica,	Marquis of Sligo.	37,000	55,000	323,000	415,000
Montserrat,	Sir E. J. M. Macgregor.	330	800	6,200	7,330
Nevis, . . .	Do.	700	2,000	6,600	9,300
St. Christo'r's,	Do.	1,600	3,000	19,200	23,800
St. Lucia,	Col. Sir Dudley Hill.	980	3,700	13,600	18,280
St. Vincent's,	Capt. George Tyler.	1,300	2,800	23,500	27,600
Tobago, . .	Major-Gen. H. C. Darling.	320	1,200	12,500	14,020
Tortola, . .		480	1,300	5,400	7,180
Trinidad,	Sir G. F. Hill.	4,200	16,000	24,000	44,200
	<i>Total,</i>	77,460	113,890	692,700	884,050

Colonial Bishops.— Charles J. Stewart, D. D., Bishop of Quebec; John Inglis, D. D., of Nova Scotia; Christopher Lipscombe, D. D., of Jamaica; William H. Coleridge, of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden & Norway	Jan. 26, 1704	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'n*
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Joseph	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sept. 29, 1834	45	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	June 15, 1769	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechia'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	do.
Louis Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	do.
Maria II.	do.	Portugal	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Otho	do.	Greece	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833	18	do.*
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are *Catholics*, though the greater part of their subjects are *Protestants*; the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*. — Frederick Augustus is *joint regent* of Saxony. See Am. Almanac for 1832, p. 298.

EUROPEAN STATES,

with the Population and the Number of the different Religions belonging to each.

[From the Weimar Almanac for 1835.]

States.	Catholics.	Protest'ts.	Greek Ch.	Jews.	Total.
1. Anhalt-Bernburg,	1,050	43,165		160	43,325
2. Anhalt-Cothen,		35,800		200	36,000
3. Anhalt-Dessau,		55,985		1,640	57,629
4. Austria,*	25,441,000	2,750,000	2,900,000	470,000	33,482,092
5. Baden,	816,330	377,530		19,423	1,208,697
6. Bavaria,	2,880,383	1,094,633		57,574	4,187,397
7. Belgium,	3,420,198	12,394		782	3,827,222
8. Bremen,	1,500	50,000			52,000
9. Brunswick,	2,500	242,000		1,400	248,000
10. Cracow,	105,463	1,500		17,694	123,157
11. Denmark,	2,000	2,048,091		6,000	2,067,079
12. France,	30,620,000	1,310,000		60,000	32,560,934
13. Frankfort,	6,000	42,800		5,200	54,000
14. Great Britain,	6,100,000	18,000,000		12,000	24,271,398
15. Greece,			830,000		830,000
16. Hamburg,	3,060	138,890		7,500	150,000
17. Hanover,	210,000	1,342,850		12,300	1,662,500
18. Hesse-Cassel,	103,000	518,349		8,300	629,909
19. Hesse-Darmstadt,	177,888	516,687		22,174	718,373
20. Hesse-Homburg,	3,000	20,000		1,050	24,050
21. Hohenzol'n-Hechingen,	21,000				21,000
22. Hohenz. Sigmaringen,	42,260			100	42,360
23. Ionian Islands,	35,200		133,898	5,500	188,717
24. Liechtenstein,	5,800				5,800
25. Lippe-Detmold,	1,600	75,118			76,718
26. Lippe-Schauenburg,	100	23,128			23,128
27. Lubeck,	400	45,703		400	46,503
28. Lucca,	145,000				145,000
29. Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	505	457,053		3,121	460,529
30. Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	50	83,978		662	84,690
31. Modena,	380,000			1,500	381,500
32. Nassau,	163,053	193,483		5,932	362,652
33. Netherlands,	280,000	2,050,000		50,000	2,763,608
34. Oldenburg,	70,880	175,912		980	246,885
35. Parma,	440,000				440,000
36. Portugal,	3,530,000				3,530,000
37. Prussia,	4,924,153	7,962,221		167,430	13,068,960
38. Reus-Elder Line,		21,000		300	21,000
39. Reus-Younger Line,		57,696			57,696
40. Russia,*	6,600,000	2,643,000	33,326,000	361,000	41,866,317
41. St. Marino,	7,000				7,000
42. Sardinia,	4,142,177			30,000	4,460,000
43. Saxe-Altenburg,	150	113,898			114,048
44. Saxe-Coburg,	2,200	109,593		1,100	130,231
45. Saxe-Meiningen,	450	140,581		1,030	142,064
46. Saxe-Weimar,	9,563	225,392		1,420	236,375
47. Saxony,	27,693	1,526,577	39	874	1,558,153
48. Schwartz.-Rudolstadt,	150	59,683		167	60,000
49. Schwartz.-Sondersh'n,	200	51,567			51,767
50. Spain,	19,280,000				19,280,000
51. States of the Church,	2,574,329			16,000	2,592,329
52. Sweden and Norway,	4,000	4,023,000		845	4,028,045
53. Switzerland,	731,343	1,248,183		1,840	2,037,030
54. Turkey,*	310,000	3,000	2,550,000	250,000	10,163,000
55. Tuscany,	1,310,700			930	1,320,000
56. Two Sicilies,	7,416,936		85,000	2,300	7,504,236
57. Waldeck,	800	54,700		500	56,000
58. Wurtemberg,	484,376	1,082,612		10,670	1,586,372
<i>Total,</i>	117,546,105	51,593,915	39,739,821	1,655,991	218,945,744

* Turkey in Europe has 7,150,000 *Mahometans*, Russia 800,000, and Austria 500: — total, 7,950,500.

Note. — The several numbers and the sums total are given in this table as they are found in the Weimar Almanac; but they are not all consistent with each other.

I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES XIV., King of Sweden and Norway; b. at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY, b. Nov. 8, 1781:— Issue:

Joseph Francis OSCAR, *Prince Royal*, Duke of Sudermania; born July 4, 1799; m. June 19, 1823, the Princess *Josephine*, daughter of the late Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807:— Issue:—

1. *Charles Louis Eugène*, (Hereditary Prince,) Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.

2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.

3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.

4. *Charlotte Eugenie Augusta Amelia Albertine*; b. April 24, 1830.

5. *Charles Augustus Nicholas*, Duke of Dalecarlia; b. Aug. 24, 1831.

II. RUSSIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798;— succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1, 1825 (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne— died 1831):— Issue:—

1. ALEXANDER, Grand Duke, *Hereditary Prince*; b. April 29, 1818.

2. *Mary*, Grand Duchess; b. Aug. 18, 1819.

3. *Olga*, Grand Duchess; b. Sept. 11, 1822.

4. *Alexandra*, Grand Duchess; b. June 24, 1825.

5. *Constantine*, Grand Duke; b. Sept. 21, 1827.

6. *Nicholas*, Grand Duke; b. Aug. 8, 1831.

7. *Michael*, Grand Duke; b. Oct. 25, 1832.

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar; b. Feb. 16, 1786.

Anne, Princess of Orange; b. Jan. 18, 1795.

Michael, Grand Duke; b. Feb. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Paulina*, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807:— Issue; *Maria* (b. 1825), *Elizabeth* (b. 1826), *Catherine* (b. 1827), and *Anne* (b. 1834).

MINISTRY. — 1835.

M. de Novossiltzoff, *Privy Counsellor ; President of the Council.*
 Count de Nesselrode, *Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*
 Count Czernicheff, *General of Cavalry ; Minister of War.*
 Count Cancrin, *General of Infantry ; Minister of Finance.*
 Prince de Wolkonski, *Gen. of Infantry and Min. of Imperial Household.*
 M. de Moller, *Admiral ; Minister of Marine.*
 M. de Daschcoff, *Privy Counsellor ; Minister of Justice.*
 M. de Bloudoff, *Privy Counsellor ; Minister of the Interior.*
 M. d'Ouvaroff, *Privy Counsellor ; Minister of Public Instruction.*
 M. de Hitroff, *Privy Counsellor ; Comptroller-General.*
 Prince de Galitzin, *Privy Counsellor ; Postmaster-General.*

III. DENMARK.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI., King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania ; b. Jan. 28, 1768 ; declared co-regent with his Father, *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne March 13, 1808 ; m. July 31, 1790, MARIA SOPHIA FREDERICA, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, b. October, 28, 1767 : Issue : —

1. *Caroline*, Princess Royal ; b. Oct. 28, 1793 ; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina* ; b. Jan. 17, 1808 ; m. to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, Nov. 1, 1828.

IV. HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Holland (Netherlands), Prince of Orange-Nassau ; b. Aug. 24, 1772 ; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806 ; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, December 3, 1813 ; assumed the crown, March 16, 1815 ; m. Oct. 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, b. Nov. 18, 1774 : — Issue : —

1. WILLIAM, *Prince Royal and Prince of Orange*, Field-Marshal ; b. Dec. 6, 1792 ; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795 : — Issue ; *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817 ; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818 ; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820 ; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick*, b. Feb. 28, 1797 ; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia : — Issue ; *Wilhelmina*, b. Aug. 5, 1828 ; *Frederick*, b. July 6, 1833.

3. *Marianne* ; b. May 9, 1810 ; m. Sept. 14, 1830, to Albert of Prussia.

MINISTRY. — 1835.

Prince Frederick, *Minister of War and Marine.*

Lieut.-General Trip, *Director of War.*

Admiral Walterbeck, *Director of Marine.*

M. Van Maanen, *Minister of Justice.*

Baron de Mey van Streefkerk, *Secretary of State.*

Van-Tets Van-Goudriaan, *Minister of Finance.*

Baron Verstolk van Soelen, *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

Baron van Doorn, *Minister of the Interior.*

V. BELGIUM.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, formerly Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; b. Dec. 16, 1790; m. (i.) May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV. of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817; elected King of the Belgians, June 4, 1831; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831; m. (ii.) Aug. 9, 1832, LOUISE, daughter of Louis Philip, King of France, b. April 3, 1812: — Issue: — *Leopold Louis Philip Maria Victor, Prince Royal*; b. April 9, 1835.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM IV., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover; — b. Aug. 21, 1765; succeeded his brother George IV., June 26, 1830; — m. July 11, 1818, ADELAIDE, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792: — Issue; — *Charlotte Augusta Louisa* (b. 1819), and *Elizabeth Georgiana Adelaide*, (b. 1821,) two daughters, who died in infancy.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. *Augusta Sophia*; b. Nov. 8, 1768: — unmarried.

2. *Elizabeth*; b. May 22, 1770; m. April 7, 1818, Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.

3. *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of Cumberland; b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778; — Issue; *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.

4. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex; b. Jan. 27, 1773; — m. at Rome April 4, and at London Dec. 5, 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, who died 1830. — This marriage, being contrary to the 12 Geo. III., was declared void, in 1794.

5. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge; b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 5, 1797; — Issue; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819; 2. *Augusta Caroline*, b. July 19, 1822.

6. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester; b. April 25, 1776; — m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin, *William Frederick*, Duke of Gloucester, who died Nov. 30, 1834.

7. *Sophia*; b. Nov. 3, 1777; — unmarried.

Niece of the King.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, *Heiress Presumptive* (daughter of the late *Prince Edward, Duke of Kent*, b. Nov. 2, 1767, died Jan. 23, 1820, by *Victoria Maria Louisa*, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and of Leopold, King of Belgium; b. Aug. 17, 1786); b. May 24, 1819.

MINISTRY — April 20, 1835.

The Ministry under *Earl Grey* went out of office in July, 1834; and a new ministry was formed with *Lord Melbourne* at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with *Sir Robert Peel* at its head. In April, 1835, *Sir Robert Peel* and his colleagues resigned, and *Lord Melbourne* was reinstated in office.

	Salary.
Viscount Melbourne, . . .	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , £5,000
Marquis of Lansdowne, . . .	<i>Lord President of the Council</i> , 2,000
Viscount Duncannon, . . .	<i>Lord Privy Seal; Commissioner</i>
	<i>of Woods and Forests</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Th. Spring Rice, . . .	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , 5,000
Lord John Russell, . . .	<i>Sec. State for the Home. Dep.</i> 5,000
Viscount Palmerston, . . .	<i>Sec. State for Foreign Affairs</i> , 5,000
Lord Glenelg, . . .	<i>Sec. State for Colonial Affairs</i> , 5,000
Lord Auckland, . . .	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , 4,500
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control</i> , 3,50
Rt. Hon. Sir Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Trade</i> , 2,000
Viscount Howick, . . .	<i>Secretary at War</i> , 2,580
Lord Holland, . . .	<i>Chun. of Duchy of Lancaster</i> .

* * * *The above form the Cabinet.*

Rt. Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, <i>Vice-Chan.</i>	}	<i>Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Pepys,		
Rt. Hon. Sir John Bosanquet,		

Lord Denman,	<i>Speaker of the House of Lords.</i>	
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell,	<i>Paymaster-Gen. and Treas. of Navy.</i>	
Sir R. Hussey Vivian,	<i>Master-General of the Ordnance.</i>	
Lord Minto,	<i>Postmaster-General.</i>	
R. Cutlar Ferguson,	<i>Judge-Advocate-General.</i>	
John A. Murray,	<i>Lord-Advocate for Scotland.</i>	
Mr. Cunningham,	<i>Solicitor-General for Scotland.</i>	
H. Labouchere,	<i>Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint.</i>	

		Salary.
Sir John Campbell,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	£ 6,200
Sir R. M. Rolfe,	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	4,000

IRELAND.

Earl Mulgrave,	<i>Lord-Licutenant,</i>	20,000
Lord Plunkett,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i>	8,000
Viscount Morpeth,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	5,500
Mr. Perrin,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Mr. O'Loughlin,	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	

PARLIAMENT.

The American Almanac for 1834 contains a complete list of the House of Lords, and also of the first House of Commons that was elected under the Reform Bill. This Parliament was dissolved Dec. 30, 1834, and a new one was assembled Feb. 19, 1835. The new House of Commons contains upwards of 180 members who were not members of the first Reformed Parliament.

*House of Lords or Peers.*Lord Denman, *Speaker.*

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 23 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops:—The number of each in 1835, being as follows:

Dukes (4 Royal Dukes),	25	Representative Peers of Scotland, 16
Marquises,	19	Representative Peers of Ireland, 23
Earls,	116	English Archbishops and Bishops, 26
Viscounts,	16	Irish Representative Bishops, 4
Barons,	179	
		Total of the House of Peers, 429

House of Commons.

England.	{	26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 each; 6, 2 each; York-	}	471	
		shire 6; Isle of Wight 1,			144
		133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each,			266
		53 Boroughs, 1 each,			53
		City of London,			4
		Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 2 each, 4			
Wales.	{	3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties, 1 each,	}	29	
		14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,			14
Scotland.	{	33 Counties,	}	53	
		Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each,			4
		18 Boroughs and Districts of Boroughs,			19
Ireland.	{	32 Counties, 2 each,	}	105	
		6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each,			39
		The University of Dublin 2,			2
<i>Total,</i>				658	

The number of county electors in Great Britain and Ireland, enrolled previously to the election of the first Reformed Parliament in 1832, was 464,101, and of borough, &c. electors 348,815:—total, 812,916. The number of electors was to the whole population in proportion of 1 to 37: the average number of electors to one representative, 1,235.

	When assembled.		When dissolved.		Existed.		
	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August	31, 1802	October	24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov.	25, 1806	May	27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov.	27, 1807	Sept.	29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov.	24, 1812	June	10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August	4, 1818	February	29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April	23, 1820	June	2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov.	14, 1826	July	24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct.	26, 1830	April	22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June	14, 1831	Dec.	3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan.	29, 1833	Dec.	30, 1834	2	0	25
12th do. do.	Feb.	19, 1835					

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery.—Sir Ch. Pepys, *Master of the Rolls*; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*; and Sir John B. Bosanquet;—*Lords Commissioners.*

Court of the King's Bench.—Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice*;—Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and H. N. Coleridge, *Judges.*

Court of Common Pleas.—Sir N. C. Tindal, *Lord Chief Justice*;—Sir James Allan Park, Sir Stephen Gaselee, Sir John B. Bosanquet, and Sir John Vaughan, *Judges.*

Court of Exchequer.—Lord Abinger, *Lord Chief Baron*;—Sir W. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney, Sir J. Park, and Sir E. Alderson, *Barons.*

Court of Admiralty.—Sir John Nicholl, *Judge*;—Sir John Dodson, *King's Advocate-General*;—Dr Phillimore, *Admiralty-Avocate.*

Scotland.

Court of Session.—1st Division. Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie.*

2d Division. — Rt. Hon. David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; James W. Murray, *Lord Cringletie*; Alexander McConnochie, *Lord Meadowbank*.

Jury Court in Civil Causes. — Rt. Hon. William Adam, *Lord Chief Commissioner*.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*. Rt. Hon. Sir William McMahon, *Master of the Rolls*.

Court of the King's Bench. — Rt. Hon. Ch. K. Bushe, *Chief Justice*. Charles Burton, Thomas B. Vandeleur, and P. C. Crampton, *Judges*.

Court of Common Pleas. — Rt. Hon. John Doherty, *Chief Justice*. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND,

with the net annual income of each bishop on three years' average, ending in the year 1831, and the number of benefices in each diocese; from a Report laid before Parliament in 1835.

Province of Canterbury.

Cons.	Archbishop.	Dioceses.	Income.	Benefices.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., <i>Primate</i> . Bishops.	Canterbury,	£ 19,182	344
1824	Charles J. Blomfield, D. D.	London,	13,929	635
1826	Charles R. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	11,151	416
1803	Thomas Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury,	3,939	386
1805	Henry Bathurst, D. D.	Norwich,	5,395	1021
1809	Boyer E. Sparke, D. D.	Ely,	11,105	149
1812	George Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells,	5,946	441
1815	Henry Ryder, D. D.	Lich. & Cov.	3,923	606
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough,	3,103	290
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,542	1234
1820	William Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph,	6,301	131
1824	Robert James Carr, D. D.	Worcester,	6,569	212
1824	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,464	124
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's,	1,897	407
1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	1,459	94
1828	Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	924	192
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford,	2,648	209
1830	John Henry Monk, D. D.	Gloucester,	2,282	281
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,719	611
1831	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Chichester,	4,229	267
1832	Edward Grey, D. D.	Hereford,	2,576	256
1834	Joseph Allen, D. D.	Bristol,	2,351	254

Province of York.

1791	Archbishop. Edward Harcourt, D. C. L.	York,	12,629	891
1819	Bishops. W. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham,	19,066	146
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	2,213	127
1828	John Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester,	3,261	554
1827	William Ward, D. D.*	Sodor & Mann		

* Not a Lord of Parliament.

According to the Report of the "Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Revenue Inquiry," as stated in "The Clergyman's Almanac" for 1835, the gross annual value of the Archbishopal and Episcopal Sees is £180,462; and of the Benefices, 10,701 in number, £3,253,662.

Annual Value of Benefices.

294 under £50; 3115 between £200 and 500;
 1621 of £50 and under 100; 1278 between £500 and 1,000.
 2946 100 " 200; 168 " 1,000 and 2,000.
 18 £2,000 and upwards.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphin.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1813	Robert Fowler, D. D.	*Ossory.
1822	Richard Laurence, D. C. L.	Cashel.	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Dromore.
1802	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam.	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
	<i>Bishops.</i>		1820	Th. Elrington, D. D.	Leig. & Ferns.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Menth.	1822	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsey, D. D.	*Kildare.	1826	John Binkley, D. D.	Cloyne.
1802	G. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.	1828	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
1804	Christo. Butson, D. D.	Killaloe & Th.	1830	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	*Cork & Ross.
1804	Ld. R. P. Tottenham, D. D.	*Clogher.			*Raphoe.
		*Killala & A.			*Clonfert & K.
					*Waterf. & L.

