

## THE HONTST M.iN'S

## almanac,

Ger the city of pittsburgh and the surrounding COUNTRY.

The Calendar fiages calculated by the Rev. John Tayroneg and therest filled uf by R. Patterson.

TTEISARMANAC, BEINGA NEW ONE, CONTAINS NOTNING TO EMA COCRAGE THE EVIL PRACTICES OF LIARS, DRUNKARDS RDGUES, LAZY FELLOWS, INFIDELS, TORIES, COWARDB, BAD HUSBANDS, AND OLDEACHELORS.
What it does contain must be learned by reading it.Among other things, it gives some account of PITTS. BURCH, with a Directory to find any of the most exp tensive

Fictorips, biome and Istrbishments
In or near it, and the residence of the Lawyers, Doctoms and Magistrates that live in it.
The poetic pieces are chiefy trhen from an old . Almanac, called "Poar

TM

Contains the President's Message of June 1, that gave rise to the Declaration of Wiar by Congress on the 18th June, 1812, against the British Government.
The meyt No. of the "Honest Man's Almaxec," which will be for 1814 , No. II will contain sundry hints on several subjects, that will be of service if the reader will oniy make a good use of them-such as, the pleasant and the cross wife; the good and the bad lawyer; the worthy and the unworthy doctor ; the useful and the useless ciergyman; the jast and the unjust merchant; the happy and the unhappy mechanic, \&c. \&c. \&rc.
This Alnanac is made for honest men and worthy familiesyet the dishonest may use it, without any danger being ingured by it.

## PITTSBURGH:

OEDEISHED BY PATGERSON \& HOXEINE
S. Engles $\%$ CO. Vringers.

Axflanation of the Characters :sed in the Calestlar:
$\bigcirc$ or $\odot$ sun, ( new moon, $\bigcirc$ full moon, $D$ first quar ter, © last quarter, $\ngtr$ mercury, $ᄋ$ venus, $\oplus$ the earth, 3 mars, $2 /$ jupiter, $l_{2}$ saturn, fitherschell or georgian, $\$ 8$ the ascending node of any planet, if the descending node, $\delta$ conjunction, or planets situated in the same lonrritude, $\square$ quadrature, or three signs apart, $\circ$ opposition, or planets 180 degrees apart, N. north, S. south, inf. inferior, sup. superior, im. immersion, em. emersion.moon's ascendant, or the day she begins to ascend north, in Dutch is called dufsteisen, A moon's descendant, or the day she begins to descend towards the south, in Dutch is called Absteigen.

$$
12 \text { Signs of the Zodiack. }
$$

op Aries, head and face,


PRINCIYAL ARTICLES.
C'hranological cycles. Dominical letter

Lonber days.
10,12 and 13
C March $\quad 10,12$ and 13
9,11 and 12
23 September
2 December

15, 17 and 18
15.16 and 18

MOVEAEEE FEASTS.
Septuagessima Sund. Feb. 14 Low Sunday April 2. Quinqu. or Sre. Sun. Feb. 28 Rogation Sunday May 2 is Ash Wed. 1std. of L. Mar. 3 Asceission day May $2: 3$ Mid-Lent Sunday Mar. 28 Whit Sunday June 6 Palm Sunday AprililTrinity Sunday June 13 Easter day April islAdvent Sunday Now. 28

## RCLIPSES

In the year 18:3, are four, viz. two of the sun and theo of the moon.

First of the sun, February 13t, at 3 h . 16 m . morningtherefore invisible in the United States.

Second, of the moon, February 15, visible at Pittsburgh, and over all the United States.
Beginning of the eclipse, $\quad 1 \mathrm{~h} 50 \mathrm{~m}$ morning Middle of the eclipse . 310 morning End of the eclipse $\quad 4.42$ morning Digits eclipsed, $7^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ on the moon's south limb.

Third, of the sum, July 27 th , at 9 h .23 m . morning, but not visible in the United States, on account of the moon's latitude being scuth.

This eciipse will be visible in South America, at Buenes Ayres, Monte Video, and a southern district of Brazil.

Fourth, of the moon, August 11 th, visible at Pittsburgh, and through all the circumjacent country. Hesiming of the eclipse, $8 / 20 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~m}$ afternoon Middle of the eclipse, $9 \quad 27^{3}$ afternoon End of the eclipse, 1034 afternoxn Bigits cclipsed, $4^{\circ} 2 E^{\prime}$, on the north limb of the moon.

ET To find the Sign, you will look in the colmmn right of the suri-set columx-For instance, what part does the sign govern on the lst of January? In the column mentioned, Sagitarius $\hat{f}$ will be found opposite the 1 st day of the month, and the government of the thimbs is consigned to it,

The man of pure and simple heart
Through life disdains a double part:
He never needs the screen of lies
His iaward bosom to disguise.
In vain inalicious tongues assail,
Let envy snarl, let slander rail,
From virtue's shield (secure from wound)
Their b'inted reporg'd shafts rebound.

## LAWIERS.

Tknow you lawyers can, with ease,
Twist words and meanings as you please:
That language, by your skill made pliant,
Will bend to favour ev'ry client;
That 'tis the fee directs the sense
To make out either side's pretence:
When you peruse the clearest case,
You see it with a double face;
For scepticism's your profession;
You hold there's doubt in all expression
Hence is the bar with fees supply'd.
Hence eloquence takes either side.
Your hand would have but paltry gleaning:
Could ev'ry man express his meaning.
Who dares presume to pen a deed,
Unless you previously are feed?
'Tis drawn, and, to augment the costy.
In dull prolixity engrost:
And now we're well secur'd by law,
Fill tize usext biother find a fluw.

## FIE COUNTRY MAN.

Fiappy the man whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground.
Whose herds with milk, whose ficlds with bread, Whose flocks supply him with attire,
Whose trees in summer yield him shade;
In winter fire.
Blest, who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days and years slide soft awas;"
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quict by day.
Sound slecp by night ; study and case
Together mixt; sweet recreation;
And innocence which most does please.
With meditation,
Thus let me live, unseen, unknown, Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the world, and not a stone

> Tell where I lie.


Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind ;
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, that never-failing vice of fools.
Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of fulsome pride.

MOON'S PIIASES.

- New Moon $1 \quad 316 \mathrm{~m}$ O Fuil Moon 15 ( 3 23 m




Without renontance none to heav'n can go, Yet what rorentance is few seem to know : ?is not to cry out mercy, or to sit

And droop. or to confess that thou hast faid $d$; "Tis to hewail the sins thou lost commit, And not commit those sins thou hast bewail 6 IJe that bewails, and not forakes them too Confeses ratar: what he meass to do.

