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KNOWLEDGE

OF THE YEAR

1834.



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CAMBRIDGE:
CHARLES FOLSON,
Printer to the University.

PREFACE.

ENCOURAGED by the approbation, which our labors have hitherto received, we offer to the public the 5th volume of the American Almanac. For explanations of the astronomical department, we would refer the reader to Mr. Paine's Preliminary Observations. There will also be found in the course of the volume, such explanations and remarks relating to other portions, as make it unnecessary here to say much respecting them.

Complete lists of the Members of the American Congresses, from the year 1765 to the present time, are given in this volume. A list of the Members of Congress from 1774 to 1778, has never before, so far as we know, been published. This list has been carefully formed from the "Journals of Congress"; but these Journals do not furnish such information as to insure entire accuracy with respect to dates. Mr. Force's "National Calendar" for 1829 contains a list of the Members of Congress under the Constitution, from 1789 to 1827, on a different plan from that of the list here inserted; and the correspondent who prepared the latter, was not aware of the existence of the former, till he had completed his undertaking.

It will be seen that a Miscellaneous Department, and also a department for brief Obituary Notices, have now been introduced; and we hope that they will be regarded as an improvement of the plan of the work.

The space allotted to the notices of Individual States, in this volume, is chiefly occupied by an account of education and literary institutions in the several states; and the quantity of materials on these topics demanding insertion, has been so considerable as to render it necessary to exclude other useful matter; although the volume has been somewhat enlarged.

We would renew the expression of our grateful acknowledgments to our friends in the different parts of the country, who have been so good as to forward information for the improvement of this work ; and we respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

In the next volume we propose to give, in addition to other matters, a view of the financial institutions of the country, viz. banks, insurance companies, and savings banks ; also of periodical literature, including newspapers and other periodical publications, on a plan, which is exemplified in this volume in relation to Massachusetts (see page 169) ; and on these topics, particularly, information is desired.

Cambridge, Massachusetts,
October 18, 1833.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
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INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Statistical View of	202	Evangelical Church, U. S.	224
Canada	202	Europe, Reigning Sovereigns of	224
France	202	Europe, Statistical View of	224
Germany	202	Executive Government, United States	224
Italy	202	France, Phillip	224
Spain	202	Festivals of the Church	224
Switzerland	202	Florida Territory	224
United States	202	Flowering of Fruit Trees	224
Virginia	202	Foreign Ministers	224
Wisconsin	202	France	224
Alabama	202	Fruit Trees, Flowering of	224
Alaska	202	Georgia — Government; Judiciary;	224
Arizona	202	Education; Franklin College; Medi-	224
California	202	cal College of Georgia	224
Colorado	202	Globe, Statistics of	224
Connecticut	202	Gotha	224
Delaware	202	Governors of States	224
District of Columbia	202	Great Britain — Government; Ministry;	224
Florida	202	House of Lords; Bishops; House of	224
Georgia	202	Commons; First Reformed Parliam-	224
Idaho	202	ent; Judiciary; British Ministry	224
Illinois	202	from 1807 to 1833	224
Indiana	202	Height of the Greatest Tides	224
Iowa	202	Hill, Rowland	224
Kansas	202	Hillhouse, James	224
Kentucky	202	Holyoke, Dr., his Meteorological Journal	224
Louisiana	202	Home, Sir Everard	224
Maine	202	House of Commons, England	224
Maryland	202	House of Lords or Peers	224
Massachusetts	202	Illinois — Government; Judiciary; Edu-	224
Michigan	202	cation: Illinois College; Alton Lite-	224
Minnesota	202	rary and Theological Seminary	224
Mississippi	202	Imports and Exports, United States	224
Missouri	202	Indiana — Government; Judiciary; Edu-	224
Montana	202	cation; Indiana College; South Hano-	224
Nebraska	202	ver College	224
Nevada	202	Individual States	224
New Hampshire	202	Influence of the Moon	224
New Jersey	202	Intercourse with Foreign Nations	224
New Mexico	202	Johnston, Josiah S.	224
New York	202	Judiciary, United States	224
North Carolina	202	Kean, Edmund	224
North Dakota	202	Kentucky — Government; Judiciary;	224
Ohio	202	Education; Transylvania University;	224
Oklahoma	202	Centre College; St. Joseph's College;	224
Oregon	202	Augusta College; Cumberland Col-	224
Pennsylvania	202	lege; Georgetown College	224
Rhode Island	202	Latitude and Longitude of Places	224
South Carolina	202	Law Schools	224
South Dakota	202	Legislatures of States	224
Tennessee	202	Lealie, Sir John	224
Texas	202	Libraries in United States	224
Utah	202	Lords or Peers, House of	224
Vermont	202	Louisiana — Government; Judiciary;	224
Virginia	202	Education; College of Louisiana	224
Washington	202	Mackintosh, Sir James	224
West Virginia	202	Maine — Government; Judiciary; MIL-	224
Wisconsin	202	itia; Education; Bowdoin College;	224
Wyoming	202	Waterville College; Maine Theologi-	224
Alabama	202	cal Institution; Maine Wesleyan	224
Alaska	202	Seminary; Learned Societies	224
Arizona	202	Marietta, Temperature at	224
California	202	Maryland — Government; Judiciary;	224
Colorado	202	Education; St. John's College; Uni-	224
Connecticut	202	versity of; Washington Medical	224
Delaware	202	College; St. Mary's College; Mount	224
District of Columbia	202	St. Mary's College	224
Florida	202	Massachusetts — Government; Judic-	224
Georgia	202	ary; Common Schools; Academies;	224
Idaho	202	Harvard University; Williams Col-	224
Illinois	202	lege; Amherst College; Theological	224
Indiana	202		224
Iowa	202		224
Kansas	202		224
Kentucky	202		224
Louisiana	202		224
Maine	202		224
Maryland	202		224
Massachusetts	202		224
Michigan	202		224
Minnesota	202		224
Mississippi	202		224
Missouri	202		224
Montana	202		224
Nebraska	202		224
Nevada	202		224
New Hampshire	202		224
New Jersey	202		224
New Mexico	202		224
New York	202		224
North Carolina	202		224
North Dakota	202		224
Ohio	202		224
Oklahoma	202		224
Oregon	202		224
Pennsylvania	202		224
Rhode Island	202		224
South Carolina	202		224
South Dakota	202		224
Tennessee	202		224
Texas	202		224
Utah	202		224
Vermont	202		224
Virginia	202		224
Washington	202		224
West Virginia	202		224
Wisconsin	202		224
Wyoming	202		224