According to the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland," the archbishoprics of *Cashel* and *Tuam* are to be annexed to *Armagh* and *Dublin*, and are to be suppressed as archbishoprics, and reduced to bishoprics; and the ten bishoprics to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to other sees. This change is to take effect whenever the sees become vacant by the decease of the present incumbents.

Annual Value of Irish Benefices.

465 under £200; 91 between £1,000 and 2,000;
 667 between 200 and 600; 11 2,000 and upwards.
 222 " 600 and 1,000;

VII. FRANCE.
STATISTICAL TABLE.

Departments.	Sq. l.	Pop. to Sq. l.	Population, 1832.	Electors.	Dep.	Capitals.	Pop.
Ain, . . .	217	1,277	346,030	1,043	5	Bourg, . . .	8,996
Aisne, . . .	375	1,368	513,000	2,541	7	Laon, . . .	8,400
Allier, . . .	373	799	298,257	1,490	4	Montlins, . . .	14,672
Alps, Lower,	273	571	155,896	479	2	Digne, . . .	3,932
Alps, Upper,	230	561	129,102	371	2	Gap, . . .	7,215
Ardeche, . . .	240	1,419	340,734	833	4	Privas, . . .	4,342
Ardennes, . . .	280	1,034	289,622	1,217	4	Mezieres, . . .	3,759
Ariege, . . .	245	1,033	253,121	694	3	Poix, . . .	4,857
Aube, . . .	300	821	246,361	1,302	4	Troyes, . . .	39,143
Ande, . . .	321	841	270,125	1,934	5	Carcassonne, . . .	17,394
Aveyron, . . .	463	775	359,056	1,416	5	Rodez, . . .	8,249
Calvados, . . .	282	1,754	494,702	4,113	7	Caen, . . .	39,140
Cantal, . . .	255	1,014	258,594	1,164	4	Aurillac, . . .	9,766
Charente, . . .	300	1,208	362,531	2,224	5	Angoulême, . . .	15,180
Charente, Lower	366	1,216	445,249	2,508	7	La Rochelle, . . .	14,632
Cher, . . .	373	686	256,059	1,037	4	Bourges, . . .	19,730
Correze, . . .	296	996	294,834	883	4	Tulle, . . .	8,689
Corsica, Isle,	440	444	195,407	304	2	Ajaccio, . . .	9,531
Côte-d'Or, . . .	459	818	375,877	2,464	5	Dijon, . . .	23,552
Côtes-du-Nord,	360	1,608	587,872	1,517	6	St. Briac, . . .	10,420
Creuse, . . .	298	890	235,334	757	4	Gueret, . . .	3,921
Dordogne, . . .	480	1,005	482,750	2,229	7	Perigueux, . . .	8,956
Doubs, . . .	266	998	265,535	1,014	5	Besançon, . . .	29,167
Drome, . . .	336	861	299,556	1,192	4	Valence, . . .	10,406
Eure, . . .	300	1,414	424,248	2,929	7	Evreux, . . .	9,963
Eure & Loire,	307	908	278,820	2,125	4	Chartres, . . .	14,439
Finisterre, . . .	362	1,448	524,396	1,447	6	Quimper, . . .	9,860
Gard, . . .	290	1,232	357,383	2,332	5	Nismes, . . .	41,266
Garonne, Upper,	310	1,380	457,856	2,995	6	Toulouse, . . .	59,630
Gers, . . .	343	910	312,160	1,802	5	Auch, . . .	9,801
Gironde, . . .	550	1,007	554,225	3,848	9	Bordeaux, . . .	109,467
Herault, . . .	326	1,062	346,207	3,182	6	Montpellier, . . .	35,825
Ille & Vilaine,	359	1,521	547,052	1,856	7	Rennes, . . .	29,680
Indre, . . .	370	663	245,289	1,068	4	Chateauroux, . . .	11,537
Indre & Loire,	325	913	297,016	2,036	4	Tours, . . .	23,233
Iserre, . . .	453	1,214	550,258	2,481	7	Grenoble, . . .	24,888
Jura, . . .	262	1,154	312,504	1,076	4	Lons le Saulnier, . . .	7,918
Landes, . . .	479	587	281,504	1,017	3	Mont de Marson, . . .	3,774
Loir & Cher, . . .	335	703	235,750	1,404	3	Blois, . . .	13,138
Loire, . . .	286	1,528	391,216	1,707	5	Montbrison, . . .	5,265
Loire, Upper,	243	1,202	292,078	984	3	Le Puy, . . .	14,930
Loire, Lower,	283	1,661	470,093	2,014	7	Nantes, . . .	87,101
Loiret, . . .	350	872	305,276	2,304	5	Orleans, . . .	40,161
Lot, . . .	270	1,051	283,827	1,169	5	Cahors, . . .	12,050
Lot & Garonne,	290	1,198	346,885	2,529	5	Agen, . . .	12,631
Lozere, . . .	272	512	140,347	563	3	Mende, . . .	5,822
Maine & Loire,	333	1,221	467,871	2,215	7	Angers, . . .	32,743
Manche, . . .	338	1,749	591,284	3,163	8	St. Lo, . . .	8,421
Marne, . . .	424	795	337,076	1,992	6	Châlons-sur-Marne, . . .	12,413
Marne, Upper,	325	768	249,827	2,020	4	Chaumont, . . .	6,318
Mayenne, . . .	275	1,282	352,586	1,537	5	Laval, . . .	16,401
Meurthe, . . .	320	1,298	415,568	1,648	6	Nancy, . . .	29,783
Meuse, . . .	314	1,001	314,588	1,096	4	Bar-la-Duc, . . .	12,496
Morbihan, . . .	355	1,221	433,522	1,175	6	Vannes, . . .	10,395
Moselle, . . .	290	1,465	417,003	1,534	6	Metz, . . .	44,416
Nievre, . . .	372	759	282,521	1,084	4	Nevs, . . .	15,085
North, . . .	300	3,299	989,938	6,005	12	Lille, . . .	69,073
Oise, . . .	301	1,275	397,725	2,556	5	Beauvais, . . .	12,867
Orne, . . .	319	1,394	441,881	2,077	7	Alençon, . . .	14,019
Pas-de-Calais,	325	2,016	655,215	3,763	8	Arras, . . .	23,419
Pny-de-Dôme,	425	1,348	573,106	2,140	7	Clermont-Ferrand, . . .	28,257
Pyrenees, East.	405	1,057	157,052	804	3	Perpignan, . . .	17,114

Departments.	Sq. l.	Pop ^t Sq. l.	Population, 1832.	Electors.	Dep.	Capita's.	Pop.
Pyrenees, Lower	246	947	438,401	910	5	Pau, . . .	11,285
Pyrenees, Upper,	220	850	233,031	456	3	Tarbes, . . .	9,706
Rhine, Lower,	240	2,251	540,213	1,670	6	Strasburg, . . .	49,712
Rhine, Upper,	200	2,121	424,258	1,482	5	Colmar, . . .	15,442
Rhone, . . .	147	2,955	434,429	3,614	5	yons, . . .	165,459
Rhone, Mouths of	266	1,163	359,473	2,493	6	Marseilles, . . .	145,115
Saone, Upper,	278	1,219	338,910	999	4	Vesoul, . . .	5,583
Saone & Loire,	447	1,172	523,970	2,859	7	Macon, . . .	10,998
Sarthe, . . .	325	1,404	457,372	2,173	7	Le Mans, . . .	19,792
Seine, . . .	22	12,505	935,108	14,865	14	Paris, . . .	774,338
Seine, Lower,	322	2,123	693,683	6,651	11	Rouen, . . .	88,086
Seine & Marne,	300	1,097	323,893	2,647	5	Melun, . . .	6,622
Seine & Oise,	287	1,561	448,180	3,016	7	Versailles, . . .	28,477
Sevres, Two,	20	921	291,850	1,402	4	Niort, . . .	16,175
Somme, . . .	310	1,753	543,704	3,439	7	Amiens, . . .	45,001
Tarn, . . .	280	1,196	335,844	2,260	5	Alby, . . .	11,655
Tarn & Garonne,	198	1,224	242,509	1,885	4	Montauban, . . .	25,460
Var, . . .	380	835	317,501	1,537	5	Draguignan, . . .	9,804
Vaucluse, . . .	185	1,292	239,113	968	4	Avignon, . . .	29,889
Vendee, . . .	362	945	330,350	1,368	5	Bourbon-Vendee, . . .	3,904
Vienne, . . .	366	722	282,731	1,652	5	Poitiers, . . .	23,128
Vienne, Upper,	283	1,007	285,130	1,482	5	Limoges, . . .	27,070
Vosges, . . .	295	1,349	397,987	855	5	Epinal, . . .	9,070
Yonne, . . .	370	952	352,487	1,587	5	Auxerre, . . .	11,439

* * The total *population* of France is 32,560,984. The *electors* are given in the above table according to the "Almanach Royal et National" for 1835, and their total number is 165,843; — the *electors* being to the *whole population*, in proportion, as 1 to 196: and the average number of electors to one *deputy* is 361.

The number of votes actually given in the state of New York, at the election of governor in 1834, was 350,874, being more than twice as many as the whole number of electors in France.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French; — of the branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV; b. Oct. 6, 1773; — King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; — m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand I., late King of the Two Sicilies; b. April 26, 1782: — Issue: —

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal*; b. at Palermo, Sept. 3, 1810.

2. *Louise*; b. April 3, 1812; m. Aug. 9, 1832, *Leopold*, King of the Belgians.

3. *Maria*; b. April 12, 1813.

4. *Louis Charles*, Duke of Nemours; b. Oct. 25, 1814.

5. *Clementina*; b. June 3, 1817.

6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville; b. Oct. 14, 1818.

7. *Henry*, Duke of Aumale; b. Jan. 16, 1822.

8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Eugenie Adelaide Louise, Princess of Orleans ; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France comprises three powers or branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies; and their three-fold sanction is necessary in order to give validity to every law of the country; but in other respects their functions are distinct and determinate.

The King.

The executive power is vested in the King. Participating with the other branches the right of proposing laws, he alone is authorized to promulgate them. He is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces both of land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices of government, and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for executing the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution.

The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; but his ministers are responsible.

Chamber of Peers.

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary; but in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished, and they are now nominated for life by the King, who can select them only from among those men who have held, for a certain time, high public offices, such as those of ministers, generals, counsellors of state, prefects, mayors of cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more, presidents of royal courts, members of the Institute, members of general councils, or of councils of commerce, &c.

The Chamber of Peers participates the legislative power with that of the Deputies and with the King. It is convoked at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies, and it can hold no session, at any time when the Chamber of Deputies is not also in session. Nevertheless, as it has cognizance of the crimes of high treason and of outrages against the safety of the state, it may, in this case only, and for the exercise exclusively of its judicial functions, form itself into a court of justice, even at a time when the Chamber of Deputies is not in session. — The Chamber of Peers occupies the Palace of the Luxembourg, which has been successively the residence of Maria de Medicis, of the family of Orleans, of the Directory, of the First Consul Bonaparte of the Conservatory Senate, &c. Its sessions are public.

Chamber of Deputies.

This body is composed of Deputies elected, every five years, by 459 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to their population; and to these colleges all Frenchmen who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be eligible as a deputy a Frenchman must be 30 years of age and pay a direct tax of 500 francs; and in order to be an elector, he must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. To the King pertains the right of convoking the Chamber of Deputies; he may also prorogue or dissolve it; but in this last case he must convoke a new one within three months. — The Chamber of Deputies meets at Paris in the palace which formerly belonged to the family of Bourbon-Condé. Its sessions are public.

All the power of the Chamber of Deputies consists in deliberating and voting respecting laws, which must also obtain the assent of the other two branches; but with respect to the execution of them, it takes no part. Taking no part either in the nomination or the dismissal of functionaries of any class, it exercises, in relation to the government of the country, only an oversight and control. Every year, the law relating to the finances or budget, which gives authority for collecting the taxes, and for disposing, under certain restrictions, of the revenue which they afford, is submitted to its vote, before it undergoes an examination in the other Chamber. It is then by giving its assent, or rather its refusal, that it can make known to the country whether it approves or disapproves of the proceedings of the executive power.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. — May, 1835.

The general direction of all the affairs of the state is divided into eight divisions or branches, with a minister at the head of each.

Duke de Broglie,	. Pres. Council; Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Persil,	. . . Keeper of the Seals; Min. Justice & Worship.
Marshal Marquis Maison,	Minister of War.
Admiral Baron Duperré,	Minister of Marine.
M. Thiers,	. . . Minister of the Interior & of Public Works.
M. Duchatel,	. . . Minister of Commerce.
M. Guizot,	. . . Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Humann,	. . . Minister of Finance.
Vice-Admiral Count de Rigny,	Minister — (<i>sans portefeuille.</i>)

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

An Alphabetical List of French Peers, having, in 1835, a seat in the Chamber.

(En. Baron; Ct. Count; D. Duke; M. Marquis.)

BARON PASQUIER, *President.*

Abrial, Count	Clement-de Ris, Ct.	Jacqueminot, Ct.	Perregaux, Ct.
Aligre, Marquis	Clermont-Tonnerre, D	Jaucourt, M.	Plaisance, D.
Allent, Chevalier	Cloigny, D.	Jurien-Lagravière,	Pontécoulant, Ct.
Ambrugeac, Ct.	Coislin, M.	<i>Vice-Admiral.</i>	Portal, Bn.
Angosse, M.	Colbein, Ct.	Klein, Ct.	Portalis, Ct.
Anthouard, Ct.	Compans, Ct.	Labriffe, Ct.	Praslin, D.
Aragon, M.	Conéglano, D. <i>Mar.</i>	La Force, D.	Preissac, Ct.
Aramon, M.	Courtavel, Ct.	Laforest, Ct.	Puységur, Ct.
Argout, Ct.	Cousin,	Lagrangi, Ct.	Rampon, Ct.
Astorg, Ct.	Crillon, D.	La Guiche, M.	Reggio, D., <i>Marshal,</i>
Atthalin, Baron	Crussol-d'Uzès, D.	Lainé, Vi.	Reille, Ct.
Auberson,	Curial, Ct.	Lallemand, Bn.	Reinach, Bn.
Aubusson, de la	Dalmatia, D.	Lamoignon, M.	Reinhard, Ct.
Fecullade, Ct.	Dampierre, M.	Lanjuinais, Ct.	Ricard, Ct.
Aux, M.	Darn, Ct.	Laplace, M.	Richebourg, Ct.
Aymard,	Davillier, Bn.	La Roche-Aymon, Ct	Richelieu, D
Bailliot,	Davous, Ct.	La Roche-foucauld, D	Rœderer, Ct.
Barante, Bn.	Decazes, D.	La Roche-foucauld, Ct.	Rogniat, Vi.
Barthe,	Dehédouville, Ct.	Lascours, Bn.	Roguet, Ct.
Barthélemy, M.	Dejean, Ct.	Latour-du-Pin-Mon-	Rousseau, Chev.
Bassano, D., <i>Marshal,</i>	Desroys, Ct.	tanban, M.	Roussin, Ct., <i>V.-Ad.</i>
Bastard, Ct.	Destutt de Tracy, Ct.	Latour-Maubourg, M.	Roy, Ct.
Baudrand, Ct.	Devaines,	La Trémoille, D.	Rumigny, Ct.
Beaumont, Ct.	Dode, Vi.	Lauriston, M.	Sabran, D.
Beauveau, Pr.	Dubouchage, Vi.	La Villegontier, Ct.	Saint-Aignan, Ct.
Beker, Ct.	Dubron, Bn.	Lemercier, Ct.	Saint Cricq, Ct.
Belluno, Duke of	Duchatel, Ct.	Lepoittevin,	Saint Cyr-Rugues, Bn
Pérenger, Ct. Ray.	Dumas, Ct.	Lobau, Ct., <i>Marshal,</i>	Saint-Aulaire, Ct.
Bérenger, Ct.	Duperré, Bn. <i>Ad.Min.</i>	Louis, Bn.	Saint-Priest, Ct.
Bernard, Bn.	Dutaillis, Ct.	Louvois, M.	Saint-Simon, M.
Berthezène, Bn.	Duval, Bn.	Lyneb, Ct.	Saint-Sulpice, Ct.
Bertin de Vaux,	Emeriau, Ct. <i>V.-Adm.</i>	Mailé, D.	Saulx-Tavannes, D.
Besson,	Emmery, Ct.	Maison, M., <i>Marshal,</i>	Séguier, Bn.
Biron, M.	Erlon, Ct.	<i>Minister of War.</i>	Séguir, Ct.
Boisgelin,	Exelmans, Ct.	Malouet, Bn.	Séguir, Ct.
Bnissy-d'Anglais, Ct.	Faure,	Marbois, M.	Séguir, Ct. Phil.
Boissy du Coudray, M.	Fezensac, D.	Marenil, Bn.	Séguir Lamoignon, Vi.
Bondy, Ct.	Flahault, Ct.	Massa, D.	Sémonville, M.
Bonet, Ct.	Français-de-Nan., Ct.	Mathan, M.	Sercey, M., <i>V.-Adm.</i>
Bordessoulle, Ct.	Fréville, Bn.	Molé, Ct.	Sesmaisons, Ct.
Bourke, Ct.	Gaspurin, (de),	Molitor, Ct., <i>Marshal,</i>	Silvestre de Sacy, Bn.
Boyer,	Gautier,	Mollien, Ct.	Simçon, Ct.
Brancas, D.	Gazan, C.	Mouhadon, Ct.	Sparre, Ct.
Brayer, Bn.	Gérard, Ct., <i>Marshal,</i>	Montalembert, Ct.	Sussy, Ct.
Bretonil, Ct.	Germiny, Ct.	Montalivet, Ct.	Talaru, M.
Brézé, M.	Gilbert-de Voisins, Ct.	Montebello, D.	Talhouët, M.
Brissac, D.	Girod (de l'Ain),	Montguyon, Ct.	Talleyrand, Prince.
Brogie, D.	Gramont, D.	Moutoussier, Ct.	Tarento, D., <i>Marshal,</i>
Caffarelli, Ct.	Gramont-Cadéro., D.	Montmorency, D.	Tascher, Ct.
Cansour,	Grenier, Bn.	Marand, Ct.	Thénard, Bn.
Caraman, D.	Grouchy, M., <i>Mar.</i>	Morel-Vindé, Vi.	Tréviso, D., <i>Marshal.</i>
Cassaignolles,	Guéhenec, Ct.	Mortemart, D.	Tripier,
Castellaine, M.	Guilleminot, Ct.	Mounier, Bn.	Truguet, Ct., <i>Adm.</i>
Castries, D.	Haubersart, Ct.	Mun, M.	Turenne, Ct.
Catellan, M.	Haussonville, Ct.	Nigre, Bn.	Turgot, Ct.
Caux, Viscount	Haxo, Bn.	Nicolai, Ct.	Valentinois, D.
Cayla, Ct.	Herwyn de Nevèle, Ct	Noailles, D.	Valmy, D.
Cessac, Ct.	Hendelet, Ct.	Noé, Ct.	Vaubois, Ct.
Chabریان, Ct.	Houdetot, Vi.	Ornano, Ct.	Vauvenil, Ct.
Chabrol de Crousol, Ct	Humblot-Conté,	Osmond, M.	Vérac, M.
Choiseul, D.	Hunolstein, Ct.	Pajol, Ct.	Verhaell, Ct., <i>V.-Ad</i>
Choiseul-Gouffier, Ct.	Istria, D. d'	Panje, M.	Vellemain,
Cholet, Ct.	Jacob, Ct., <i>Vice-Adm.</i>	Pelet de la Lozere, Ct.	Voguë, Ct.
Claparède, Ct.		Périgord, D.	Zangiacomi, Bn.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, ELECTED IN 1834.