MARCH, THIRA MONTA, 31 DAYS, 1815.

-
For forms of govemment let fools roniest,
Whate'er is best administered i; best:
For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right:
All must be false that thwart this one great eme,
And all of God, that bless mentind, or mend.

APRIE, HOURTF MONTA, SNAYS, 1810.
MOON'S PHASES,


The Christian doctrine teaches to beliere
It's every Christian's duty to forgive.
Could we forgive as fast as men offend,
'The Law's slow progresses would quickly emis
Revenge of past offences is the cause
Why peaceful minds consented to have kme
M.AY FIFTH MONTH, Si DATY, 1813.

MOON'S PHASES.


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 First quarter 5 S 3 5\％$A$ C $\mathbb{C}$ | Last quarter |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ Full moon $13 \quad 7 \quad 12$ il 0 | New moon | 28 |  |
|  | $\|$Q  <br> rises sets | C | $\stackrel{\mathbb{C}}{\text { sets }}$ |
|  | 440720 | 248 | 1014 |
| 4 （we 2,5 soth 4,6 morn． | 44072029 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 TH 3 cooling brvezes with some | ＋ $397.21 \Omega$ |  | 1148 |
| GFir 4showers attencled with | 4． 3872226 |  | 12 |
| 5 tiaunder and listitning | 4377231 收 |  | 2 |
| 1 C 6Whitsunday | 4． 3672422 |  | 128 |
| 2 mo － 7 soath 3,35 crening | $436724 \%$ |  |  |
| －3T4 8 Boniface | 4．3572516 |  | 225 |
| 4 We olavarmand fleasant | 4 <br> 457 |  | 252 |
| Era 10，ome fiving clouds $\theta$ | 435725 m |  |  |
| Cris 11 St．Barnabas $a^{\text {a }}$ in apog． | $+35725^{\circ} 22$ |  |  |
| \％ba 12 dathrars to collect clouds | 4357251 |  |  |
| ：C 181 ranity Sunday | 43472616 |  |  |
|  | 43472628 |  |  |
| \％：15＠and clochs ag | $433727 \times 3$ |  |  |
| A We 16 becomes clear and | 433727 |  |  |
| 与wil St．Alban | ＋ 33727 \％m |  |  |
| GYR 88 srows zyant | $433 \% 17$ |  |  |
| 5，sil is $h_{2}$ south 1， 2 | 433727 \％ 4 | 57 | 11135 |
| d C 20lst Sunday afer Trinit | 4331787 |  |  |
|  | $+3372727$ |  |  |
| － 3 ru 2 y south 9， 29 cyening | \＆ $33727 \%$ |  |  |
| 4．We 23 wome hexyy gusis threat． | 143572725 |  |  |
| 5 h \％ 24 Nat．of St．John bap．A | $1 \pm 337$ |  |  |
| 6 ， 6 ！ 25 ？becomes our ev．star | 433772794 |  |  |
| 73 L 2sdy and hleasant $C$ in pe |  |  |  |
| 1 Clatud Sundey after Trinity | － $133372 \%$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| 2 no 28 bromes sultry asoin |  |  | 7 8 8 |
| 3 HU 20 St．Peter 今 stationary |  |  | 847 |
| We．30 \％Slow 3 m | 4． 34726 |  | 936 |

SELY, SEVENTH MONTM, 31 D.AYS, 181 ?
MOON'S PHASES.


NGGUST, ETGHTH AONTH, 今I DAYS, 1313.
MOON'S PHASES.


## MOON'S PHASES.





O, form'd Heav'n's dictates nobly to rehearse,
Preacher Divine! accept the grateful verse.
'Thou hast the pow'r the harden'd heart to warm,
To grieve, to raise, to tomify, to cham,
Tofix the soul on God, to teach the mind
Toknow the dignity of hamar hind;
By sericter rules well govertatife to scany

[^0]
## OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1813

MOON's PHASES.




Celestial paticncc! how dost thou defeat
The foe's proud menace, and elude his hate?
While passion takes his part, betrays our peace;
To death and torture swells each siight disgrace ;
By not opposing, thou dost ill destroy,
And wear thy conquered sonows into joy.

|  |  |  | H | M |  |  | 万 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter | 1 | 5 | 38 M |  | New moon | 22 |  | 38 |  |
|  | Full moon |  | 5 | 3 m |  | First quarter | 30 | 9 | 43 |  |
|  | Last quarter 1 | 14 | 9 | $1 A$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Can wealth give happiness? look round and see, What gay distress! what splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more.
Weaith is a cheat, believe not what it says;

- Greatly it promises, but never pays.

MOON'S PHASF.S.


Don't after foreign food and cloathing roam, But learn to eat and wear what's rais'd at home. Find nature suits each clime with what it wants, Sufficient to subsist th' inhabitants.
Observing this, we less impair our health, And by this rule we more increase out wealds.

## TABLE

Shewifg the value of foreign Gold Coins, as establiske by act of congress in 1793 , except Spanish gold, which, by a late regulation of the mint of the United States, and adopted by most of the American banks, is reduced 4 per cent. below the value estabished by the said act.
Brit. EP Port. Gold. French Gold. Spanish Gold.

|  | cts. d | s. | gr. | cts. d | dwt. | s. |  | cis. |  | cts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 31 | 89 | 1 | 311 |  | 87 | 11 | 311 |  | 44 |
| ~ | 72 | 178 | 2 | 72 |  | 175 | 2 | 72 |  | 68 |
| 3 | 113 | 267 | 3 | 113 | 32 | 63 | 3 | 113 |  | 52 |
| 4 | 14.4 | 355 | 4 | 14.4 | 43 | 350 | 4 | 14. |  | 36 |
| 5 | 185 | 4. 44 | 5 | 185 | 54 | 438 | 5 | 18 |  | 20 |
| 6 | 226 | 533 | 6 | 22 |  | 525 | 6 | 216 |  | . |
| 7 | 23, 7 | 622 | 7 | 257 | 6 | 613 | 7 | 24 |  | 88 |
| 8 | 298 | 711 | 8 | 29 |  | 01 | 8 | 28 |  | 3 |
| 9 | 339 | 800 | 9 | 339 |  | 88 | 9 | 32 |  | 56 |
| 10 | 3710 | 889 | 10 | 3610 |  | 76 | 10 | 3510 |  | 41 |
| 1 | 4011 | 978 | 11 | 4011 |  | 63 | 11 | 3811 | 9 | 24 |
| 12 | 44. 12 | 1067 | 12 | 4.4 .12 |  | 51 | 12 | 4212 | 10 | OS |
| 13 | $48: 13$ | 1155 | 13 | 4713 | 11 | 39 | 15 | 4513 | 10 | 9. |
| 14 | 5114 | 1244 | 14 | 5114 | 12 | 26 | 14 | 4914 | 11 | $7 \%$ |
| 15 | 53115 | 1333 | 15 | 5.515 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 5315 | 12 | ] |
| 16 | 5916 | 1422 | 16 | 5816 | 14 | 01 | 16 | 5616 | 13 | 3 |
| 17 | 63:17 | 1511 | 17 | 62 i 7 | 14 | 89 | 17 | $59 / 17$ | 14 | 29 |
| 18 | 67 18 | 1600 | 18 | 6618 | 15 | 76 | 18 | 6318 | 15 | 8 |
| 19 | 70,19 | 1689 | 19 | 69.19 | 16 | 64 | 19 | 6619 | 5 | 97 |
| $\cdots$ | 7420 | 1778 | 20 | 73.20 | 17 | 52 | 20 | 7020 | 16 | 83 |
| 21 | 7821 | 1867 | 21 | 7621 | 18 | 39 | 21 | 73.21 | $1 \%$ | 65 |
| 22 | 8122 | 1955 | 22 | 8022 |  | - 27 | 22 | 7622 | 18 | 50 |
| 23 | 85!23 | 2044 | 23 | 8423 | 20 | 14. | 23 | 8023 | 19 | 33 |
| 4 | $89^{\prime 2} 4$ | $2130:$ | 24 | 87124 | 21 | 02! | 24 | 84.24 | 20 | 18 |

