

Mary Ann Black

HENDERS *Statkoder*

John Stoker *Haywards* *John of Bay*
Walker Underhill *John Jones*
John W. Benson *John Jones*

ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

M. A. Cameron 1812, *The year 1820*

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 36th—37th.

CALCULATED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, (BY JOSHUA SHARP, OF NEW JERSEY)—BEING PRECISELY ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN AND LATITUDE OF RALEGH, 1 DEG. 44 M. W. LONG. FROM WASHINGTON, AND 37 DEG. 36 M. N. LAT. *C. A. R. N. L.*

Containing the Rising, Setting, Places and Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the Phases, Node, Latitude and Southing of the Moon; the places and aspects of the Planets, with the Rising, Setting and Southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars: Together with a Table of the Equation of Time, for regulating Clocks and Watches.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cameron

C. A. R. N. L.



Demons

Demons

Jos. S.

Julia Ann
Will H. ...
John ...

RALEIGH—PRINTED BY THOMAS HENDERSON, Jr.

D. R. H. Cameron

Notes to the Reader.

- 1st. The Calculations of this Almanack are made to Solar or Apparent time; to which add the equations in the Table on Page three, when the clock is fast, and subtract it when slow, for the mean or clock time.
- 2d. As the day ends at midnight, the rising, setting and southing of the Moon, when after that time is found against the succeeding day: So on the night of or (following) the 8th of January, the Moon rises at 2 h. 15 min. after midnight, viz. in the morning of the 9th, not at 1 hour 19 minutes, the time opposite the 8th, which is that of its rising the preceding morning.
- 3d. The risings, settings or southing of a Star may be carried several days backwards by adding, or forward by subtracting 4 minutes per day. For instance, on the 12th day of January Sirius is south at 11 hours 3 minutes, adding 12 minutes for three days sooner we have 11 h. 15 minutes for the southing on the 9th, and by deducting 8 m. for two days later we have 10 h. 55 m. for that of the 14th of the same month.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters	<i>E. D.</i>	Solar Cycle	1.
Epact	-	Lunar Cycle	8.

Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima, January	26	Low Sunday, April	5
Quinquagesima, Feb'ry	9	Rogation, May	3
Ash Wednesday, Feb'ry	12	Ascension, May	7
Middle Lent, March	8	Whitsunday, May	17
Palm Sunday, March	22	Trinity, May	24
Easter, March	29	Advent, November	29

Astronomical Characters Explained.

☉ or ☌ Sun	♊ ☉'s Asc. Node	♌ Leo.
☾ Moon	♋ Conjunction	♍ Virgo
☿ Mercury	♌ Opposition	♎ Libra
♀ Venus	♍ Quartile	♏ Scorpio
♂ Mars	♎ Aries	♐ Sagittarius
♃ Jupiter	♏ Taurus	♑ Capricornus
♄ Saturn	♐ Gemini	♒ Aquarius
♁ Herschell	♑ Cancer	♓ Pisces.

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A TABLE OF THE EQUATION OF TIME,

For regulating Clocks and Watches for 1812.

Note, fa. Clock too fast, that is, your Clock, to be set right, must be so much faster than the Sun Dial. Slo. Clock too slow, that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun Dial.

Days.	January		Febru.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.
1	3	fa. 39	13	fa. 55	12	fa. 37	3	fa. 55	3	slo. 6	2	slo. 33
3	4	36	14	10	12	11	3	18	3	20	2	15
5	5	31	14	22	11	44	2	43	3	32	1	55
7	6	25	14	30	11	15	2	8	3	41	1	34
9	7	16	14	35	10	45	1	33	3	49	1	11
11	8	5	14	37	10	13	1	0	3	54	0	48
13	8	52	14	36	9	39	0	28	3	57	0	24
15	9	36	14	32	9	5	0	slo. 2	3	58	0	fa. 1
17	10	18	14	25	8	39	0	32	3	56	9	27
19	10	56	14	15	7	54	0	59	3	52	0	58
21	11	32	14	3	7	17	1	25	3	45	1	19
23	12	5	13	43	6	41	1	49	3	36	1	45
25	12	35	13	30	6	4	2	1	3	26	2	11
27	13	2	13	11	5	27	2	31	3	15	2	36
29	13	26	12	49	4	56	2	50	2	59	3	0
31	13	46		4	13			2	42			

Days.	July.		August		Septem.		October.		Novem.		Decem.	
	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.	min.	sec.
1	3	fa. 24	5	fa. 56	0	slo. 15	10	slo. 25	16	slo. 15	1	slo. 34
3	3	46	5	47	0	54	11	2	16	16	9	48
5	4	8	5	36	1	33	11	38	16	13	8	58
7	4	27	5	23	2	13	12	13	16	7	8	7
9	4	46	5	7	2	54	12	47	15	58	7	13
11	5	2	1	49	3	35	13	17	15	45	6	18
13	5	17	4	29	4	17	13	45	15	29	5	22
15	5	30	4	7	4	59	14	12	15	8	4	23
17	5	42	3	43	5	41	14	37	14	45	3	24
19	5	51	3	1	6	23	14	58	14	18	2	25
21	5	58	2	49	7	4	15	18	13	48	1	25
23	6	3	2	19	7	45	15	35	13	15	0	24
25	6	6	1	47	8	27	15	49	12	39	0	fa. 36
27	6	6	1	14	9	7	16	0	12	0	1	36
29	6	4	0	39	9	46	16	18	11	19	2	34
31	5	59	0	3		16	14			3	3	32

How to set a Clock or Watch by this Table. For example, January 1st. I find by looking into the Table, that the Clock to be right must be 3 minutes 39 seconds faster than a Sun Dial; therefore, I set it so much faster. And so of the rest. Twelve o'clock is the best time to set a Clock or Watch by a sun dial.

NOTE. A Sun Dial shews Solar or apparent time, but a Clock, &c. should be set to equal or mean time, as the Table directs.

Solar and Lunar Eclipses in 1812.

First of the Sun, on the twelfth day of February at 2 h. 45 m. in the afternoon, invisible, by reason of the moon's great North Latitude.

Second of the Moon, on the 26th and 27th days of February, visible as follows, viz.

Beginning	{ of the Eclipse at 10 39 of total darkness at 11 44 1-2 Elliptical 8 at 0 36 1-2 Middle at 0 37	} Afternoon.
End	{ of total darkness at 1 27 1-2 of the Eclipse at 2 25	} Morning.

Digets Eclipsed 20 1-2 from the South side of the Earth shadow.

Third of the Sun, on the 13th of March, at 1 h. 7 m. in the morning, invisible.

Fourth of the Sun, on the 6th day of August, at 11 h. 49 m. in the afternoon, invisible.

Fifth of the Moon, on the 23d day of August, at 9 h. 43 m. in the morning, invisible.

Sixth of the Sun, on the 5th day of September, at 2 h. 7 m. in the afternoon, invisible, by reason of the moon's great North Latitude.

Venus will be evening Star until the first day of August, then morning Star to the end of the year.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE SEVERAL MONTHS.

January, so called from the Roman Idol *Janus*.

February, from a feast held by the Romans, in behalf of the Shades of the Dead, called *Februa*.

March.—Numa, King of Rome, is said to have given this month the name of his supposed Father *Mars*.

April, derived from the Latin *Aprilis* or *Aperio*, to open, because the Earth then begins to open her bosom.

May, called by Romulus *Maius*, in honour of his Senators and Nobles, who were named *Majores*—Others derive the name from *Maja*, the mother of Mercury.

June, called by Romulus, *Junius*, in honour of the youth of Rome, who served him in war.—Ovid says, it took its name from *Juno*.

July, antiently called *Quintilis*, the fifth of Romulus, his year began at *March*. Mark Anthony gave it its present name in honour of *Julius Caesar*, who was born in it.

August, formerly *Sextilis*, but changed in honour of *Augustus*.

September, still retains its old name, derived from *Septimus*, the seventh from *March*.

October, has also retained its old name, from its being the eighth month in Romulus's Calendar.

November, from *Novem*, the ninth month in the year of Romulus.

December, from *Decem*, ten, being the tenth month, as above.

Coyne's Almanac

I MONTH JANUARY, hath 31 days.

Moon's Phases.			Planet's Places, &c.								☾'s
D.	H.	M.	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	Lat.
			☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	Deg.
First ☽	6	3 4 A.	1 10	22	0	0	10	0	29	11	2 S.
New ☾	14	3 3 M.	7 16	22	1	□	14	7	22	11	4 N.
First ☽	20	8 35 A.	13 23	22	2	28	19	15	11	4	N.
Full ☽	28	6 23 M.	19 29	28	3	28	23	22	18	10	3 S.
			25	23	3	27	28	30	15	10	5 S.

D.	M.	W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's decli.	Moon's place.	Moon rises.	Moons South
D.	D.	W.		H.M.	H.M.	Sguth.	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W		♃ Sets 9, 36.	7 12	4 48	23 4	♄ 14	7 53	2 00
2	T		♄ ♃	7 12	4 48	22 59	26	8 49	2 46
3	F		Windy.	7 12	4 48	22 54	♃ 8	9 43	3 31
4	S		☽ in Perigee.	7 11	4 49	22 48	20	10 36	4 15
5	E		♃ Stationary	7 11	4 49	22 42	♃ 2	11 31	4 57
6	M		Epiphany.	7 10	4 50	22 35	14	Morn	5 36
7	T		♃ South 10 45	7 10	4 50	22 28	26	0 25	6 21
8	W			7 9	4 51	22 20	♃ 8	1 19	7 4
9	T		Snow.	7 9	4 51	22 12	20	2 15	7 50
10	F		Days 9 h. 44 m.	7 8	4 52	22 4	♃ 3	3 13	8 38
11	S		long.	7 8	4 52	21 53	16	4 11	9 30
12	E		Sirius, so. 11 3.	7 7	4 53	21 45	♃ 0	5 8	10 25
13	M			7 7	4 53	21 36	14	6 6	11 21
14	T		♃ rises 5 38.	7 6	4 54	21 25	28	Sets.	A. 18
15	W		Clear & Cold	7 6	4 54	21 15	22	6 46	1 16
16	T		Spica ris. 11 58	7 5	4 55	21 4	27	7 54	2 11
17	F		☽ in Perigee.	7 4	4 56	20 52	♃ 12	9 1	3 6
18	S		Days incr. 20m	7 3	4 57	20 41	26	10 3	3 56
19	E			7 2	4 58	20 28	♃ 11	11 15	4 51
20	M		☉ Enters ♃	7 2	4 58	20 16	25	Morn	5 43
21	T			7 1	4 59	20 3	♃ 89	0 20	6 34
22	W		♃ rises 2 3.	7 1	4 59	19 49	22	1 24	7 28
23	T		B's. eye, so. 8 5	7 0	5 00	19 36	♃ 6	2 27	8 18
24	F			6 59	5 1	19 22	♃ 19	3 25	9 10
25	S		♃ South 9 19	6 58	5 2	19 7	♃ 2	4 21	10 3
26	E		♃ Stationary.	6 58	5 2	18 52	15	5 14	10 53
27	M			6 57	5 3	18 37	28	6 00	11 43
28	T		Rain.	6 56	5 4	18 22	♃ 10	Rises	Morn
29	W			6 55	5 5	18 6	22	6 18	0 32
30	T		7's sets 2 7.	6 54	5 6	17 50	♃ 5	7 18	1 17
31	F		☽ in Apogee.	6 53	5 7	17 34	16	8 15	2 1

Main
 Maiden
 Maiden
 Rainy for some days

THE WAY TO WEALTH,

Written by Dr. Franklin.

Being a Preface to an old Pennsylvania Almanack, called Poor Richard improved.

Courteous Reader!—I have heard, that nothing gives an author so great a pleasure, as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate you. I stopped my horse lately, where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain clean old man, with white locks—'Pray, *Father Abraham*, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to?'—*Father Abraham* stood up and replied, 'If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, "for a word to the wise is enough," as *Poor Richard* says.' They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering around him he proceeded as follows: 'Friends, says he, the taxes are indeed very heavy: and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement, however, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; "God helps them that help themselves," as *Poor Richard*, says.

I. 'It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service: but idleness taxes many of us much more; sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life.—"Sloth like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the key used is always bright," as *Poor Richard* says.—But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of," as *Poor Richard* says.—How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep; forgetting that "The sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as *Poor Richard* says.