CHARLES DUPIN, *President.*

Deputies.	Departments.	Deputies.	Departments.
Abraham-Dubois,	Manche.	Briqueville, (Ct. de)	Manche.
Admyrauld, Jr.	Lower Charente.	Brocarde de Bussière	Marne.
Agier,	Two Sevres.	Bugeaud, (Gen.)	Dordogne.
Ailhaud de Brisis,	Drome.	Buon,	Sarthe.
Albert,	Charente.	Bureau de Puz y	Allier.
Allier,	Upper Alps.	Calmon,	Lot.
Amilhan,	Upper Garonne.	Cambis-d'Orsan, (M.)	Vaucluse.
Amilly (Langlois d')	Eure and Loire.	Caradec,	Morbihan.
Andigné de la Blan-	Maine and Loire.	Cariol,	Puy-de-Dôme.
chaye (M. de)		Caumartin,	Somme.
Angevillle, (Ct. d')	Ain.	Chaignean,	Vendee.
Annisson-Dupernon,	Lower Seine.	Champanhet,	Ardecche.
Arago,	Eastern Pyrenees.	Chapnys de Mont-	Saone an Loire.
Ardailon,	Loire.	laville, (Baren)	
Armand,	Pas-de-Calais.	Charamaule,	Herault.
Armez,	Côtes-du-Nord.	Charlemagne,	Indre.
Aroux,	Lower Seine.	Charreyron,	Upper Vienne.
Aubert,	Gironde.	Chasles,	Eure and Loir.
Andry-de Puyraveau,	Lower Charente.	Chassiron, (Baron de)	Lower Charente.
Auguis,	Two Sevres.	Chastellier, (de)	Gard.
Avril,	Manche.	Chastellux, (Ct.)	Yonne.
Azaïs,	Herault.	Alfred de)	
Bacot, (Cesa r	Indre and Loire.	Chatry de la Fosse,	Calvados.
Ballot,	Orne.	Chevandier,	Meurthe.
Balsac, (Baron de)	Aveyron.	Clauzel, (Mar. Ct.)	Ardennes.
Barada,	Gers.	Clément,	Doubs.
Barbet, (Henry)	Lower Seine,	Clogenson,	Orne.
Bastard (Vi. Vic. de)	Lot and Garonne.	Colin,	Jura.
Bastide d'Izarn,	Upper Garonne.	Colonès,	Upper Alps.
Baude,	Loire.	Compte,	Sarthe.
Bédoch,	Cortize.	Condamin e	Lot.
Bérenger,	Drôme.	Conté,	Lot.
Bérigny,	Lower Seine.	Cordier,	Ain.
Bernard,	Ain.	Cormeuin (Vi. de)	Yonne.
Bernandi,	Vaucluse.	Cornudet, (Vi.Emile)	Creuse.
Berryer,	Mouths of Rhone.	Crignon de Montigny,	Loiret.
Berthois, (Baron de)	Ile-and-Vilaine.	Croissant,	Meurthe.
Bertrand,	Upper Loire.	Cunio Gridaine,	Ardennes.
Beslay, Sen.	Ile-and-Vilaine.	Cuny,	Vosges.
Beslay, Jr.	Morbihan.	Cuoq,	Upper Loire.
Bessières,	Dordogne.	Dalmatia, (M. de)	Tara.
Bidault de Fretigné,	Mayenne.	Danse,	Oise.
Bignon, (Baron)	Eure.	Daunant, (Baron de)	Gard.
Bignon,	Lower Seine.	David, Ferdinand	Two Sevres.
Blacque-Belair,	Finisterre.	Defrmon, (Ct. James)	Ile and Vilaine.
Blanc, Edmond	Upper Vienne.	Defitte,	Seine and Oise.
Blanchard,	Lower Loire.	Delbecque,	Pas-du-Calais.
Blin de Bourdon, (Vi.)	Somme.	Delespaul,	North, (Lille)
Bloodau,	Doubs.	Bellessert, Benj.	Maine and Loire.
Bodin, Felix,	Maine-and-Loire.	Bellessert, Francis	Seine, (Paris).
Boigues, Louis	Nievre.	Delort, (Gen. Baron)	Jura.
Boirot,	Allier.	Demarçay, (Gen. Ba.)	Vienne.
Boissière,	Seine and Marne.	Demeuive,	Aube.
Boissy d'Anglas, (B.)	Ardecche.	Démonts,	Seine, (Paris).
Bonnefons,	Cantal.	Desabes,	Aisne.
Bouchard,	Seine and Oise.	Desainthorent,	Creuse.
Boudet,	Mayenne.	Deshameaux,	Calvados.
Boudousquié,	Lot.	Deshermeaux, Velet.	Lozere.
Bourdeau,	Upper Vienne.	Desjobert,	Lower Seine.
Bousquet,	Gard.	Deslongrais, Rocher.	Calvados.
Bouthier,	Gironde.	Desmottiers,	Lewer Charente.
Breanon,	Vosges.	Devaux,	Cher.
Brigode, (Baron de)	North, (Lille).	Didot, Firmin	Eure and Loir.

Deputies.	Departments.	Deputies.	Departments.
Diotrans,	Upper Pyrenees.	Giroit de l'Anglade	Puy-de-Dôme.
Doublat,	Vosges.	Glais-Bizoin,	Côtes-du-Nord.
Dozon,	Marne.	Golbéry, (de)	Upper Rhine.
Drault,	Vienna.	Gouin, Alexander	Indre and Loire.
Dree, (M. de)	Saone and Loire.	Goupil,	Sarthe.
Dubois,	Lower Loire.	Goupil de Préfeln,	Orne.
Dubois d'Angers,	Maine and Loire.	Gouvernel,	Vosges.
Duchaffault, (Ct.)	Vendee.	Gammont, (M. de)	Upper Saone.
Duchatel,	Lower Charente.	Granier,	Herault.
Duchatel, Napoleon	Lower Charente.	Gras-Preville, (M. de)	Mouths of Rhon
Ducluzeau-Pasquy,	Dordogne.	Grasset, (de)	Herault.
Ducos,	Gironde.	Gravier,	Lower Alps.
Dudouyt,	Manche.	Guestier, Junior	Gironde.
Dufaure,	Lower Charente.	Guizard, (de)	Aveyron.
Dugabé,	Ariege.	Guizot, <i>Minister.</i>	Calvados.
Dulimbert, Paugeand	Charente.	Guy,	Seine and Oise.
Dumon,	Lot and Garonne.	Guyet-Desfontaines,	Vendee.
Dumont,	North.	Marcourt, (Ct. Eugene d')	Seine and Marne.
Dupin,	Nievre.	Harispe, (Gen. Ct.)	Lower Pyrenees.
Dupin, (Bn., Pres.)	Seine, (Paris)	Harlé,	Somme.
Dupont,	Eure.	Harlé, Sen.	Pas-de-Calais.
Duprat,	Tarn and Garonne.	Harlé, Junior.	Pas de-Calais.
Durosier,	Loire.	Harrouard de Riche.	Seine and Marne.
Durosnel, (Gen. Ct.)	Seine and Marne.	Hartmann,	Upper Rhine.
Durrien, (Gen. Bn.)	Landes.	Hartpoul, (Ct. Alph.)	Herault.
Du Séré,	Landes.	Havin,	Manche.
Duval de Fraville, (B)	Upper Marne.	Hebert,	Eure.
Duvergier de Hau-	Cher.	Hennequin,	North, (Lille).
ranne,		Hennessy,	Charente.
Enouf,	Mayenne.	Hérembault, Roub.	Pas-de-Calais.
Entraigues, Jules de	Indre.	Hernoux,	Côte-d'Or.
Espée, (de l')	Meurthe.	Hernoux,	Seine and Oise.
Espéronnier,	Aude.	Hervé,	Gironde.
Estancelin,	Somme.	His,	Orne.
Estourmel, (Ct. d')	North.	Humann, <i>Minister.</i>	Lower Rhine. •
Etienne,	Meuse.	Isambert,	Vendee.
Failly, (de)	Upper Marne.	Jacqueminet, (Gen.)	Seine, (Paris).
Fain, (Baron)	Loiret.	Jacquinet de Pampe.	Yonne.
Falguerolles, (de)	Tarn.	Jamin, (Gen. Vi.)	Meuse.
Faure,	Upper Alps.	Janvier,	Tarn and Garonne.
Faure-Dère,	Tarn and Garonne.	Jars,	Rhone, (Lyons).
Faurie,	Lower Pyrenees.	Jaubert, (Ct.)	Cher.
Fitz-James, (Duke de)	Upper Garonne.	Jay,	Gironde.
Fleury,	Calvados.	Jobard,	Upper Saone.
Fleury de Chaboulon,	Meurthe.	Jollivet,	Ile and Vilaine.
Fould,	Aisne.	Jouffroy,	Doubs.
Frémicourt,	Seine.	Jouvencel, (Chev. de)	Seine and Oise.
Fulchiron,	Rhone, (Lyons).	Jouvet,	Puy-de-Dôme.
Gaillard de Kerbertin,	Ile and Vilaine.	Junyen,	Vienna.
Ganneron,	Seine, (Paris).	Kérutry,	Finisterre.
Garcias,	East. Pyrenees.	Kœchlin, Nicholas	Upper Rhine.
Gardès,	Tarn.	Laborde, (Ct. Al. de)	Seine and Oise.
Garnier-Pagès,	Sarthe.	Laboulie, (de)	Mouths of Rhone.
Garnon,	Seine.	Lacaze, Pèdre	Lower Pyrenees.
Gauguier,	Vosges.	Lacharme, (de)	Saone and Loire.
Gauthier d'Hante-	Upper Pyrenees.	Lachèze, Jr.	Loire.
serve,		Lacombe, (de)	Tarn.
Gautier d'Uzerche,	Correz.	Lacoste, (de)	Meurthe.
Gay-Lussac,	Upper Vienne.	Lacroix,	East. Pyrenees.
Génu,	Meuse.	Lacrosse,	Finisterre.
Génot,	Moselle.	Laducette, (Baron)	Moselle.
Génoux,	Upper Saone.	Lafayette, Geo. de	Seine and Marne.
Gillon,	Meuse.	Lafitte, James	Lower Seine.
Girardin, Emile	Creuse.	Lafond,	Nievre.
Girardin, Ernest de	Charente.	Laidet, (Gen. de)	Lower Alps.
Giraud,	Drôme.	Lallier,	North.
Giraud, Agustin	Maine and Loire.	Lamartine, Alph. de	North.
Giraud, Charles	Maine and Loire.	Lamy,	Dordogne.
Giroit de l'Ain, Felix	Ain.		

Deputies.	Departments.	Deputies.	Departments.
Laplagne,	Gers.	Mosbourg, (Ct. de)	Lot,
Larabit,	Yonne.	Muret de Bord,	Indre.
Larvéellière,	Maine and Loire.	Muteau,	Côte-d'Or.
Las-Cases, de, Jr.	Finistère.	Nicod,	Lower Loire.
Laurence,	Landes.	Nogaret, (Baron)	Aveyron.
Laurens-Humblot,	Rhone.	Nozereau,	Vienne.
Lavielle,	Lower Pyrenees.	Oberlin, (Baron de)	Loire and Cher.
Lavocat,	Ardennes.	Odier,	Seine, (Paris).
Le Déan,	Morbihan.	Odilon-Barrot,	Aisne.
Lefèvre, James	Seine, (Paris).	OSinger,	Lower Rhine.
Le Gall,	Morbihan.	Oger,	Ardennes.
Legrand,	Manche.	Paganel,	Lot and Garonne.
Legrand,	Oise.	Pages,	Ariège.
Lejoindre,	Lower Rhine.	Paillaud Ducléré,	Mayenne.
Lemaire,	Oise.	Paixhans,	Moselle.
Le Marois, (Vi. Pol.)	Manche.	Paris,	Seine, (Paris).
Lemercier, (Vi.)	Orne.	Parant,	Moselle.
Lemaistre,	Lower Seine.	Passy,	Eure.
Le Peletier d'Aul-	Nievre.	Pataille,	Var.
nay (Ct. Hector)		Paturle,	Seine, (Paris).
Le Peletier d'Aul-	Seine and Oise.	Pavée de Vandeu- }	Aube.
nay, (Ba.)		vre, (Ba.) }	
Leprevost, Augustus	Eure.	Pelet, (Gen. Bu.)	Upper Garonne.
Leprovost,	Côtes-du-Nord.	Pelet de la Lozère (B.)	Loire and Cher.
Lerouge,	Saone and Loire.	Penet,	Isere.
Leroy-Myon,	Marne.	Périer, Alphonso	Isere.
Lesregeant de Mon-	Pas-de-Calais.	Perier, Camille,	Correze.
necove, }		Pénier, Joseph	Marne.
Letourneux,	Mayenne.	Perin,	Dordogne.
Levaillant,	Lower Loire.	Perrier,	Ain.
Leyraud,	Creuse.	Persil, (Minister)	Gers.
Lherbette,	Aisne.	Pétiot-Groffier,	Saone and Loire.
Liadières,	Lower Pyrenees.	Petot,	Côte-d'Or,
Libert,	Orne.	Petou,	Lower Seine.
Limpérani,	Corsica.	Peyre,	Aude.
Lombard-Buffière,	Isere.	Peyret-Lallier,	Loire.
Luneau,	Vendec.	Pfiliéger,	Upper Rhine.
Lusignan, (M. de)	Lot and Garonne.	Piéron,	Pas-de-Calais.
Madier de Montjau,	Ardeche.	Pinsonnière, (1 ^r II.)	Indre and Loire.
Maès,	Lower Loire.	Piscatory,	Indre and Loire.
Magnoncour, (de)	Doubs.	Pons,	Vauchuse.
Maignol,	Puy-de-Dôme.	Portalis, (Vi.)	Var.
Malleville de Condat,	Tarn and Garonne.	Poulle, Emmanuel	Var.
Mallet,	Lower Seine.	Poulmaire,	Moselle.
Mallye,	Upper Loire.	Prévost Leygonie,	Dordogne.
Mangin d'Oins,	Ille and Vilaine.	Pruelle,	Isere.
Marmier, (M. de)	Upper Saone.	Puisard, (de)	Mayenne.
Martell,	Gironde.	Raimbert-Sévin,	Eure and Loire.
Martin,	North.	Raguet-Lépine,	Loire and Cher.
Martineau,	Vienne.	Rancé, (de)	Eure.
Masscy,	Somme.	Ranchin, (Ba. de)	Tarn.
Mathieu,	Saone and Loire,	Rauter,	Lower Rhine.
Mathieu de la Redorte	Aude.	Réal, Felix	Isere.
Mauguin,	Côte-d'Or.	Reaher-Dumas,	Drôme.
Merle-Massonnean,	Lot and Garonne.	Rémusat, Ch. de	Upper Garonne.
Merlin,	Aveyron.	Renouard,	Somme.
Merlin, (Gen. Ba.)	North.	Reybaud,	Mouths of Rhone.
Mesgrigny, (M.)		Reynard,	Mouths of Rhone.
Adrien de }	Aube.	Riboisière, (Ct. de la)	Ille and Vilaine.
Meynadier, (Gen. Ct.)	Lozere.	Richemont, (Ba. de)	Allier.
Meynard,	Vauchuse.	Rigny, (Admiral, Ct.)	Pas-de-Calais.
Molin,	Puy-de-Dôme.	Rivet, (Baron)	Correze.
Monnier,	Jura.	Rivière de Larque,	Lozere.
Montépin, (de)	Saone and Loire.	Robneau de Bougon,	Lower Loire.
Montesquion, (Ct. A.)	Sarthe.	Rochefoucauld, (M. }	
Montozon, (Ct. de)	North.	G. de la }	Cher.
Moreau,	Meurthe.	Rochefoucauld,	
Moreau,	Seine, (Paris).	Ct. Jules de la }	Loiret.
Mornay, (M. Jules de)	Oise.	Roger, (Baron)	Loiret.

Deputies.	Departments.	Deputies.	Departments.
Roger, (Ct.)	North.	Teste,	Gard.
Rosamel,	Var.	Teulon,	Gard.
Rouger de Villesavary	Aude.	Thabaud-Linetière,	Indre.
Rouillé de Fontaine,	Somme.	Thévenin,	Puy-de-Dôme.
Roul,	Gironde.	Thiers, (<i>Minister</i>)	Mouths of Rhone.
Roussilhe,	Cantal.	Tbil,	Calvados.
Royer-Collard,	Marne.	Tilly, (Ct. Adjut. de)	Calvados.
Sade, (Ct. Xavier de)	Aisne.	Tirron,	Jura.
Saglio,	Lower Rhine.	Tirlet, (Gen. Vi.)	Marne.
Saintenac, (Vi. de)	Ariege.	Toulgnet,	Finisterre.
St. Marc Girardin,	Upper Vienne.	Tourraud,	Puy-de-Dôme.
St. Pern-Couel- lan, (Ct.)	Côtes-du-Nord.	Toussin, Alex.	Lower Seine.
Salvage,	Cantal.	Tracy, V. Destutt de	Allier.
Salvandy,	Eure.	Tribert,	Two Sevres.
Salverte, Eusebeius	Seine, (Paris).	Tronchon,	Oise.
Sapey,	Isere.	Troy,	Gers.
Saubat,	Upper Garonne.	Tueux,	Côtes-du-Nord.
Sauveur de Lacha- pelle,	Côtes-du-Nord.	Tupinier, (Bn.)	Finisterre.
Sauzet,	Rhone, (Lyons).	Valazé, (Gen. Bn.)	Orne.
Schwenbourg,	Lower Rhine.	Vallée, Francis	Sarthe.
Schneider,	Moselle.	Valleton de Garraube	Dordogne.
Schonen, (Bn. de)	Seine, (Paris).	Vandeuil, Caroil. de	Upper Marne.
Sébastieni, (Ct. Hor.)	Aisne.	Vatout,	Côte-d'Or.
Sébastieni, (Vi. Tib.)	Corsica.	Vauguyon, (de)	Sarthe.
Sémerie,	Var.	Vejuux,	Doubs.
Sévin-Mareau,	Loiret.	Veignes,	Aveyron.
Sivry, (de)	Morbihan.	Verne de Bachelard	Rhone, (Lyons).
Stroitz, (Gen. Bn.)	Upper Rhine.	Vernier,	Aube.
Subervic, (Gen.)	Gers.	Viennet,	Herault.
Tavenier.	Ardeche.	Vigier, (Ct. Achille)	Morbihan.
Teillard-Nozerolles,	Cantal.	Virey,	Upper Marne.
Teisseyre,	Aude.	Vitet,	Lower Seine.
Terrebasse, (de)	Isero.	Vivien,	Aisne.
Tesnière,	Charente.	Vuitry,	Yonne.
		Warein,	Nord.
		Wustemberg,	Gironde.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Archbishoprics.	Archbishops.	Born.	Conse.	Bps.
Paris,	Hyacinth Louis de Quelin,			7
Lyons and Vienne,	De Pins,	1766	1824	5
Rouen,	Cardinal Prince de Croy,	1773	1820	4
Sens and Auxerre,	Cosnac,	1764	1830	3
Rheims,	Cardinal de Latil,	1761	1824	4
Tours,	De Montblanc,	1767	1824	7
Bourges,	De Villèle,	1770	1825	5
Alby,	De Gualy,	1786	1833	4
Bordeaux,	Lefebvre de Cheverus,	1768	1826	6
Auch,	Cardinal D'Isoard,	1766	1829	3
Toulouse and Narbonne,	D'Astros,	1772	1830	3
Aix, Arles, and Embrun,				5
Besançon,	Mathieu,	1796	1834	6
Avignon,				4

There are, in the Catholic church in France, 14 Archbishops and 66 suffragan Bishops. — All religions are tolerated; and the Protestant clergy, as well as the Catholic, are paid out of the public treasury. The number of Reformed or Calvinist ministers is 360; of Lutheran 225.