The following pieces of gold give an example, in weight and value, according to the above tables. When a piece is heavior or lighter than the standard weight, it will be proportionally more or less in value.
Names of Coins.
English Giunea
French Gunca
Purtuguese Johannes
Do. half Johannes
Spanish Moidore
Do. Doubloon
Do. Pistole
French Pistole

## STAMSTICAL TABLE

 $\therefore$ wing the who amout: or ine population of the United States, together with their several emumerations, as constitutionalyy estimated for crev 35,00 inhatitants. The ratio prebously cstabushed was one reprechate for en shibited. for the apportionment of representatives, accortims to the rato estane representative for every 33.000 , according to which, the late for ciety os,

## UNTRD STATES EXPORTS.

A Summary of the value of the exports from each state.

|  | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | Dollars. <br> 315,051 | Dullars. |  |
| Vermont | 538,306 | 32,798 | 571,104 |
| Massachusetts | 6,042,645 | 5,192,820 | 11,235,465 |
| Rhode Island | 94, 968 | 626,556 | 1,571,424 |
| Connecticut | 994,216 | 58,138 | 1,032,354 |
| New-York | 8,747,700 | 3,518,515 | 12,266,215 |
| New-Jcrsey | 1,871 |  | 1,871 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,694,447 | 3,865,670 | 9,560,117 |
| Delaware | 76,945 | 11,687 | 88,632 |
| Maryland | 4,553,582 | 2,280,405 | 6,833,987 |
| * District of Columbia | 2,060,331 | 2,920 | 2,063,251 |
| Virginia | 4,798,612 | 23,695 | 4,822,307 |
| North-Carolina | 793,975 | 4,001 | 7ร7,976 |
| South-Carolina | 4,650,984. | 210,295 | 4,851,279 |
| Georgia | 2,557,225 | 11,611 | 2.568,866 |
| $\dagger$ Territory United States | 2,523,282 | 149,8.0 | 2,673,122 |
| Total dollars. | 45,294,04 | ,222,7901 | 61,316,833 |
| * Georgetown | 61,966 | 1,810 | 63,776 |
| Alexandria | 1,998,364 | 1,110 | 1,999,474 |
| Total dollars. | 2,080,330 | 2,920 | 2,063,250 |
| + Michigan Territory | 19,997 | 1,532 | 21,629 |
| Mississippi Territory | 1,441 |  | 1,441 |
| New-Orleans | 2,501,842 | 148,208 | 2,650,050 |
| Total dollars. | 2,523,280 | 149,840 | 2,673,120 |

## AMERICAN STANDAKD OF MONEY.

Ainiroved by act of Congress, Aliril, 1805.


Irrigates.
President
United States
Constitution
Chesapeake
Constellation
Adams
Congress
Essex
Shit hs.
John Adams
Hornet
Wasp
Brigs.
Argus
Siren
Oneida
Nautilus
Vixen
Enterprize
Viper
The Frigates
New-York
Boston of 32$\}$ are laid up in ordinary.
Gen. Greene of 32 \}
The Philadelphia, of 36 guns, was burned at Tripoli.
By an act of Congress of Seth March, 1812, an annual appropriation of 5200,000 for three years, is made for the purpose of purchasing ship timber, sec.

The first to be purchased under the appropriation to be suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, General Greene, New-York and Boston.

The United States have 165 gun boats, about 69 of which are in commission.

Comparison of American and British ionnase and seamen in sundry years.

| American. | Tons. | Seamen and boys. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In 1806 | $1,250,000$ | 110,000 |
| 1811 | $1,424,000$ | $12.5,000$ |

In 1810 were built in the United States 127,575 tons of new shipping.
firitish.
In 1790
1791
1792
1800

Guns.
of 36
16. Sinclair

Banbridge
Woolsey
Crane
$\begin{array}{ll}14 & \text { Gadsden } \\ 14 & \text { Blackleg }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}14 & \text { Gadsden } \\ 14 & \text { Blackleg }\end{array}$
16
16 Wooisey
14 Crane


Smith
Porte:
Ludlow
Lieut. James Lawrence
$\qquad$

Commodore John Rodgers Captain Stephen Decatur:

Isaac Hull
Sainbridge
Guns.



# Fessels annugly buiti in Great Eritmin. <br> Tons. 

An 1799
1799
1800

89,319
98,044
126,268

## COURTS OF LAW.

## Suftreme Courts of Pennsylvania.

Eastern district-Sccond Monday in December and third Monday in March, at Philadelphia. Lancaster districtThird Monday in May, at Lancaster. Middlle district-On Wednesclay following the end of the second week of court at Lancaster, at Sunbury. Southern District-On Monday following the end of the second week of the western district, at Chambersburgh. Westerre district-On first Monday in September, at Pittsburgh. Each of the districk gquits continues two weeks, if necessary.

Cincuit Couris
Are hold in each county by a judge of the supreme. copurt once a year, if neodful.
Ouarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Fifth district, Samuel Roberts, President.-Wiashingto: -On the Monday preceding the last in March, third Monday in Jme, last Monday in Octobor and December, at Washingion. Rcaver--Onthe last Munday in March, first Mondays in August, November and Jamaty, at Deaver. - Aliestueny-On the first Monday in April, sccond Moncays in August, Nowember and January, at Pittsburgh. Fuyfit - On the scond Monday in Apit, third Mondays in August, Nowmber and Jaruary, at Union. GreeneOn the third Monday in April, fourth Mondays in August, Nowember and January, at Vaynesburgh.