Miss Mary Ann Cameron

II. MONTH FEBRUARY hath 29 days.

Moon's Phases.				Planet's Places, &c.								D's.		
D. H. M.				☉	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	♁	Lat.
				Days	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	Deg	
Last	☾	5	7 25 M	1	12	23	4	27	3	8	17	10	2 N.	
New	☉	12	2 45 A.	7	18	23	4	26	7	16	22	9	5 N.	
First	☽	19	6 12 M	13	24	23	5	26	12	23	29	9	0 N.	
Full	☉	27	0 36 M	19	30	23	5	26	16	γ	☿	9	5 S.	
				25	☿	23	6	20	20	☿	15	8	2 S.	

D. M.	D. W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's decline	Moon's place	Moon rises	Moon South
			H. M.	H. M.	South.	S. D.	D. M.	H. M.
1	S	☉ sets 9, 18.	6 52	5 8	17 17	☿	23 9	12 2 44
2	E	Sexagesima.	6 51	5 9	17 00	♁	10 10	7 3 26
3	M	You may look	6 50	5 10	16 42	♁	11 11	2 4 8
4	T	for Rain	6 49	5 11	16 25	♃	4 11	56 4 51
5	W	about this	6 48	5 12	16 7	♄	16	Morn. 5 36
6	T	time.	6 47	5 13	15 49	♅	28 0	53 6 22
7	F	♄ south 8 23.	6 47	5 13	15 30	♆	11 1	48 7 11
8	S	7's sets 1 54.	6 46	5 14	15 11	♁	24 2	46 8 3
9	E	Quinquagesima	6 45	5 15	14 52	♁	8 3	43 8 58
10	M		6 44	5 16	14 33	♁	22 4	38 9 55
11	T	Frost.	6 43	5 17	14 14	♁	6 5	30 10 53
12	W	☉ Eclip. invis.	6 42	5 18	13 54	♁	21 6	20 11 51
13	T	♃ rises 3.45.	6 41	5 19	13 34	♁	6	Sets. A. 48
14	F	Valentine	6 40	5 20	13 14	♁	21 7	47 1 44
15	S	perhaps	6 39	5 21	12 54	♁	6 8	55 2 39
16	E	Snow.	6 38	5 22	12 33	♁	21 10	5 3 33
17	M	Day 10 h. 46 m	6 37	5 23	12 12	♁	5 11	12 4 26
18	T	7's sets 1 15.	6 36	5 24	11 51	♁	19	Morn. 5 19
19	W	☉ enter ☿	6 35	5 25	11 30	♁	3 0	16 6 12
20	T		6 33	5 27	11 9	♁	16 1	17 7 5
21	F	♄ Stationary.	6 32	5 28	10 47	♁	29 2	15 7 58
22	S	Hard Frost.	6 31	5 29	10 26	♁	12 3	9 8 49
23	E		6 29	5 31	10 4	♁	25 3	54 9 39
24	M		6 28	5 32	9 42	♁	7 4	42 10 27
25	T	Windy.	6 27	5 33	9 20	♁	19 5	24 11 13
26	W		6 26	5 34	8 57	♁	1 6	00 11 58
27	T	☽ Eclip. vis.	6 25	5 35	8 33	♁	13	Rises. Morn
28	F	☽ in Apogee	6 24	5 36	8 12	♁	25 7	11 0 42
29	S		6 23	5 37	7 50	♁	7 8	2 1 24

‘If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be,’ as *Poor Richard*, “the greatest prodigality;” since as he elsewhere tells us, “Lost time is never found again; & what we call time enough, always proves little enough:” Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; for by diligence we shall do more with less perplexity.— “Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; whilst laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise,” as *Poor Richard* says.

‘So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves. Industry need not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. “There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands,” or if I have, they are smartly taxed. “He that hath a trade, hath an estate; and he that hath a calling, hath an office of profit and honour,” as *Poor Richard* says; but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are industrious, we shall never starve; for, “at the working man’s house hunger looks in, but dares not enter.” Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for “Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.” What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, “diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry. Then plough deep while the sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.” Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. “One to day is worth two to-morrows,” as *Poor Richard* says; and farther, “never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to day.” If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master?—Be ashamed to catch yourself idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family and your country.—Handle your tools without mittens; remember, that “The cat in gloves catches no mice,” as *Poor Richard* says. It is true, there is much to be done, and perhaps, you are weak handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects; for, “Constant dropping wears away stones; and

III MONTH MARCH, bath 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.			Planet's Places, &c.								D's		
D.	H.	M.	Days	☉	♁	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	Lat.
				☉	♁	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	Deg
Last ☾	6	4	24.	1	11	23	6	26	24	14	22	8	5 N
New ☽	13	1	7.	7	17	23	7	27	28	21	27	8	5 N
First ☽	19	5	45.	13	23	23	7	27	8	28	☿	7	2 S
Full ☽	27	5	1.	19	29	23	7	27	7	8	23	7	5 S
				25	γ	23	8	28	10	13	γ	7	0 S

M.	D.	Miscellaneous particulars.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's declination South.	Moons place S. D.	Moon rises H. N.	Moon south H. M.
1	D	♃ sets 9 06	6 22	5 38	7 27	19	8 57	2 7
2	M		6 21	5 39	7 4	♁	9 50	2 49
3	T	Cold.	6 20	5 40	5 41		13 10 45	3 35
4	W		6 19	5 41	6 18		25 11 41	4 19
5	T	Day 11h 24m	6 18	5 42	5 55	♄	7 Morn	5 6
6	F	expect high	6 17	5 43	5 32		20 0 37	5 56
7	S	♃ sets 1 44	6 16	5 44	5 8	♃	3 1 32	6 48
8	D	7* sets 1 34	6 15	5 45	4 45		16 2 28	7 43
9	M	winds which	6 14	5 46	4 21		34 3 20	8 39
10	T	will bring	6 12	5 48	3 58	♃	14 4 0	9 36
11	W	rain.	6 11	5 49	3 34		29 4 55	10 33
12	T	☉ eclips invis.	6 10	5 50	3 11	☿	14 5 41	11 31
13	F	Vin Perogee	6 9	5 51	2 47		29 Sets	A. 27
14	S	♂ rises 2 2	6 7	5 53	2 24	γ	14 7 50	1 24
15	D	blustry	6 6	5 54	2 00		29 8 59	2 19
16	M	Sirius sl 1 57	6 5	5 55	1 36	♃	14 10 8	3 15
17	T	☉ ♃	6 4	5 56	1 13		29 11 13	4 10
18	W	weather.	6 3	5 57	0 49	♁	3 Morn	5 5
19	T	♃ sets 9 11	6 1	5 59	0 25		26 0 15	5 57
20	F	☉ ents γ	6 0	6 0	S 2	♁	9 1 10	6 52
21	S	♃ south 3 18	5 59	6 1	N 22		22 2 1	7 42
22	D	Palm Sunday	5 57	6 3	0 46	♁	4 2 47	8 32
23	M	♃ ♃ ♃	5 56	6 4	1 9		16 3 26	9 18
24	T	Arct. so 1 55	5 55	6 5	1 35		28 4 6	10 3
25	W		5 54	6 6	1 57	♃	10 4 41	10 47
26	T	♃ sets 00 46	5 53	6 7	2 20		22 5 15	11 30
27	F	☽ Apogee	5 51	6 9	2 44	♁	4 Rises	Morn.
28	S	☉ ♂	5 50	6 10	3 7		15 6 58	0 13
29	D	EASTER	5 49	6 11	3 30		27 7 52	0 55
30	M		5 48	6 12	3 54	♁	9 8 48	1 39
31	T	Pleasant.	5 49	6 13	4 17		21 9 43	2 24

by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks."

"Methinks I hear some of you say, "Must a man afford himself no leisure?" I will tell thee, my friend, what *Poor Richard* says; "Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and, since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour." *Leisure* is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for "A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things. Many without labour, would live by their wits only, but they break for the want of stock;" whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures and they will follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good-morrow."

II. "But with our industry, we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as *Poor Richard* says.

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be."

And again, "Three removes are as bad as a fire;" & again, "Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee; and again, "If you would have your business done, go, if not, send." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

And again, "The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands;" and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge; and again, "Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open; trusting too much to others care is the ruin of many;" for "If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself. A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost," being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

III. "So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful, A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets

IV MONTH, APRIL, hath 30 days.

Moon's Phases.

Planet's Places, &c.

	D.	H.	M.	Days	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	Lat. Deg
					γ	♁	♂	♁	♁	♁	♁		
Last	☾	4	5	50 A	1	12	23	8	29	16	21	20	65 N
New	☉	11	10	12 M	7	18	23	8	29	20	28	♁	61 N
First	☾	18	7	26 M	13	24	23	8	♁	24	♁	12	65 S
Full	☉	25	11	55 M	19	29	22	8	1	29	12	19	52 S
					25	♁	22	8	2	♁	18	13	54 N

D.	M.	D.	W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's declin.	Moon's place.	Moon rises	Moon south.		
					M.	H.	M.	Norb.	S.	D.	H.	M.
1	W	♃	sets	9, 3.	5 46	6 14	4 40	♄	3 10	38	3 10	
2	T				5 45	6 15	5 3		16	11	34	3 58
3	F	♃	♄	♅	5 44	6 16	5 26		29	morn	4 49	
4	S			Showry.	5 43	6 17	5 49	♄	12	0	30	5 41
5	D			Low-Sunday.	5 42	6 18	6 12		25	1	19	6 35
6	M	7*	s.	sets 9, 50	5 41	6 19	6 34	♁	8	2	8	7 30
7	T				5 40	6 20	6 57		22	2	56	8 26
8	W	♄	sets	00 5.	5 39	6 21	7 19	♁	7	3	38	9 21
9	T				5 38	6 22	7 42		22	4	20	10 17
10	F			D in Perogee.	5 37	6 23	8 4	♄	7	5	2	11 13
11	S				5 36	6 24	8 26		22	sets	A.	8
12	D	♃	♄	♅	5 35	6 25	8 48	♁	7	7	54	1 6
13	M			Day 12 h. 52m	5 34	6 26	9 10		22	9	3	2 3
14	T	♄	rises	00 16.	5 33	6 27	9 31	♁	7	10	9	3 1
15	W				5 32	6 28	9 53		21	11	10	3 57
16	T	♄	Stationary		5 31	6 29	10 14	♁	5	morn		4 52
17	F			You may look for	5 30	6 30	10 35		18	0	4	5 45
18	S				5 28	6 32	10 56	♁	1	0	53	6 35
19	D	♄	Elongation.		5 27	6 33	11 17		13	1	35	7 24
20	M			Rain	5 26	6 34	11 37		25	2	16	8 9
21	T	☉	enters	♄	5 24	6 36	11 58	♁	7	2	51	8 53
22	W	♄	south	1 21	5 23	6 37	12 18		19	3	24	9 36
23	T			about these	5 22	6 38	12 38	♁	1	3	53	10 18
24	F			D in Apogee	5 21	6 39	12 58		13	4	26	11 1
25	S	♃	sets	8 56.	5 20	6 40	13 17		25	4	56	11 44
26	D	♄	south	4 21	5 19	6 41	13 37	♁	6	rises.	morn	
27	M			days.	5 18	6 42	13 56		18	7	46	0 29
28	T				5 17	6 43	14 15		1	8	40	1 15
29	W	♄	Stationary		5 16	6 44	14 33	♄	13	9	37	2 2
30	T				5 15	6 45	14 52		26	10	33	2 53

"keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last. A fat kitchen makes a lean will;" and

"Many estates are spent in the getting,
Since women for tea forsook spinning and knitting,
And men for punch forsook hewing and splitting."

"If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes."

"Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not then have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families for

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small, and the want great,"

And farther, "What maintains one vice, would bring up two children" You may think, perhaps, that a little tea or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, cloaths a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember, "Many a little makes a mickle." Beware of little expences; "A small leak will sink a great ship," as *Poor Richard* says; and again, "Who dainties love, shall beggars prove;" and moreover, "Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them." Here you are all got together to this sale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them *goods*: but, if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for less than they cost; but, if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what *Poor Richard* says, "Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries." And again, "At a great pennyworth pause a while." He means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, "Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." Again, "It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;" and yet this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanac. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, has gone with a hungry belly, and have starved their families; "Silks and sattins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire," as *Poor Richard* says. These are not the necessaries of life; they can scarcely be called the conveniences; and yet only be-

13
V MONTH MAY, hath 31 days.

Moon's Phases.		Planet's Places, &c.								☾'s	
		Days	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	Lat
D. H. M.		☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	☾	☾
Last ☾	4 3 22 M.	1	11	22	8	3	7	25	24	54	N
New ☉	10 6 24 A.	7	17	22	8	4	11	☽	22	42	S
First ☽	17 11 1 A.	13	23	21	7	5	15	7	18	45	S
Full ☉	26 2 19 M.	19	28	21	7	7	19	14	16	41	N
		25	☐	21	7	8	23	19	15	35	N

M.	W.	Miscellaneous	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's decline	Moon's place.	Moon rises.	Moons South
D.	D.	Particulars.	H. M.	H. M.	North.	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.
1	fri	♂ Sets 8, 53.	5 14	6 46	15 10	☽ 9	10 22	3 44
2	sat		5 13	6 47	15 28	22	Morn	4 36
3	D	Rogation.	5 13	6 47	15 46	☽ 5	0 12	5 30
4	m		5 12	6 48	16 3	18	0 57	6 23
5	tu	Rain.	5 11	6 49	16 20	☽ 2	1 41	7 17
6	w	♂ ♃ ♄	5 10	6 50	16 37	16	2 24	8 10
7	th	Ascension	5 9	6 51	16 54	☽ 1	3 00	9 4
8	fri	♃ Perigee.	5 8	6 52	17 10	16	3 42	9 58
9	sat		5 7	6 53	17 26	☽ 1	4 24	10 53
10	D	♂ ♃ ♄	5 6	6 54	17 42	16	5 2	11 50
11	m	♃ south 12 2.	5 5	6 55	17 57	☐ 1	Sets. A.	47
12	tu	Arct. sets 10 38	5 4	6 56	18 13	15	8 56	1 45
13	w	♃ sets 10 16	5 3	6 57	18 27	29	9 56	2 42
14	th		5 3	6 57	18 42	☽ 13	10 49	3 37
15	fri	Hard Rain	5 2	6 58	18 56	26	11 36	4 30
16	sat	Lyra south 2 56	5 1	6 59	19 10	☽ 9	Morn	5 20
17	D	Whit-Sunday	5 1	6 59	19 24	22	0 17	6 07
18	m	Holiday.	5 0	7 0	19 37	☽ 4	0 54	6 52
19	tu		5 0	7 0	19 50	16	1 26	7 56
20	w	♃ so 2 44 ♂ ♃ ♄	4 59	7 1	20 3	28	2 00	8 18
21	th	☉ enters ☐	4 58	7 2	20 15	☽ 9	2 31	9 00
22	fri		4 58	7 2	20 27	21	3 3	9 42
23	sat	♃ Stationary	4 57	7 3	20 38	☽ 3	3 31	10 26
24	D	Trinity.	4 56	7 4	20 50	15	4 4	11 12
25	m	♃ sets 8 36	4 55	7 5	21 0	27	4 41	11 59
26	tu	♃ so. 2 h. 19 m.	4 55	7 5	21 11	♃ 10	Rises	Morn
27	w		4 54	7 6	21 21	22	8 28	0 49
28	th	Showry.	4 54	7 6	21 31	☽ 5	9 20	1 40
29	fri	Days 14 h 14 m	4 53	7 7	21 40	18	10 9	2 33
30	sat	long.	4 53	7 7	21 49	☽ 2	10 56	3 26
31	D		4 52	7 8	21 58	☽ 1	11 39	4 13

cause they look pretty, how many want to have them? By these, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but, who through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing; in which case it appears plainly, that "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," as *Poor Richard* says. Perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think, "It is day, and will never be night;" that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding; but "Always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom," as *Poor Richard* says; and then, "When the well is dry, they know the worth of water." But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice: If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some; for "He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing," as *Poor Richard* says; and, indeed, so does he that lends to such people, when he does not get it again. *Poor Dick* farther advises and says,

"Pond pride of dress is sure a very curse;
Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse."

And again, "Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more saucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance be all of a-piece; but *Poor Dick* says, "It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it:" And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell, in order to equal the ox.

"Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore."

It is, however, a folly soon punished: for, as *Poor Richard* says, "Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt: Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy." And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It cannot promote health nor ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in a person; it creates envy; it hastens misfortune.

"But what madness must it be to run in debt for these superfluities? We are offered, by the terms of this sale, six months credit; and that, perhaps, has induced some of us to attend it, because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But ah! think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another power

Henry Stur Cameron

VI. MONTH JUNE hath 30 days.

Moon's Phases,

Mary

	H.	M.
Last ☾	2 9	55 M
New ☽	9 2	35 M
First ☽	16 3	52 A.
Full ☽	24 2	18 A.

Planet's Places, &c.

Days	☉	♃	♄	♅	♁	♂	♆	♁	♁	D's.
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	Deg
1	11	21	6	9	28	26	18	30	30	N.
7	17	21	6	11	28	23	35	35	5	S.
13	22	20	6	12	6	6	21	21	1	S.
19	28	20	5	13	9	10	9	24	2	N.
25	2	20	5	15	13	13	20	24	4	N.

D. M.	D. W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's declin	Moon's place	Moon rises	Moon South
			H. M.	I. M.	North	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.
1	mo	♂ sets 8, 29.	4 52	7 8	22 6	29	Morn	5 12
2	tue		4 51	7 9	22 14	♃	13 0	20 6 5
3	we	Spica sets 2 3.	4 51	7 9	22 22		27 0	59 6 56
4	thu	♁ in Perigee.	4 50	7 10	22 29	♃	11 1	37 7 48
5	fri		4 50	7 10	22 35		25 2	15 8 41
6	sat	♀ Elongation.	4 49	7 11	22 42	♁	10 2	53 9 34
7	D	♃ sets 8 56.	4 49	7 11	22 48		25 3	36 10 30
8	mo	Perhaps Rain,	4 49	7 11	22 53	♁	9 4	23 11 27
9	tue	but if not,	4 48	7 12	22 58		24	Sets. A. 24
10	we	Arc. so. 8, 52	4 48	7 12	23 3	♁	8 8	34 1 20
11	thu	♁ south 9 52	4 48	7 12	23 7		21 9	24 2 15
12	fri	don't blame me.	4 48	7 12	23 11	♁	4 10	9 3 7
13	sat		4 48	7 12	23 15		17 10	46 3 56
14	D	♁ south 00 56.	4 47	7 13	23 18		29 11	23 4 42
15	mo	Day 14 h. 26 m	4 47	7 13	23 20	♁	12 11	56 5 27
16	tue	Spica sets 1 9	4 47	7 13	23 23		24	Morn. 6 10
17	we		4 47	7 13	23 24	♁	5 0	27 6 52
18	thu	♁ in Apogee	4 47	7 13	23 26		17 0	58 7 34
19	fri	♂ sets 8 6.	4 47	7 13	23 27		29 1	29 8 17
20	sat		4 47	7 13	23 27	♁	1 2	1 9 2
21	D	☉ enter ♁ the	4 47	7 13	23 28		24 2	35 9 48
22	mo	longest day.	4 47	7 13	23 28	♁	6 3	11 10 37
23	tue	Cloudy	4 47	7 13	23 27		19 3	54 11 28
24	we		4 47	7 13	23 26	♁	2	Rises. Morn.
25	thu	♁ south 12 3	4 47	7 13	23 24		15 8	2 0 21
26	fri	♁ ♁	4 47	7 13	23 22		28 8	49 1 15
27	sat		4 47	7 13	23 20	♁	12 9	34 2 9
28	D		4 48	7 12	3 17		26 10	15 3 3
29	mo		4 48	7 12	3 14	♁	10 10	55 3 56
30	tue	♁ ♁	4 48	7 12	3 11		24 11	33 4 48

Washer - drawers - Pittsburg - Virginia

over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking, excuses; and, by degrees, come to lose your veracity, and sink into base downright lying; for "The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt," as *Poor Richard* says; and again to the same purpose, "Lying rides upon Debt's back;" whereas a free-born American ought not to be ashamed to see or to speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." What would you think of that prince, or of that government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman or gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment or servitude?—Would you not say you were free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny, when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority, at his pleasure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in goal for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but as *Poor Richard* says, "Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times." The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it: or, if you bear your debt in mind, the term which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as his shoulders. "Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter." At present, perhaps, you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury. but

"For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day."

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expence is constant and certain; and, "It is easier to build two chimnies, than to keep one in fuel," as *Poor Richard* says: So, "Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt."

"Get what you can, and what you get hold,
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold."

VII MONTH JULY, hath 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.		Planet's Places, &c.								D's	
		☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	♁	Lat.
D. H. M.		Days.	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	Deg
Last ☾	1. 2 36. A.	1	10	20	4	16	17	16	2	23	S
New ☉	7 11 56. M.	7	15	20	4	17	21	17	15	14	S
First ☽	16 8 56. M.	13	21	19	4	19	25	18	28	12	N
Full ☉	24 0 30. M.	19	27	19	3	20	28	16	Ω	15	N
Last ☾	30 7 3. A.	25	Ω	19	3	21	Ω	15	20	Ω	1 N

D. M.	D. W.	Miscellaneous particulars.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's decl. North.	Moon's place S. D.	Moon rises H. M.	Moon south H. M.
1	we	☽ sets 9. 17.	4 48	7 12	23 7	♃ 8	Morn	5 40
2	thu	☽ in Perigee	4 48	7 12	23 3	22 0	10 6	31
3	fri		4 49	7 11	22 58	♄ 6	0 48	7 23
4	sat	<i>Sultry.</i>	4 49	7 11	22 53	21 1	29 8	16
5	D		4 49	7 11	22 47	♁ 5	2 12	9 11
6	mo	<i>Thunder.</i>	4 50	7 10	22 41	19 2	58 10	7
7	tue	♄ ☉ ♀ superior	4 50	7 10	22 35	♄ 3	3 49	11 2
8	we		4 51	7 9	22 28	16 4	43 11	57
9	thu	<i>Showry.</i>	4 51	7 9	22 21	27	Sets.	A. 52
10	fri	♄ ☉ ♃ ♄ ♀	4 52	7 8	22 4	Ω 12	8 39	1 43
11	sat	☽ Stationary.	4 52	7 8	22 6	25 9	16 2	30
12	D	Spica sets 11 13	4 52	7 8	21 58	♁ 7	9 51	3 16
13	mo	♃ South 10 43	4 53	7 7	21 49	19 10	22 4	00
14	tue	<i>Rain.</i>	4 53	7 7	21 40	1	10 55	4 43
15	we	☽ in Apogee.	4 54	7 6	21 31	13 11	23 5	25
16	thu		4 54	7 6	21 21	25 11	56 6	7
17	fri	Days decr. 16m.	4 55	7 5	21 11	♃ 7	Morn	5 50
18	sat	<i>Hot.</i>	4 55	7 5	21 1	19 0	27 7	36
19	D	☽ Sets 8 12	4 56	7 4	20 50	♄ 1	1 48	23
20	mo		4 56	7 4	20 39	14 1	42 9	13
21	tue	♁ Sets 12 12	4 57	7 3	20 27	27 2	28 10	5
22	we	☉ Enters Ω	4 58	7 2	20 15	♃ 10	3 22	11 0
23	thu	<i>Thunder.</i>	4 59	7 1	20 3	23 4	17 11	56
24	fri	Day 14h. 2m. lo.	4 59	7 1	19 51	♃ 7	Rises	Morn.
25	sat	♃ South 9 52.	5 0	7 0	19 38	20 8	12 0	51
26	D	♄ ☉ ♂	5 1	6 59	19 25	♃ 5	8 32	1 46
27	mo	♁ Stationary.	5 2	6 58	19 11	20 9	32 2	40
28	tue		5 2	6 58	18 57	♃ 5	10 10	33
29	we	☽ in Perigee.	5 3	6 57	18 43	19 10	49 4	27
30	thu	<i>Thunder</i>	5 4	6 56	18 29	♄ 3	11 28	5 18
31	fri	<i>showers.</i>	5 5	6 55	18 14	17	Morn	6 11

Weather in London
July 1752

And when you have got the philosopher's stone, sure you will no longer complain of bad times or the difficulty of paying taxes.

IV. ' This doctrine, my friends, is reason and wisdom ; but, after all, do not depend too much upon your own industry and frugality, & prudence, though excellent things ; for they may all be blasted without the blessing of Heaven ; and therefore, ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

' And now, to conclude, " Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," as *Poor Richard* says, and scarce in that ; for, it is true, " We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct ;" however, remember this, " They that will not be counselled, cannot be helped ;" and further, that, " If you will not hear Reason, she will surely rap your knuckles," as *Poor Richard* says.