	Page.		Page.
Seminaries; Learned Societies; Periodical Literature	161—169	Population and Extent of the Globe	270
Medfield, Temperature at	80	Population, U. S., 5 Enumerations	144
Medical Schools, United States	259	Porter, Anna Maria	303
Meteorological Observations	77	Post-Office Establishment	135
Methodist Episcopal Church	264	Post-Offices, principal	136
Michigan Territory	255	Postage, Rates of	137
Militia, United States	143	Protestant Episcopal Church	264
Military Posts, Temperature at	81	President of the United States, Votes for, from 1789 to 1833	126
Ministry of Great Britain	274 & 294	Public Debt, United States'	142
Mint of the United States	129	Public Lands, Share of	143
Mississippi—Government; Judiciary; Outlines of the Constitution; Education; Jefferson College	227—230	Rain, Quantity of, at several places	85
Missouri—Government; Judiciary; Education; St. Louis University; St. Mary's College	252—253	Randolph, John	316
Moon, Influence of	73	Rates of Postage	137
New Hampshire—Government; Judiciary; Statistics; Common Schools; Academies; Dartmouth College; Learned Societies	153—158	Refractions, Dr. Young's	58
New Jersey—Government; Judiciary; Common Schools; Academies; College of New Jersey; Rutgers College	183—191	Reichstadt, Duke of	303
New York—Government; Judiciary; Common Schools; Academies; Regents of the University; Columbia College; Union College; Hamilton College; Geneva College; Brockport College; Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary; Episcopal Theological Seminary; Auburn Theological Seminary; Hartwick Theological Seminary; College of Physicians and Surgeons; University of the City of New York; Learned Societies	178—188	Religions, Numbers of the different	270
North Carolina—Government; Judiciary; Education; University of North Carolina	215—216	Religious Denominations, U. S.	263—265
Obituary, American	312	Remusat, Abel	302
Obituary, Foreign	308	Revolutionary Pensioners	143
Occupations	16	Rhode Island—Government; Judiciary; Education; Brown University; Learned Societies	169—171
Oceanica	270	Salaries of Governors, &c.	258
Ohio—Government; Judiciary; Common Schools; Academies; Ohio University; Miami University; Western Reserve College; Kenyon College; Franklin College; Lane Seminary; Granville Literary and Theological Institution; Medical College of Ohio; Ohio Reformed Medical School; Law School	242—248	Salem, Temperature at	76
Oriani, Barnaba	308	Say, Jean-Baptiste	308
Parliament, British	275	Scarpa, Antonio	307
Parliament, Members of	284	Scott, Sir Walter	305
Pennsylvania—Government; Judiciary; Common Schools; Academies; University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College; Dickinson College; Jefferson College; Washington College; Western University; Allegheny College; Pennsylvania College; Lafayette College; Girard College; Bristol College; Institute; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Theological Seminars; Learned Societies	192—201	Sessions of Congress	125
Pensioners, Revolutionary and Invalid	143	Signs of the Planets	3
Perier, Casimir	300	Signs of the Zodiac	4
Periodical Literature throughout the World	95	Skinner, Richard	316
		Slaves in the United States	144
		South Carolina—Government; Judiciary; Free Schools; Academies; College of South Carolina; Charleston College; Medical Colleges; Theological Seminaries; Learned Societies	216—221
		Sovereigns of Europe	271
		Spurzheim, Dr.	307
		Stanley, John	319
		Stephen, James	306
		Sun's Parallax in Altitude	59
		Tariff of Duties	138
		Temperance	89
		Tennessee—Government; Judiciary; Education; University of Nashville; Greenville College; East Tennessee College; Theological Seminary	231—235
		Theological Seminaries, United States	259
		Tide Table	21
		Tides, Height of	23
		Tucker, Commodore	315
		United States	97 & 256
		Vacations in Colleges	262
		Vermont—Government; Judiciary; Common Schools; Academies; University of Vermont; Middlebury College	158—160
		Virginia—Government; Judiciary; Education; Academies; University of Virginia; William and Mary College; Hampden-Sydney College; Washington College; Randolph-Macon College; Protestant Episcopal Seminary; Virginia Baptist Seminary	206—214
		Votes for President, &c., U. S.	126
		Wakefield, Priscilla	305
		West Indies, British	266
		Wilberforce, Wm.	311
		Wolcott, Oliver	317
		Zach, Baron de	304

ERRATA.

- Page 3, last line, for " Ω the descending node," read " Υ ," &c.
" 6, Oct. 13th, for "Feast" read "Fast"
" 9, near the bottom, for "Sun cent. eclipsed" read "Sun sets centrally eclipsed"
" 15, for "Norfolk, Pa." read "Norfolk, Va."
" 27, "Salem, in lat. $42^{\circ} 31' 30''$ " not " 52° ," &c.
" 35, The setting of the Moon is, to a certain extent, erroneously stated for New York, Washington, Charleston, and New Orleans. The variation of the Moon's semidiurnal arch having been, inadvertently, applied with a wrong sign.
" 99, After the name of Mitchell, Stephen M., for "1783-04, 1785-06," read "1783-84, 1785-86."
" 192, 2d line from the bottom, for "Robert C. Trier," read "Robert C. Grier."
" 276, for "Essex," read " \S Essex."

* * For *Additions and Corrections*, see pages 335 and 336.

N. B. In the volumes of the Almanac for the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, the rising and setting of the sun were given according to *apparent time*; but in the volumes for 1833 and 1834, they are given according to *mean time*.

The magnitude of the light is not to be expected, perhaps, however, it may be about as bright as Venus, then about 30 degrees above the Earth, than usual; nor will the eclipse be almost total; since it is so near the sun, that the unobscured part, even if it were of sufficient light to render small stars visible, would be the brightest of the stars. The obscuration of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere of the earth, can hardly with strictness be considered as being completely shut out from the sight, as was the case of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was obscured for three minutes, as much light remained as in a total eclipse; and greater darkness will not probably be experienced on the present occasion.

At the same time, however, a great depression of the temperature of the sun, will probably be noticed; and, for a short time, at the moment of greatest obscuration, the solar combustion, by condensing the solar rays, will be destroyed. At the time of the Annular eclipse, it was observed by the Editor, that the thermometer rose 27 to 29, and that during the continuance of the eclipse, a great amount of heat was produced by placing its blackened lens before a powerful burning-glass.