VIII. PRUSSIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia; b. Aug. 3, 1770; succeeded his father *Frederick William II*, Nov. 16, 1797;— m. Dec. 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810;— [m. (II.), by private marriage, or *marriage morganatique*, Nov. 9, 1824, *Augusta*, Princess of Liegnitz]:— issue by the first marriage:—

1. FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Prince Royal*; b. Oct. 15, 1795;— m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, daughter of the King of Bavaria; b. Nov. 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis*, b. March 22, 1797;— m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar; b. Sept. 30, 1811:— issue; *Frederick William Nicholas Charles*; b. Oct. 18, 1831.

3. CHARLOTTE, *Empress of Russia*; b. July 13, 1798.

4. *Charles*; b. June 29, 1801;— m. May 26, 1827, *Maria Louisa Alexandrina*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar;— issue;— 1. *Frederick Charles*; b. March 20, 1828;— 2. *Maria Louisa Anne*; b. March 1, 1829.

5. *Alexandrina*; b. Feb. 23, 1803;— m. May 25, 1822, *Prince Frederick*, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa*; b. Feb. 1, 1808;— m. May 21, 1825, *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert*; b. Oct. 4, 1809;— m. Sept. 14, 1830, *Marianne*, daughter of William, King of the Netherlands.

MINISTRY — 1835.

Baron d'Altenstein,	<i>Min. Worship, Pub. Inst. & Med. Aff.</i>
M. de Brenn,	<i>Min. of the Interior & of Commerce.</i>
M. de Rochow,	<i>Min. of the Interior and of Police.</i>
Prince de Sayn-Wittgenstein,	<i>Minister of the Royal Household.</i>
Gen. Count de Lottum,	<i>Privy Min. State, Direct. of Treas.</i>
M. Ancillon,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Lieut.-Gen. de Witzleben,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Count d'Alvensleben,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Muhler,	} <i>Ministers of Justice.</i>
M. de Kamptz,	

IX. SAXONY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ANTHONY, King of Saxony; b. Dec. 27, 1755;— succeeded his brother *Frederick Augustus*, the first King of Saxony, May 5, 1827;— m. (III.) *MARIA THERESA*, sister of Francis I., late Emperor of Austria.

Nephew of the King and Co-Regent.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, son of *Maximilian*; b. May 18, 1797; — appointed *Co-Regent* Sept. 13, 1830; — m. (I.) Oct. 7, 1819, *Caroline*, daughter of Francis I. of Austria; m. (II.) April 24, 1833, *Maria Anne Leopoldina*, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph, late King of Bavaria.

Brother of the King.

Maximilian; b. April 13, 1759; — m. (I.) May 9, 1799, *Caroline* of Parma; m. (II.) Nov. 7, 1825, *Maria Louisa* of Lucca: — Issue by the first marriage, 1. *Amelia*, b. Aug. 10, 1794; 2. *Maria*, b. April 27, 1796; 3. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, Co-Regent, see above; 4. *John*, b. Dec. 12, 1801, m. Nov. 21, 1822, *Amelia* of Bavaria: — issue, 6 children.

X. WURTEMBERG.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg; born Sept. 27, 1781; — succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first King of Wurtemberg, Oct. 30, 1816; — m. (I.) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catherine*, sister of the Emperor of Prussia and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819; — m. (II.) April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg, b. Sept. 4, 1800: — Issue, (by the first marriage,)

1. *Maria*, b. Oct. 30, 1816; — 2. *Sophia*, b. June 17, 1818. — (By the 2d marriage) — 3. *Catherine*, b. Aug. 24, 1821; — 4. CHARLES, *Prince Royal*, b. March 6, 1823; — 5. *Augusta*, b. Oct. 4, 1826.

XI. BAVARIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria; b. Aug. 25, 1786; — succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825; — m. Oct. 12, 1810, THERESA, daughter of Frederick, the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1792: — Issue: —

1. MAXIMILIAN, *Prince Royal*, b. Nov. 28, 1811.
2. *Matilda*; b. Aug. 30, 1813, — spouse of the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt.
3. OTTO, King of Greece; b. June 1, 1815.
4. *Leopold*; b. March 12, 1821.
5. *Adeline*; b. March 19, 1823.
6. *Hildegard*; b. June 10, 1825.
7. *Alexandrina*; b. Aug. 26, 1826.
8. *Albert*; b. July 19, 1828.

XII. AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; — b. April 19, 1793; — succeeded his father *Francis*, the first Emperor of Austria, March 2, 1835; — m. Feb. 12, 1831, *MARIA ANNE CAROLINE*, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia; — b. Sept. 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. *MARIA LOUISA*; b. Dec. 12, 1791; — m. April 2, 1810, to *Napoleon Bonaparte*, Emperor of France; — created *Duchess of Parma*, May 30, 1814.

2. *Maria Clementina*; b. March 1, 1798; — m. July 28, 1816, *Leopold*, Prince Salerno.

3. *Francis Charles Joseph*, Archduke; b. Dec. 7, 1802; — m. Nov. 4, 1824, *Frederica Sophia*, sister of the King of Bavaria: — issue: — *Francis*, (b. 1830); *Ferdinand*, (b. 1832); *Charles*, (b. 1833).

4. *Maria Anne Francis*; b. June 8, 1804.

Step-mother of the Emperor.

Caroline Augusta, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria; b. Feb. 8, 1792.

Uncles of the Emperor.

1. *Charles*, Archduke; b. Sept. 5, 1771: — issue, 5 children.

2. *Joseph*, Archduke, Palatine of Hungary; b. March 9, 1776: — issue, 5 children.

3. *John*, Archduke; b. Jan. 20, 1782.

4. *Renier*, Archduke; b. Sept. 30, 1783: — issue, 8 children.

5. *Louis*, Archduke; b. Dec. 13, 1784.

MINISTRY — 1835.

Prince de Metternich,	<i>Chan. of the Court and State; Min. For. Aff.</i>
Count Mitrowsky,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Count Revitzky,	<i>Chancellor of Hungary.</i>
Count Klebelsberg,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Baron Fechtig,	<i>Vice-Pres. Supreme Department of Justice.</i>
Count Hardegg,	<i>President of the Aulic Council of War.</i>
Count Sedlintzky,	<i>President of the Department of Police.</i>

XIII. SPAIN.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ISABELLA II. (*Maria Louisa*), Queen of Spain; b. at Madrid Oct. 10, 1830; succeeded her father *Ferdinand VII.* Sept. 29, 1833.

Mother of the Queen, and Queen-Regent during her minority.

Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, late King of the Two Sicilies ;
b. April 27, 1806.

Sister of the Queen.

Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, b. Jan. 30, 1832.

Uncles of the Queen.

Charles, or *Carlos*, Infant of Spain ; b. March 29, 1788 ; — m. Sept. 29, 1816, *Frances*, Infant of Portugal : — issue, 3 sons.

Francis de Paul, Infant of Spain ; b. March 10, 1794 ; — m. June 12, 1819, *Louisa Charlotte*, Princess of the Two Sicilies : — issue, 8 children.

MINISTRY — June, 1835.

Count Toreno,	<i>Pres of the Council, and Min. Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Mendizabal,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Marquis de las Amarillas,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Garcia Herreras,	<i>Minister of Justice.</i>
Alvarez Guerra,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Gen. Alava,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

XIV. PORTUGAL.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA II. DA GLORIA, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves ; b. April 4, 1819 ; — declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, May 2, 1826 ; m. Jan. 30, 1835, *Duke of Leuchtenberg*, who died March 28, 1835.

Uncles and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Maria Theresa* ; b. April 29, 1793 ; widow of Peter Charles of Spain.

2. *Isabella Maria* ; b. June 4, 1801.

3. *DON MIGUEL* ; b. Oct. 26, 1802 ; — assumed the absolute sovereignty of Portugal in 1828 ; — quitted and formally relinquished the kingdom in 1834.

4. *Anne de Jesus Maria* ; b. Dec. 23, 1806.

MINISTRY — May 27, 1835.

Marquis of Saldanha,	<i>Pres. of the Council and Min. of War.</i>
Duke of Palmella,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Marquis de Loule,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Francisco Antonio de Campos,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
J. de Sousa Pinto de Magalhaes,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Manuel Antonio Carvalho,	<i>Minister of Justice and Worship.</i>

XV. SARDINIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia; b. Oct. 2, 1798; succeeded his uncle *Charles Felix*, April 27, 1831; — m. Sept. 30, 1817, *THERESA*, daughter of Ferdinand III., late Grand Duke of Tuscany: — Issue: —

1. VICTOR EMANUEL, *Prince Royal*, Duke of Savoy; b. March 14, 1820.

2. *Ferdinand*, Duke of Genoa; b. Nov. 15, 1822.

XVI. THE TWO SICILIES.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies; b. Jan 12, 1810; succeeded his father *Francis*, Nov. 8, 1830; — m. Nov. 21, 1832, *Maria Christina*, daughter of Victor Emanuel of Sardinia, b. Nov. 14, 1810.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. *Maria Caroline*; b. Nov. 5, 1798; m. Feb. 14, 1816, Duke of Berri. — 2. *Louisa Charlotte*; b. Oct. 24, 1804; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain. — 3. *Maria Christina*, Queen-mother of Spain; b. April 27, 1806. — 4. *Charles*, Prince of Capua; b. Dec. 10, 1811. — 5. *Leopold*, Count of Syracuse; b. May 22, 1813. — 6. *Maria Antoinette*; b. Dec. 19, 1814. — 7. *Antonio*, Count of Lecce; b. Sept. 23, 1816. — 8. *Maria Amelia*; b. Feb. 25, 1818. — 9. *Caroline*; b. Feb. 29, 1820. — 10. *Theresa*; b. March 14, 1822. — 11. *Louis*, Count of Aquila; b. July 19, 1824. — 12. *Francis*, Count of Trapani; b. Aug. 13, 1827.

XVII. TURKEY.

SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire; b. July 20, 1785; succeeded his brother the Sultan *Mustapha*, July 28, 1828: — Children: —

1. *Salyha*, Sultanness; b. June 16, 1811; — m. 1834, *Khabil Ruf'at* Pacha, Grand Master of Artillery.

2. ABDUL-MEDJID, Sultan, *Prince Imperial*; b. April 20, 1823.

3. *Hadidja*, Sultanness; b. Sept. 5, 1825.

4. *Adila*, Sultanness; b. May 21, 1826.

5. *Abdul-Aziz*, Sultan; b. Feb. 8, 1830.

6. *Khairiie*, Sultanness; b. Jan 23, 1831.

FOREIGN OBITUARY — 1834.

April 17. — At the age of more than 80 years, *Ivan Petrovitch Martos*, formerly director of the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, and one of the most eminent sculptors of the age, whose works are found in the principal cities of Russia.

May 23. — At London, aged 76, *Charles Wesley*, son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, and nephew of the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists; and an eminent musician and organist.

June 9. — At Serampore, Hindostan, in his 73d year, *William Carey*, D. D., an eminent Christian missionary and distinguished oriental scholar. He was born at Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, in 1761; commenced preaching as a Baptist minister in 1783; in 1793, he embarked as a missionary to India; and in 1799, he took up his residence at the Danish settlement of Serampore, which became celebrated for being the seat of the mission which was sustained by Carey, Ward, and Marshman.

Dr. Carey's philological labors in preparing grammars and dictionaries of different languages, and in making versions of the Scriptures, were immense. "He lived to see the Sacred Text, chiefly by his instrumentality, translated into the vernacular dialects of more than 40 different tribes, and thus made accessible to nearly 200,000,000 of human beings, exclusive of the Chinese empire, in which the labors of the Serampore missionaries have been, in some measure, superseded by those of Dr. Morrison."

Dr. Carey, in addition to his extensive philological learning, was well versed in natural history and botany, and made valuable communications to the Asiatic Society of which he was for 23 years a member: and this Society have placed on their records a strong "expression of their high sense of his value and merits as a scholar and a man of science; their esteem for the sterling and surpassing religious and moral excellencies of his character; and their sincere grief for his irreparable loss."

July. — At Paris, aged 78, *Jean Baptiste de Champany*, Duke of Cadore, the favorite minister of Bonaparte, under whom he was Minister of the Interior, and also of Foreign Affairs.

July 25. — At Highgate, aged 62, *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, an eminent poet, metaphysician, and theologian. He was born in 1773, at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, and was the youngest of four sons, who survived their father, the Rev. John Coleridge, the vicar of the

parish, who died in 1782. — Young Coleridge, who had little patrimony left him, was placed at Christ Hospital school in London, for his education; and at the age of 19 he became a student at the University of Cambridge; and was distinguished as a young man of genius, but of eccentric habits. After leaving the University, in a fit of despair, he enlisted as a common soldier in the dragoons, but his friends obtained for him a discharge. In 1794 he published a small volume of juvenile poems; and soon after commenced a weekly paper, styled “The Watchman.” He formed an intimate acquaintance with Robert Southey and Robert Lovell. The three young men were, at this period, all ardent republicans, zealous in the cause of liberty, and formed a design of establishing a settlement, which was to bear the name of *Pantisocracy*, on the banks of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania; but their scheme was abandoned in consequence of their soon after marrying three sisters of the name of Fricker.

Mr. Coleridge’s circumstances were far from being easy, but he was relieved by the generous patronage of Messrs. Josiah and Thomas Wedgewood, who enabled him to finish his education in Germany.— After his return to England, he became secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta. In 1812, he published his essays entitled “The Friend”; “Remorse” appeared in 1813; “Christabel” in 1816; “Biographia Literaria” in 1817; “Sibylline Leaves” and “Zapolya” in 1818, and “Aids to Reflection” in 1825. In early life Mr. Coleridge was, in his political principles, a zealous republican, and in his religious views, a Unitarian; but he afterwards became a moderate tory, and a zealous advocate for the Church of England. — He delivered at various places courses of lectures on Shakspeare that were much applauded; but it was, however, in *conversation* that he was most remarkable. — Several of the last years of his life he passed under the roof of Mr. Gillman of Highgate, and was a great sufferer from sickness and disease. He was deeply indebted to the friendship of his host and hostess, whom he styles in his will, his “dear friends, James and Ann Gillman — my more than friends, the guardians of my health, happiness, and interests, during the fourteen years of my life that I have enjoyed the proofs of their constant, zealous, and disinterested affection as an inmate and member of their family.”

In an admirable article on the poetical and peculiar genius of Coleridge, which appeared in the 52d volume of “The Quarterly Review,” just before his death, are the following remarks on his conversation.

“Perhaps our readers may have heard repeated a saying of Mr. Wordsworth, that many men of his age had done wonderful *things*, as Davy, Scott, Cuvier, &c.; but that Coleridge was the only wonderful *man* he ever knew. Something, of course, must be allowed in this, as in all other such cases, for the antithesis; but we believe the fact really to be, that the greater part of those who have occasionally visited Mr.

Coleridge, have left him with a feeling akin to the judgment indicated in the above remark. They admire the man more than his works, or they forget the works in the absorbing impression made by the living author. And no wonder. Those who remember him in his more vigorous days can bear witness to the peculiarity and transcendent power of his conversational eloquence. It was unlike anything that could be heard elsewhere; the kind was different, the degree was different, the manner was different. The boundless range of scientific knowledge, the brilliancy and exquisite nicety of illustration, the deep and ready reasoning, the strangeness and immensity of bookish lore, — were not all; the dramatic story, the joke, the pun, the festivity, must be added, — and with these the clerical-looking dress, the thick, waving, silver hair, the youthful-colored cheek, the undefinable mouth and lips, the quick yet steady and penetrating greenish grey eye, the slow and continuous enunciation, and the everlasting music of his tones, — all went to make up the image and to constitute the living presence of the man. Even now his conversation is characterized by all the essentials of its former excellence; there is the same individuality, the same *unexpectedness*, the same universal grasp; nothing is too high, nothing too low for it: it glances from earth to heaven, from heaven to earth, with a speed and a splendor, an ease and a power, which almost seem inspired.

“ You could not, in all London or England, hear a more fluent, a more brilliant, or a more exquisitely elegant converser than Sir James Mackintosh; nor could you ever find him unprovided. But somehow or other, it always seemed as if all the sharp and brilliant things he said were poured out of so many vials filled and labelled for the particular occasion. To listen to Mackintosh, was to inhale perfume; it pleased but did not satisfy. The effect of an hour with Coleridge is to set you a thinking; his words haunt you for a week afterwards; they are spells, brightenings, revelations. In short, it is, if we may venture to draw so bold a line, the whole difference between talent and genius.

“ So much of the intellectual life and influence of Mr. Coleridge has consisted in the oral communication of his opinions, that no sketch could be reasonably complete without a distinct notice of the peculiar character of his powers in this particular. We believe it has not been the lot of any other literary man in England, since Dr. Johnson, to command the devoted admiration and steady zeal of so many and such widely differing disciples. The fulness, the inwardness, the ultimate scope of his doctrines, has never yet been published in print, and if disclosed, it has been from time to time in the higher moments of conversation, when occasion, and mood, and person begot an exalted crisis. More than once has Mr. Coleridge said, that with a pen in hand he felt a thousand checks and difficulties in the expression of his meaning.

but that, — authorship aside, — he never found the smallest hitch or impediment in the fullest utterance of his most subtile fancies by word of mouth. His abstrusest thoughts became rythmical and clear, when chaunted to their own music.”

Aug. 1. — At Canton, China, in his 53d year, *Robert Morrison, D. D.*, a distinguished missionary and an eminent Chinese scholar. He was born at Morpeth, in England, in 1782; was educated at Hoxton and Gosport; and embarked, under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, as a missionary to China, in 1807. He pursued the study of the Chinese language and literature, with great zeal and success, and after his visit to England in 1824, was pronounced by Sir George Staunton and others to be “confessedly the first Chinese scholar in Europe.” He completed a translation of the whole of the New Testament in Chinese in 1813, large impressions of which have since been printed and widely circulated in China. But the great monument of his literary fame is his Dictionary of the Chinese Language, which occupied 13 years of his life, the first part having been published in 1815; and the last, in 1822; the whole consisting of three parts, in 6 volumes 4to.

After he had completed the translation of the New Testament, he obtained the coöperation of the Rev. Mr. Milne, and with his assistance, he completed the Chinese version of the Old Testament in 1819. He was greatly respected for his talents and learning, and for his distinguished services to the East India Company as well as to the interests of learning and religion, and for his amiable and Christian character.