Sixth district, Jesse Moore, President-Venango-On the first Monda. . \& February, May, August and Norember, at Franklin. Butter-On the second Mondays of the same months, at Butler. Mercer-On the third Mondays of the same months, at Meicer. Crazeford-On the fourth Mondays of the same months, at Meadville. Eric--On. the Monday succeeding the Crawford courts, at Erie. N. B. Warren county district is anmexed to Venango.

Tenth district, John Young, president-Westmoreland On the Mondays before the last in February, May, August and November, at Greensburgh. Somerset-On the last Mondays in February, May, August and November, at Somerset. Cambria-On the first Mondays in March, June, Scpt. and Dec. at Ebensburgh. Indiana-On the second Mondays in March, June, Sept. and Dec. at Indiana. qumstro ng-On the third Mondays in March, June, Sept. and

December, at Kittanning. N. B. The county district of Jefferson is annexed to Indiana, by an act passed in 1806.

## Executive of Pennsylvania.

Simon Snyder, governor, Salary S5333 33 N. B. Boileau, secretary of the commonwealth, 2000

James Trimble, deputy secretary,
1200

## Times of holding Suftreme Courts in Ohio.

County of Fairfield 24th March; Licking 4th April; Knox 9th; Coshocton 12th; Tuscarawas 15th; Wayne 19th; Stark 22d ; Portage 25th; Cuyahaga 29th; Geauga 2d May ; Ashtabula 5th; Trumbull 9th; Columbiana 17th; Jefferson 25th; Belmont 5th June; Guernsey 14th ; Muskingum i8th; Washington 29th; Athens sth July; Gallia 12th; Scioto 17th; Ross 17th August; Adams 31st; Highiand 4th September; Clinton 1041; Clermont 15th; Hamiton ilst; Wairen 5th October ; Butier 19th; Preble 29th; Montgomery 2d November; Miami 9th; Champaign 12th; Greene 19th; Fayette 26h ; Madison 30th; Delaware is December; Prankin 7th ; Pickaway 14thAud when any of the above days happen on Sunday, or the second Tuesday in Qetover, the court shall be holden on the next day.

## Common Pleas.

First circui--IFamilon, first Tucselay in April, first. Monday in August and December-Buter, third Menday in April, iugust and December-Preble, Wednesdays aiter fourth Munday in April, August and December-Montsomory, first Monday in May, September and January-Miam:, second do. do. do--Champaign, third do. do. do.Greene, fourth do. do. do.-Clinton, first Monday in June, October and February-Warren, third Monday in June, last Monday in October, and second N . wday in February.

Second C'ircuit-Pickaway, third Monday in February, June and October-Franklin, fourth do. do. do.-Madison, first Monday in March, July and November-Fayette, Thursday next following first days of courts in MadisonHighland, second Monday in March, last Monday in July, and second Monday in Norember-Clermont, third Monduy in March, first Monday in August, and third Monday in November-Adams, first Monday in April, third Monday in August, and first Monday in December-Scioto, second Monday in April, fourth Monday in August and De-cember-Gallia, third Monday in, April, first Monday in September, and third Monday in December-Ross, fourth Monday in April, third Monday in September, and fourth. Monday in December.

Tiird circuit-Stark, first Monday in March, August and November-Wayne, Thursday next following first day of courts in Stark-Pcrtage, second Monday in March, August and November-Cuyaliaga, Thursdays following first day of courts in Portage-Geauga, third Monday in March, August and Novenber-Ashtabula, fourth do. do. do--Trumbuii, first Monday in April, September and De-cember-Columbiana, second do. do. do--Jefferson, third do. do. do. - Fehmont, feurth Tuesdays do do. do.

Fourth circui-Athens, last Mondays in March, July and November-Washngton, frst Monday in April, August and December-Muskingum, second do. da. do.Guernsey, thirc do do. do--Tuscarawas, fourth do do. do Coshocton, first hionday in May, Septenber and January -Khox, second do. do. do -Delaware, third do. do. do.Licking, fourth do. do. do -Fairfield, first Monday in June October and Febriuary.

Executive and Judiciary officers of Ohio.
Return Jonathan Meigs, jun. governor, salary \$900; Jeremiah M.Lene, secretary of state, 500 ; Benjamin Hough, auditor, 1:00; Whliiam MWariand, treasurer, 500.
Presidents of the Courts of C'mmon Plea:-Francis Dunkavy, first circuit; John Thonpson, second; Benjamin Ruggles, third, and William Wilsor, fourth, with cach a salary of 850 dicliars.

Judses of Sufreme Courts.-Thomas Scott, William W. Irwin, and Ethem A. Brown.

## BANES.

Notes for discount must be left in the bank or offiec where they are offired for that purpose, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. on the day appointed by said bank or offce, and the fate of the note will be made known to the applicant the next day, between 9 and $12 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$.

At the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, notes are to be left on Wednesday; at the office of The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, on Tuesday; at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Washington, (Pa.) on Monday, and at the Bank in Steubenvilte, (Ohio) on Thursiay.
$\$ 100050$
Form of a Nute for the Bank or Ofice.
Sixty days after date, I (or we, if it be a company) promise to pay to A. B. or order, one thousand dollars aud fifty cents, at the Bank (or office, scc.) of -- in without diefalcation, for ralue received.

- Credit the Drawer.
C. D
C. D.

The person to whom payment is promised in the note, must write his name on the back of the note, and this is called indorsing.

Bank of Steubenville, Bazaleel Wells, president, and TV. R. Dickinson, cashier. Office of The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, Wiliiam Wilkins, president, and Alexander Johnson, jun. chief clerk. Ofice of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, George Stevenson, president, and George Poe, jun. cashier. Office of Discount and Deposit in Washington, (Pa.) Parker Campbell, president, and John Neal, cashier.