The path, as seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be between the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Georgia, and South Carolina. The principal cities, where the obscuration will probably be complete, are Charleston, Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock. The length of total darkness in any place, will be about 1m. 53s. near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah, it will be considerably less, the former being about 1m. 30s. south of this path, the latter about thirty south. The length of total darkness varies in its passage across the States will be about one hundred miles. The people of the Atlantic States, who desire to behold the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature, which even Niagara sinks into mediocrity, should not neglect this opportunity when they reflect, that it will not return for the space of thirty-five years, to the same portion of the United States, or

of Feb., 1831, much inconvenience

and even injury was sustained from want of care in looking at the Sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark, that should the sky, during the continuance of this Eclipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, *only*, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

In the computation of the phases of this Eclipse for some of the principal places in the United States (see pages 10 — 15), the semidiameters of the Sun and Moon were reduced 5'' for irradiation and inflexion; the quantity indicated by all the observations on the Eclipse of Feb., 1831.

The total eclipse of the Moon of June 21st, and that of Dec. 15th, will be more interesting to the public generally, than to the astronomer.

Occultations of the planets and of stars of not less than the fourth magnitude, will this year be rare. Jupiter will be eclipsed in the morning of September 24th, and Venus, in the southern extremity of the United States, in the afternoon of the 2d of December.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind, or from, the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but if the star is small, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened. Indeed, it has been found by Professor Struve, even with the assistance of the celebrated telescope in his possession, by Fraunhofer, so nearly impossible, that he recommends measuring with a micrometer the star's distance from the limb of the Moon, some minutes before or after the moment of contact, and when its light is, comparatively, but little diminished by her superior lustre. Those conjunctions, however, of the Moon with stars of less than the fourth magnitude, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted in the Calendar pages by an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The catalogue of the eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter (pages 17 and 18) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses before the planet comes into conjunction with the Sun, on the 9th of May, will happen on the east side, then, until the opposition, on the 20th of November, on the west, and afterwards again on the east: between the 9th of May and 20th of November, the Immersions only of the first and second satellites will be visible, and during the remainder of the year, the Emerisions only; but both the Immersion and Emersion of the two outer satellites can sometimes be seen.

The fourth satellite will not, however, be eclipsed this year, its Latitude, at every opposition, being greater than the planet's semidiameter.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when in quadrature, and nearest when in opposition or conjunction; but for some weeks before and after he is in the latter position, the eclipses cannot be observed, the planet and satellites being rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun. As these eclipses appear to take place at the same moment of *absolute* time in every part of the Earth where they are visible, to determine the approximate time, at which any one in the catalogue will happen in any place in the United States, it is necessary merely to subtract the estimated Longitude of that place from the time of Immersion or Emersion at Greenwich.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 24, &c.), will be found the latitude of several, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipse of February 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with

the capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston. the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42"), reported by an individual acting under authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of $6\frac{1}{4}$ minutes of a degree therein. Since this table went to press, the position of several places in Massachusetts and New York has been determined by the editor, the publication of which must be deferred until another year.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages there is no alteration from that in the Almanac for 1833.

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

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

The setting of the Moon is given from new moon to full, and the rising from full moon to new; the letters *M. A. m. a.*, found in these columns and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be readily reduced to that for any other meridian, by adding or subtracting the difference of the longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city. The time of the moon's southing is computed for the same meridian. The variation, however, even in a remote part of the United States, will be inconsiderable.

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

The Planets are placed in the order in which they pass the meridian on the first day of each month, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 52 to 57) is partly taken from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke and partly from the English Nautical Almanac; now for the first time truly an "Astronomical Ephemeris," and worthy of the great nation under whose auspices it appears.

In ours, will be found, the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax, and Declination, the time (*mean*, which, by the addition of $0.19''$, will be converted into *sidereal*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated, the Sidereal time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is noon, mean time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The Table of Refractions (pages 58, 59) is that computed on principles explained by Dr. Young, and is recommended by its great simplicity; moreover, it is said to agree as closely as any other with the latest observations; nevertheless, had not Professor Bessel's new Table required the use of logarithms, it would have been preferred.

The elements of the eclipses (page 60) were computed from the Berlin *Jahrbuch*, and reduced to the meridian of Greenwich by considering the Longitude of Berlin 53m. 35.5s. The solar elements were corrected for the second differences; those of the Moon, at the time of the eclipses of January 9th, June 7th and 21st, and December 15th, for the second and third; but in those of the eclipse of the 30th of November, corrections were introduced for the differences of the fourth order.

The Tables used by the computers of the *Jahrbuch*, are Bessel's, for the Sun, and Burckhardt's, for the Moon.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to *mean* solar time, or that time which should be indicated by a well regulated clock. On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and consequently the solar * days are not equal, about half being more, and about as many less, than 24 hours, and requiring a clock indicating apparent or solar time, to be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience, the fiction of mean time has been invented; which has already come into very general use and probably will soon supersede the other. It derives its name from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent Time occurs on the 3d of November, viz. 16m. 16½s., and the equation then being subtractive from apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43½s. On the 11th of February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock should be 14m. 34s. after 12.

But mean time can be easily reduced to apparent, by applying the equation (pages 52 to 57) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that indicated therein.

The most interesting of the Astronomical phenomena happening in the year 1835, and visible in the United States, are the Occultation of Jupiter in April, the return of Halley's Comet (otherwise called the Comet of 1759) to its perihelion, on the 4th of November, and, on the 7th of the same month, the transit of Mercury over the disc of the Sun.

A communication of any observations that may be made on the total eclipse of the Sun of November of the coming year, together with the correct Latitude of the place of observation, will be thankfully received by the Editor of the Astronomical department, and the Longitude of the place be thence deduced.

R. T. PAINE.

16 Newton Place, Boston,
September 25th, 1833.

* A solar day is the interval between the instant his centre is on the meridian of any place, to the instant of his return to the same situation.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR
1834.

PART I.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
 FOR THE YEAR
1834,

- Being the latter part of the 58th, and the beginning of the 59th, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;
- “ the 6547th year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5594th, and the beginning of the 5595th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- “ the 2587th year since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro ;
- “ the 2580th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26, 3967 of the Julian Period, (747 years before Christ according to the chronologists, and 746 according to the astronomers ;)
- “ the 2610th year of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 653d Olympiad will begin in July, 1834, by fixing the era of the first Olympiad 775½ years before Christ, or at about the first of July, 3938 of the Julian Period.
- “ the latter part of the 1249th, and the beginning of the 1250th year since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet.

**I. THE CALENDAR
 AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.**

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

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

4 CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, &c. [1834.

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

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

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

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	E	Solar Cycle	23
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	11	Roman Indiction	7
Epaet	20	Julian Period	6547

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

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

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1833,	Dec. 21st,	7	25	46	M. T.	Wash.		
" " ♈ (Spring	"	1834, March 20th,	8	56	38	"	"		
" " ♋ (Summer	"	" June 21st,	6	3	9	"	"		
" " ♎ (Autumn	"	" Sept. 22d,	19	58	31	"	"		
" " ♏ (Winter	"	" Dec. 21st,	13	21	57	"	"		

Sun in the Winter Signs		d.	h.	m.	s.		
" " Spring		92	21	6	31		
" " Summer		93	13	55	22		
" " Autumn		89	17	23	26		
" north of Equator (Spring and Summer)		186	11	1	53		
" south " (Winter and Autumn)		178	18	54	18		

Length of the tropical year, beginning at the winter solstice 1833, and ending at the winter solstice 1834,	}	365	5	56	11
<i>Mean or average length of the tropical year</i>					
		365	5	48	48

EMBER DAYS.