Aug. 24. — At Penhurst, England, *Richard Yates, D. D.*, for 36 years one of the Chaplains to Chelsea Hospital, respected for his talents, learning, and character.

Aug. 30. — At Gottingen, aged about 70, *Prof. Harding*, an eminent astronomer, and celebrated as the discoverer of the planet Juno.

Sept. 2. — In London, aged 77, *Thomas Telford*, President of the Society of Civil Engineers, who was born in the county of Dumfries, Scotland, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was the most eminent engineer of his timé, and the works which he planned and directed, consisting of canals, bridges, roads, and buildings, are very numerous, and are to be found in almost all the counties of England, Wales, and Scotland.

Sept. 5. — At Lissendrum, Aberdeenshire, while on a visit, *William Bisset, D. D.*, Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland; aged 77.

Sept. 14. — At Edinburgh, aged 74, *Sir John Leach*, Master of the Rolls, eminent as a lawyer and a judge.

Sept. 16. — At Edinburgh, aged 57, *William Blackwood*, an eminent bookseller, and publisher of the well-known periodical work, entitled “Blackwood’s Magazine.”

Sept. 28. — At Clifton, England, aged 70, *Robert Gray, D. D.*, Bishop

of Bristol. He was author of several publications, but the one most known is his "Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha."

Oct. 3. — At Jarey, near Paris, aged 58, *M. Adrien Francois Boieldieu*, an eminent musical composer.

Oct. 16. — At Hull, England, aged 57, the *Rev. John Scott*, the eldest son of the *Rev. Thomas Scott*, the well-known commentator on the Bible. He was a highly respected minister, and the author of a Continuation of *Milner's Church History*, the Life of his father, and several other publications.

Oct. 21. — At Knowsley Park, in Lancashire, aged 82, *Edward Smith Stanley*, the 12th *Earl of Derby*, and grandfather of the present Lord Stanley. He held some important offices; yet it was in the character of a sportsman that he made himself the most conspicuous. He is said to have had the best breed of cocks in England, and the passion for cock-fighting and horse-racing was the absorbing one of his life.

Nov. 3. — At Zurich, in Switzerland, his native country, in his 60th year, *Dr. Horner*. He accompanied *Capt. Krusenstern*, in the first Russian voyage round the world, and was the author of the *Russian Natural History*.

Nov. 10. — At Althorp Park, Northamptonshire, England, *Earl Spencer*, aged 76. This distinguished nobleman was the only son of the first Earl Spencer, and was born in 1758. He held various important offices, among which were those of Lord Privy Seal, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State for the Home Department, which last office he held in the administration of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox. He was much respected for his talents and virtues, and was the collector of perhaps the finest private library in Europe.

Nov. 30. — At Bagshot Park, his residence, in Surrey, England, in his 59th year, his royal highness *Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester*, respected for his benevolent and exemplary character, and as a patron of public charities. He married, in 1816, the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of George III.

Dec. 6. — At Glasgow, in his 43d year, the *Rev. Edward Irving*, the celebrated and eccentric preacher. He was born at Annan in Dumfriesshire, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Soon after entering into the ministry, he was for a while an assistant preacher to *Dr. Chalmers* in Glasgow. In 1822, he became the minister of the Caledonian church in London, and by the force and eloquence of his discourses, and the singularity of his appearance and manner, he attracted very large congregations, and enjoyed for a time an extraordinary popularity. The greatest orators and statesmen of the day hurried to hear him; the seats of his church were crowded with the wealthy and fashionable, and its doors were thronged with carriages; insomuch that it became necessary to exclude the public in general, and to admit only those who were provided with tickets. A large and elegant church was built for

him in Sidmouth-street, but before it was completed (in 1829), his popularity had begun to decline.

He had not been long established in his new pulpit before his eccentricities became more extraordinary, and he was supposed by many to suffer an alienation of mind. He was accused of holding heretical opinions in relation to the peccability of the human nature of Christ; he also proceeded to extravagances with respect to unknown tongues; and on the 3d of May, 1832, he was ejected from his church in Sidmouth-street.

Dr. Chalmers, on hearing of Mr. Irving's death, paid the following tribute to his memory. "He was," said he, "one of those whom Burns calls the nobles of nature. His talents were so commanding, that you could not but admire him, and he was so open and generous, that it was impossible not to love him." At another time he said of him to a correspondent: "He was the evangelical Christian grafted upon the old Roman;—with the lofty, stern virtues of the one, he possessed the humble graces of the other. The constitutional basis and groundwork of his character was virtue alone; and, notwithstanding all his errors and extravagances, which both injured his character in the estimation of the world, and threw discredit upon much that was good and useful in his writings, I believe him to have been a man of deep and devoted piety."

Dec. 10. — In London, in his 76th year, *Alexander Chalmers*, one of the most eminent biographers that Great Britain has produced. He was born at Aberdeen in 1759; and, having received a classical and medical education, he left his native city about the year 1777, and never again returned to it. He soon after established himself in London; connected himself with the public press and with publishers; commenced a laborious literary life; and no man, it is said, ever edited so many works for the London booksellers. But the work on which his fame as an author chiefly rests is "The General Biographical Dictionary," consisting of 32 volumes, the last of which was published in 1817. Among his latest publications was "A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Rev. H. J. Todd's enlarged edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," which was first published in 1820. — Mr. Chalmers was much esteemed for his amiable, exemplary, and religious character.

Dec. 27. — At Edmonton, England, aged 60, *Charles Lamb*, well known for his writings both in prose and verse.

Dec. 29. — At Bath, in his 69th year, the *Rev. T. R. Malthus, F. R. S.*, Professor of History and Political Economy in the East India Company's College in Hertfordshire, author of the able and celebrated work entitled an "Essay on Population," which has passed through many editions, and been translated into various languages; and also of various other publications, among which is "The Principles of Political Economy."

1835.

Feb. 8.—At Paris, in his 56th year, *M. Dupuytren*, an eminent professor of surgery at the Hôtel-Dieu, and author of numerous works on anatomy, physiology, and pathology.

Feb. 15.—At Arlesford, England, *Henry Hunt*, late M. P. for Preston, in his 62d year.

Feb. 28.—In London, aged 77, *William Nelson, D. D., Earl Nelson*, elder brother of the great admiral Lord Nelson, to whose titles he succeeded.

March 3.—At Vienna, aged 67, *Francis II.*, Emperor of Austria. His disposition was mild; his dress plain and homely; his manners gentle and familiar; and he was greatly beloved by his German subjects.

April 8.—Near Berlin, Prussia, aged 68, *Baron William Von Humboldt*, elder brother of the celebrated traveller, Alexander Humboldt, distinguished as a statesman and a scholar, and particularly for his works on philology.

May 13.—At Clapham, near London, in her 94th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Cook*, widow of Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator. She was married in 1762; in 1779 Captain Cook was killed, and she survived him as a widow 55 years; highly esteemed for her virtues. She had three sons who survived their father, but she had the misfortune to lose them all within a few years.

May 15.—In London, aged 67, *George Pinckard, M. D.*, a distinguished member of the College of Physicians. In early life he was attached to the medical department of the army, passed considerable time in the West Indies, and was the author of several works, among which his "Notes on the West Indies" is regarded as a work of standing utility.

May 16.—At Dublin, *Mrs. Hemans*, the most celebrated female poet of her time. She (Felicia Dorothea Browne) was born at Liverpool, and was married at an early age; but her married life, after the birth of five sons, was clouded by a separation from her husband.

Some of her principal works are her "Siege of Valencia," "Forest Sanctuary," "Records of Women," "Songs of the Affections," "National Lyrics and Songs for Music," and "Scenes and Hymns of Life."

"In private life Mrs. Hemans was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honors of *lionism*, with all the quiet delicacy of a gentlewoman; and at a time when she was courted by offers of friendship and service, and homages sent to her from every corner of Great Britain and America, to an extent which it is necessary to have seen to believe, she was never so happy as when she could draw her own small circle around her, and, secure in the honest sympathy of its members, give full scope to the powers of conversation, which were rarely exerted in general society;

and their existence, therefore, hardly suspected. The few who knew her will long remember her eager, childlike affection, and the sincere kindness with which, while she threw herself fully and frankly on their good offices, she adopted their interest as her own."

May 31. — In London, aged 79, *William Smith*. He was for 46 years a member of the British Parliament, the leading advocate of the Dissenting interest, and a zealous one for abolition of the slave-trade and slavery.

June 4. — Near Dolgelly, Wales, in his 76th year, *Dr. Owen Pughe*, author of an elaborate Welsh and English Dictionary, and styled the Johnson of Wales.

June 12. — In London, aged 81, *Edward Troughton, F. R. S.*; an eminent mathematical and astronomical instrument-maker.

June 18. — Near Farnham, in Surrey, England, *William Cobbett, M. P.*; aged 73. This extraordinary man, the son of a farmer at Farnham, was born in 1762, and possessed very few advantages for education. In 1783, he enlisted into the army, which he quitted in 1791, having been five years sergeant-major. In 1792, he came to America, and it was here that he first distinguished himself by his pen, by writing under the title of Peter Porcupine. In 1800, he returned to England; and in 1801, he established a paper in London, entitled "The Porcupine," in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt; but that paper soon failed, and he afterwards established "The Register," which has been continued to the present time. At this time he was powerfully patronized by the ministry; and Mr. Wyndham went so far as to declare in the House of Commons, "that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him."

In 1805, from being a zealous Church-and-King man, Cobbett became as eager a radical, and was, for a considerable time, a grievous thorn to the ministry. In 1810, for some remarks on a military flogging, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate. In 1817, he again came to America, and returned in 1817, carrying with him the bones of Thomas Paine. Besides his "Register" and political pamphlets, he published on different subjects a variety of works, some of them voluminous. After the passing of the Reform Act, he was returned to Parliament for the new borough of Oldham; but in this place he did not make a brilliant figure. — The following remarks on the character and career of Mr. Cobbett are extracted from "The Times" newspaper.

"Take this self-taught peasant for all in all, he was, in some respects, a more extraordinary Englishman than any other of his time. '*Nitor in adversum*,' was a motto to which none could lay equal claim with William Cobbett. Birth, station, employment, ignorance, temper, character, in early life were all against him. But he emerged from, and overcame them all. By masculine force of genius, and the lever

of a proud, confident, and determined *will*, he pushed aside a mass of obstacles of which the least and slightest would have repelled the boldest or most ambitious of ordinary men.

“Cobbett was by far the most voluninous writer that has lived for centuries. He has worked with incessant industry for more than forty years, without, we verily believe, the interruption of so much as a single week from languor of spirit, or even from physical weakness. The general characteristics of his style were perspicuity unequalled and inimitable, a homely, muscular vigor, a purity, always simple, and raciness often elegant.

“His argument is an example of acute yet apparently natural, nay, involuntary logic, smoothed in its progress and cemented in its parts by a mingled stream of torturing sarcasm, contemptuous jocularly, and fierce and slaughtering invective. His faults are coarseness, brutality, and tedious repetition. We must add, that the matter of this most forcible of writers rarely shows much inventive faculty, though his active and observing mind supplied abundance of illustration to his argument; and, when he happens to present an original view of any subject, it is almost invariably more eccentric and ingenious than just.

“But as a political reasoner, considered with reference to a series of publications throughout successive years, if we admit Cobbett to be the most copious and diligent of writers, it is only to pronounce him by far the most inconstant and faithless that ever appeared before his countrymen. He never was, in the proper sense, a party man; that we acknowledge. His fluctuating praise, therefore, or blame of individuals, being incidental to his support or condemnation of certain doctrines, is not a ground whereon it would be reasonable to reproach him. But for the doctrines themselves, for the principles, the opinions, the measures, which from year to year he alternately wrote up and reprobated, — we speak not of the men, — in this point of view it is, that Cobbett's pretensions to common consistency, or common honesty, or common decency, seem altogether not so much untenable as laughable. The man wrote as if wholly unconscious of having ever written any thing before. He not only repeated himself, which was his custom, but repeated, with grave contempt for mankind, his contradictions of himself as earnestly and vehemently as he had at first repeated the opinions which he was now busy in abandoning. This, with his strange and solitary perverseness on particular questions, affixed a levity to his name and character, which long ago destroyed all the influence his unquestioned abilities must otherwise have infallibly procured him; and the same spirit, betraying itself after he had got into Parliament, prevented his acquiring any weight or credit there at all proportionate to the strength and vivacity of his intellect, if he had not so mischievously abused it.”

June 28. — At Devonport, England, on his 59th birth-day, *Charles Mathews*, an eminent comedian. He was born in London on the 28th of June, 1776, and was educated at Merchant-Tailors' School, where he remained till the age of 18. His father, a respectable bookseller and a Wesleyan Methodist, from religious motives did not permit his children to visit the theatre. Charles, however, early manifested a strong passion for acting; and before he was 18, his father, finding his mind fixed upon the stage, said to him, "I do not approve of the stage, but I will not oppose your wishes." From that time he pursued the profession of an actor; and is said to have made more money, Kean only excepted, than any performer of his age.

In 1818, he began to give his monodramatic entertainment called "Mathews at Home"; and "never perhaps," says the Gentleman's Magazine, "did a project of such a nature so decidedly succeed; night after night, and season after season, the theatre was thronged. Nor was it to be wondered at. Whatever merits Mathews possessed as an actor on the stage, his qualities of description, imitation, and illustration *off* the stage, far transcended them; in the one he shared the talents and success of many; in the other he stood alone and unrivalled. His was not the mere mimicry of voice or manner; he possessed a peculiar power of copying the minds of the persons he imitated, and his greatest efforts were produced by imagining conversations between men which had never taken place, but in which he depicted with a master hand their minds, their characters, and dispositions. This power, added to his copious store of anecdote, the quickest possible perception of the ridiculous, an unequalled talent for singing comic songs of a species which he himself originated, in which speaking is combined with singing, and his gentlemanly manners, naturally rendered him a popular member of private society.

"He was on the stage what Hogarth was on canvass, a moral satirist; his knowledge of human character was remarkable. Though his performances professed to be representations of manners and peculiarities, they really abounded in fine analyzations of character. Nothing could exceed the correctness of his ear; he spoke all the dialects of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales with a fidelity perfectly miraculous. He could discriminate between the pronunciation of the different Ridings of Yorkshire, and speak French with the Parisian accent, the *patois* of the South, or the guttural tone of the Flemish."

Mr. Mathews visited the United States twice, the first time in 1823, and the second in the latter part of the year 1834. On his return, he became ill on the voyage, and died not many weeks after his arrival.

AMERICAN OBITUARY — 1834 AND 1835.

The names are arranged *alphabetically* for the sake of convenient reference. In those cases in which the *year* is not mentioned, the year 1835 is to be understood.

For the following notices, the Editor is much indebted to the attention of his correspondents, and especially to Mr. Cyrus P. Bradley of Concord, N. H., who kindly furnished a large portion of the names here recorded.

Nov. 2, 1834. — At Windham, N. H., drowned in crossing a pond, *Rev. Jacob Abbot*, minister of Hampton Falls.

Sept. 10, 1834. — At Alicant, Spain, *G. B. Adams*, United States Consul.

July. — At Winchester, N. H., *Mrs. Alexander*; aged 100.

Jan. — "In Fairfield District, S. C., died lately, at the age of 114 years, *Jennings Allen*, a soldier of the revolutionary war."

April 23. — At Ledyard, N. Y., aged 84, *John Alsop*, a venerable member of the Society of Friends.

Jan. 18. — At Providence, R. I., *Nathaniel Ames*, a seaman, son of the late Fisher Ames, and author of "Mariner's Sketches," "Nautical Reminiscences," and "An Old Sailor's Yarns."

June 29. — At Philadelphia, aged 84, *Col. Richard Anderson*, a revolutionary officer.

Aug. 20. — At Norwich, Ohio, *Christopher Columbus Baldwin*, of Worcester, Mass., librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. He was killed instantly by the upsetting of the stage-coach. He was eminently qualified for his office, and was highly esteemed.

June 26. — At Dorchester, Mass., *John Bailey*, formerly a member of Congress.

March 16. — At Deerfield, Mass., *Rev. Winthrop Bailey*; aged 51.

Jan. 15. — At Amherst, N. H., *Rev. Jeremiah Barnard*; aged 84.

March 27. — In Knox Co., at an advanced age, *Gen. Nathaniel Beasley*, one of the early settlers of Ohio, an intelligent and useful citizen.

Sept. 12, 1834. — At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 83, *Col. John Beckwith*, a soldier of the Revolution.

April 9. — At Hudson, N. Y., *Fletcher M. Beckman*.

May 9. — At Norfolk, Va., *Capt. Richard H. Bell*, formerly of the U. S. Army.

Oct. 1834. — At Fort Gibson, Missouri Territory, *Dr. Beyrick*, an eminent naturalist and traveller from Germany. He came to this country in 1833, travelled extensively in the Southern States, made great collections, and proceeded westward with the design of crossing the Rocky Mountains.

March 2. — In Bath Co., Va., aged about 77, *Gen. Samuel Blackburn*, a soldier of the revolution, an eminent lawyer, and for many years a conspicuous member of the Virginia legislature. At his death he liberated his slaves, 46 in number, charging his estate with the expense of transporting them to Liberia.

March 29. — In Scott Co., Ken., *Black Coat*, a chief of the Cherokee Indians, being on a journey.

Sept. 10. — At Nashville, Ten., aged 68, *Willie Blount*, who was Governor of Tennessee from 1809 to 1815.

Oct. 13. — At New Orleans, *Daniel H. Boardman, M. D.*, a native of New Milford, Conn.

July 23. — In Rutherford Co., Tenn., of cholera, *Gen. Wm. Brady*.

Nov. 16, 1834. — At Warwick, R. I., *Charles Brayton*, one of the judges of the supreme court of Rhode Island.

Oct. 1834. — At Petersburg, Va., of cholera, aged about 48, *Gen. William H. Brodnax*, of the county of Dinwiddie, distinguished as a lawyer and a philanthropist, and for several years a very prominent member of the Virginia House of Delegates. He signalized himself in the debates on the abolition of slavery consequent on the massacre in Southampton in 1831, advocating a gradual and cautious abolition; and also in opposition to the doctrines of President Jackson's Proclamation of December, 1832.

Sept. 5, 1834. — At Newport, R. I., *John H. J. Brownere*, a sculptor and artist.

April 7. — At Philadelphia, of apoplexy, in his 73d year, *James Brown*, formerly a United States Senator and Minister to France, distinguished as a lawyer and statesman. He was born in Virginia, Oct. 1766; studied the profession of law; settled first in Tennessee, then at Natchez; and was appointed by Mr. Jefferson Secretary of the Territory of Louisiana after its acquisition. This led him to New Orleans, which subsequently became his home. He was appointed United States' Attorney for the district of Louisiana, and rose to a high rank at the bar. He was elected a member of the Senate of the United States in 1812; and was, in 1823, appointed Minister to France. After an absence of five years, he requested leave to return to America, and subsequently selected Philadelphia as his place of residence.

May. — In Montgomery Co., Tenn., *Col. Henry H. Bryan*, member of Congress from 1819 to 1823.

June. — At Bellows Falls, Vt., *Benjamin Eurt*, aged 95.

Jan. 27. — At Chapel-Hill, N. C., *Joseph Caldwell, D. D.*, President of the University of North Carolina.