Extract from the Ireamble to the articles of association, adofited by the Cumberiand county Theolosical Library.
"Of all knowledge, the knowledge of cur duties is certainly the most important. No culture is more necessary than the moral culture of the heart. Human laws reach ouly to overt acts, and do but imperfectly restrain men from the commission of crimes. Religious considerations alone are calculated to reach the heart, and secure that on the side of virtue. In this view, the Bible is undoubtedly the best book ever published. Next to the Bible are to be ranked those useful religious books, which illustrate christian doctrines and dutics. Many new and interesting works of this kind are daily publishing both in Europe and America. Few individuals, howerer, except among the opulent, are able to purchase all the books of this kind, which they may have leisure and inclination to read. But by a union of pecuniary efforts, among all who are well inclined to the cause of religion, a large and respectable religious library is, with a trifling expense to individuals, easily established. All persons friendly to the diffusion of religions know-. ledge, and especially parents, who wish to promote a taste. for reading religious books in their families, on the Sabbath, or at other times, are invited to lead their aid to promote an institution which bids hair to be extensively usefu! to the community, and especially to the rising generation, whose benefit will be consulted in the choice of such botks as may anuse and instruct them, without corrupting their. lecarts."
N. B. dimost any ncighbourhond in the westem country, by imiating the above example, misht commence, and by perscreance, accuire a valuable library. There are aready mony such in the western country, especially in the state
 we whe oconamine them

## DIRECTORY

## FOR PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY.

Allison George, merchant, Market-street, between 3d \& 4th.
Algeo Thomas, merchant, Market, between 2d and 3d
Adams James, com. merchant, corner of Market and the Diamond
Anshutz G. \& C. com. merchants, Wood, between Water. and Front
Arthurs James, wool carding factory, Strawberry-alley; between Grant and Smithfield
Baldwin Henry, lawyer, Front, between Market and Ferry Baird Thomas, merchant, 4th, betwecn Market \& Wood
Bcelen Anthony, merchant, Front, between Market and Wood
Beelen Anthony, foundery, above, shipyard
Bean Isaac, agent for Harmoay Society, Market, between Third and Fourth
Beltzhoover, Wendt \& Co. Glass House, Birmingham Brunot B. doctor, Fourtib, between Market ard Wocl
Bakewell B. giass-house, Scotch-hill, bank of Monongahela
Brown, Barker \& Butler, manufacturers of all kinds of iron ware, Liberty, between Hay and Pitt
Collins Thomas, lawyer, north-east corner of Diamond
Chapiain John II. lawyer, Ferry, between Market and Front
Crossan James \& Co. merchants, Wood, between 2d \& 3d
Cochran Robert, merchant, Wood, between 2d and 3d
Cuniffe Robert, merchant, Wood, between 2d \& 3d
Cook David, merchant, Smithfield, between Fourth and Diamond alley
Cramer, Spear \& Eichbaum, printers and booksellers, Market, between Front and Second
Cumingham N \& Co. merchants, corner of Market \& 3d
Cochran George, merchant, Market, between 2d and 3d
Cromwell T. \& J. com. merchants, corner of Wood and Water
Cowan C. com. merchant, Front, between Market and Liberty
Commonwealth office, north-west corner of Diamond
Cochran \& Dowling, wool carding factory, Hay's alley, between Liberty-street and Diamond
Cowan C. rolling and slitting steam mill, Penn, between St. Clair and Pitt
Cowen John, bow-string factory, south side Diamond
Douglas Samuel, lawyer, Second, between Market and Fery
Denny Ebenezer, merchant, corner of Market and Thirk. C.

Dawson George, doctor, Market, between 3d and 4th
Darragh Joḥn, magistrate, Fourth, between Smithfield and Wood
Yarl William, merchant, Market, between Fourth and Diamond
Evans David, merchant, corner of Fourth and Liberty
Enochs Thomas, magistrate, Penn, opposite Fifth
Eichbaum \& Sons, wire factory, above the ship-yard
Evans George \& Co. steam flour mill, Water, between Redoubt alley and Short-street
Engles S. \& Co. printers, Wood, between 3d and 4th
Fulton Henry, merchant, Diamond, south side, and Wood, between Diamond alley and Fifth-street
Foster William B. \& Co. steam mill and tilt hammers, Grant's hill
Finch William, morocco factory, Fourth, between Jail alley and Liberty
Fearis John, cabinet maker, Wood, between 3d \& 4th
Fleeson Rees, E. merchant, Market, between 2d \& 3d
Gibson James, merchant, Market, between Diamond \& 5th
Goutiere, doctor, Wood, between Front and Second
Graham William, innkeeper, Wood, corner of Water
Gibson James, innkeeper, Water, between Market and Ferry
Gilland Philip, magistrate, Diamond, west side
Gorman \& Co. brewery, above the shipyard
Gore A. F. suspender factory, Market, between 2d \& 3d
Gormly William, merchant, Diamond, west side
Meazelton Edward, merchant, corner of Market and Fifth
Heazelton William, merchant, Market, between Diamond and Fifth
Hodge John, merchant, Wood, between Front and Second
Hamilton William, bridle-bitfactory, Market, between Water and Front
Hankart \&\& Baker, tobacconists, \&x. Fourth, between Mar. ket and Liberty
Hollingsworth, —— stocking weaver, Strawberry-alley, between Liberty and Smithfield
Hampshire E. coppersmith and tinner, Fourth, between Market and Ferry
Irwin John, merchant, corner of Fourth and Market
Ielly H. \& J. merchants, corner of Market and the Diamond cotton factory, shipyard
Irwin Boyle, com merchant, east side of the Diamond
Kerr John, innkeeper, Water, between Wood and Market
Kerwin James, cotton factory, Third, between Wood and Smithield

Kendrick R. Silver plater, Wood, between Front and 20
Latshaw C. merchant, corner of Wood and Second
Lea James, merchant, corner of Market and Second
Logan David \& Co. com. merchants, Water, between Feri/j and Short
Lewis Joel, doctor, corner of Market and Water
Ligget John, cabinet maker, Second, between Wood and Market
Ligget Thomas, cabinet maker, Second, between Wood and Market
Lithgow Walter, plane maker, Market, between Fifth and Virgin alley
Leiper \& M Mown, steel factory, above the shipyard
Livery stable, of Sutton \& M•Nickle, Diamond alley, be * tween Wood and Smithfield
Mountain James, lawyer, Penn, between St. Clair and Pitet
M•Donald John, lawyer, Wood, corner of Third
M•Kown Gilbert, merchant, corner of Wood and Front
Morrison James, merchant, Wood, between 2d and 3d
MClelland George W. merchant, Wood, between 3d \& 4 th
Mazurie Theodore, merchant, corner of Market and Front
M'Candless William, merchant, Market, between 3d \& 4th
Ni•Knight William, merchant, corner of Market and Fourth
Martin James, merchant, Market, between Third \& Fourth
M•Clurg Joseph, merchant, Diamond, west side
M•Donald John, merchant, corner of Market and Diamond
Mowry Peter, doctor, Diamond, east side
M•Cullough William, innkeeper, corner of Wood \& Fifth
Mowry Philip, Magistrate, 5th, between Wood and Market
Morrow William, innkeeper, corner of Wood and Fourth
Mercury Ofice, Market, between Third and Fourth
M•Clurg Joseph \& Alexander, foundery, corner of Fiftlt and Smithneld
MCracken, - cotton carding, Strawberry alley, between Liberty and Smithfield
Mitenberger George, coppersmith and tinner, Front, between Market and Ferry
Neal Reuben, button factory, Wood, between Water \& Front
Oiiver Joseph, bellows maker, Fourth, between Wood and Smithfield
Osborne John, merchant, Wood, between Diamond alley and Fifth
OHara James, sen. com. merchant, Point
brewery, Point
glass-house, opposite Point on Monangahela
Office of Discount and Deposit, Second, between Marke and Ferry