February 19th, 21st, and 22d.	September 17th, 19th, and 20th.
May 21st, 23d, and 24th.	December 17th, 19th, and 20th.

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1834.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 26th	Rogation Monday	May 5th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 9th	" Tuesday	" 6th
Ash. Wed. 1st day of Lept	" 12th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	" 8th
Mid Lent Sunday	March 9th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	" 18th
Palm Sunday	" 23d	Trinity Sunday	" 25th
Easter Day	" 30th	Corpus Christi day	" 29th
Low Sunday	April 6th	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30th
Rogation Sunday	May 4th		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

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

Year.	Names of the Months.		
5594	1st of Thebet		Dec. 13, 1833.
"	10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	22, "
"	1st of Sebat		Jan. 11, 1834.
"	1st of Adar		Feb. 10, "
"	14th "	Little Purim	23, "
"	1st of Veadar		March 12, "
"	13th "	Fast of Esther	24, "
"	14th "	*Purim	25, "
"	15th "	Schuscan Purim	26, "
"	1st of Nisan		April 10, "
"	15th "	*Beginning of the Passover	24, "
"	16th "	*Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover	25, "
"	21st "	*Seventh Feast	30, "
"	22d "	*End of the Passover	May 1, "
"	1st of Ijar		10, "
"	18th "	Lag beomer	27, "
"	1st of Sivan		June 8, "
"	6th "	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	13, "
"	7th "	*Second Feast	14, "
"	1st of Thammus		July 8, "
"	17th "	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	24, "
"	1st of Ab		Aug. 6, "
"	9th "	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	14, "
"	1st of Elul		Sept. 5, "

1*

5595	1st of Tiari	*Feast for the New Year	Oct. 4, 1834.
"	2d "	*Second Feast for the New Year	5, "
"	3d "	Fast of Gedaljah	6, "
"	10th "	*Feast of Reconciliation	13, "
"	15th "	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	18, "
"	16th "	*Second Feast of the Huts	19, "
"	21st "	Feast of Palms or Branches	24, "
"	22d "	*End of the Hut or Congregation	
		Feast	25, "
"	23d "	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the	
		Law	26, "
"	1st of Marchesvan		Nov. 3, "
"	1st of Chisleu		Dec. 3, "
"	25th of "	Consecration of the Temple	27, "
"	1st of Thebet		Jan. 2, 1835.
"	10th "	Fast for the siege of Jerusalem	11, "

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year and Names of the Months.

1249	1st of Shaban		Dec. 13, 1833.
"	1st of Ramadan	(Month of Fasting)	Jan. 11, 1834.
"	1st of Schewall	(Month of Rejoicing)	Feb. 10, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-kadah		March 11, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-hejjah		April 10, "
1250	1st of Moharrem		May 9, "
"	1st of Saphar		June 8, "
"	1st of Rabia I.		July 7, "
"	1st of Rabia II.		Aug. 6, "
"	1st of Jomadhi I.		Sept. 4, "
"	1st of Jomadhi II.		Oct. 4, "
"	1st of Rejeb		Nov. 2, "
"	1st of Shaban		Dec. 2, "
"	1st of Ramadan	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 31, "

ECLIPSES IN 1834.

Five eclipses will happen in the course of the present year, of which three will be of the Sun and two of the Moon. One of the former and both of the latter will be visible throughout the United States.

I. Thursday, January 9th, a partial eclipse of the Sun, invisible throughout the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 4h. 9m. A. (M. T. at Washington,) in Long. 100° 40' East from Greenwich, and in Lat. 52° 43' South.

Greatest obscuration on the Earth (6° 18') at 5h. 48m. A., in Long. 11° 15' East, Lat. 67° 47' South.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 7h. 27m. A., in Long. 69° 16' West, Lat. 48° 32' South.

But little more than half the Sun will be obscured where the Eclipse is greatest, and the only land to which it will be visible is the southern extremity of South America.

II. Saturday, June 7th, the Sun partially eclipsed, invisible throughout the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 2h. 49m. M., Mean Time at Washington, in Long. $2^{\circ} 15'$ West, Lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$ South.

Greatest obscuration on the Earth ($11^{\circ} 12'$) at 5h. 1m. M., in Long. $55^{\circ} 22'$ East, Lat. $64^{\circ} 39'$ South.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 7h. 12m. M., in Long. $71^{\circ} 34'$ East, Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$ South. Although this Eclipse will not be central in any place, it will be, where greatest, nearly annular. It will be visible to the southern extremity of Africa and the adjacent oceans. At the Cape of Good Hope, in Lat. $34^{\circ} 24'$ South, Long. $18^{\circ} 28'$ East. The Eclipse will begin at 9h. $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. M., and will end at 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. A. Mean time of the Cape. Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 35'$ on Sun's South limb.

III. Saturday, June 21st, the Moon *totally* eclipsed, visible throughout the United States.

	Beginning of the Eclipse.	Beginning of Total Immersion.	Middle of the Eclipse.	End of Total Immersion.	End of the Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
*Albany	1 30 M.	2 43 M.	3 26 M.	4 9 M.	5 13 M.
*Baltimore	1 28	2 32	3 15	3 58	5 2
*Boston	1 50	2 54	3 37	4 20	5 24
Charleston	1 14	2 18	3 1	3 44	4 48
Cincinnati	0 57	2 1	2 44	3 27	4 31
*Halifax, N. S.	2 20	3 24	4 7	4 50	5 54
*Hartford	1 43	2 47	3 30	4 13	5 17
Jefferson & } Little Rock }	0 26	1 30	2 13	2 56	4 0
Lexington, Ky.	0 57	2 1	2 44	3 27	4 31
Mobile	0 42	1 46	2 29	3 12	4 16
Nashville	0 47	1 51	2 34	3 17	4 21
*New Haven	1 43	2 47	3 30	4 13	5 17
New Orleans	0 34	1 38	2 31	3 4	4 8
*New York	1 38	2 42	3 25	4 8	5 12
*Norfolk	1 29	2 33	3 16	3 59	5 3
*Philadelphia	1 34	2 38	3 21	4 4	5 8
*Pittsburg	1 14	2 18	3 1	3 44	4 48
*Portland	1 53	2 57	3 40	4 23	5 27
*Portsmouth	1 51	2 55	3 38	4 21	5 25
*Providence	1 49	2 53	3 36	4 19	5 23
*Raleigh	1 19	2 23	3 6	3 49	4 53
*Richmond	1 26	2 29	3 12	3 55	4 59
Savannah	1 10	2 14	2 57	3 40	4 44
St. Louis	0 36	1 40	2 23	3 6	4 10
*Washington	1 26	2 30	3 13	3 56	5 0

Mean Time at the respective Places.