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon ; for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly.—I found the good man had thoroughly studied my Almanacs, and digested all I had dropt on these topics during the course of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me must have tired any one else ; but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom was my own, which he ascribed to me ; but rather the gleanings that I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it ; and, though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away, resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

I am, as ever, thine to serve thee,
RICHARD SAUNDERS.

A REMARKABLE ACCOUNT

Of the Resuscitation of Life, in the Case of the Rev. William Tennent, of Freehold, New Jersey.

The late Rev. William Tennent, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, in the state of New Jersey, of whom is the following account, was the second son of the Rev.

VIII MONTH AUGUST, hath 31 Days.

Planet's Places, &c.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	Days	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	
					♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁
New	6	11	30 A.	1	9	19	2	23	7	10	13	10	13	10	13	10	13	10	13
First	15	2	13 M.	7	15	19	2	24	11	6	10	10	13	10	13	10	13	10	13
Full	22	9	44 M.	13	21	19	2	25	15	3	14	29	14	29	14	29	14	29	14
Last	29	0	46 M.	19	26	19	2	27	19	2	24	29	24	29	24	29	24	29	24
				25	27	19	2	28	23	1	28	29	28	29	28	29	28	29	28

M.	W.	Miscellaneous Particulars	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Sun's declin. North	Moons place. S. D.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south H. M.
1	sat	☉ ☽ inferior	5 56	5 55	17 59	♁ 1	0 3	7 4
2	D		5 66	5 54	17 44		0 10	7 38
3	mo	♂ ♀ ♄	5 76	5 53	17 28		1 42	8 56
4	tue	7*s rises 1 21	5 86	5 52	17 12	♁ 12	2 54	9 48
5	we	Rain	5 96	5 51	16 56		3 31	10 42
6	thu	☉ eclipsed in-	5 106	5 50	16 39	♁ 8	4 27	11 33
7	fri	visible.	5 116	5 49	16 23		Sets. A. 27	
8	sat	♃ rises 3 28	5 126	5 48	16 6	♁ 5	7 50	1 10
9	D	Sultry.	5 136	5 47	15 48		8 20	1 56
10	mo		5 146	5 46	15 31		8 4	2 38
11	tue	day 13 h 30m	5 156	5 45	15 13	♁ 9	9 26	3 21
12	we	☾ in Apogee	5 166	5 44	14 55		9 56	4 3
13	thu		5 166	5 44	14 37	♁ 11	10 28	4 46
14	fri	♃ sets 1 24	5 176	5 43	14 19		11 3	5 30
15	sat		5 186	5 42	14 0		11 40	6 16
16	D		5 196	5 41	13 51	♁ 9	Morn	7 5
17	mo	♄ Elongation	5 206	5 40	13 22		0 22	7 56
18	tue	7*s rises 10 28	5 216	5 39	13 2	♁ 5	1 9	8 49
19	we		5 226	5 38	12 43		2 2	9 44
20	thu	♃ rises 2 56	5 236	5 37	12 23	♁ 2	2 57	10 40
21	fri		5 246	5 36	12 3		4 4	1 37
22	sat	☉ eclipsed in v-	5 256	5 35	11 43	♁ 00	Rises	Morn
23	D	☉ ent ♁ ♀ sta	5 266	5 34	11 23		7 32	0 32
24	mo		5 266	5 32	11 2	♁ 00	8 12	1 27
25	tue	♃ south 7 49	5 296	5 31	10 41		15 8 51	2 22
26	we	☾ in perigee	5 306	5 30	10 21		29 9 31	3 16
27	thu	Sirius rises 2 4	5 316	5 29	10 0	♁ 14	10 13	4 10
28	fri		5 326	5 28	9 38		28 10 58	5 5
29	sat	Rain	5 336	5 27	9 17	♁ 12	1 4	6 0
30	D		5 346	5 26	8 6		26 Morn	6 55
31	mo	♄ stationary	5 356	5 25	8 34	♁ 9	0 35	7 49

William Tennent, minister of the gospel at Neshaminy, in Buck's county, Pennsylvania. After a regular course of study in theology, Mr Tennent was preparing for his examination by the presbytery, as a candidate for the gospel ministry. His intense application affected his health, and brought on a pain in his breast, and a slight hectic. He soon became emaciated, and at length was like a living skeleton. His life was now threatened. He was attended by a physician, a young gentleman, who was attached to him by the strictest and warmest friendship. He grew worse and worse, till little hope of life was left. In this situation, his spirits failed, and he began to entertain doubts of his final happiness. He was conversing one morning with his brother, in Latin, on the state of his soul, when he fainted and died away. After the usual time, he was laid out on a board, according to the common practice of the country; and the neighbourhood were invited to attend his funeral on the next day.

In the evening his physician and friend returned from a ride into the country, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded it was certain; and on being told that one of the persons who had assisted in laying out the body thought he had observed a little tremor of the flesh, under the arm, although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavoured to ascertain the fact. He first put his hand into warm water, to make it as sensible as possible, and then felt under the arm, and at the heart, and affirmed he felt an unusual warmth, though no one else could. He had the body restored to a warm bed; and insisted that the people, who had been invited to the funeral, should be requested not to attend. To this the brother (in whose house he then was) objected, the eyes being sunk, the lips discoloured; and the whole body cold and stiff: however, the doctor finally prevailed; and all probable means were used, to discover symptoms of returning life. But the third day arrived, and no hopes were entertained of success, but by the doctor, who never left him night nor day. The people were again invited, & assembled to attend the funeral. The doctor still objected; and at last confined his request for delay to *one* hour, then to *half* an hour, and finally to *a quarter* of an hour. He had discovered that the tongue was much swoln, and threatened to crack: he was endeavouring to soften it by some emollient ointment, put upon it with a feather,

Chary and severe

IX MONTH, SEPTEMBER, hath 30 days.

Moon's Phases.				Planet's Places, &c.								D's			
D. H. M.				Days.	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	♂	♀	♁	Lat.
				☾	♁	♂	♄	♅	♆	♇	♁	♂	♀	♁	Deg
New	☉	5	2	7	A	1	9	20	1	29	27	3	29	28	3 S
First	☾	13	6	24	A	7	15	20	1	♁	♂	5	26	28	3 N
Full	☉	20	6	36	A	13	21	20	1	2	5	8	21	28	5 N
Last	☾	27	9	17	M	19	27	20	2	3	8	12	16	27	1 S.
						25	♁	21	2	4	12	17	15	27	5 S.

D.	M.	W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's decli.	Moon's place	Moon rises.	Moon south.
D.	D.			H. M.	H. M.	Norh.	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.
1	tue			5 36	6 24	8 12	22	1 31	8 43
2	we	♂	rises 4, 36	5 37	6 23	7 56	♁	5 2 27	9 34
3	thu			5 38	6 22	7 28	17	3 20	10 24
4	fri	♄	Stationary.	5 40	6 20	7 6	30	4 21	11 12
5	sat	☉	Eclip. invisib	5 41	6 19	6 44	♂	12 5 15	11 57
6	D		Rainy.	5 42	6 18	6 22	21	sets	A. 42
7	mo			5 43	6 17	5 59	♁	6 7 33	1 25
8	tue	♃	rises 2 3.	5 44	6 16	5 36	18	8 6	2 7
9	we	♁	in Apogee.	5 45	6 15	5 14	♁	0 8 36	2 50
10	thu			5 46	6 14	4 51	12	9 10	3 33
11	fri			5 47	6 13	4 28	23	9 46	4 19
12	sat			5 48	6 12	4 5	♄	5 10 24	5 5
13	D	♃	♁ inferior	5 49	6 11	3 42	17	11 10	5 54
14	mo			5 50	6 10	3 19	♂	0 11 58	6 45
15	tue	B's eye	rises 10, 2	5 52	6 8	2 56	13	morn	7 38
16	we			5 53	6 7	2 33	26	0 53	8 33
17	thu		Rain.	5 54	6 6	2 10	♁	10 1 53	9 29
18	fri			5 55	6 5	1 46	24	2 59	10 25
19	sat	♄	sets 10 7.	5 56	6 4	1 23	♁	8 4 7	11 21
20	D			5 57	6 3	1 00	24	rises.	morn
21	mo		[D in Per.	5 59	6 1	0 36	♄	9 6 53	0 16
22	tue	☉	Enters ♁	6 0	6 0	N. 13	24	7 33	1 12
23	we	♃	stationary	6 1	5 59	S. 11	♄	9 8 17	2 8
24	thu	♁	♄	6 2	5 58	0 34	24	9 1	3 5
25	fri			6 3	5 57	0 57	♁	8 9 49	4 2
26	sat.	♃	rises 1 12.	6 4	5 56	1 21	22	10 40	4 58
27	D		Clear & Cool	6 5	5 55	1 44	♁	6 11 35	5 54
28	mo			6 6	5 54	2 8	19	morn	6 49
29	tue	♃	elongation.	6 7	5 53	2 31	♁	2 0 32	7 41
30	we	♁	♃ ♁	6 9	5 51	2 54	14	1 28	8 31

when the brother came in, about the expiration of the last period, and mistaking what the doctor was doing, for an attempt to feed him, manifested some resentment, and in a spirited tone said, 'It is shameful to be feeding a lifeless corpse;' and insisted with earnestness, that the funeral should immediately proceed. At this critical and important moment, the body, to the great alarm and astonishment of all present, opened its eyes, gave a dreadful groan, and sunk again into apparent death. This put an end to all thoughts of burying him, and every effort was again employed, in hopes of bringing about a speedy resuscitation. In about an hour the eyes again opened, a heavy groan proceeded from the body, and again all appearance of animation vanished. In another hour, life seemed to return with more power, and a complete revival took place, to the great joy of the family and friends, and to the no small astonishment and conviction of very many *who had been ridiculing the idea of restoring to life a dead body.*

Mr. Tennent continued in so weak and low a state for six weeks, that great doubts were entertained of his final recovery; however, after that period he recovered much faster, but it was about twelve weeks before he was completely restored. After he was able to walk the room, and to take notice of what passed around him, on a Sunday afternoon, his sister, who had staid from church to attend him, was reading in the Bible, when he took notice of it, and asked her what she had in her hand. She answered, that she was reading the Bible. He replied, 'What is the Bible? I know not what you mean.' This affected the sister so much that she burst into tears, and informed him that he was once well acquainted with it. On her reporting this to her brother, when he returned, Mr. Tennent was found, upon examination, to be *totally ignorant of every transaction of his life* previous to his sickness. He could not read a single word, neither did he seem to have any idea of what it meant. As soon as he became capable of attention, he was taught to read and write, as children are usually taught, and afterwards began to learn the Latin language under the tuition of his brother. One day as he was reciting a lesson in Cornelius Nepos, he suddenly started, clapped his hand to his head, as if something had hurt him, and made a pause. His brother asked him what was the matter: he said that he felt a sudden shock

Mary Ann Cameron

X Month OCTOBER hath 31 days

Planets' Places, &c.

Moon's Phases.			Days	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	D's. Lat.
D	H	M		♄	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	Deg.
New	5	6	55	8	21	2	5	16	22	21	27	0 S.
First	13	9	10	14	21	2	6	20	28	29	26	5 N
Full	20	3	36	20	22	2	7	24	♁	♄	26	3 N
Last	26	9	38	26	22	3	7	28	10	20	26	4 N
				25	♄	22	3	8	♄	16	30	3 S.

M	W	Miscellaneous	Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's declin	Moons place.	Moon rises.	Moon South
D.	D.	Particulars	H. M.	H. M.	South	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.