Aug. 12. — At Philadelphia, aged 75, *Don Juan Andres Carisimo*, a native of Cadiz. He left Spain about ten years ago, and took up his residence at Philadelphia. He was distinguished for his literary attainments and his amiable qualities.

Dec. 8. — At Utica, N. Y. aged 62, *John C. Chamberlain*, formerly a lawyer of Alstead, N. H., and a member of Congress from 1809 to 1811.

Nov. 22. — At East Haddam, Con., aged 78, *Gen. Epaphroditus Champion*, long a member of Congress, and greatly respected for his public and private character.

Nov. 14. — At Maysville, Ken., *Gen. David Childs*; aged 68.

March 27. — At Cazenovia, N. Y., *Perry G. Childs*, formerly a member of the state Senate.

Jan. 8. — At Jericho, Vt., aged 82, *Noah Chittenden*.

Sept. 4, 1834. — In London, aged 80, *George Clymer*, the inventor of the Columbian printing-press; formerly of Philadelphia.

Oct. 26, 1834. — At Monroe, Michigan, of cholera, aged 61, *Dr. Walter Colton*, formerly a Judge.

Feb. 3. — At Charleston, S. C., *James C. Courtenay*, aged 32 years. He was, during seven years, an instructor in the College of Charleston, and a man of considerable scientific acquirements and exemplary virtues.

Nov. 27. — At Mobile, Ala., *David Crawford*, a distinguished lawyer.

June 26. — At Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y., in his 88th year, *Enoch Crosby*, the man whose character and actions are portrayed by Mr. Cooper in the "Spy," under the name of *Harvey Birch*.

April 25. — At Raleigh, N. C., aged about 40, *Jonathan P. Cushing*, President of Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, which office he had held for 14 years. He was a native of Rochester, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. The institution over which he presided was greatly indebted to his well-directed zeal, talents, and influence, and he was highly esteemed for his virtues.

Feb. 15. — At Beverly, Mass., aged 82, *Nathan Dane, LL. D.*, an eminent jurist, civilian, and patriotic statesman, and a man highly respected for his virtues in private life. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., was graduated at Harvard College in 1778, and was an able and influential member of Congress in 1785-8. He was the framer of the celebrated ordinance of Congress of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, an admirable code of constitutional law, by which the principles of free government, to the exclusion of slavery, were extended to an immense region, and its political and moral interests secured on a permanent basis.

His practice in his profession was extensive and laborious; and his great work, entitled "A general Abridgment and Digest of American

Law," in 9 large volumes 8vo., will remain a proof of his learning and industry, and the Dane Professorship of Law, founded by his munificence at Harvard University, and the Law Hall for the use of the law professors and students, will be enduring monuments of his desire to promote the interest of the profession of law, and the welfare of the community.

June 5. — At Owingsville, Ken., *Amos Davis*, a member of Congress from Kentucky.

Jan. 29. — At Washington, D. C., *Warren R. Davis*, a member of Congress from South Carolina.

Feb. 27. — At Cumberland, Me., of apoplexy, *Gen. Aquila Davis*, of Warren, N. H.

May. — In Albemarle Co., Va., *Martin Dawson*, aged about 55. By his will he emancipated his slaves, 60 in number, providing amply for their removal to Liberia; and also gave about \$40,000 to establish and support several schools in Albemarle and an adjoining county.

Dec. 3, 1834. — At Ithaca, N. Y., aged 79, *Simeon DeWitt*, Surveyor-General of New York, distinguished for his attainments in astronomy, engineering, and physical science; an eminent patron and cultivator of useful knowledge, and a man greatly esteemed for his virtues.

March 15. — At Keene, N. H., aged 69, *Samuel Dinsmoor*, late Governor of New Hampshire. He was born at Londonderry in 1766; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1789; was many years a Major-General of the militia; was a Representative in Congress from 1811 to 1813, a Judge of Probate, and was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1831, 1832, and 1833.

Nov. 4, 1834. — At Boston, *John Dixwell, M. D.*, aged 57.

Jan. 13. — At Baltimore, aged 53, *Dr. William Donaldson*, a distinguished physician.

May 13. — In Brunswick Co., Va., in his 84th year, *Rev. Edward Dromgoole*, father of the late Speaker of the Virginia Senate; a minister of the gospel 63 years, and a magistrate and member of the county court 45 years.

Sept. 14, 1834. — At the White Sulphur Springs, Va., *Silas E. Duncan*, a native of New Jersey, and a captain in the U. S. Navy.

July 27. — At Salem, Mass., aged 40, *Andrew Dunlap*, late Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

June 7. — In Northampton Co., Va., *Wm. Dunton*, aged 60.

Oct. 31, 1834. — At Philadelphia, *Eleuthere Irène Du Pont de Nemours*, a native of France, who emigrated to this country in 1800, and settled in Delaware, on the banks of the Brandywine, about 4 miles from Wilmington, which continued his residence till his death. He died of a disease of the heart, after an illness of 11 hours, in his 63d year. He was a son of the venerable Du Pont de Nemours, a member of the National Assembly and President of the Council of Five Hundred.

"Irene Du Pont was an extraordinary man. We never knew one who combined such energy of character, such high and unbending integrity, with so much tenderness of heart, so much expansive and disinterested benevolence, philanthropy, and charity. In him were finely blended all the higher and all the gentler elements of our nature; the firm purpose, the active energy of man, — the delicate sensibility and tenderness of woman, — with a childlike artlessness and freedom from guile. It is more than thirty years since Irene Du Pont established his residence in this vicinity. He left France, where he and his venerated father, *Du Pont de Nemours*, had been exposed to Jacobin persecution, and only escaped its worst effects by the fall of Robespierre; and, in 1800, settled on the banks of the Brandywine. He was the pioneer who penetrated what was then almost a wilderness, and converted it into the smiling and prosperous scene which its borders and the adjacent country now present. Prosperous in his own business, he made use of that prosperity, to promote the happiness, to advance the welfare, and increase the comfort and prosperity, of all around him. Frugal and simple in all that related to himself, he seemed to regard the ample means which Providence and his own industry had placed in his hands, as a trust-fund for the benefit of others. By a course of judicious expenditures and improvements, he gave constant and profitable employment to hundreds. His charities were princely; — the tears of the fatherless and the pangs of the widowed heart were relieved by his beneficence. We saw these objects of his benevolence follow their benefactor to his grave, — and never can forget the touching spectacle, — the heartfelt sorrow speaking in their countenances, the silent tears coursing down their cheeks, the mournful tribute of grateful hearts, testifying to the virtues of the friend and protector they had lost. No appeal of benevolence passed by him unheeded; — his heart, his hand, and his purse were always open to promote every kind intent, every generous impulse, every charitable and public-spirited enterprise. Constantly and indefatigably engaged as he was, in the management and transactions of a most extensive business, he always found time to indulge the dictates of as benevolent a heart as ever beat in a human bosom. He was a benefactor, not merely by his direct charities and benevolences, but by the large capital he circulated, giving profitable employment to thousands, and promoting useful industry everywhere around him. This town and the adjacent districts of Christiana and Brandywine hundreds, have augmented their population and wealth more than two-fold, since Irene du Pont gave the first impulse to the manufacturing resources of the Brandywine. He was, indeed, the centre around which revolved a circle of all the tenderest associations, the kindest charities, the warmest friendships, every useful and valuable tie which binds and endears man to his fellow men. We have no heart to pursue this theme further; — we have lost a friend whom we loved and venerated, — this community a benefactor, — our state its most useful and valuable citizen." — "*Delaware State Journal.*"

July.—At New Brunswick, N. J., aged 84, *Major Thomas Egbert*, an officer of the Revolution.

Jan. 19.—At Saco, Me., *Mrs. Mehetabel Ellwell*; aged 100.

July.—At Stratford, Con., aged 60, *Robert Fairchild*, formerly a judge.

Jan. 28.—At Philadelphia, *Judge Ferguson*; aged 87.

Sept. 1834.—At Scituate, R. I., *Caleb Fiske, M. D.*; aged 82.

Dec. 30, 1834.—At Claremont, N. H., *Samuel Fiske*; aged 65.

Sept. 23, 1834.—In Carroll Co. Ten., aged 81, *Capt. Wm. Flewollen*, an officer of the Revolution.

Jan. 11.—At Knoxville, Tennessee, aged 36, *Rev. Stephen Foster*, Professor of Languages, in East Tennessee College. He was born at Andover, Mass., was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1821, and was highly esteemed and much lamented.

Dec. 15, 1834.—At Johnston, R. I. aged 104, *Andrew Frank*, a colored man.

Oct. 1.—At Groton, Mass., aged 57, *Timothy Fuller*, member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1817 to 1825.

Oct. 1834.—At Shaftsbury, Vt., *Jonas Galusha*, formerly governor of Vermont.

June 25.—At Roxbury, Mass., aged 63, *Francis Gardner*, formerly of Walpole, N. H., and a representative to Congress from that state, from 1807 to 1809.

July 14, 1834.—At Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., in his 72d year, *Edmond Charles Genet*, formerly minister from the French Republic to the United States. His father was an eminent man, and long at the head of foreign affairs in the French Government; and his eldest sister was Madame Campan, the chambermaid and friend of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette. After having received an accomplished education, and having held high offices in France, he was, in 1793, sent as minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States. Finding General Washington and his administration disposed to adhere to a system of neutrality with respect to the war then raging in Europe, he was disappointed and chagrined, and used intemperate language. He was charged with having threatened "to appeal from the President to the people," but this charge he denied. His diplomatic mission, however, soon terminated, and he passed the remainder of his life in this country as a private citizen.

In 1794, Mr. Genet married a daughter of Governor George Clinton, afterwards Vice-President of the United States; and in 1814, (his wife having died in 1810,) he married a daughter of Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster-General under the Constitution. His residence was chiefly at Jamaica, on Long Island, and at Albany. Mr. Genet was respected for his talents and acquirements; his character in private life is represented as amiable, and he took a lively interest in promoting improvements in agriculture and the arts and sciences.

July 1. — At Richmond, Virginia, in his 77th year, *Major James Gibbon*, collector of the customs of the port of Richmond, and a gallant officer in the Revolutionary army, known as “the hero of Stony Point.” Col. Gibbon, on the 16th of July, 1779, then a lieutenant, led one of the two “forlorn hopes,” of 20 men, when Gen. Wayne carried the fortress of Stony Point by storm. Of his 20 men 17 were killed or wounded. He was greatly respected and esteemed, and his remains were interred with the highest honors.

Dec. 13, 1834. — At Shoal Creek, Md., *Charles W. Goldsborough*, formerly a member of Congress and Governor of Maryland.

April 19. — At Berlin, Con., *Rev. Samuel Goodrich*; aged 74.

Nov. 20, 1834. — At Boston, *Rev. Samuel Greene*, aged 42.

May 20. — At Bellefonte, Pa., aged 79, *Andrew Gregg*, a representative in Congress, from 1791 to 1807, and a senator from 1807 to 1813.

Oct. 1, 1834. — Near Columbus, Ohio, of cholera, *Thomas Smith Grimké*, of Charleston, S. C., in his 48th year. He was born in 1786, and was graduated at Yale College in 1807. He was eminent as a lawyer; greatly respected and beloved as a patriot, a philanthropist, and Christian; and was distinguished for his disinterested devotion to the cause of benevolence.

Nov. 18, 1834. — At Bartlett, N. H., *Ebenezer L. Hall*, aged 74. He was five years a volunteer in the Revolutionary war, and was judge of probate 18 years.

Oct. 18, 1834. — At Frankestown, N. H., *Richard Hall*; aged 92.

Jan. 17. — At Abbeville district, S. C., *Major Andrew Hamilton*; aged 94.

Feb. 4. — At Columbia, S. C., *General Wade Hampton*, in his 81st year. He served in the war of the Revolution, and distinguished himself in the partisan warfare under Marion and Sumter, in South Carolina; and, during the late war with Great Britain, he commanded a brigade on the northern frontier. He was reputed the most extensive planter in the United States; one of the wealthiest men in the whole southern country; and perhaps no other man in this country ever amassed so large a fortune by agriculture.

April 1834. — In Culpepper Co., Va., *Dr. Aylett Hawes*, a distinguished philanthropist, who, at his death, manumitted all his slaves, 110 in number, and made provision for their removal to Liberia.

Sept. 14, 1834. — At Pittsburg, Pa., aged 56, *Gen. Gabriel Heister*, formerly surveyor-general of Tennessee.

March. — At Warren, R. I., aged 88, *Capt. Samuel Hicks*, an officer of the Revolution.

Feb. — In Amherst Co. Va., *Thomas Higginbotham*. By his will he emancipated all his slaves, about 50 in number, on condition of their leaving the state.

July 10. — At Sterling, Mass., *Rev. Hosea Hildreth*, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Society. He was born at Chelms-

ford, Mass., in 1782; was graduated at Harvard College in 1805; was several years Professor of Mathematics at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and 8 years pastor of the First Church in Gloucester, Mass. He was the author of several publications, and was highly respected and esteemed for his talents and virtues.

Sept. 17, 1834.—At Charleston, S. C., *Elias Horry*, a wealthy and much respected citizen, and a liberal benefactor to Charleston College, to which he gave the sum of \$10,000 for founding a professorship of moral and political philosophy. He was a descendant of the French Huguenots or Protestants, and was born at Charleston in 1743.

Nov. 17, 1834.—At Georgetown, D. C., *Prevot Brig.-Gen. James House*, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of the United States Artillery.

Nov. 1, 1834.—In Fayette Co., Ken., *John Howard*, aged 103. He was born in Goochland county, Va., settled at Boonesborough in 1775; was in the Revolutionary army, and received five wounds in the battle of Guilford. He was a member of a Presbyterian church upwards of 80 years; and his sight continued good till his hundredth year. He never used spectacles.

June 13.—At Natchez, *Eli Huston*, a distinguished lawyer.

Sept. 1834.—On the banks of the Christiana, Delaware, in his 80th year, *Major Peter Jaquett*, an officer of the Revolution. In January, 1775, at the age of 20, he received the appointment of lieutenant in the regiment of Delaware; was in active service from the commencement of the war to its close, and is said to have been engaged in thirty battles in the field, besides sieges and storms.

Feb. 22.—Near Wadesborough, *Mrs. Jane Jarman*; aged 105.

May.—In Pennsylvania, *Adam King*, a member of Congress from 1827 to 1833.

June 20.—At Roxbury, Mass., aged 81, *Martin Kinsley*, formerly a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of Probate, in Maine.

Sept. 22.—At Boston, *Jacob Kuhn*. He had been, for about 50 years in succession, messenger of the General Court of Massachusetts.

Sept. 1834.—At Portsmouth, N. H., *Miss Comfort Lewis*; aged 105.

Feb. 26.—At Denningsville, Me., aged 32, *Benjamin Lincoln, M. D.*, formerly Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Vermont University.

Jan. 31.—At Philadelphia, *William C. Linton*, of Terre Haute, Indiana, one of the Canal-Fund Commissioners of the State of Indiana; a gentleman distinguished for his enterprise and public spirit.

June 28, 1834.—In Sumatra, murdered by cannabals, *Rev. Henry Lyman* and *Rev. Samuel Munson*, Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners.

July 20.—At Vicksburg, Mississippi, *Eugene Magee*, a native of Ireland, and a member of the state Senate.

Oct. 1834.—At Vincennes, Indiana, *Mrs. Angeline Mallet*; aged 110.

April.—At Cambridge, Md., aged 65, *William B. Martin*, judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and a man much respected.

July 6. — At Philadelphia, in his 80th year, *John Marshall*, Chief Justice of the United States. This great and excellent man was the object of universal respect and confidence, on account of his extraordinary talents, his unsuspected integrity, his exemplary private virtues, and his important public services, which last were deemed by many of his countrymen as second only to those of Washington. As a judge he was the most illustrious that America has produced. Few men have ever held so important a judicial office so long; and no one, perhaps, ever more effectually stamped the decisions of his court with the impress of his own powerful mind.

He had been for some months in feeble health, and proceeded from Richmond, his place of residence, to Philadelphia, in order to obtain medical aid. He died surrounded by three of his children, and his eldest son (see the next article) was suddenly killed at Baltimore on his journey to attend his death-bed. "To the last moment, he retained the faculties of his mind, and met his fate with the fortitude of a philosopher and the resignation of a Christian."

Judge Marshall was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners and the plainness of his dress; and for the kindness of his heart, as well as for the strength of his mind. No man ever bore public honors more meekly. He mixed with his neighbors and society as an ordinary citizen. He took a lively interest in objects of benevolence and human improvement; was a firm believer in the Christian religion, a regular attendant at the Episcopal church, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Bible Society, and the President of the Colonization Society. Such, indeed, were the purity, integrity, and benevolence of his character, the soundness of his judgment, and the simplicity and kindness of his manners, that, "though always on the unpopular side in party politics, yet he was the most beloved and esteemed of all men in Virginia."

He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755; was the son of Col. Thomas Marshall, a man of superior talents, but of small fortune; and was the eldest of 15 children. He had some classical instruction in his youth, yet his opportunities for learning were very limited; and he never had the benefit of a regular education at any college. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he engaged with ardor in the American cause; in 1776, he received an appointment of first lieutenant; and in 1777, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He fought against Lord Dunmore in the battle of Great Bridge; and was afterwards in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1781, there being a redundancy of officers in the Virginia line, he resigned his commission; and, having been the year before admitted to the bar, he devoted himself to the practice of the law, and soon rose to eminent distinction. He was a member of the convention called together in Virginia, for the ratification of the Constitu-

tion of the United States, and on this occasion he greatly distinguished himself by his powerful reasoning and eloquence; as he did also, subsequently, as a member of the legislature of Virginia, in the discussions relating to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay. He was afterwards invited by Washington to accept the office of Attorney-General, and again, on the recall of Mr. Monroe from France, to accept the appointment as his successor; but, on account of private considerations, he declined both; but he afterwards accepted, from President Adams, the appointment of envoy to France, in connection with General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry; but the envoys were not accredited; and in the summer of 1798 Mr. Marshall returned to the United States. He became a member of Congress in 1799; in 1800, he was appointed to the office of Secretary of War; soon afterwards he succeeded Col. Pickering as Secretary of State; and on the resignation of Chief Justice Ellsworth, he became, by the nomination of Mr. Adams, and the confirmation of the Senate, on the 31st of January, 1801, Chief Justice of the United States, and from that time till his death, he continued to fill the office, "with increasing reputation and unsullied dignity."

"There is probably," says a writer* well qualified to decide, "not a reflecting man in America of any party, or any fragment of any party, who would not now cheerfully admit, that the highest judicial honors could not have fallen on any one, who could have sustained them with more solid advantage to the glory or interests of the country.