At those of the above cities marked with an asterisk the end of the eclipse will not be visible, as it will take place after the rising of the Sun and consequently after the setting of the Moon.

Although on this occasion the Moon will be totally immersed in the shadow of the Earth for the space of 1h. 26m., it is probable she will not entirely disappear, but will remain visible of the color of dusky copper.

IV. Sunday, November 30th.

The Sun totally eclipsed, visible throughout the United States.

Phases of the General Eclipse.

The penumbra first touches the Earth at sunrise at 11h. 33m. M. (M. T. at Washington) in Lat. $43^{\circ} 55'$ North, Long. $140^{\circ} 32'$ West from Greenwich.

The penumbra leaves the Earth at sunset at 4h. 3m. A. in Lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$ North, Long. $57^{\circ} 36'$ West.

Duration of the entire Eclipse for the whole Earth 4h. 29½m.

Path of the Central Eclipse for every minute, whilst crossing the Territory of Arkansas and the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina; and for every fifth minute, during the remainder of the time of its continuance on the Earth.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
S. ris. cent. ec. at	0 53 19 A.	9 0 27 M.	62 36 N.	135 13 W.	Russian possessions on the northwest coast of N. America.
" cent. eclipsed at	0 56 26	10 0 30	54 57.6	121 0.8	Northwest part of U. S.
" " "	1 1 26	9 51	50 23.1	114 55.4	" " "
" " "	6 26	51 0	47 14.9	110 53.2	" " "
" " "	11 26	11 8 48	44 48.9	107 41.4	" " "
" " "	16 26	9 41	42 47.2	104 58.1	" " "
" " "	21 26	39 31	41 3.0	102 30.6	" " "
" " "	24 50	48 55	40 0.0	101 0.7	" " "
" " "	26 26	53 18 A.	39 32.5	100 19.0	" " "
" " "	31 26	6 40	38 12.9	98 13.3	" " "
" " "	36 26	19 42	37 3.0	96 12.8	" " "
" " "	37 26	22 17	26 50.0	95 49.1	" " "
" " "	38 26	24 52	37.3	25.5	" " "
" " "	39 26	27 26	25.0	2.0	" " "
† " " "	39 34	27 44	23.6	94 59.2	" " "
" " "	40 26	29 59	13.0	38.6	Territory of Arkansas.
" " "	41 26	32 33	1.2	15.9	" " "
" " "	42 26	35 6	35 50.1	93 51.9	" " "
" " "	43 26	37 39	39.2	28.7	" " "
" " "	44 26	40 12	28.5	5.5	" " "
" " "	45 26	42 45	18.2	92 42.2	near Little Rock.
" " "	46 26	45 18	8.1	19.1	Territory of Arkansas.
" " "	47 26	47 50	34 58.1	91 55.9	" " "
" " "	48 26	50 23	48.4	32.7	" " "
" " "	49 27	52 56	39.0	9.4	" " "

* On the meridian of the place.

† In the nonageimal.

State of Mississippi.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
8 cent. eclipsed at	1 50 27 A.	0 55 29 A.	34 29.8N.	90 46.1W.	Territory of the Choctaw Indians lying in Missis- sippi, County of Monroe.
" "	51 27	58 3	20.9	22.8	
" "	52 27	1 0 36	12.4	89 59.4	
" "	53 27	3 10	4.2	35.9	
" "	54 27	5 45	33 56.9	12.3	
" "	55 27	8 20	48 6	88 48.6	
" "	56 27	10 55	41.3	24.8	

State of Alabama.

" "	1 57 27 A.	1 13 31 A.	33 34.3	89 0.9	County of Pickens.
" "	58 27	16 7	27.6	87 36.8	" " Tuscaloosa.
" "	59 27	18 44	21.2	12.5	" " "
" "	2 0 27	21 22	15.0	86 48.0	" " Shelby
" "	1 27	24 1	9.2	23.4	Creek territory.
" "	2 27	26 40	3.6	85 58.6	" "
" "	3 27	29 20	32 68.3	33.6	" "

State of Georgia.

" "	2 4 27 A.	1 39 1 A.	39 53.2	85 8.3	Cherokee Territory.
" "	5 27	34 44	48.5	84 42.7	Creek "
" "	6 27	37 27	44.1	16.9	" "
" "	7 27	40 11	40.0	83 50.8	County of Crawford.
" "	8 27	42 57	36.3	24.4	" " Twiggs
" "	9 27	45 44	32.9	82 57.6	" " Laurens
" "	10 27	48 32	29.6	30.5	" " Emanuel.
" "	11 27	51 22	27.1	3.0	" " Bullock.
" "	12 27	54 14	24.7	81 35.1	" "

State of South Carolina.

" "	9 13 27 A.	1 57 7 A.	32 22.7	81 6.8	District of Beaufort.
" "	14 27	2 0 2	21.1	80 38.0	" " "

Atlantic Ocean.

" "	2 15 27 A.	2 3 0 A.	32 19.8	80 8.6	Coast of S. Carolina
" "	16 27	5 59	19.0	79 38.8	east of
" "	17 27	9 0	* 18.5	8.5	Beaufort.
" "	18 27	12 4	* 18.5	78 37.5	Do. S. of Cape Romm.
" "	19 27	15 11	19.0	5.8	Do. S. E. W. C. Fear.
" "	20 27	18 21	20.0	77 33.3	Do. S. of C. Fear.
" "	21 27	21 34	21.4	0.1	Do. S. E. of C. Fear.
" "	26 27	38 33	36.7	74 0.5	Do. S. E. of C. Hatteras.
" "	31 27	57 42	33 10.1	70 28.1	West of the Bermudas.
" "	36 27	3 20 50	34 13.1	65 56.1	North of "
" "	41 27	3 54 40	36 28.8	58 43.6	Northeast of "
8 cent. eclipsed at	43 13	4 32 17	39 45.0	49 46.0	

Duration of the central eclipse 1h. 50m. 1s.

* The least Latitude of the path of the centre.

The apparent magnitude of the Moon at the time of the eclipse is 12.5, the diameter being 31.1 minutes, and the semi-diameter of the Sun and Moon reduced 5" for irradiation, and inferences according to the theory of De Saur.