1	thur		6 10 5	50 3	18	27	2 27	9 19
2	frid	☉ rises 4, 21	6 11 5	49 3	41	♁	9 4	21 10 4
3	satu		6 12 5	48 4	4		21 4	17 11 49
4	D		6 13 5	47 4	28	♄	3 5	15 11 32
5	mon	Day 11h 30 m	6 15 5	45 4	51		15	sets. A 14
6	tues	☉ in Apogee	6 16 5	44 5	14		26	6 45 57
7	wed		6 17 5	43 5	37	♄	8 7	19 1 40
8	thur	♃ rises. 00 39	6 18 5	42 6	00		20 7	51 2 24
9	frid	Rain.	6 19 5	41 6	23	♄	2 8	32 3 10
10	satu	♁'s eye r 8 34	6 20 5	40 6	45		14 9	13 3 57
11	D	♀ Elongation	6 21 5	39 7	8		26 9	59 4 47
12	mon		6 22 5	38 7	31	♄	9 10	51 5 38
13	tues	♄ sets 9 45	6 23 5	37 7	53		21 11	47 6 30
14	wed		6 24 5	36 8	16	♄	5	morn 7 23
15	thur		6 25 5	35 8	38		18 0	47 8 17
16	frid	Cool.	6 26 5	34 9		♄	2 1	51 9 11
17	satu		6 27 5	33 9	22		17 2	59 10 6
18	D		6 28 5	32 9	44	♄	2 4	9 11 2
19	mon	♃ sets 6 43	6 29 5	31 10	6		17 5	22 11 58
20	tues	Days 11 hours	6 30 5	30 10	27	♄	2	rises morn
21	wed		6 31 5	29 10	49		17 6	59 0 33
22	thur	Sirius r 11 37	6 32 5	28 11	10	♄	2 7	45 1 53
23	frid	☉ enters ♄	6 34 5	26 11	31		17 8	37 2 52
24	satu		6 35 5	25 11	52	♄	1 9	32 3 50
25	D	♃ rises 11 41	6 36 5	24 12	13		15 10	28 4 47
26	mon		6 37 5	23 12	34		28 11	26 5 42
27	tues	♄ ♃ sup'r.	6 39 5	21 12	54	♄	11	morn 6 33
28	wed	♄ ♃ ♃ sup'r.	6 40 5	20 13	14		23 0	24 7 23
29	thur	Rain	6 41 5	19 13	34	♄	6 1	22 8 8
30	frid	♄ ♃ ♃	6 42 5	18 13	54		18 2	18 8 53
31	satu	♄ ♃ ♃	6 43 5	17 14	13		30 3	13 9 36

Bear and forbear, is short and good philosophy. The best and noblest conquest is that of a man's reason over his passions & follies

in his head, and it now seemed to him as if he had read that book before. By degrees his recollection was restored, and he could speak the Latin as fluently as before his sickness. His memory so completely revived, that he gained a perfect knowledge of the past transactions of his life, as if no difficulty had previously occurred.* This event, at the time, made considerable noise, and furnished a subject of deep investigation and learned inquiry to the real philosopher and curious anatomist.

The candid reader is left to his own reflections on this interesting subject. The facts have been stated, and they are unquestionable.

As soon as circumstances would permit, Mr. Tennent was licensed, and began to preach the everlasting gospel with great zeal and success. The death of his brother, who had been some time settled as minister of the Presbyterian church at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, left that congregation in a destitute state. They had experienced so much spiritual benefit from the indefatigable labours and pious zeal of this able minister of Jesus Christ, that they soon turned their attention to his brother, who was received on trial, and after one year was found to be no unworthy successor of so excellent a predecessor. In October, 1733, Mr. Tennent was regularly ordained their pastor, and continued so through the whole of a pretty long life, one of the best proofs of ministerial fidelity."

* In a letter from the successor of Mr. Tennent, in the pastoral charge of his church, to the author of this account, dated Monmouth, New Jersey, December 10, 1805, we find the following paragraph.

"Mr Tennent informed me, that he had so entirely lost the recollection of his past life, and the benefit of his former studies, that he could neither understand what was spoken to him, nor write nor read his own name. That he had to begin all anew, and did not recollect that he had ever read before, until he had again learned his letters, and was able to pronounce the monosyllables, such as *thee* and *thou*; but that as his strength returned, which was very slowly, his memory also returned."

A person about to open a Dram Shop, asked another what he should put on his sign?—"Beggars made here;" was the reply.

Two men happening to jostle each other in the streets, says one "I never permit a blackguard to take the wall." "I do," said the other, and instantly made way.

Mag Am Sta 20

XI MONTH, NOVEMBER, hath 30 days.

Moon's Phases.			Planet's Places, &c.								D's				
	D.	H.	M.	Days.	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	Lat.
					♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	Deg
New	☉	4	0	59	M	1	9	23	4	8	6	24	11	25	3 N
First	☽	11	10	00	A	7	15	23	4	9	10	♎	21	25	4 N
Full	☉	18	1	15	A	13	21	23	5	9	13	7	♎	24	1 S.
Last	☽	25	2	5	A	19	27	24	6	9	17	14	9	24	5 S.
						25	♏	24	6	9	21	21	8	24	1 N

D. M.	D. W.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's decline	Moon's place	Moon rises	Moon south.
			H. M.	H. M.	North.	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.
1	D		6 44	5 16	14 33	♎	12 4 7	10 18
2	mo	♃ rises 3, 59	6 45	5 15	14 52		23 5 2	11 0
3	tue	☽ in Apogee.	6 46	5 14	15 11	♌	5 5 56	11 42
4	we		6 47	5 13	15 29		sets	A. 26
5	thu	Clear and cool.	6 48	5 12	15 48		29 6 33	1 12
6	fri		6 48	5 12	16 6	♏	11 7 13	1 58
7	sat		6 49	5 11	16 23		23 7 58	2 46
8	D	♄ south 9, 52	6 50	5 10	16 41	♎	6 8 47	3 37
9	mo		6 51	5 9	16 58		18 9 40	4 28
10	tue	Cold Rain.	6 52	5 8	17 15	♌	1 10 40	5 19
11	we		6 53	5 7	17 32		14 11 39	6 11
12	thu		6 54	5 6	17 48		27 morn	7 2
13	fri	♃ sets 7 55.	6 55	5 5	18 4	♏	11 0 43	7 53
14	sat		6 56	5 4	18 20		25 1 49	8 47
15	D	♃ ☉ ♃	6 57	5 3	18 35	♎	10 2 57	9 40
16	mo	Sirius so. 3 11	6 58	5 2	18 50		25 4 6	10 36
17	tue	☽ in Perigee	6 58	5 2	19 5	♏	10 5 18	11 32
18	we	Pleasant.	6 59	5 1	19 20		25 rises	morn
19	thu	Day 10 h. long.	7 0	5 0	19 34	♌	10 6 23	0 30
20	fri		7 1	4 59	19 47		25 7 17	1 31
21	sat	♃ rises 6 32	7 1	4 59	20 1	♎	10 8 12	2 30
22	D	☉ Enters ♏	7 2	4 58	20 14		24 9 11	3 27
23	mo		7 3	4 57	20 26	♏	7 10 11	4 22
24	tue	♄ Stati. ♃ ♃ ♃	7 4	4 56	20 38		20 11 8	5 13
25	we		7 5	4 55	20 50	♎	2 morn	6 1
26	thu	♃ rises 3 34	7 5	4 55	21 2		14 0 6	6 46
27	fri	Perhaps snow	7 6	4 54	21 13		26 1 2	7 30
28	sat.	7's south 11 17	7 6	4 54	21 23	♏	8 1 59	8 12
29	D	Advent	7 7	4 53	21 33		20 2 51	8 54
30	mo		7 7	4 53	21 43	♌	2 3 46	9 35

Walter's Almanac
Walter's Almanac
Walter's Almanac



RURAL ŒCONOMY.

I. Of the Situation and Plan of Dwelling Houses.

The Island of Great Britain is of great extent from North to South, but narrow from East to West. Hence the raw piercing winds of one season and the refreshing breezes of the other come across the Island from the ocean either from East or West. Hence also to have a protection at one time, and to be sufficiently exposed at another, the best situation of houses in that Island is a west or east front—doors that open to the east and west.—In the cold season the doors and windows next to the wind are closed while the other side has a comfortable front & in the warm season are favourable to the reception of breezes; accordingly that is the *fashionable* situation of houses, a *fashion* which has grown out of long continued observation and which is governed by utility.

The United States were settled originally from England; all their habits and *fashions* have been transcribed into our manners, and transplanted into our soil—among the rest the position of a house. It is difficult to eradicate old habits in common minds: Men who do not think and enquire for themselves resist all improvements and consider them as deviations from the standard of correctness. They refuse to be wiser than their fathers. A planter will not use a plough of a different construction from that which he was first taught to use—a mechanic does not enquire whether a proposed alteration will be an improvement, but he instantly rejects it because he was taught differently, because it is against rule; and cannot be right.

Look to the history of the arts and you will find that most of the great mechanical improvements which have been made, did not originate with the professors of the trades themselves;—A penny barber (now Sir Richard Arkwright) invented the Spinning Machine; which has

XII MONTH DECEMBER, hath 31 Days.

Planet's Places, &c.

Moon's Phases.			Days	Planet's Places, &c.							Lat Deg		
D.	H.	M.		☉	♃	♅	♁	♄	♆	♇		♁	
New ☉	3	7	5 A.	1	9	45	7	9	25	18	27	23	3 N
First ☽	11	8	36 M.	7	15	25	8	9	27	17	19	23	2 N
Full ☉	18	0	8 M.	13	22	25	8	9	17	13	12	23	4 S
Last ☾	25	9	52 M.	19	28	26	9	8	6	20	15	22	3 S.
				25	19	16	10	8	10	27	13	22	4 N

M. W.	Miscellaneous Particulars	Sun rises		Sun sets		Sun's declin ⁿ		Moon's place		Moon rises		Moon South	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S. D.	H. M.	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.	L. M.		
1 tue		7	8	4	52	21	53	14	4	38	10	13	
2 we	♂ rises 3 32	7	8	4	52	22	2	25	5	30	11	2	
3 thu	7*s so. 10 56	7	9	4	51	22	10	♄	8	6	27	11	48
4 fri		7	10	4	50	22	18	20					sets A. 36
5 sat	Cold winds.	7	10	4	50	22	26	♃	3	6	36	1	26
6 D		7	11	4	49	22	33	15	7	30	2	17	
7 mo		7	11	4	49	22	40	23	8	25	3	9	
8 tue	♃ south 3 47	7	11	4	49	22	46	♃	11	9	23	3	59
9 we		7	12	4	48	22	52	24	10	26	4	50	
10 thu	♃ Elongation	7	12	4	48	22	58	♃	7	11	29	5	40
11 fri	Sirius rises 8 20	7	12	4	48	23	3	21	morn		6	30	
12 sat		7	12	4	48	23	7	♃	5	0	33	7	21
13 D	♃ sets 6 1	7	12	4	48	23	12	19	1	38	8	13	
14 mo	♃ in perigee	7	13	4	47	23	15	♃	4	2	46	9	7
15 tue		7	13	4	47	23	18	19	3	54	10	3	
16 we	Snow	7	13	4	47	23	21	♁	4	5	3	11	0
17 thu		7	13	4	47	23	23	19	6	9	11	59	
18 fri		7	13	4	47	23	25	♃	3	rises	morn.		
19 sat	Frost	7	13	4	47	23	26	17	6	40	0	53	
20 D	♂ rises 3 5	7	13	4	47	23	27	♁	1	7	42	1	55
21 mo	♃ enters ♃	7	13	4	47	23	28	15	8	41	2	50	
22 tue		7	13	4	47	23	27	28	9	41	3	40	
23 we	7*s south 9 27	7	13	4	47	23	27	♃	10	10	40	4	28
24 thu		7	13	4	47	23	26	23	11	31	5	13	
25 fri	CHRISTMAS	7	13	4	47	23	24	♃	5	morn		5	56
26 sat		7	13	4	47	23	22	17	0	31	6	38	
27 D	Clear & cold	7	13	4	47	23	20	29	1	24	7	19	
28 mo	♃ in Apogee	7	13	4	47	23	17	♃	10	2	17	8	1
29 tue	♃ ☉ ♃ inferior	7	12	4	48	23	15	22	3	10	8	44	
30 we		7	12	4	48	23	10	♄	4	4	6	9	30
31 thu	♃ ☉ ♃	7	12	4	48	23	5	17	5	0	10	17	

enriched England; and a School-master, (Mr. Whitney) invented the Cotton Gin which has enriched America.

This indisposition in the mind to receive new truths, which makes all men act as tho' they believed what a Polemic Divine once declared, that "an old error was better than a new truth;" has made too many in this country still cling to the good old customs of our forefathers, to still front our houses to the east when our climate and prevailing winds declare so strongly against its propriety.

In this country our cold winter winds are commonly from the north and north-west; a south front is therefore the most agreeable in winter.—In summer our cooling breezes are generally from the south; hence a south front is the most agreeable also in summer. It is that which is suited to all seasons. Men of observation have long known this; but the million have it yet to learn.

Also there is another consideration which should determine the cardinal points of exposure in a house in this country which has little relative consequence to influence such a determination in the "fog wrapt isle" of Britain. It is the exposure to the sun.