Office of the Pittsiurgh Manufacturing Company, corner of Market and Third
Patterson James, merchant, Wood, between 3d and 4th
coffee-mill maker, Wood, between 3d \& 4th cotton factory, Fourth, between Whod and Smithfield
Penningten E. doctor, Third, between Market and Wood Patterson \& Hopkins, booksellers, corner of Wood and Fourth
Pittsburgh Gazette Office, Market, between Front \& Second
Patterson \& Co. steam paper-mill, bank of Allcgheny, above Pittsburgh
Pedan Edward, tobacconist, Fifth, between Market and Liberty
Post-office, Front, between Market and Ferry
Roberts Samuel, president of the courts of C. P. and Q. S. Penn, between Pitt and Hay
Ross James, lawyer, Fourth, on Grant's Hill
Read Thomas, merchant, Market, between 3d and 4th
Rouaud F. merchant, Market, between Third and Fourth
Richardson N. merchant, Market, between 3d and 4th
Robinson William, com. merchant, corner of Wood \& Front
Robinson George, glass-house, Water, between Grant and Smithficld
Ramage John, stocking weaver, Grant's Hill
Smith Samuel, merchant, corner of Wood and Front
Semple John, merchant, Wood, between Front and Second
Semple William, merchant, Wood, between 2d and 3d
Skelton J. P. \& J. W. druggists, corner of Wood and 3d
Speer Daniel, merchant, corner of Wood and Third
Snowden John M. printer and bookseller, Market, between Third and Fourth
Sutton \& M•Nickle, merchants, corner of Third and Market, and Water, between Wood and Market, and warehouse in Third, betwcen Wood and Market
Scuily \& Grahain, merchants, Market, betwoen Second and Third
Simpson Robert, grocer, Diamond, east side
Stevenson George, doctor, Penn, between Pitt and Hay
Sturgeon Jeremiah, imnkeeper, corner of Dianond alley and Woord
Strwart George, innkeeper, corner of Wood and Fifth
Stewart Lazarus, magistrate, Fourth, between Market and Wood
Stecle William, magistrate, Front, between Market and Ferry

Stackhouse \& Rodgers, steam engine makers, Second, be. tween Smithield and Grant
Scott William, plane-maker, th, between Vo \& Market
Trevor \& Encell, glasshouse, south side Moo ongrahela, opposite Woodi-street
Vanderschot, doctor, Irwin's alley, between Liberty \& Penn
Woods John, lawyer, upper end of Penn-street
Wilkins William, lawyer, Water, between Woos and Smithfield
Wilkins Charles, lawyer, Wood, between Front \& Second
Wikis James, lawyer, northeast comer of Diamond Watson Alexander, merchant, Market between Front \& ad
Wylie James, merchant, Market, between 2d and Sd
Wrenshall \& Bogs, merchants, corner of Market \& Fourth
Wills John, merchant, between Diamond and Fifth
Wtckersham isaac, wire weaver, Market, between Front and Second
[The Directory for 1814 will be considerably enlarged.]

The Editor of an English work lately hublished for the use of Farmers and Gardeners, by foretelling changes in the weather, ir. observes, that
"When the Swallows fly high after their prey we think ourselves sure of a serene sky; but when they fly low and brush the surface of the water with their wings, we judge that rain is not far off.

When the Gnats collect themselves before the setting of the sun, and form a sort of vortex, in the shape of $a$ column, it announces fine weather.

The Earth after a very long and abundant rain, is sometimes seen to be almost dry, and the roads quite free from dirt. This is a sign that the rain has not altogether ceased; and denotes a continual efflux of ciectric matter, which, being renewed, carries with it, in the form of vapour, all the moisture that falls on the earth.

There is sometimes a great deal of dirt after a very moderate rain; this is a sign of fine weather; because it indicates that evaporation has ceased.

There is no surer sign of rain than two different currents of clouds, especially if the under currents appear in hot weather, they shew that a thunder storm is gathering."

On wet and dry seasons the following rules are raid down:-" When there has been no storm before or after. the vernal equinox, the ensuing summer is very dry at least five times in six,

When a storm happens from the east, either on the 19 th, 20th, or 21 st of March, the succeeding summer is dry, four times in five.

When a storm arises on the $25 \mathrm{th}, 26 \mathrm{ch}$, or 27 th of March, and not before, in any point, the succeeding summer is wet four times in five.

If there should be a storm at south west, or west south west, on the 19 th, $20 \mathrm{th}, 21 \mathrm{st}$, or $2 \sim \mathrm{~d}$, the succeeding summer is generally wet, five times in six. It rains less in March than in November, in the proportion of seven to twelve.

It rains generally less in April than in October, in the proportion of one to two : and less in May than September, in the proportion of three to four.

When it rains pientifuily in May, it generally rains but Gitle in September; and the contrary.

Out of 41 year's there will in general be 21 dry springs, six wet, and 13 variable ones, also 20 wet summers, 16 dry , and five variabie ones, and probably, 11 dry autumns, 11 wet, and ! 9 variable ones.

The quantity or rain which falls in nine successive ears is nearly equal to that which falls in the next following nine. and every 19th year is generally similar. This similarity was very striking between the temperature of the years 3701, 1720, 1739, 1758, and 1777."
LYIVG.

Whilst the charge of lying is offensive to every nerson, is it not astonishing that so many, in all the different ranks of society, should be found daily practising this pernicious vice ? Some for sport,- sume for gain,-some for an aftectod display of wit,-some from envy and malice,--and all because they have not the love of truth in them, but would rather be like the devil, who is the fither of lies, \& of liars. Who would choose to hare a parent, a child an husband, a wife, an apprentice, a servant, a master, or a neighbour, perpetually addicted to lying ?-Then what you do not like. in another, do not practice yourself.

> PROFANE SWEJRING.

This unreasonable, unprofitable and impious vice prevails to an alarming degree. Whilst all reiigious denominations raise their voice against it, still it prevails.