"Splendid, indeed, as has been the judicial career of this eminent man, it is scarcely possible that the extent of his labors, the vigor of his intellect, or the untiring accuracy of his learning should be duly estimated, except by the profession, of which he is so great an ornament. Questions of law rarely assume a cast, which introduces them to extensive public notice; and those which require the highest faculties of mind to master and expound, are commonly so intricate and remote from the ordinary pursuits of life, that the generality of readers do not bring to the examination of them the knowledge necessary to comprehend them, or the curiosity which imparts a relish and flavor to them. For the most part, therefore, the reputation of judges is confined to the narrow limits, which embrace the votaries of jurisprudence; and many of those exquisite judgments, which have cost days and nights of the most elaborate study, and for power of thought, beauty of illustration, variety of learning, and elegant demonstration, are justly numbered among the highest reaches of the human mind, find no admiration beyond the ranks of lawyers, and live only in the dusty repositories of their oracles. The fame of the warrior is for ever embodied in the history of his country, and is colored with the warm lights reflected back by the praise of

* The passage here quoted is extracted from an able and interesting article on the "Public Services of Chief Justice Marshall," in the 17th volume of the "North American Review," (1828) known to be furnished by Mr. Justice Story, who has been associated with him for 24 years on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

many a distant age. The orator and the statesman live not merely in the recollections of their powerful eloquence, or the deep impressions made by them on the character of the generation in which they lived, but are brought forth for public approbation in political debates, in splendid volumes, in collegiate declamations, in the works of rhetoricians, in the school-books of boys, and in the elegant extracts of maturer life. Not to go back to the ancients, the speeches of Chatham, and Burke, and Sheridan, and Pitt, and Fox, and Grattan, will be familiar to the ears, and uttered by the voices of thousands, who never heard of the gigantic learning of Coke, the commanding judgment of Holt, the infinitely varied professional attainments of Hardwicke, the felicitous and convincing genius of Mansfield, the cautious and unerring sagacity of Eldon, the almost preternatural union of judicial eloquence, exquisite diction, and sound principles in Stowell; or, to name a few among the illustrious living and dead of our own country, the unostentatious but vigorous sense of Tilghman, the profound and acute discernment of Parsons, or the exhausting diligence and polished strength of Kent.

“We shall not attempt, on this occasion, to enter upon a minute survey of the official labors of Chief Justice Marshall. However instructive or interesting such a course might be to the profession, the considerations already adverted to sufficiently admonish us, that it would not be very welcome to the mass of other readers. But there is one class of cases, which ought not to be overlooked, because it comes home to the business and bosom of every citizen of this country, and is felt in every gradation of life, from the chief magistrate down to the inmate of the cottage. We allude to the grave discussions of constitutional law, which, during his time, have attracted so much of the talents of the bar in the Supreme Court, and sometimes agitated the whole nation. If all others of the Chief Justice’s juridical arguments had perished, his luminous judgments on these occasions would have given an enviable immortality to his name.”

“We emphatically say, of Chief Justice Marshall; for though we would not be unjust to those learned gentlemen, who have from time to time been his associates on the bench, we are quite sure that they would be ready to admit, what the public universally believe, that his master mind has presided in their deliberations, and given to the results a cogency of reasoning, a depth of remark, a persuasiveness of argument, a clearness and elaboration of illustration, and an elevation and comprehensiveness of conclusion, to which none others offer a parallel. Few decisions upon constitutional questions have been made, in which he has not delivered the opinion of the court; and in these few, the duty devolved upon others to their own regret, either because he did not sit in the cause, or from motives of delicacy abstained from taking an active part.”

Judge Marshall was the author of the *Life of Washington*, of which the first edition was published in 1805, in 5 large volumes; and the second edition, greatly improved and compressed into two volumes, was published in 1832. The “*History of the American Colonies*,” which constituted an introductory part, was published in a separate form in 1824.

June 28. — At Baltimore, Md., aged about 50, of a fractured skull from the fall of a chimney, *Thomas Morshall*, of Fauquier county, Va., the eldest son of Chief Justice Marshall, being on a journey to attend the death-bed of his father, who died on the 6th of July at Philadelphia. He was graduated at Princeton in 1803; was distinguished as a scholar, a lawyer, and a member of the Virginia Legislature; and was highly esteemed for his talents, his many virtues, and his exemplary and useful life.

July. — At Framingham, Mass., *Jonathan Maynard*; aged 83.

May 11. — At Cranberry, N. J., aged 77, *Robert McChesney*, formerly a judge.

Oct. 28, 1834. — In Bladen Co. N. C., *Archibald McDaniel*; aged 101.

July 3. — At Jefferson, Rutherford Co., Ten., *Gen. John McGregore*.

March 5. — In Sumner Co., Tennessee, in his 78th year, *William McKendree*, D. D., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and President of the Methodist Missionary Society; a man greatly respected.

June. — At Galloway, N. Y., *Mrs. Hannah Mosher*; aged 100.

Sept. 22, 1834. — At Monson, Mass., *Mrs. Hepzibah Newell*, in her 104th year.

May 14. — At Salem, Mass., aged 75, *Benjamin Lynde Oliver, M. D.*, a man much esteemed and respected for his talents and learning, and for his philanthropic and exemplary character. He was a native of Boston, and a grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Oliver. He was well read in professional learning and various other branches of literature and science, and particularly skilled in optics, which he cultivated with great zeal and success.

Dec. 28, 1834. — At Baltimore, aged 77, *Robert Oliver*, an eminent merchant.

June 21. — At Paris, Ken., aged 70, *Alexander D. Orr*, a representative in Congress from Kentucky, from 1792 to 1797

March. — At Franklin, N. Y., aged 94, *Mrs. Susannah Palmer*, mother of the Governor of Vermont.

Oct., 1834. — At Williamsport, Pa., *Samuel J. Parker*, formerly a state Senator.

July 12. — At Salem, Indiana, in his 58th year, *Benjamin Parke*, judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana, and formerly a delegate to Congress; much respected for his public and private virtues. He was born in New Jersey in 1777, became an inhabitant of Indiana about 1800 or 1801, and was appointed a judge by Mr. Jefferson, which office he filled with honor and usefulness.

July 15. — At Nashville, aged 59, *Nicholas S. Parmantier*, a native of France, and Professor of the French language in the University of Nashville.

Feb. 7. — At Baltimore, aged 85, *Wm. Patterson*, a distinguished merchant.

Oct. 27, 1834. — At Salisbury, N. C., aged 54, *Joseph Pearson*, member of Congress from N. C.

June 25.—At Boston, aged 89, *Ebenezer Pemberton, LL. D.*, long an eminent preceptor.

March 3.—At Newark, N. J., *Samuel Pennington*; aged about 70, a highly respectable citizen.

March 21.—At Boston, aged 44, *Benjamin T. Pickman*, President of the Massachusetts Senate.

March 26.—At Washington, aged 38, *Charles Pinkney*, junior editor of "The Sun."

July.—In Mississippi, aged 71, *John Pitchlynn*. He resided long among the Choctaws, for whom he acted as interpreter on important occasions; and he did much to promote peace between them and the whites.

Feb. 9.—At St. Augustine, Florida, *Rev. John B. Pitkin*, a native of Massachusetts, and pastor of the first Independent Church at Richmond, Virginia.

May 26.—At Columbia, S. C., aged 70, *Gen. Francis Preston*, of Washington county, Va., a member of Congress from 1793 to 1797, and father of Wm. C. Preston, United States Senator from S. C.

June 30.—In Montgomery co., N. Y., of the dropsy, aged 45, *Benjamin B. Pritchard*, styled "the Kentucky Giant." His weight was 525 pounds.

Sept. 26.—At South Kingston, R. I., *Elisha R. Potter*, a man of superior talents, who was for 7 or 8 years a member of Congress, and 25 years a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and who, for forty years, filled a large space in the political transactions of the state.

Sept. 6, 1834.—At Buffalo, N. Y., of cholera, *Rev. William J. Reeze*.

June.—In Maine, *Gen. James W. Ripley*, collector of Passamaquoddy district, an officer in the late war, and a member of Congress from 1827 to 1831.

August.—At Newport, R. I., aged 78, *Col. Robert Rogers*, an officer of the Revolutionary army.

Aug. 6.—In Albemarle co., Va., aged about 37, *Rev. Thornton Rogers*.

Feb. 11.—At New York, aged 47, *Stephen N. Rowan, D. D.*

Sept. 11, 1834.—At Tuscaloosa, Alabama, *Dr. Gurdon Saltonstall*; aged 37.

Jan.—At Bristol, Me., *Mrs. Sarah Sanders*; aged 101.

Oct. 10, 1834.—At New Harmony, Indiana, in his 47th year, *Thomas Say*, an eminent naturalist, who was attached to the two exploring expeditions made under the command of Major Long. "Mr. Say early abandoned the mercantile pursuits, in which he had reluctantly engaged, and ever after devoted himself to the study of nature. His contributions to science are very numerous, and evince the most sagacious discrimination and the most laborious industry. It is no exaggeration to assert, that he has done more to make known the zoology of his country than any other man. Most of his papers were published in the Journal of the Academy Natural

Sciences of Philadelphia, a society of which he was one of the brightest ornaments."— "*American Journal of Science and the Arts.*"

April 10. — At St. Augustine, Florida, in his 43d year, *Captain Jacob Schmuck*, a native of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished officer during the late war with England.

Feb. 21. — At New York, aged 67, *P. J. Schuyler*, formerly a member of Congress.

Jan. — At Windham, N. H., aged 79, *Major Asa Senter*, an officer of the Revolution; who was in 13 battles and severe skirmishes.

March 14. — At Exeter, Va., aged 73, *Dr. Wilson C. Selden*, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

Sept. 18, 1834. — At Charleston, S. C., *Keating Simons*, in his 82d year, a venerable and much respected citizen. He was aid-de-camp, in the Revolutionary war, to the celebrated General Marion.

April 20. — At Webster, Mass., aged 67, *Samuel Slater*, long known as an enterprising and respected citizen of Rhode Island, and the father of the cotton manufacturing business in this country, in which he acquired a great estate. The first cotton manufactory in the United States was built by Mr. Slater, at Pawtucket, R. I., which was standing and in operation at the time of his death.

June 1. — At Buffalo, N. Y., *Shelden Smith*, aged 46, a respectable lawyer.

Nov. 22, 1834. — At Conway, N. H., *Samuel Sparhawk*, formerly Secretary of State of N. H.

Dec. 26, 1834. — At Bedford, Mass., aged 66, *Rev. Samuel Stearns*, a highly respectable minister.

April. — At Stamford, Con., aged 67, *James Stephen*, formerly a member of Congress.

May 26. — At Trenton, N. J., *Lucius Horatio Stockton*, an eminent lawyer.

June. — At White Sulphur Springs, Va., *Dr. J. G. Stevenson*, of Boston; aged 36.

April 13. — At Albany, N. Y., *John Sudam*, a distinguished member of the New York Senate.

June 22. — At Philadelphia, aged 70, *Don Francisco Tacon y Rosisque*, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States, a man who had filled many distinguished offices, and was greatly respected and esteemed for his talents and his amiable qualities. He was born at Carthagena, in Spain, in 1765, and, at a suitable age, he entered the navy, in which he remained till 1807, having had for a long time under his command the *Gerrile*. He was afterwards sent on a diplomatic mission to Constantinople, and, on his return in 1813, was elected President of the Cortes, for three successive years. He was sent on a mission to Rome in 1816; to London in 1824; and was appointed Minister to this country in 1827.

March 6. — At Litchfield, Con., aged 81, *Col. Benjamin Tallmadge*, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. He acted a prominent part

in the capture of Major André; planned and achieved the expedition in 1780, which resulted in the capture of Fort St. George, and the destruction of the British stores on Long Island; and was a member of Washington's military family. After the war he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and acquired a large property. He was a representative in Congress 16 years, from 1801 to 1817; and was highly respected for his public services and his excellent and religious character.

Dec. 1834 — At Camden, Me., *Robert Thorndike*, a native of Beverly, Mass., in his 104th year.

Feb. 5. — At Cossackle, N. Y., aged 56, *Abraham Van Dyck*, a distinguished lawyer.

Oct. 21, 1834. — In Person Co., N. C., aged 64, *Robert Vanhook*, long a member of the state Senate.

Jan. 22. — At New York, aged 105, *Andrew Wallace*, formerly a sergeant in the United States army. He was born in Scotland in March, 1730; came to this country in 1752; enlisted in the United States army in 1776; continued in it till 1813, when he was honorably discharged, on account of his disability, having suffered a stroke of paralysis.

July 21. — At Haverhill, N. H., aged 47, *Samuel C. Webster*, high sheriff of the county of Grafton.

Nov. 12, 1834. — At Glastonbury, Con., *Samuel Welles*; aged 80.

Jan. 23. — At Wentworth, N. H., aged 50, *Dr. Thomas Whipple*, formerly a member of Congress.

March 31. — At Swanzey, N. H., in his 104th year, *John Whitcomb*, a revolutionary pensioner.

Feb. 17. — In Franklin Co., Kentucky, aged about 50, *David White*, one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, and formerly a member of Congress.

Oct. 19, 1834. — At Baltimore, aged 64, *James Whitfield, D. D.*, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore. He was born at Liverpool in England, Nov. 3, 1770. After having received a good education, he devoted his attention, for a time, to mercantile pursuits. He was in France at the time when Bonaparte decreed that every Englishman in the country was a prisoner. He spent the greater part of his exile at Lyons, where he became acquainted with Ambrose Marechal, late archbishop of Baltimore, who was then a professor of theology in the city, and with whom he studied divinity, and was ordained in 1809. At the request of Archbishop Marechal he came to Baltimore in 1817; and after the death of the former he was consecrated archbishop of Baltimore. His fortune, which was considerable, was consecrated to religious purposes.

Nov. 5, 1834. — At Waltham, Mass., aged 38, *Rev. Bernard Whitman*, a Unitarian minister, much lamented by his people; of respectable talents, and author of several publications.

Oct. 30, 1834. — At Concord, N. H., *Mrs. Anna Willey*; aged 100.

July 10, 1834. — At Jackson, Mississippi, *Putnam T. Williams*, a member of the State Convention of 1832.

Nov. 9, 1834. — At Northampton, Mass., *Rev. Solomon Williams*; aged 82.

Dec. 1, 1834. — At Natchez, Mis., *Fountain Winston*, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi.

Feb. 9. — At Boston, aged 40, *Benjamin Wisner, D. D.*, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Nov. 2, 1834. — At Belfast, Me., aged 62, *Abiel Wood* of Wiscasset, a distinguished merchant, and formerly a member of Congress.

Sept. 13, 1834. — At Francestown, N. H., aged 65, *Peter Woodbury*, father of the present Secretary of the United States Treasury, and formerly a state Senator.

Dec. 25, 1834. — At Middletown Point, N. J., aged 61, *George S. Woodhull, D. D.*

May. — At Peru, N. J., *John Wrangman*; aged 102 years and three months. His wife died a week earlier at the age of 103.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM AUGUST 1834 TO AUGUST 1835.

[The figures on the left designate the day of the month.]

AUGUST, 1834.

1. The slaves in the British colonies emancipated, and a temporary apprenticeship commences.
8. The Almanac Stamp-duties Repeal Bill read a third time and passed in the English House of Lords.
11. The Irish Tithe Bill lost in the House of Lords.
14. A great meeting of the Protestants at Dublin for the purpose of declaring their determination to support the established church.
15. The Portuguese Cortes opened by Don Pedro in a long speech.
18. A tremendous eruption of Vesuvius commences, and continues several days; as many as 1,500 houses and other buildings destroyed.
22. Further measures are agreed upon at London between France, England, Spain, and Portugal, in order to carry into effect the design of the Quadruple Alliance formed, by these powers, on the 23d of April, for sustaining the Queens of Spain and Portugal on their respective thrones.
30. The Spanish Chamber of Peers vote the perpetual exclusion of Don Carlos and his heirs from the throne.

SEPTEMBER, 1834.

8. The fourth annual meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science meets at Edinburgh.
15. A grand public dinner given to Earl Grey at Edinburgh, attended by 1,500 persons.
20. A tremendous hurricane at Dominica, W. Indies.
24. Don Pedro, Regent of Portugal, dies at the palace of Queluz. — A new Portuguese ministry with the Duke of Palmella at its head. — The Cortes declare the Queen, Donna Maria, to have attained her majority, and that her reign commenced on the 20th.

OCTOBER, 1834.

13. "The Hermitage," the seat of the President of the United States, near Nashville, Ten., destroyed by fire.
16. Both Houses of the British Parliament destroyed by fire.
18. Zumalacarreguy, the Spanish Carlist General, gains a victory over Queen Isabella's troops between Salvatierra and Vittoria.
27. Zumalacarreguy gains a victory over the Spanish army under O'Doyle near Heredia.

NOVEMBER, 1834.

15. The Boston and Worcester Railroad opened for passengers from Boston to Westborough.

15. The short lived French ministry under the Duke of Bassano dissolved; and a new one soon after formed with Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, at its head.

15. The dissolution of *Lord Melbourne's* ministry. The *Duke of Wellington* is for three weeks at the head of affairs: but on the return of *Sir Robert Peel* from Italy he is placed, December 10th, at the head of the new ministry.

24. More than half of the town of Snow Hill, Md., destroyed by fire.

30. An Eclipse of the Sun takes place, — total in part of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, &c.

DECEMBER, 1834.

1. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opened from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry, 82 miles.

1. The Congress of the United States meets at Washington.

12. The Carlists of Spain, commanded by Eraso, defeated at Soriada by the troops of the Queen under General Mina.

12. The government of Greece transferred from Napoli to Athens.

30. The first Reformed British Parliament dissolved by Royal Proclamation.

JANUARY, 1835.

1. Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee nominated as a candidate for President of the United States by the members of the legislature of the Alabama.

4. The weather intensely cold. See pages 178, 179, and 180.

13. Announcement made in "The Moniteur," at Paris, that the King had recalled his minister, M. Serrurier at Washington, in consequence of offence given by that part of the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, which suggests the propriety of making reprisals on French ships and property, unless the Chamber of Deputies make some provision for the payment of the indemnity promised by a treaty concluded July 4, 1831.

20. The city of Mocha taken by the Egyptians under Achmet Pacha; the whole of Arabia being now subject to Mehemet Ali.

30. The marriage of Maria, Queen of Portugal, to the Duke de Leuchtenberg celebrated at Lisbon.

30. Attempt to assassinate the President of the United States made by Richard Lawrence.

31. Daniel Webster nominated as candidate for President of the United States by the Whig members of the legislature of Massachusetts.

FEBRUARY, 1835.

— Tremendous eruptions of volcanoes, attended with destructive earthquakes, in Central America, sinking several towns and villages, and destroying a large part of St. Miguel and St. Salvador.

8. Intensely cold weather, especially in the Southern and Western States. See pages 178-181.

19. The British Parliament meets:— James Abercromby elected Speaker in opposition to Sir Charles Manners Sutton, by a vote of 316 to 306.

20. A tremendous earthquake in Chili; the city of Conception reduced to a heap of ruins; and many other towns and villages and almost the whole province of Conception demolished.

MARCH, 1835.

2. Francis II., Emperor of Austria, dies in his 68th year.

2. The following resolution offered by J. Q. Adams passes the House of Representatives unanimously:— “Resolved, that, in the opinion of this House, the treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its fulfilment insisted upon.”

3. The second session of the 23d Congress of the United States terminates, leaving almost all the important measures which had been discussed, and partially acted upon, unfinished; among which were the Post-Office Reform Bill, the Custom-House Regulations Bill, the Judiciary Bill, the Bill regulating the Deposit of the Public Moneys in the Deposit Banks, the Bill respecting the Tenure of Office and Removals from Office, the Bill for indemnifying the claimants for French Spoliations before the year 1800, and the Fortification Bill. The following clause was added by the House of Representatives as an amendment to the Fortification Bill, — “That the sum of \$3,000,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the Navy: provided such expenditure shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress.” — This amendment was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 29 to 17.