A house which has an east and west front has at all hours the sun's rays pouring with full force into the doors and windows, and upon the body of the house on one side or the other during the whole day. The afternoon's sun in such houses shoots his long beams with burning intenseness through their doors and windows and upon the whole side of the house. This might make a tolerable residence for a Salamander, but is an intolerable one for the human species. It is the nursery of fever and deprives even the healthy of comfort.—But a house that has a southern aspect with few or no inlets to the sun's rays on the east or west, receives so few directly within it that it seems to be situate in another climate.—Will not these remarks occasion those who read them to observe the advantages and disadvantages of a house having a particular direction of front? If it does, a greater innovation than ever will be made upon the English Law of Custom, and Tyrant Habit will loose some of his blinded votaries.

II. Of shading Houses and the ground in their vicinity by trees,

Some modern traveller speaks in terms of high satisfaction of the comforts he enjoyed in a summer house by its being enclosed with canvas, upon which servants were

constantly throwing water. This must have been grateful and healthful in a hot climate and season, but a man who has sense enough to let the natural forest trees remain when he builds a new house, or ingenuity enough to plant some where none at present exists, will derive from their shade and balmy perspiration, all the advantages which the nabob derives from his cloth summer house, water, engines and servants; and at no expense at all. The health will be benefitted in the same degree that comfort is promoted. Heat, often times alone, but sometimes in conjunction with other agents, is the common cause of fever. The inhabitants of houses exposed by position and by want of shades, and particularly the unhappy tenants of lodging rooms annexed, as is often times the case here, to the *west* side of a house, or of a second story that has small or high Windows, are usually its victims, while those better exposed to the summer breezes and better protected from the sun, usually escape. The town of Edenton has been rendered much healthier than formerly by having its streets and houses shaded by trees.

The vicinity of trees to buildings have been objected to, because it is said they will occasion the latter to rot. Indeed!! Then are not health and comfort objects for which houses are built? and it is not the fact that they occasion houses to rot unless they confine the dampness to the north side of a house where they are never wanted; on every other side, if they are not too close to prevent the circulation of the air, if their branches do not rest upon the houses they have a contrary effect. Those then who sacrifice their health and comfort to prolong the existence of a few shingles, manifest a folly and receive a punishment that commonly awaits the narrow principles of avarice.

III. To preserve buildings from danger by Fire.

Shingles by being suddenly wetted and as suddenly dried by a hot sun very soon suffer a change that gives them the nature of spunk: A spark of fire falling on this is very liable to produce a flame. To prevent this rot the roof of a house, in preference to any other part, should be painted. The common oil paints, or the durable lime & chalk washes which are of late getting into use, and on account of their cheapness are to be preferred, will secure it against sparks or even coals of fire. The police of all towns, as a measure of general safety ought to require that all roofs, particularly of old houses, should be painted.

IV. Of the colour proper to render a house cool, and to give to an assemblage of them a sightly appearance.

Philosophers tell us that white is produced by the reflection of all the rays of light falling upon a substance thus denominated, and black by the absorption of all.—Hence the reason for what all experience tells you, what every body who has worn black dresses in a summers sun can inform you, that black is warm and white cool. Hence houses and particularly the roofs ought to be white. A white house exposed to the sun makes a habitation many degrees cooler than one of a dark colour; and the appearance, particularly in a town, is an object of some moment. When towns are viewed at a distance the roofs are most conspicuous, and black roofs give a gloomy and dismal appearance, that might suit Monks or the tenants of a Penitentiary, but are abhorrent to every person of taste. The methods of painting white are various and cheap. The following is practised in South-Carolina:—Take from 5 to 6 quarts of unslacked lime, (stone lime is best,) the flour of two quarts of rice, previously made into thin paste, (wheat or rye flour may perhaps be substituted) a foot square of raw cowhide (or what is better in place of the hide, a pound of glue) and a pint or a little more of salt, boil the whole in 5 or 6 gallons of water until thoroughly dissolved and mixed, and then to be laid on hot and rubbed smooth with a brush. A more smooth and sightly paint is purified chalk, commonly called Spanish whiting, with a small quantity of rosin boiled in milk. There is also Whipple's Stucco Wash, for which patent rights are sold by Henry Gorman in Raleigh, and which is recommended by Mr. L. trobe. Nothing is said of the durability these give to roofs and houses, for that, though not inconsiderable, is little compared to comfortable and healthy dwellings and the safety of a town.



MEDICAL.

Directions for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from Drowning; also, for preventing and curing the

Disorder produced by drinking cold Liquors, and by the action of noxious Vapors, Lightning, and excessive Heat upon the human Body. Published by the Humane Society of Philadelphia. 1805.

Directions for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead, from Drowning..

1. As soon as the body is taken out of the water, it must be conveyed on a board or bier if at hand, to a house, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the usual destructive methods of hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel, or placing it across a log on the belly.

2. The clothes must be immediately stripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets, well warmed. It should be laid on its back, with the head a little raised. If the weather be cold, it should be placed near a fire, and an heated warmingpan should be passed over the body; but in warm weather it will be sufficient to place it between two blankets well heated, or in the sun's shine, taking care to prevent the room from being crowded, with any persons who are not necessarily employed about the body.

3. At the same time, the whole body should be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woollen cloths. The rubbing should be moderate, but continued with industry, and particularly about the breast. Apply also heated bricks to the feet belly, and breast. The immediate application of frictions is of the utmost importance, as many have been recovered by frictions only, when early used.

4. As soon as it can possibly be done, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of wind-pipe (or that part which is called by the anatomists, *pomum adami*) is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop and an assistant should press the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly again be pressed; this process should be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits, heated may be held under the valve of the bellows whilst it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some person should blow into one of the nostrils, through a pipe or a quill, whilst the other nostril and mouth are closed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he should blow

Water Drowning

into the mouth, whilst both nostrils are closed ; but whenever a bellows can be procured, it is to be preferred, as air forced in by this means, will be much more serviceable than air which has already been breathed.

5. During this time a large quantity of ashes, water, salt, or sand, should be heated ; and as soon as it is milk-warm, the body must be placed in it ; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before ; and when the water, ashes, or salt are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

Loud noises have sometimes proved successful in recovering such persons and restoring to life. When signs of returning life are apparent, the frictions must be continued, but more gently.

These methods must be continued three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, although no signs of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he must take some wine, brandy, or rum & water. Bleeding or purging ought not to be used, without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible : salt and water may be injected.

After life has returned, if convulsions come on, blood should be taken, by directions of a physician.

II To prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any kind in warm Weather.

If the disorder incident to drinking cold water hath been produced, the first, and in most instances, the only remedy to be administered, is *sixty drops of liquid laudnum* in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be given twenty minutes afterwards.

When laudnum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water should be given. Vomits and bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

III. The dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented,

By procuring a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows, where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in stone-lime recently powdered.

These precautions should be taken, before entering into such suspected places ; or a lighted candle should be first introduced, which will go out if the air is bad.—

When a person is let down into a well, he should be care-


fully watched, and drawn up again on the least change.— But when a person is apparently dead, from the above-mentioned cause, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness.— Let the treatment now be the same as that for drowned persons.— The head should be raised a little; and continued frictions, with blowing into the nostril with a bellows, should be practised for several hours.

IV. In case of Suffocation from the Fumes of burning Charcoal,

The general treatment recommended for curing the disorders brought on by noxious vapours, is to be applied; but the dangerous effects of this may be prevented, by taking care not to sit near it when burning; to burn it in a chimney; and where there is no chimney, to keep the door open, and to place a large tub of water in the room.

In all these, as well as in cases of drowned persons, moderate purges and bleedings are only to be used, with the advice of a physician.

V. To prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning.

Let your house be provided with an iron conductor; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls of an house, during the time of a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the  middle of a room, the better. When you are not in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or of a solitary tree for safety.

When a person is struck by lightning, strip the body and throw buckets full of cold water over it for ten or fifteen minutes; let continued frictions and inflations of the lungs be also practised; Bleed freely at the arm.

VI. To prevent Danger from Exposure to the excessive Heat of the Sun.

Disorders from this cause, or (as they are commonly termed) *strokes of the sun*, may be expected, when a person who is exposed to his rays is affected with a violent head-ache, attended with throbbing or with giddiness; where the disorder takes place, these symptoms are followed by faintness and great insensibility, with violent heat and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty, or entire inability of moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper,

1. To avoid labour, violent exercise, or exposing yourself to the rays of the sun, immediately after eating a hearty meal :

2. To avoid drinking spirits of any kind, when you are thus exposed. These add an internal fire to the heat of the sun. Vinegar and water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, butter-milk and water, small beer, whey, or milk and water, are the most proper drinks for people who are exposed to excessive heat. But the less a person drinks of liquors of any kind *in the forenoon*, the better will he endure the heat of a warm day.

3. To wear a white hat, or to cover a black one with white paper, when you are necessarily exposed to the hot sun, and to avoid standing still when in such a situation.

4. To retire into the shade, as soon as you begin to be affected with pain or throbbing in the head, with giddiness or with faintness.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the symptoms, above described have come on, it will be proper,

1. To remove the person so affected, into a cool, dry place, and to loosen all his garments particularly those around his neck and breast.

2. To examine whether the pulse at the wrists or temples beats forcibly, and if it does, to bleed immediately ; but if the pulse be weak, or cannot be perceived, bleeding must not be performed.

3. To place his feet and legs (or if it can be done) the lower half of his body in warm water. But if this remedy fails,

4. To apply linen clothes wet with cold water, or with cold water and vinegar, to the temples and all over the head.

5. To administer plentiful draughts of vinegar and water sweetened.

In all cases of this kind, a physician should be sent for, unless the patient recovers speedily.

RELIGIOUS.

Beautiful and descriptive extract, taken from Sermons published under the title of the "Scotch Preacher."

"Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre ; death held his scap-

tre over the Son of God ; still and silent the hours passed on ; the guards stood by their post ; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their spears ; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success ; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow ; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east announced the approach of light ; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken ; an angel of God descended, the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground ; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow : He rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it.— But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death ? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength ! It is thy Prince, O Zion ! Christian, it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine press alone ; he hath stained his raiment with blood ; but now, as the first-born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave ; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits ; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious ! it was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sung together and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy ; the Father of Mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens ; with complacency he beheld his world restored ; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice ; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations.”

Sir John Mason, on his death-bed, said, “I have lived to see five princes, and been privy-counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together ; and I have learnt this after so many years experience—That seriousness is the greatest wisdom, temperance the best physic, and a good conscience

the best estate. And, were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy-counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel."



POETICAL.
PATIENCE.

Twas at some country place, a parson preaching,
The virtue of long sufferance was teaching:
And so pathetically did exhort
His list'ning congregation, and in short
Discours'd so much of Job, and how he bore
With such exceeding pleasantry his woes,
Faith 'twas enough to make a man suppose
Job wish'd fore more.

Meaning, perhaps, that since 'tis plain,
How needlessly we grieve at pain;
How would it be if man
Pursu'd a different plan,
And werè to laugh and treat the matter lightly;
And not, when tortur'd with the gout,
To make wry faces, roar and shout,
But look agreeable and sprightly.

"And pray, d'ye think, my dearest life,"
Exclaim'd the parson's wife,
As after church they sat,
In courteous chat,
"That 'tis in human nature to endure
"The sad extremity of woe,
"That Job, you say, did undergo!
"'Tis more than you or I could do, I'm sure."

"My dear," quoth he, "this diffidence,
"Shews, let me tell you, great good sense,
"A talent in your sex we seldom see;
"And doubtless the remark is true,
"As far as it extends to you,
"Tho' not, I think, to me.

" No woman, since the world began,
 " Could bear misfortune like a *man*—
 " And in good truth, 'twixt you and me,
 " And that without much vanity,
 " I do conceive that I myself have shewn
 " That patience and that strength of mind
 " Were not entirely confin'd
 " To Job alone."

Thus said the modest priest, & would have said much more,
 But for the sudden opening of the door,
 When out of breath, in stumps
 His clownish servant " Numps,"
 His mouth wide open, on the parson, gazing—
 Just like the wight,
 Who drew old Priam's curtains in the night,
 To tell him Troy was blazing.

" Well, Numps, the matter ? speak ! why look so pale !
 " Has any thing gone wrong ? " quoth Numps, " the ale."
 " What," cries the priest, " the ale gone sour ?"
 (And then his phiz began to lower ;)
 " Turn'd sour ? no measter, no," reply'd the fellow ;
 " But just now, as I went, d'ye see,
 " 'Fo tilt the cask—away rolled he,
 " And all the liquor's spilt about the cellar."