It is matter of doubt, who practises it most, whether the fins dressed gentleman, or the clown in tatters and ragsi-

Some think that merchants are the greatest adepts; whil others say that certain lawyers will not yield on this score to any body living, not excepting even boatmen and waggones; others again give their decision in fayour of the notorious dranken cabals in grog-shops; but some allege that the boldest profnity, cursing, swearing and blasphemy against the God of heaven, are heard at the card tabie, and in gambing rooms, frequented by modern bucks, beaux, rakes, and other itlers, who (if no wile be already afflicted with their vicious habits) are candidates tor becoming useless old bachelors, shouid their constitution be abie to bear up under a load of years.

Winile it must, with pleasure, be granted, that mechanics and farmers are least chargeable with this detestable vice, it is the opinion of sober people in Pittsburgh, that the boys and childiren in the strects present the iamentable prospect, through the tault of their pareirts and masters, of far exceeding; ali that ever have gone before them in the practice of this vice.

Non Ignoramus.

## DRUNKENNESS.

## Extract from a sermon of the Rev. E. Porter. Isaiah v. 11.

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink," \&c.
"It may be safely affirmed that drunkenness has proved a greater foe to human life and happiness than war, pestidence, and famine. How many that were born with reason, has it transformed into idiots!-How many men of property and usefulness, has it turned into contemptible drones ! -How many families has it driven from their dweiling to the streets,-from affluence to indigence and woe.-It breaks through all restraints of authority and decency. It sweeps away our young men to infamy and the grave. It defies our laws. It threatens destruction to our morals."
"The drunkard's account is commonly a siort one :-business neglected,-foolish bargains contracted,,-credit rue ined,-land, house and furniture mortgaged:-then the sheriff and the prison stand ready to close up the reckoning."

After enumerating the wounded feelings that the drunkard gives to his friends and relatives, Mr. Porter adds" Will you attend me to the solitary cottage, which intemperance has made the abode of wretchedness? Scarcely does its tattered covering afford a shelter from the cold wind and
the drenching rain. See an once able woman, bred, pero haps, in case and prosperity, now destitute of every earthly contort. The bloon of her tace is succeeded by premature wrinkics; and the countenance, that once beamed with joy, has become meagre and pale with suffering.Helpiess, friendless, there she sits, the victim of grief. Her poor chiddren around her, naked, shivering, starving, cry for bread. He that solemnly covenanted to provide for her in sickness, and in health, leaves his family to want and woc.. breaks from all the duties and endearments of home, to gratify a vile appetite. Behold the husband, the father, retuming from the tavern or grog-shop, a stammering, reeling drunkard! His stomach heaves: his tongue curses aisl threatens: what deed of violence is he not liable to commit! Oh, the pangs of his heart-broken wife, and affrighted children! Is this a fiction? Would to God it were. But how many wretched mothers, with their helpless offspring, even in this land of pienty, are left to drag out this life of suffering ; while the men, designated by God and nature to be their friends and guardians, are wasting their substance in rioting and druakenness!"
" Drunkenness produces a miserable death ;" yet however awfui the truth may be, that the drunkard's neglect of religious duties, and stupified conscience render him unfit to appear before his Maker in judgment, -his death generally relieves his relatives from a useless burden, and the world from a loathsome drone. - Who would then be a drunkard, to live in disgrace, and die in wretchedness?

## OLD BAC'HELORS.

The God of nature has manifestly designed the happiest state of human society to be in the domestic circle, which rarely subsists with any just claim to esteem and reputation, but when constituted and sanctioned by marrage; yet the old bachelor is a fellow that despises this wise ordinance of heaven, and lives as if he believed the sacred declaration to be faise, "That it is not good for man to be alone."

He is one, who, if all his predecessors had lived as he lises, never would have come himself legitimately into life. He is generally one, who in early life, suppressed and destroyed the virtuous feelings that would have prompted him to secure for life the company of an affectionate wife, with whom he might have been a respectabie menber of the community.-And every young man, who feels an indifference taking place in his mind, respecting marriage, is in danger of becoming this uselcss and often cone: tenytible human drone.

There is but one character more to be feared and more to be detested by the ladies than an old bachelor,-and that is a bad husband, that wounds the feelings of his wife, by the fist of wickedness,-by a bitter tongue,-by drunken-ness,-by lust, or by any vice that makes him a tormentor to his wife.

## 'HE OLD BACHELOR'S LAMENTATION.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.
I'm an old bachelor, half way down
My life's declivity,
Although the sweetest girls in town
Once set their caps for me.
No loving wife at home have I,
No prattlers on my knee;
And if I live, or if I die,
None cares a groat for me.
Yet I was once as blythe and gas
As Sky-iark on the wing, Was ali the ton in dance or play To frolic or to sing.

But now an odd old put am I,
A stupid wretched thing,
And might as well attempt to fly,
As fiolic, dance, or sing.
Infidels, by persuading men to disbelieve the doctrine of a state of rewards and punishments in the world to come, as taught in the Bible, do what lies in their power to core rupt the morals, and increase the miseries of mankind.

Lazy persons, while they expose themselves to vice, poverty and disgrace, are worthiess drones, who are supfort-- ed at the expense of the industrious and active part of the community.

When traitors and cowards, (such as Arnold in the revolutionary war, and H-11 of Detroit memory, in the present war) do the deeds that blast their name with perpetual infamy, if the mischief fell on themselves only, they might be ranked with other defaulters; but their crines become black and aggravated beyond calculation, hy binging into danger and often into ruin, the peace, happinesso wealth and prosperity of their country,

Road from Pittsburgh to Philadelthhia, via Harrisburgh.

| To Turtle Creek | $12 \mid 12$ | Fanetsburgh | 8:36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forks of the Road | 921 | Straasburgh | 7143 |
| Greensburgh | 11.32 | Shippensburgh | 10113 |
| Tavern | 638 | Carlisle | 20.173 |
| Foot of Chest. Ridge | 442 | Harrisburgh | 18191 |
| Ramsey's | 850 | Middletown | 8199 |
| Dennison's | 1060 | Elizabethtown | 9208 |
| Stoystown | 868 | Atlee's | 5213 |
| Stotler's | 977 | Lancaster | 13226 |
| Buck | 683 | Slaymaker's | 14.240 |
| Bedford | 14.97 | Downingstown | 18.258 |
| Hartley's | 6103 | Warren | 10268 |
| Crossings (Juniata) | 8111 | Buck | 12280 |
| Burd's at F. Littleton | 171128 | Philadelphia | $10 \mid 290$ |

There are seven ridges to pass on this road:

1. Chesnut Ridge, ten miles beyond Greensburgh, is five miles across.
2. Laurel Hill, between Ramsey's and Dennison's, is six miles across.
3. Allegheny Mountain is ascended just beyond Stoys* town, and is about seventeen miles across.
4. Sideling Hill : the foot of which is about two miled and an half beyond the Crossings, is seven miles across.
5. The Three Kittochtinny Hills, which terminate near Straasburgh.