State-House in the city of ALBANY and State of New York.
 Lat. 42° 39' 55". Long. 73° 44' 40".

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1 6 31 A.	}
Greatest Obscuration	2 26 40	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 27 30	
End of the Eclipse	3 40 28	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 33 57	

Digits eclipsed 10° 19' on Sun's South limb. The eclipse will begin at a point in the right side of the Sun 97° 54' from the vertex at highest point of his disc.

State-House in the town of AUGUSTA, in the State of Maine.
 Lat. 44° 18' 39". Long. 69° 50'.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1 27 54 A.	}
Greatest Obscuration	2 45 40	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 46 26	
End of the Eclipse	3 57 7	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 29 13	

Digits eclipsed 10° 24' on Sun's South limb. Point first touched by the Moon at the beginning of the Eclipse 102° 47' from the vertex.

City of BRAUFORT, in the State of South Carolina.
 Lat. 32° 24'. Long. 80° 41'.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 31 56A.	}
Beginning of total darkness	1 53 54	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic, the Sun centrally eclipsed	1 59 47	
End of total darkness	2 0 40	
End of the Eclipse	3 20 26	
Duration of total darkness	1 46	
" the whole Eclipse	2 48 30	

At the apparent Distance of the North Limbs	20.58'
" " Centres	0.26
" " South Limbs	20.06

Point first touched by the Moon 82° 50' from the vertex.

Observations on the Eclipse in the Preliminary Observations. The Moon always begins on his right side, and an eclipse of the Sun seen through an astronomical or inverting telescope be used, the appearance is as follows.

New State-House, in the City of Boston, and State of Massachusetts.

Lat. $42^{\circ} 20' 59''$. Long. $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1 22 29	}
Greatest Obscuration	2 41 45	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 42 27	
End of the Eclipse	3 54 19	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 31 50	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 25'$ on Sun's South limb.		
Point first touched $101^{\circ} 25'$ from the vertex.		

Mean Time at
Boston.

The College in the City of CHARLESTON, and State of South Carolina.

Lat. $32^{\circ} 47'$. Long. $80^{\circ} 0' 52''$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 35 43	}
Beginning of total darkness	2 2 35	
Nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon }	2 3 11	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 3 15	
End of total darkness	2 3 47	
End of the Eclipse	3 23 17	
Duration of total darkness	1 12	
“ the whole Eclipse	2 47 34	

Mean Time at
Charleston.

At the nearest approach of the Centres }	Distance of the North limbs	34.94''
	“ “ Centres	14.73
	“ “ South limbs	5.48

Point first touched $84^{\circ} 20'$ from the vertex.

City of CINCINNATI, in the State of Ohio. Lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$. Long. $84^{\circ} 22'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 4 35	}
Greatest Obscuration	1 29 43	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	1 30 48	
End of the Eclipse	2 50 25	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 45 50	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.		
Point first touched $79^{\circ} 18'$ from the vertex.		

Mean Time at
Cincinnati.

Town of HALIFAX, in the British Province of Nova Scotia.

Lat. $44^{\circ} 39' 20''$. Long. $63^{\circ} 36' 40''$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2 2 45	}
Greatest Obscuration	3 17 48	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	3 18 15	
Sun sets eclipsed	4 16 20	

Mean Time at
Halifax.

Uncorrected for refraction; the Eclipse ends about 10m. later.

Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.

Point first touched $109^{\circ} 22'$ from the vertex.

Town of LITTLE ROCK, the seat of government of the Territory of Arkansas.

Lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$. Long. $92^{\circ} 12'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 18 36	M
Beginning of total darkness	0 45 38	A
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	0 46 18	
Nearest approach of the Centres	0 46 45	
End of total darkness	0 47 12	
End of the Eclipse	2 12 19	
Duration of total darkness	1 34	
" the whole Eclipse	2 53 43	

} Mean Time at Little Rock.

At the nearest approach of the Centres, } North limbs . . . $8.98''$
 distance of the } Centres . . . 12.63
 } South limbs . . . 34.24

Point first touched $59^{\circ} 35'$ from the vertex.

Town of MEMPHIS, in the southwest extremity of the State of Tennessee.

Lat. $35^{\circ} 0'$. Long. $90^{\circ} 11'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 30 41	M.
Greatest Obscuration	0 58 41	A.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	0 58 46	
End of the Eclipse	2 23 40	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 52 59	

} Mean time at Memphis.

* Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{4}'$.

Point first touched $63^{\circ} 57'$ from the vertex.

Town of MILLEDGEVILLE, the Seat of Government of the State of

Georgia. Lat. $33^{\circ} 7'$. Long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 14 23	A.
Beginning of total darkness	1 42 16	
Nearest approach of the Centres	1 42 46	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	1 42 51	
End of total darkness	1 43 16	
End of the Eclipse	3 4 34	
Duration of total darkness	1 0	
" the whole Eclipse	2 50 11	

} Mean Time at Milledgeville.

At the nearest approach of the Centres, } North limbs . . . $4.03''$
 distance of the } Centres . . . 16.65
 } South limbs . . . 37.33

Point first touched $77^{\circ} 27'$ from the vertex.

* At the nearest approach of the centres, at Memphis, their distance according to the tables and for the above latitude and longitude will be $21.93''$, and the difference of the corrected semi-diameters $21.31''$. So that it is impossible to assert with certainty whether the Eclipse will, or will not, be total there. The probability is, however, that a mere point of the upper limb of the Sun will escape obscuration. By recent observations, it has been ascertained, that the line of 35° Lat. passes through Memphis, and consequently that place lies partly in Mississippi and partly in Tennessee.

Yale College in the city of NEW HAVEN, in the State of Connecticut.

Lat. $41^{\circ} 17' 58''$. Long. $72^{\circ} 57' 46''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	12	14	A. } Mean Time at New Haven.
Greatest Obscuration	2	32	48	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2	33	31	
End of the Eclipse	3	46	37	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	34	23	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 33'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $98^{\circ} 47'$ from the vertex.				

City of NEW ORLEANS, in the State of Louisiana. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$.

Long. $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11	34	6	M. } Mean Time at New Orleans.
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	1	3	0	A. }
Greatest Obscuration	1	4	9	
End of the Eclipse	2	30	31	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	56	25	
Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 16\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's North limb.				
Point first touched $59^{\circ} 34'$ from the vertex.				

Town of NEWPORT, in the State of Rhode Island. Lat. $41^{\circ} 29'$.

Long. $71^{\circ} 21' 14''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	21	35	A. } Mean Time at Newport.
Greatest Obscuration	2	41	21	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2	42	4	
End of the Eclipse	3	54	27	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	32	52	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 32\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $100^{\circ} 50'$ from the vertex.				