The fact was, Numps a cask of ale had 'stav'd :
 Now, prythee, tell me, how the priest behav'd ?
 Did he pull off his wig, or tear his hair ?
 Or like that silly fellow Job,
 Throw ashes on his head, or rend his robe ?
 Say, how did he this dire misfortune bear ;
 'Twas thus, in voice of pious resignation,
 He to the man address'd this *mild* oration.

" May God confound thee, thou d—n'd stupid bear ;
 (The best of priests, you know, will sometimes swear)
 " What, you must meddle, must ye
 " With the barrel, and be cusrt t' ye ?
 " I wish thy paws were in the fire—Odd rot 'm—
 " Get thee down stairs, this instant, wretch,
 " Or by the living G—d, I 'll kick thy breech
 " From top to bottom."

" Nay, now, my dearest," cried the dame,
 " Is this your patience ?—Fie for shame !
 " I beg you 'll recollect your text,
 " Job was not half so vext
 " When he'd his sons and daughters to bewail."
 " D—n all his sons and daughters if you choose,
 " Answer me this, I say—did Job e'er lose
 " A barrel of such ale?"

THE DOCTOR AND HIS APPRENTICE.

A Pupil of the Æsculapian school
 Was just prepar'd to quit his master's rule ;
 Not that he knew his trade, as it appears,
 But that he then had learnt it seven years.

Yet think not that in knowledge he was cheated—
 All that he had to study still,
 Was, when a man was well or ill,
 And how, if sick, he should be treated.

One morn he thus address'd his master—
 "Dear sir, my honor'd father bids me say,
 "If I could now and then a visit pay,
 "He thinks, with you,
 "To notice how you do,
 "My bus'ness I might learn a little faster."

"The thought is happy," the preceptor cries ;
 "A better method he could scarce devise ;
 "So Bob, (his pupil's name) it shall be so,
 "And when I next pay visits you shall go."

To bring that hour, alas ! time briskly fled -
 With dire intent,
 Away they went,
 And now behold them at a patient's bed.

The master-doctor solemnly perus'd
 His victim's face, and o'er his symptoms mus'd ;
 Look'd wise, said nothing—an unerring way,
 When people nothing have to say :

Then felt his pulse, and smelt his cane,
 And paus'd and blink'd, and smelt again,
 And briefly of his corps perform each motion :
 Manœuvres that for death's platoon are meant,
 A kind of a "make ready" and "present,"
 Before the fell discharge of pill and potion.

At length the patient's wife he thus address'd :
 "Madam, your husband's danger's great ;
 "And (what will never his complaint abate)
 "The man's been eating oysters I perceive,"

"Dear ! you're a witch, I verily believe,
 Madam replied, and to the truth confess'd."

Skill so prodigious Bobby too admir'd ;
 And home returning, of the sage inquir'd
 How these same oysters came into his head ;
 "Psha ! my dear Bob, the thing was plain—
 "Sure that can ne'er distress thy brain :
 "I saw the shells lie underneath the bed !"

So wise by such a lesson grown,

Next day Bob ventur'd forth alone,
 And to the self-same sufferer paid his court—
 But soon, with haste and wonder out of breath,
 Return'd the stripping minister of death,
 And to his master made this dread report :

“Why sir, we ne'er can keep that patient under—
 “Zounds! such a maw I never came across!
 “The fellow must be dying, and no wonder,
 For—if he hasn't eat a horse!”

“A horse!” the elder man of physic cried,
 As if he meant his pupil to deride—
 “How came so wild a notion in your head?”

“How! think not in my duty I was idle;
 “Like you, I took a peep beneath the bed,
 “And there I saw—a saddle and a bridle!”

The following lines were chalked on the bed chamber door of the witty, insincere and profligate Charles the Second, King of England.—The two last lines will apply to many who are not kings.
 Here lies our-sovereign lord the king,
 Whose word no man relies on,
 Who never said a foolish thing,
 Nor never did a wise one.

AMUSEMENT.

I. During the Huguenot persecution, a poor French protestant made his escape to London, and not being overburdened with *largent*, was soon put to his wits to get a living. He, however, hearing that that troublesome insect called the *flea*, at that time was laying heavy contributions on the blood of the lower orders of the inhabitants, principally about St. Giles's, fell upon the following expedient. He pounded some brick dust very fine, and made up some neat packages in the same manner that physicians put up their powders; thus prepared, with a small basket on his arm, he began his march, calling out as he went, “*Who buy my poudre, ki le de flea.*” An old woman who kept a *sleeping house* for porters, chairmen, &c. and who was very much annoyed with the insects in question, called to him, and bought his stock. The poor Frenchman, elate with his success, the next day renewed his tour, and was again called by the same woman, who poured upon him a torrent of abuse, complaining that his power had no effect. “Ah, Madam, says he, “how you use my poudre?” She replied that she had strewed it over the beds and floors. “Be ar da be de thing! Mon Dieu, you no do right:

But you have no poudre left ; you buy some, I tell you how you do." She bought again, and he gave her the following instructions : " Madame, de first ting, you catche de flee. You hold him so, Madame, you tickle him under the *petite rib*, till he ope him mouth, and den, begar you putte de poudre down him throat."

2. The Duke of Bedford, whose name was RUSSEL, falling in company with a poor ragged fellow of the same name, said to him, " friend, is your coat of arms the same as mine?"—" As to our arms, replied the poor fellow, I believe they are very much alike, but there is a deal of difference between our *coats*."

3. Not long since, a slim spak bespoke a pair of pantaloons at a French tailor's ; " be sure," said he " to make them *very full*."—" Yes, Sare, I understand you very well ; tank you, Sare, your custom will make me too much *hornear*"—tendering him the homage of a profound bow. When the pantaloons were brought home, how was he disappointed to find them of the same dimensions as his skin ! He stamped, he swore, he raved at the tailor—and the whole French nation ; during which, (the poor tailor stood in a corner with his hands clasped, uttering "*Mon dieu ! mon dieu !*" in the utmost consternation. " Did I not give you particular directions to make them large?" " Large ! large ! no, Sare, you say *full* ; and suppose he is *large*, I believe he is *very empty*."

4. Young 'Squire Boody, just come from his first term at the university, was willing to give his parents a specimen of his improvement there. " Father," says he, " I can chop logic." " Ay," says his father, " how is that Tom?" " Why," says Tom, " here d'ye see kaher are a couple of fowls at table, I can prove they are three fowls." " How's that ?" quoth the father. " Why, there's one," says Tom, " and there's two," pointing to one dish, and then to both, " and one and two make three, father." " Well done," says the father, turning to his wife, " Tom's a conjurer ; you take one fowl, and I'll eat the other, and let Tom have the third for his logic."

5. A certain Vicar was very unwilling to permit any stranger to preach for him, and did absolutely, on occasion, refuse his pulpit. He said if the gentleman preaches better than I, my parishoners may not relish me so well afterwards, and if worse, he is not fit to preach at all.

Government of the United States.

DEPARTMENTS.

President of the U. States, James Madison, (per. ann)	\$25,000
Vice President of the U. S. George Clinton,	5,000
Secretary of State, James Monroe,	5,000
Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin,	5,000
Secretary of War, William Eustis,	4,500
Secretary of the Navy, Paul Hamilton,	4,500
Comptroller, Gabriel Duval,	3,500
Auditor, Richard Harrison,	3,000

Treasurer, Thomas T. Tucker,	\$ 3,000
Commissioner of the Revenue, W. Miller,	3,000
Register, Joseph Nourse,	2,400
Accountant of War Department, W. Simmons,	2,000
Accountant of the Navy, Thomas Turner,	2,000
Postmaster General, Gideon Granger,	3,000
Assistants do. Abraham Bradley, jr. & Seth Pease,	1,700
Purveyor of Public Supplies, Tench Cox,	2,000
Surveyor General, Jared Mansfield,	2,000
Paymaster of the Army, Robert Brent.	

Members of the Twelfth Congress.

SENATE.

New-Hampshire.—Richard Cutts, Nicholas Gillman.
Massachusetts.—James Lloyd, junr. Joseph B Varnum.
Connecticut.—Chauncy Goodrich, Samuel W. Dana.
Rhode-Island.—C. G. Champlin, Jeremiah B Howell.
Vermont.—Stephen R. Bradley, Jonathan Robinson.
New-York.—Obadiah German, John Smith.
New-Jersey.—John Lambert, John Condit.
Pennsylvania.—Andrew Gregg, Michael Leib.
Delaware.—James A. Bayard, Outerbridge Horsey.
Maryland.—Samuel Smith, Philip Reed.
Virginia.—Richard Brent, Wm. B. Giles.
North-Carolina.—James Turner, Jesse Franklin.
South-Carolina.—John Gaillard, John Taylor.
Georgia.—Charles Tait, Wm. H. Crawford.
Kentucky.—John Pope, George M. Bibb.
Tennessee.—G. W. Campbell, Joseph Anderson.
Ohio.—Thomas Worthington, Alexander Campbell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire.—Wm. Hale, Sam. Dinsmore, John A. Harper, Elijah Hall, George Sullivan.—Bartlett.
Massachusetts.—J. Quincy, Wm. Reed, Rich'd Cutts, Ebenezer Seaver, E. Bacon, C. Turner, junr. L. Wheaton, Leon White, I. L. Green, S. Taggart, Wm. Fly.—Brigham, A. Bigelow, B. Gannett, P. Tallman, Wm. Widgery, one vacancy.
Connecticut.—L. B. Sturges, J. O. Moseley, B. Tallmadge, E. Champion, T. Pitkin, junr. Lyman Law, J. Davenport, junr.
Rhode-Island.—Elisha R. Potter, Richard Jackson, junior.
Vermont.—S. Shaw, James Fisk, W. Strong, M. Chittenden.
New-York.—S. L. Mitchell, Thos. Sammons, Eben. Sage, Wm. Paulding, jun. P. Van Cortlandt, jun. Jas. Emott, Tho. B. Cook, Rob. Le Roy Livingston, Asa Fitch, Tho. R. Gold, Uriah Tracy, Dan. Avery, Hermanus Beecker, Arunnah Metcalfe, P. B. Porter, William Pond, Silow Stow.
New-Jersey.—Ad. Boyd, Jac. Huffy, Lewis Condit, George G. Maxwell, Jas. Morgan, Thos. Newbold.
Pennsylvania.—Adam Seybert, Wm. Anderson, Jas. Milner, Robert Brown, Will. Radman, Jona. Roberts, Will. Findley, Jno. Smilie, A. Lyle, Rob. Whitehill, Day. Bard, Rog. Davis, Jos. Lefever, J. M. Hyneman, Will. Piper, Abner Lacock, Will. Crawford, George Smith.

Delaware.-----Ridgely.

Maryland.---P. B. Key, Jos. Kent, Phil. Stewart, Cha. Goldsborough, P. Little, Alex. M'Kim, S. Ringgold, R. Wright, 1. vacancy.

Virginia.---J. Randolph, Hugh Nelson, Th. Gholson, P. Goodwin, Tho. Newton, Dan. Shefley, Jno. Hungerford, Edwn. Gray, Jos. Lewis, jun. Jno. Baker, Jas. Breckenridge, Jno. Dawson, M. Clay, Burwell Bassett, Tho. Wilson, Will. A. Burwell, J. Smith, Aylett Haws, J. Roane, W. M'Koy, J. Pleasants, jun. J. Clopton.

North-Carolina.---Wm. Blackledge, W. Alston Thos. Blount, Jos. Pearson, Arch'd M'Bryde, Nat. Macon, Mesh. Franklin, R. Stanford, Will. R. King, Lem. Sawyer, Jas. Cochran, Is. Pickens.

South-Carolina.---D. R. Williams, L. Cheeves, Will. Lowndes, Will. Butler, John C. Colhoun, Elias Earle, R. Winn, Tho. Moore.

Georgia.---George M. Troup, Will. W. Bibb, B. Hall, H. Cobb.

Kentucky.---Richard M. Johnson, Joseph Desha, Henry Clay.

Anthony New, Samuel M'Kee, Stephen B. Ormsby.

Tennessee.---John Rhea, Felix Grundy, John Sevier.

Ohio.---Jeremiah Morrow.

Federal Courts.

The U. S. Circuit Court is held in Raleigh for the District of N. Carolina, by Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter, on the 12th of May and November in each year.

The District Courts of N. Carolina are held at

Wilmington, 1st Monday of Feb. & June, and 3d Monday in Oct.

Newbern on the Friday next after the 1st Monday in February and June, and on the Friday next after the 3d Monday of Octo.

Edenton, on the 1st Tuesday which shall follow the Friday next after the 1st Monday in Feb. & June, and on the 1st Tuesday

which shall follow the Friday next after the 3d Monday of Octo.