Koad from Pittsburgh to Phladelhhia, via Yorkiozon.

| To Bedford | ${ }^{97} 971$ | Russel's | 10178 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hartiey's | 6'103 | Oxford | 10183 |
| Crossings (Juniata) | $8: 11$ | Abbotstown | 4187 |
| Reamer's at the foot? <br> of Sideling Hill | $9_{120}$ | King's tavern | 4191  <br> 11 202 |
| MrComnelstown | 10130 | Columbia | 12.214 |
| Whiteside's | 7137 | Lancaster | 10.224 |
| Spread Eaģle | 6143 | Philadelphia | 64. 289 |
| Chambersburgh | 8151 |  |  |
| Neinan's on South $\}$ | 12163 |  |  |


| Koad from Pittsourgh to Fort Niagara. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Mcadville | 90.96 | Higi teen Mile Creek | 141206 |
| Le Bcul | 27117 | Beffato | 16.222 |
| Erie | 151.2 | Flack-Hock | 3225 |
| Poriland | 30162 | Lort Schlusser | 18243 |
| Cansdaque | 15177 | Beuisown | $7 \cdot 250$ |
| Catarasus | 15192 | Niagara | 91259 |

Road from Pittsburgh to Wasinington City.

| To Bedford | 97] 97\|fredericktown | 91184 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M.Connelstown | 33130 Monocacy Ferry | 4188 |
| Mercersburgh | 10140 Ciarksbuigh | 16204 |
| * Hagerstown | 161.6 Montgomery C. H. | 13217 |
| Boonsborough | 11167 Georgetown . | -0,227 |
| Middietown | 8176sivashingron | 2299 |

* Ine posi iod iron Iereersburgh to Hagerstown passes through Greencistle, and is circuitous by five mines; yet in times of ligh water it is the most conve. nient course, as there are substantial bridges over both branches of Conequecheque creek.

Road from Pittsburgh to Ralimore.

| To Bedford | 971971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Westminster (Win- } \\ & \text { chester) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M'Conneistown | 33130 |  |  |
| Chambersburgh | 21151 | Reisterstown | 12:207 |
| Neiman's on South $\}$ | , | Owen's Mills | 4211 |
| Mountain $\}$ |  | Slajor Beam's | 5216 |
| Gettraburgh | 10173 | Baltimore | 7223 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Petersburgh (Lit- } \\ \text { tlestown) } \end{array}\right\}$ | 10183 |  |  |

Road from Baltimore to the City of Washington.

| To M'Coy's tavern | 13 | 13 | Bladensburgh | 3 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ross's | 18 | 31 | Washington | 6 | 40 |


| Koad from Pittsburgh to Viacennes, via Lexington |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Lexington | $332 \mid$ Beech Creek | T Wud holes |  |
| Frankfort | 22 Indian creek | 6 Muddy creek | 10 |
| Shelibyvile | 22 Blue river | 12 White oak spring |  |
| Middietown | 20 Sullivan's spring | 17. White river |  |
| Louisville | 12 Little Blue river | 3 St. Vincenes | 15 |
| Clarksvilte, 1. ${ }^{\text {and. }}$ | 3 Big Lick | 8 |  |
| The ${ }^{\text {K, }}$, 'he | St.inac: - mek | 9 T Tot |  |

Aoad from Pitisourgh to Erie.

| Dincau's | ${ }^{18} \mid$ Martin's ferry | 16 Waterford | $\gamma$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White's | 13 Meadville | 15 To Reed's | 10 |
| Read's | 17 Campbell's | 8 Erie | T ${ }^{5}$ |
| Junes (forks) | 7 Culbertson's | 8 | Total-12 |

Road from l'ittsburgh to Warren, Ohio.

| Davis's Tavern | $4^{\text {I Falls of Beaver }}$ | 3 Warren | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White's on the 0 . | 8 (Greer hurgh | 8 |  |
| Knox's | 10 Duglas's | 15 | Tetal 85 |
| Eeares. | \% Xoung's town | 14 |  |

## PATTERSON AND HOPKYNS

Have for sale, at ail times, a iarge assortment of valuabier. books, and recent publications from the eastern side of the mountains, with an extensive assortment of school books, pocket and family Bibles, at various prices, ticord. ing to their quality.
P. St H. lave of their own publications for sate, - ITason's Remains, a small and exceilent religious book-25 Cents.-Opservations on the Two Sons of Oil, containing an able deitnce of religious liberty, and of the American laws and constitutions; also an excellent compendious review of Churci history.-By Wm. Findley L.sq. member of Congress. 5 l.—Murrays small English Grammar, a book necessary to every young person, that wishes to speak and write correctly. 25 Cents.-The New Token for children, or a sequel to Janeway's Token,-being an authentic account of the conversion, lives, and happy deaths of iwelve chiluren, by the Rev. Wm. Mosely,-183 ©ents. Eoy Lessons for chiniren-6 $6 \frac{1}{2}$ Cents.-.The Child's Instructor $12 \frac{1}{2}$ Cents. Gentle Shepierd, 25 cents.

Pathrson aud fopkirs have now in the press and will shorty purtish, Willison's Explanation of the Caterhism, finc paper-100 Cents. Watts' Psams ard Hymns, 75 Cts. A new collection of tines, containiog those that are used in the wostern country by the diffirent Presbyterian denominations, and by Eome other chuches. This collection embeaces the plain excellent old Sonchi tunco. that have been bat parey pubished in this country , whin athers, very senerally used. The design of the coltection is to furninh the church with a cheap and usefill set of thes acrunhy used in the western comery. 50 Cons A very liberal discotint on the above prices is given to those who buy br the dozen, to sell again.
P. \& H. give 5 cents a pound for clean white linen and cotien yags; and if they are very coasse, diaty, or ciank colourat. from i cent to 4 per lb . according to their mblity. One cent per bo. for clean des flax and hemp scutching ic:r, and for woollen and linsey rags.

Some peroons manifest a sort of shame on the suiject of saviais and selling rags, that ought not to be cherished, when it is considered how much money is retaned in the connty by saving them, and when it is known, which is a fact, that the most respectable and decent families in the conntiy do now encourage domestic manufactories in this way.

Conclusion.-"Honesty is the best policy", and anoriner best, is to "owe no man any thing but love." Rom. xiii. $\varepsilon$.



[^0]:    