City Hall in the City of NEW YORK, in the State of New York.

Lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$. Long. $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	6	25	A. } Mean Time at New York.
Greatest Obscuration	2	27	46	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2	28	29	
End of the Eclipse	3	42	18	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	35	53	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 37'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $97^{\circ} 2'$ from the vertex.				

State-House in the City of PHILADELPHIA, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Lat. $39^{\circ} 56' 59''$. Long. $75^{\circ} 10' 59''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1	0	1	A. } Mean Time at Philadelphia.
Greatest Obscuration	2	22	13	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2	22	56	
End of the Eclipse	3	37	33	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	37	32	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{2}'$ on Sun's South limb.				
Point first touched $95^{\circ} 47'$ from the vertex.				

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	1 21 11 A.	}
Beginning of total darkness	2 40 47	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 41 30	
Nearest approach of the Centres	2 43 43	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 32 32	
Eclipse eclipsed $19^{\circ} 30'$ on Sun's South limb. Point first touched $101^{\circ} 2'$ from the vertex.		

The Capital, in the City of RICHMOND, in the State of Virginia.
 Lat. $37^{\circ} 32' 17''$. Long. $77^{\circ} 27' 28''$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 47 59 A.	}
Beginning of total darkness	2 12 17	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 12 54	
End of the Eclipse	3 29 43	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 41 44	
Eclipse eclipsed $11^{\circ} 74'$ on Sun's South limb. Point first touched $90^{\circ} 55'$ for the vertex.		

City of SAVANNAH, in the State of Georgia. Lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$. Long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 29 46 A.	}
Beginning of total darkness	1 57 9	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	1 57 50	
Nearest approach of the Centres	1 57 53	
End of total darkness	1 58 37	
End of the Eclipse	3 18 51	
Duration of total darkness	1 28	
" " the whole Eclipse	2 49 3	
Point first touched $81^{\circ} 51'$ from the vertex.		

At the nearest approach of the Centres, distance { North limbs 8.94'
 Centres 11.46'
 South limbs 31.82'

City of TUSCALOOSA, the Seat of Government of the State of Alabama.
 Lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$. Long. $87^{\circ} 21'$.

	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the eclipse	11 49 8 M.	}
Beginning of total darkness	1 16 55 A.	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	1 17 51	
Nearest approach of the Centres	1 17 59	
End of total darkness	1 18 49	
End of the Eclipse	2 42 8	
Duration of total darkness	1 53	
" " the whole Eclipse	2 58 0	
Point first touched 87° from the vertex.		

At the nearest approach of the Centres, distance { North limbs 22.54'
 Centres 25.57'
 South limbs 31.82'

The Capitol, in the City of WASHINGTON, in the District of Columbia.

Lat. $38^{\circ} 52' 54''$. Long. $77^{\circ} 1' 48''$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	h. m. s.	} Mean Time at Washington.
Greatest Obscuration	0 49 37 A.	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	2 13 04	
End of the Eclipse	2 13 47	
Duration of the Eclipse	3 29 50	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 40 13	
Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 53'$ on Sun's South limb.		
Point first touched $93^{\circ} 5'$ from the vertex.		

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

	Begin- ning.	Greatest Obscur.	End.	Dura- tion.	Point 1st touched.	Digits eclipsed.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Baltimore, Md.	0 52 A.	2 15 A.	3 31 A.	2 39	94	10 60
Bangor, Me.	1 35	2 51	4 9	2 27	104	10 8
Brattleborough, Vt.	1 13	2 33	3 45	2 33	100	10 20
Columbia, S. C.	0 29	1 56	3 16	2 47	83	11 55
Concord, N. H.	1 18	2 37	3 49	2 31	102	10 16
Dover, Del.	0 58	2 21	3 37	2 39	94	10 51
Frankfort, Ky.	0 3	1 29	2 50	2 47	78	11 10
Harrisburg, Penn.	0 50	2 13	3 29	2 39	92	10 47
Hartford, Con.	1 14	2 34	3 47	2 33	99	10 36
Lowell, Mass.	1 21	2 40	3 52	2 31	101	10 22
Mobile, Ala.	11 46 M.	1 15	2 40	2 55	64	11 23
Nashville, Ten.	11 53	1 20	2 43	2 49	74	11 37
Natchez, Miss.	11 26	0 55	2 21	2 55	60	11 38
N. Bedford, Mass.	1 24 A.	2 44	3 56	2 32	101	10 33
Norfolk, Pa.	0 54	2 19	3 35	2 41	92	11 16
Pittsburg, Penn.	0 31	1 54	3 12	2 41	87	10 47
Portland, Me.	1 26	2 44	3 56	2 30	102	10 15
Portsmouth, N. H.	1 24	2 43	3 55	2 31	102	10 21
Raleigh, N. C.	0 42	2 7	3 26	2 44	89	11 30
St. Augustine, Fla.	0 29	1 57	3 16	2 47	75	11 35
Springfield, Mass.	1 14	2 34	3 48	2 34	100	10 26
Trenton, N. J.	1 3	2 25	3 40	2 37	96	10 42
University of Va.	0 42	2 6	3 23	2 41	90	11 2
Worcester, Mass.	1 18	2 38	3 51	2 33	101	10 24

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

throughout the United States.

City	Longitude of the Station.		Observed Deprecation.		Reduction.	
	W. M.	A.	W. M.	A.	W. M.	A.
Baltimore	10 23	15th. 11 28 A.	11 41	15th. 1 23 M.	1 10	1 23
Boston	10 24	15th. 11 28 A.	11 41	15th. 1 23 M.	1 10	1 23
Charleston	9 58	15th. 11 27 A.	11 10	15th. 1 23 M.	0 58	1 23
Chickamauga	9 41	15th. 11 27 A.	11 10	15th. 1 23 M.	0 30	1 23
Chillicothe, Ky.	9 41	15th. 11 27 A.	11 10	15th. 1 23 M.	0 30	1 23
Cincinnati	9 20	15th. 11 27 A.	11 10	15th. 1 23 M.	0 18	1 23
Cleveland	9 24	15th. 11 27 A.	11 10	15th. 1 23 M.	0 24	1 23
Columbus	9 31	15th. 11 27 A.	11 10	15th. 1 23 M.	0 20	1 23
New Haven	10 27	15th. 11 27 A.	11 56	15th. 1 23 M.	1 25	1 23
New Orleans	9 18	15th. 11 27 A.	10 47	15th. 1 23 M.	0 16	1 23
New York	10 23	15th. 11 27 A.	11 51	15th. 1 23 M.	1 20	1 23
Portland	10 13	15th. 11 27 A.	11 43	15th. 1 23 M.	1 18	1 23
Richmond	10 18	15th. 11 27 A.	11 47	15th. 1 23 M.	1 16	1 23
Rochester	9 58	15th. 11 27 A.	11 27	15th. 1 23 M.	0 58	1 23
Portland	10 37	15th. 11 27 A.	11 27	15th. 1 23 M.	1 25	1 23
Portsmouth, N. H.	10 26	15th. 11 27 A.	0 4	15th. 1 23 M.	1 23	1 23
Pittsfield	10 28	15th. 11 27 A.	0 2	15th. 1 23 M.	1 21	1 23
Raleigh	10 2	15th. 11 27 A.	11 23	15th. 1 23 M.	1 7	1 23
Richmond	10 9	15th. 11 27 A.	11 23	15th. 1 23 M.	0 23	1 23
Shelburne	9 54	15th. 11 27 A.	11 23	15th. 1 23 M.	0 23	1 23
Washington	10 10	15th. 11 27 A.	11 20	15th. 1 23 M.	1 0	1 23