Clerk of the circuit court, William H. Haywood, Raleigh.

Ditto of the district court at Wilmington, Carleton Walker.

Ditto of the district court at Newbern, Thomas S. Singleton.

Ditto of the district court at Edenton, Edmund Hoskins.

District Attorney, Robert H. Jones, Warrenton,
marshal, Beverly Daniel, Raleigh.

Government of North-Carolina.

Benjamin Smith Governor, salary sixteen hundred dollars.

Secretary to the Governor, A. G. Glynn, salary \$300 and fees.

Councillors of State, Needham Whitfield, John Umstead, Gideon Alston, Starkie Armistead, Gabriel Holmes, James Houston and James murphey,

Secretary of State William White, salary \$600 and fees.

Treasurer, John Haywood, \$1,500—Clerk 400.

Comptroller, Samuel Goodwin, salary 1000 dollars.

Judges of the Superior Courts, John L. Taylor, John Hall, Francis Locke, Samuel Lowrie, Leonard Henderson, and Henry Seawell, salary 1600 dollars.

Attorney General, H. G. Burton, Solicitors General, Edward Jones, William Slade, Isaac L. Guion, mathew Troy, and—

—twenty dollars for every court they attend.

The Supreme Court

Is held in Raleigh twice a year (on the 1st day of July, and 1st day of January) by all the Judges of the Superior Courts. for the purpose of settling all questions of law or equity arising on their circuits.

Archibald D. murphey, Clerk.

Major-Generals of Militia—Thomas Brown, 2d Division, appointed 1793. William Lenoir, 5th Division, 1794. Thomas Blount, 3d Division, 1803. Thomas Wynn, 1st Division, 1806. Joseph T. Rhodes, 6th Division, 1810. George Graham, 4th Division, 1810.

Brigadier-Generals—James Welborn, 9th Brigade, 1801. Thomas Davis, 4th B. 1803. Ephraim Davidson, 7th B. 1803: John Scott, 13th B. 1806. Benjamin Lee, 14th B. 1807: Peter Forney, 10th B. 1808. Jeremiah Bright, 1st B. 1808. Thomas Love, 15th B. 1808. William Arrington, 5th B. 1808. Abraham Philips, 8th B. 1809. William Croom, 12th B. 1809. William W. Jones, 3d B. 1810. Hardy Smith, 2d B. 1810. Alexander Gray, 6th B. 1810. David Hart, 11th B. 1810. Azariah Graves, 16th B. 1810.

Adjutant-General—Calvin Jones.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1811.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Anson,	James Marshall,	William R. Pickett, D. Cuthbertson
Ashe,	Richard Williams,	Martin Gambill, David Miller
Brunswick,	Thomas Leonard,	Jacob Leonard, Thomas Russ
Buncombe,	R. Williamson,	Philip Brittain, Samuel Davidson
Beaufort,	Frederick Grist,	Everand Hall, Latham
Burke,	David Tate,	Charles M'Dowell, Isaac T. Avery
Bladen,	Isaac Wright,	James Owen, Thomas Brown
Bertie,	George Outlaw,	David Stone, William Sparkman
Craven,	John S. West,	John Sedgwich Nelson, Vine Allen
Cartaret,	Belcher Fuller,	John Robards, and
Currituck,	Jonathan Lindsey,	Brickhouse Bell, Thomas Garrett,
Camden,	Caleb Perkins,	Dempsey Sawyer, Peter Mercer
Caswell,	Azariah Graves,	James Yancey, Isaac Rainey
Chowan,	Richard Hoskins,	Samuel M'Guire, Thomas Coffield
Chatham,	Roderick Cotten,	John Mebane, jun'r. Andrew Headen
Cumberland,	John Dickson,	Thomas Gilmore, Farquahar M'Kay
Cabarrus,	Robert W. Smith,	Paul Barringer, John Phifer
Columbus,	Wynn Nance,	Thomas Frink, Jonathan Pearce
Duplin,	Charles Hooks,	David Wright, Joseph Gillespie
Edgecombe,	Henry I. Toole,	James W. Clark, William Balfour
Franklin,	Benjamin Brickell,	Eppes Moody, B. F. Hawkins
Guilford,	Jonathan Parker,	Robert Hannah, John Howell
Gates,	Joseph Riddick,	John B. Baker Humphrey Hudgins
Granville,	Thomas Taylor,	W. Hawkins, Daniel Jones
Greene,	Wm. V. Speight,	Jonas Williams, Darden
Halifax,	John Branch,	W. E. Webb, Joseph J. Daniel
Hertford,	Thomas Wynns,	Boon Felton, William Jones
Hyde,	Benjamin Sanderson,	Thomas Spencer, Zachariah Eborn
Haywood,	John M'Farland,	Thomas Love, Thomas Lenoir
Iredell,	Joseph Guy,	Samuel King, G. L. Davidson
Jones,	Benjamin Simmons,	Christopher Bryan, Edmund Hatch, jr

Johnston, John Williams, Samuel Norsworthy, Henry Guy
Lincoln, John Reid, Peter Hoyle, Daniel Hoke
Lenoir, James Bright, F. Kilpatrick, Alexander Mosley
Moore, Archibald M'Neill, Atlas Jones, John M'Lennan
Montgomery, Edmund Deberry, Joseph Parsons, James Legrand
Mecklenburg, George Graham, Henry Massey, Jonathan Harris
Martin, Jeremiah Slade, Joel Cherry, Andrew Joiner
New-Hanover, William Hill, John D. Jones, Joseph Lamb
Nash, Wm. Arrington, Exum Philips, Michael Collins
Northampton, Wm. Edmunds, Cornelius Moore, Andrew Jones
Onslow, Edward Ward, Edward B. Dudley, George Nobles
Orange, James Mebane, John Thompson, John Craig
Person, Wm. Cunningham, Robert Vanhook, Benjamin Chambers
Pasquotank, Thaddens Freshwater, Benj. Baily, Marm. Scott
Pitt, Wm. May, Hardy Smith, F. Gorham
Perquimans, Willis Riddick, Isaac Barber, Jesse Copeland
Rowan, Jacob Fisher, George Mumford, Daniel Leatherman
Rutherford, Lewis Spinks, Josiah Lyndon, John Long
Rockingham, Nathaniel Scales, Wm. Douglas, Joseph S. Gentry
Robeson, Alfred Rowland, John Gilchrist, Duncan M'Alpin
Richmond, Alexander M'Millan, Neill Smith, John Blue
Rutherford, William Greene, William Porter, Daniel Gold
Sampson, Olin Mobley, James Mathews, Hardy Ryal
Surry, Thomas Wright, Charles Taliafero, Nicholas Horn
Stokes, Henry B. Dobson, James Martin, jr. Joseph Wilson
Tyrrel, Zebulon Farkington, Levi Bateman, Solomon Hassell
Washington, Levin Boazman, William Garrett Samuel Blount.
Wilkes, James Welborn, Edmund Jones, Allen
Warren, Phil. Hawkins, William R. Johnston, William Miller
Wayne, John Davis, Cullen Blackman, James Deans
Wake, William Hinton, Kimbro' Jones, Nathaniel Jones.
Town of Edmon, Matthias E. Sawyer. *Wilmington*, Wm. W.
 Jones. *Puyetteville*, John A. Cameron. *Newbern*, Daniel Carthy
Hillsborough, Henry Thompson. *Salisbury*, John Steele. *Halifax*,
 Jetha Dupree.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The names of the days of the week were derived from the Romans. Sunday was so called, because it was dedicated to the Sun; Monday was so called, because it was dedicated to the goddess Diana, or the Moon. Tuesday, according to Johnson, is derived from Tuv, the Saxon name of Mars. Wednesday is derived from Wodin, or Odin, who was worshipped in ancient Denmark. Thursday is derived from the word Thor, which was the Saxon name of Jupiter, or Jove. Friday is derived from the Saxon word Friggedag, which is supposed to have been the Venus of the ancient Saxons. Saturday has taken its name from Sæter, a Saxon idol.

By reason of the derivation of the names of the Months of the year & days of the week from heathen gods and goddesses, the Quakers have a conscientious objection against using those names.

Superiour Courts.

1st Circuit, 2d Circuit,	3d Circuit,	4th Circuit,	5th Circuit,	6th Circuit,	Time of holding the Courts.
Currituck	Carteret	Pitt	Granville	Montgomery	First Monday in March & September.
Garden	Jones	Edgecombe	Perlin	Surry	Second do in do
Pasquotank,	Onslow	Nash	Orange	Wilkes	Third do in do
Perquimans	Duplin	Johnston	Chatham	Robeson	Fourth do in do
Chowan	Wayne	Wake	Randolph	Bladen	First do after the 4th Monday in do
Gates	Greene	Franklin	Rowan	Brunswick	Second do after the 4th do
Hertford	Lenoir	Warren	Stokes	New Hanover	Third do after the 4th do
Bertie	Graven	Halifax	Guilford	Sampson	Fourth do after the 4th do
Washington	Beaufort	Northampton	Rockingham	Gambreland	Fifth do after the 4th do
Tyrrel	Hyde	Martin	Caswell	Mecklenburg	Sixth do after the 4th do

The Judges attend the different Circuits in rotation. The Attorney General and Solicitors General ride as follow:—
W. Slade takes the first Circuit; I. L. Guion the second; H. G. Burton the third; E. Jones the fourth; the fifth, and Matthew Troy the sixth.

County Courts.

Anson 2d Monday in January, April, July and October	Carteret 1st do March, June, September, December
Ashe on the Monday following the County Court of Wilkes	Chowan 2d do March, June, September, December
Beaufort 1st Monday in March, June, September & December	Gambreland 1st do March, June, September, December
Bertie 2d do February, May, August and November	Currituck last do February, May, August, November
Brunswick 1st do February, May, August and November	Curriden 1st do February, May, August, November
Bladen 1st do March, June, September, December	Caswell 4th do January, April, July, October
Buncombe 1st do January, April, July, October	Chatham 2d do February, May, August, November
Burke 4th do January, April, July, October	Duplin 3d do January, April, July, October
Cabarrus 3d do January, April, July, October	Edgecombe 4th do February, May, August, November
Craven 2d Monday, March, June, September and December	Franklin 2d do March, June, September, December
Columbus 1st Monday, March, June, September, December	Greene 2d do February, May, August, November

Monday March 18 1820

1807
1778

Guilford 3d do February May August November
 Gates 3d do February May August November
 Granville 1st do February May August November
 Halifax 3d do February May August November
 Hertford 4th do February May August November
 Hyde last do February May August November
 Haywood 3d do March June September December
 Johnston 4th do February May August November
 Jones 2d do February May August November
 Iredele 3d do February May August November
 Lincoln 3d do January April July October
 Lenoir 1st do January April July October
 Moore 3d do February August and in May and November on the
 Wednesday of each Supriour Court term
 Martin 3d do March June September December
 Mecklenburg 4th do February May August November
 Montgomery 1st do January April July October
 Northampton 1st do March June September December
 Nash 2d do February May August November
 New-Hanover 2d do February May August November
 Onslow 2d do January April July October
 Orange 4th do February May August November
 Pasquotank 1st do March June September December
 Perquimans 2d do February May August November
 Pitt 1st do February May August November
 Person 2d do Feb. the Wednesday next after the 2d do in May,
 the 2d do. in Aug. the Wednesday after the 2d do in Nov.
 Robeson 4th do February May August November
 Rowan 2d do February May August November
 Rutherford 2d do January April July October
 Randolph 2d do February May August November
 Richmond 3d do March June September December
 Rockingham last do February May August November
 Surry 3d do February May August November
 Stokes 2d do March June September December
 Sampson 3d do February May August November
 Tyrrel 2d do January April July October
 Warren 4th do February May August November
 Wake 3d do February May August November
 Washington 3d do March June September December
 Wayne 3d do February May August November
 Wilkes the Monday following the 4th in Jan. April July October

Shaw's...
to the King of...
of old...
Shaw's...

1807
1778
1820
1800
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TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

Standard	Ped. Val	Standard wt.	Fed. Val
dwt. grs.	D. C.	dwt. grs.	D. C.
Eng. Guinea 5 3	4 66	Johannes 18 0	16 00
Half Guinea 2 14	2 33	Half Johanne 10 0	8 00
Fr. Guinea 5 5	4 60	Doubloon 16 21	14 98
Fr Pistole 4 4	3 66	Moidore 6 13	6 00
Span. Pistole 4 6	3 77		

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