12. The new French ministry formed with the Duke de Broglie at its head.

13. Remarkable eruption of Vesuvius takes place.

14. A treaty concluded at Washington between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, by which they agree to cede to the United States their whole territory east of the Mississippi, and to retire to a territory guarantied to them in Arkansas; the treaty not to be binding unless it should be ratified by a majority of the Cherokee nation, and

also by the Senate of the United States. — The total sum to be paid by the United States to the Cherokees amounts to \$5,262,251.

20. The Plague rages greatly at Alexandria, Cairo, and Faoua, in Egypt.

28. Don Augustus, Prince of Portugal, (Duke of Leuchtenberg,) dies after a few days' illness.

APRIL, 1835.

1. A series of eruptions of Vesuvius for several days.

2. Lord John Russell's motion for applying the surplus revenues of the Church of Ireland to the religious and moral instruction of the people, passes the British House of Commons by a vote of 322 to 289; majority against the ministry 33.

3. A riot at Toledo, on the ground in dispute between Ohio and Michigan.

8. Sir Robert Peel, Prime Minister of England, and his colleagues, resign.

18. Lord Melbourne reinstated in office as Prime Minister of England.

18. The Indemnity Bill, granting 25,000,000 francs for the claims of the United States against the French government, passes the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 289 against 137, with an amendment proposed by General Valaze and assented to by the ministers, according to which the money is not to be paid till after the French government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the Message of the President of the United States, dated Dec. 2, 1834.

20-24. A series of battles between the Spanish armies under Valdez and Zumalacarreguy, in which the latter has the advantage.

20. Monday. — The 60th anniversary of the Lexington battle celebrated at Lexington, Mass.: — oration by Edward Everett. Of the *eleven* men who were engaged in the battle and are still living, *ten* were present.

23. The French Chamber of Deputies refuse to pass a bill for the emancipation of slaves in the French colonies by a vote of 240 to 51.

24. Great Foot-Race on Union Course, Long Island, N. Y. — Henry Stannard of Killingworth, Con., one of ten competitors, on a trial of going 10 miles within an hour, wins the prize, by accomplishing the distance 12 seconds within the time.

MAY, 1835.

13. The steamboat Majestic bursts her boiler at Memphis on the Mississippi, and 14 persons are killed and about 40 scalded.

13. A great hail-storm passes over Sumter District, S. C., and does much damage. — A severe hail-storm on this day and the 14th in Georgia, at and near Macon.

20. A convention, composed of delegates from various parts of the Union, meets at Baltimore, and unanimously nominate Martin Van Bu-

ren as a candidate for President of the United States. — Col. Richard M. Johnson nominated, at the same time, as candidate for Vice-President.

26. The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newbury celebrated : — oration by Caleb Cushing.

JUNE, 1835.

1. Otho, King of Greece, his minority having ended, ascends the throne at Athens, with appropriate ceremonies.

2. The first passage made through the whole length of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

3. Villa Franca in Spain capitulates to the Carlists.

5. Lord John Russell brings forward a bill in the British Parliament "For the better regulation of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales."

5. A destructive fire at Charleston, S. C. ; 374 houses and other buildings destroyed.

8. The legislature of Ohio assembles for the sake of taking into consideration the subject in dispute between the state of Ohio and the territory of Michigan, in relation to the boundary line.

9. A convention meets at Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose of amending the State Constitution.

21. General Santa Anna makes a triumphal entrance into the city of Mexico after gaining a victory at Zacatecas.

25. Zumalacarreguy, the commander of the Carlist army in Spain, dies of a wound in the leg near Bilboa, and is succeeded in command by Eraso.

27. The Boston and Lowell Railroad completed, and opened for passengers.

28. The French, under General Tuzel, defeated by the Arabs under Abdel Kader, near Algiers.

JULY, 1835.

6. The Boston and Worcester Railroad completed, and formally opened.

15. The Inquisition abolished in Spain.

20. The Municipal Reform Bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons.

27. A numerous meeting of the citizens of New York pass resolutions disapproving of the measures adopted by the societies formed to effect the abolition of slavery. — Meetings for similar purposes held about this time at Boston (21), Philadelphia (24), and various other places.

29. An attempt to assassinate the French King and his sons by the explosion of an "infernal machine." Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and several other persons are killed, and nearly thirty are wounded.

AUGUST, 1835.

8. A great riot at Baltimore;—several persons killed and more wounded. The excitement was occasioned by the dissatisfaction with respect to the management of the Bank of Maryland.

10. Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Dublin.

10. Great meeting at Charleston, S. C., and strong resolutions passed in relation to the movements and publications of Anti-Slavery Societies.

25. The Baltimore and Washington Railroad completed and opened for passengers.

25. A great fire at Charlestown, Mass.; about 70 houses and other buildings burnt.

APPENDIX.

CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 23d and 24th Congresses have been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 240 representatives, and 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$ 8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$ 8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$16 a day.

THE SENATE.—TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Ether Shepley, <i>Saco,</i>	1839	W. P. Mangum, <i>Hillsboro',</i>	1837
John Ruggles, <i>Thomaston,</i>	1841	Bedford Brown, <i>Milton,</i>	1841
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Isaac Hill, <i>Concord,</i>	1837	Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia,</i>	1837
Henry Hubbard, <i>Charlestown,</i>	1841	J. C. Calhoun, <i>Pendleton C. H.</i>	1841
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier,</i>	1837	Alfred Cuthbert, <i>Eatonton,</i>	1837
Benjamin Swift, <i>St. Albans,</i>	1839	John P. King, <i>Augusta,</i>	1841
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
Daniel Webster, <i>Boston,</i>	1839	Gabriel Moore, <i>Huntsville,</i>	1837
John Davis, <i>Worcester,</i>	1841	Wm. R. King, <i>Selma,</i>	1841
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Asher Robbins, <i>Newport,</i>	1839	John Black, <i>Monroe,</i>	1839
Nehe. R. Knight, <i>Providence,</i>	1841	<i>One vacancy.</i>	
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Gid. Tomlinson, <i>Fairfield,</i>	1837	Alexander Porter, <i>New Or'l's,</i>	1837
Nathan Smith, <i>New Haven,</i>	1839	Charles A. Gayarre, <i>do.</i>	1841
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Silas Wright, <i>Canton,</i>	1837	Felix Grundy, <i>Nashville,</i>	1839
N.P. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie,</i>	1839	<i>One vacancy.</i>	
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
S. L. Southard, <i>Trenton,</i>	1839	Henry Clay, <i>Lexington,</i>	1837
Garrett D. Wall, <i>Trenton,</i>	1841	John J. Crittenden, <i>Frankfort,</i>	1841
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
James Buchanan, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1837	Thomas Ewing, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1837
Samuel McKean, <i>Burlington,</i>	1839	Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel,</i>	1839
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
Arnold Naudain, <i>Wilmington,</i>	1839	Wm. Hendricks, <i>Madison,</i>	1837
John M. Clayton, <i>Dover,</i>	1841	John Tipton, <i>Logansport,</i>	1839
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
R. H. Goldsborough, <i>do.</i>	1837	Elias K. Kane, <i>Kaskaskia,</i>	1837
Joseph Kent, <i>Bladensburg,</i>	1839	J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi,</i>	1841
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
John Tyler, <i>Gloucester C. H.,</i>	1839	Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Louis,</i>	1837
Ben. W. Leigh, <i>Richmond,</i>	1841	T. H. Benton, <i>do.</i>	1839

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 24TH CONGRESS, *which will expire on the 3d of March, 1837.*

Maine. — 8.

Bailey, Jeremiah
Evans, George
Fairfield, John
Hall, Joseph
Jarvis, Leonard
Mason, Moses
Parks, Gorham
Smith, F. O. J.

New Hampshire. — 5.

Bean, Benning M.
Burns, Robert,
Cushman, Samuel
Pierce, Franklin
Weeks, Joseph

Vermont. — 5.

Allen, Heman
Everett, Horace
Hall, Hiland
Janes, Henry F.
Slade, William

Massachusetts. — 12.

Adams, John Quincy
Borden, N. B.
Briggs, George N.
Calhoun, Wm. B.
Cushing, Caleb
Grennell, Geo. jr.
Hoar, Samuel
Jackson, William
Lawrence, Abbott
Lincoln, Levi
Phillips, Stephen C.
Reed, John

Rhode Island. — 2.

Pearce, Dutee J.
Sprague, Wm. jr.

Connecticut. — 6.

Haley, Elisha
Ingham, Samuel
Judson, Andrew
Phelps, Launcelot
Toucey, Isaac
Wildman, Zalmon

New York. — 40.

Barton, Samuel
Beardsley, Samuel
Bockee, Abraham

Bovee, Matthias J.
Brown, John W.
Cambreleng, C. C.
Childs, Timothy
Chapin, G. H.
Cramer, John
Doubleday, U. F.
Efner, Valentine
Farlin, Dudley
Fuller, Philo C.
Fuller, Wm K.
Gillet, Ransom H.
Granger, Francis
Hard, Gideon
Hazeltine, Abner
Hunt, Hiram P.
Huntington, Abel
Lansing, Gerrit Y.
Lay, George W.
Lee, Joshua
Leonard, Stephen B.
Love, Thomas C.
M'Keon, John
Mann, Abijah jr.
Mason, Wm.
Moore, Ely
Page Sherman
Reynolds, Joseph
Russell, David
Seymour, Wm.
Sickles, Nicholas
Taylor, Wm.
Turrell, Joel
Vanderpoel, Aaron
Ward, Aaron
Wardwell, Daniel
One vacancy.

New Jersey. — 6.

Dickerson, Philemon
Fowler, Samuel
Lee, Thomas
Parker, James
Schenck, Ferdin. S.
Shinn, Wm. N.

Pennsylvania. — 23.

Anthony, Joseph B.
Ash, Michael W.
Banks, John
Beaumont, Andrew
Buchanan, Andrew
Chambers, George
Clark, Wm.

Darlington, Edward
Denny, Harmar
Fry, Jacob jr.
Galbraith, John
Harper, James
Harrison, Samuel S.
Heister, Wm.
Henderson, Joseph
Hubley, Edward B.
Ingersoll, Joseph R.
Klingensmith, John, jr.
Laporte, John
Logan, Henry
McKenna, Th. M. T.
Mann, Job
Miller, Jesse
Morris, Matthias
Muhlenberg, H. A.
Potts, David
Sutherland, Joel B.
Wagener, David D.

Delaware. — 1.

Milligan, John J.

Maryland. — 8.

Howard, B. C.
Jenifer, D., of St. Th.
McKim, Isaac
Pearce, James A.
Steele, John N.
Thomas, Francis
Turner, James
Washington, Geo. C.

Virginia. — 21.

Beale, James H.
Bouldin, James W.
Claiborne, Nathan'l H.
Coles, Walter
Craig, Robert
Droingoole, Geo. C.
Garland, James
Hopkins, G. W.
Johnson, Joseph
Jones, John W.
Loyall, George
Lucas, Edward
McComas, William
Mason, John Y.
Mercer, Charles F.
Morgan, Wm. S.
Patton, John M.
Roane, J.

Robertson, John
Taliaferro, John
Wise, Henry A.

North Carolina. — 13.
Bynum, Jesse A.
Connor, Henry W.
Deberry, Edmund
Graham, James
Hawkins, M. T.
McKay, James J.
Montgomery, W.
Pettigrew, E.
Rencher, Abraham
Shepard, Wm. B.
Shepperd, A. H.
Speight, Jesse
Williams, Lewis

South Carolina. — 9.
Campbell, Robert B.
Grayson, Wm. J.
Griffin, John K.
Hammond, James H.
Manning, Richard J.
Pickens, Francis W.
Pinckney, Henry L.
Rogers, James
Thompson, Waddy

Georgia. — 9.
Coffee, John
Grantland, Seaton
Haynes, Charles E.
Owens, George W.
Towne, Geo. W. B.
Four vacancies.

Alabama. — 5.
Chapman, Reuben
Lawler, —
Lewis, Dickson H.
Lyon, —
Martin, Joshua L.

Mississippi. — 2.
Election to be held in
November, 1835.

Louisiana. — 3.
Garland, Rice
Johnson, Henry
Ripley, Eleazar W.

Tennessee. — 13.
Bell, John
Bunch, Samuel
Carter, Wm. B.
Dunlap, Wm. C.
Forrester, John B.
Huntsman, Adam
Johnson, Cave
Lea, Luke
Maury, Abraham P.
Peyton, Bailie
Polk, James K.
Shields, E. J.
Standifer, James

Kentucky. — 13.
Allan, Chilton
Boyd, Lynn
Calhoon, John
Chambers, John
French, Richard
Graves, Wm. J.
Hardin, Benjamin
Harlan, James
Hawes, Albert G.
Johnson, Richard M.
Underwood, Joseph R.
White, John
Williams, Sherrod

Ohio. — 19.
Bond, Wm. K.
Chaney, John
Corwin, Thomas
Crane, Joseph H.

Hamer, Thomas L.
Howell, Elias
Jones, Benjamin
Kennon, Wm.
Kilgore, Daniel
McLene, Jeremiah
Mason, Samson
Patterson, Wm.
Sloane, Jonathan
Spangler, David
Storer, Bellamy
Thompson, John
Vinton, Samuel F.
Webster, Taylor
Whittlesey, Elisha

Indiana. — 7.
Boon, Ratliff
Carr, John
Davis, John
Hannegan, E. A.
Kinnard, George L.
Lane, Amos
McCarty, Jonathan

Illinois. — 3.
Casey, Zadok
May, Wm. L.
Reynolds, John

Missouri. — 2.
Ashley, Wm. H.
Harrison, Albert G.

TERRITORIES.

Florida. — 1 *Delegate.*
White, Joseph M.

Michigan. — 1 *Delegate.*
Crary, Isaac E.

Arkansas. — 1 *Delegate.*
Sevier, A. H.

ADDITIONS.

ILLINOIS.

State Bank. — A state bank was established by charter in this state in 1835, with a capital of \$ 1,500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$2,500,000; the mother bank at Springfield, with 5 branches, at Alton, Chicago, Jacksonville, Vandalia, and one other place.

Presbyterian Ministers. — The salaries of the Presbyterian ministers in this state, who are settled over societies that are able to support a minister without assistance, vary from \$400 to \$600. Most of the societies in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, are too small to be able to afford a full support to a minister. In such cases the society raises as much as it can, and the deficiency is supplied by missionary societies, particularly the American Home Missionary Society, so as to raise the salary to the sum of \$400.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

The executive and judicial officers of this Territory, together with their salaries, are stated by a correspondent as follows. —

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
Wm. S. Fulton, of Little Rock, <i>Governor</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Lewis Randolph, “ do. <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500
James S. Conway, “ do. <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,500

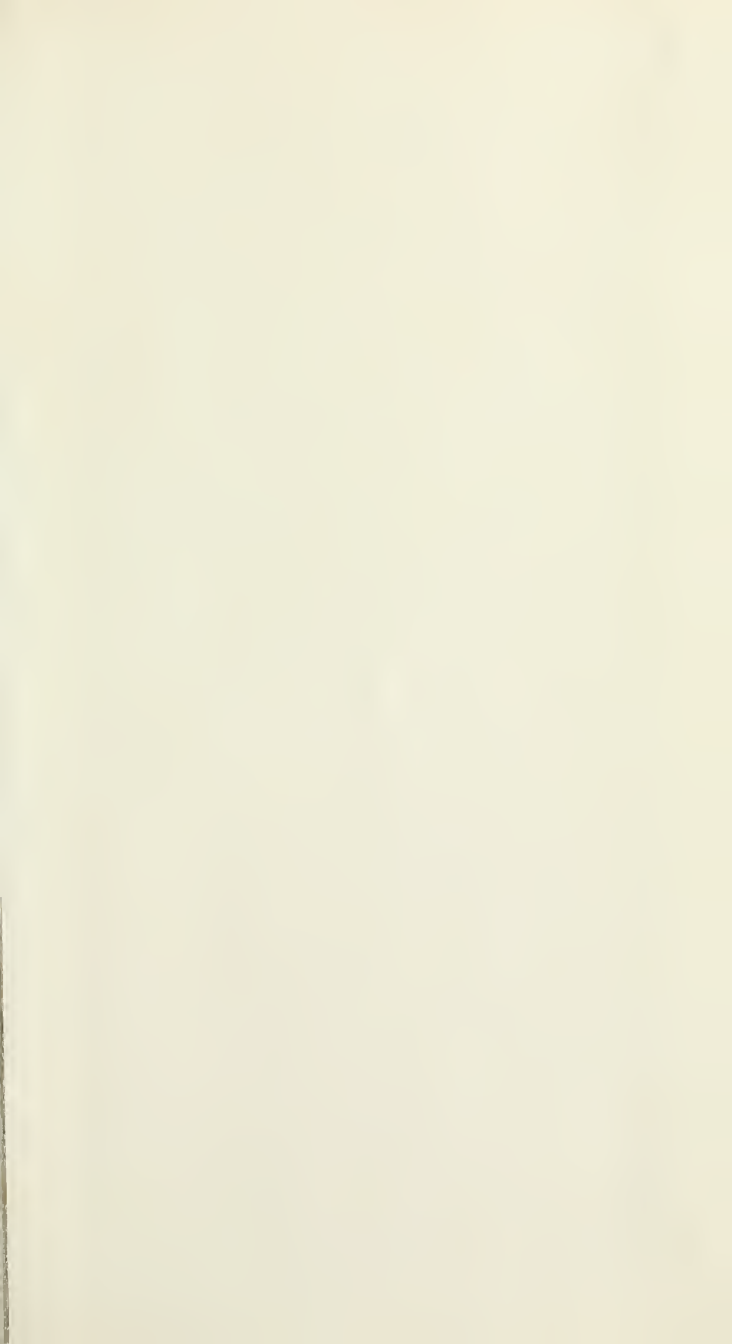
JUDICIARY.

Benjamin Johnson, of Little Rock, <i>Judge of the Superior Court</i> ,	1,200
Edward Cross, “ Washington, do.	1,200
A. Yell, “ Fayetteville, do.	1,200
Thomas I. Lacey, “ Helena, do.	1,200
Samuel C. Roane, “ Pine Bluff, <i>Attorney</i> ,	250
Elias Rector, “ Little Rock, <i>Marshal</i> ,	200

The inhabitants of this territory are making movements with a view to its admission into the Union as an independent state. The census of the territory has recently (in 1835) been taken; and the population of the thirty counties is stated as follows. —

Arkansas,	2,080	Independence,	2,653	Phillips,	1,518
Carroll,	1,357	Izard,	1,879	Pike,	449
Chicot,	2,471	Jackson,	891	Pope,	1,318
Conway,	1,214	Jefferson,	1,474	Pulaski,	3,513
Clark,	1,255	Johnson,	1,803	Scott,	100
Crawford,	3,139	Lafayette,	1,446	Sevier,	1,350
Crittenden,	1,407	Lawrence,	3,844	St. Francis,	1,896
Greene,	971	Miller,	1,373	Union,	878
Hempstead,	2,955	Mississippi,	600	Van Buren,	855
Hot-Spring,	6,117	Monroe,	556	Washington,	6,742

Total population, 52,615. The population of the counties of Mississippi and Scott, and also of the township of Prairie (rated at 107 inhabitants), in the county of Arkansas, is stated in the above table by estimate. With the omission of these, the population amounts to 51,809; — white males 22,585; white females 19,386: — total whites 41,971: — slaves 9,629: — free people of color 209. Total population in 1830, 30,388; in 1833, 40,660.











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