OCCULTATIONS.

Occultations of the Planets and of Stars of not less than the fourth magnitude, visible in Boston, in the year 1834, in Mean Time of the Meridian of Boston.

Thursday, January 22d. Occultation of μ II:

Obs. 8.0m. M. 18' 28" } South of γ V
 0 48.7 13 42 } Centre.
 at Em. 10' 11.0"; at Em. 10' 10.2"

Friday, July 31st. Occultation of δ U.

Obs. 11.58m. M. 4' 30" } South of the γ
 12 2 48 7 9 46 } Centre.
 at Em. 15' 11.4"; at Em. 15' 14.2"

TABLES OF QUANTITIES

of the various kinds of
 commodities, and the
 quantities of each, as
 reported to the
 Board of Trade, London,
 in the year 1850.

Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
100	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0
200	200.0	200	200.0	200	200.0
300	300.0	300	300.0	300	300.0
400	400.0	400	400.0	400	400.0
500	500.0	500	500.0	500	500.0
600	600.0	600	600.0	600	600.0
700	700.0	700	700.0	700	700.0
800	800.0	800	800.0	800	800.0
900	900.0	900	900.0	900	900.0
1000	1000.0	1000	1000.0	1000	1000.0
1100	1100.0	1100	1100.0	1100	1100.0
1200	1200.0	1200	1200.0	1200	1200.0
1300	1300.0	1300	1300.0	1300	1300.0
1400	1400.0	1400	1400.0	1400	1400.0
1500	1500.0	1500	1500.0	1500	1500.0
1600	1600.0	1600	1600.0	1600	1600.0
1700	1700.0	1700	1700.0	1700	1700.0
1800	1800.0	1800	1800.0	1800	1800.0
1900	1900.0	1900	1900.0	1900	1900.0
2000	2000.0	2000	2000.0	2000	2000.0
2100	2100.0	2100	2100.0	2100	2100.0
2200	2200.0	2200	2200.0	2200	2200.0
2300	2300.0	2300	2300.0	2300	2300.0
2400	2400.0	2400	2400.0	2400	2400.0
2500	2500.0	2500	2500.0	2500	2500.0
2600	2600.0	2600	2600.0	2600	2600.0
2700	2700.0	2700	2700.0	2700	2700.0
2800	2800.0	2800	2800.0	2800	2800.0
2900	2900.0	2900	2900.0	2900	2900.0
3000	3000.0	3000	3000.0	3000	3000.0
3100	3100.0	3100	3100.0	3100	3100.0
3200	3200.0	3200	3200.0	3200	3200.0
3300	3300.0	3300	3300.0	3300	3300.0
3400	3400.0	3400	3400.0	3400	3400.0
3500	3500.0	3500	3500.0	3500	3500.0
3600	3600.0	3600	3600.0	3600	3600.0
3700	3700.0	3700	3700.0	3700	3700.0
3800	3800.0	3800	3800.0	3800	3800.0
3900	3900.0	3900	3900.0	3900	3900.0
4000	4000.0	4000	4000.0	4000	4000.0
4100	4100.0	4100	4100.0	4100	4100.0
4200	4200.0	4200	4200.0	4200	4200.0
4300	4300.0	4300	4300.0	4300	4300.0
4400	4400.0	4400	4400.0	4400	4400.0
4500	4500.0	4500	4500.0	4500	4500.0
4600	4600.0	4600	4600.0	4600	4600.0
4700	4700.0	4700	4700.0	4700	4700.0
4800	4800.0	4800	4800.0	4800	4800.0
4900	4900.0	4900	4900.0	4900	4900.0
5000	5000.0	5000	5000.0	5000	5000.0
5100	5100.0	5100	5100.0	5100	5100.0
5200	5200.0	5200	5200.0	5200	5200.0
5300	5300.0	5300	5300.0	5300	5300.0
5400	5400.0	5400	5400.0	5400	5400.0
5500	5500.0	5500	5500.0	5500	5500.0
5600	5600.0	5600	5600.0	5600	5600.0
5700	5700.0	5700	5700.0	5700	5700.0
5800	5800.0	5800	5800.0	5800	5800.0
5900	5900.0	5900	5900.0	5900	5900.0
6000	6000.0	6000	6000.0	6000	6000.0
6100	6100.0	6100	6100.0	6100	6100.0
6200	6200.0	6200	6200.0	6200	6200.0
6300	6300.0	6300	6300.0	6300	6300.0
6400	6400.0	6400	6400.0	6400	6400.0
6500	6500.0	6500	6500.0	6500	6500.0
6600	6600.0	6600	6600.0	6600	6600.0
6700	6700.0	6700	6700.0	6700	6700.0
6800	6800.0	6800	6800.0	6800	6800.0
6900	6900.0	6900	6900.0	6900	6900.0
7000	7000.0	7000	7000.0	7000	7000.0
7100	7100.0	7100	7100.0	7100	7100.0
7200	7200.0	7200	7200.0	7200	7200.0
7300	7300.0	7300	7300.0	7300	7300.0
7400	7400.0	7400	7400.0	7400	7400.0
7500	7500.0	7500	7500.0	7500	7500.0
7600	7600.0	7600	7600.0	7600	7600.0
7700	7700.0	7700	7700.0	7700	7700.0
7800	7800.0	7800	7800.0	7800	7800.0
7900	7900.0	7900	7900.0	7900	7900.0
8000	8000.0	8000	8000.0	8000	8000.0
8100	8100.0	8100	8100.0	8100	8100.0
8200	8200.0	8200	8200.0	8200	8200.0
8300	8300.0	8300	8300.0	8300	8300.0
8400	8400.0	8400	8400.0	8400	8400.0
8500	8500.0	8500	8500.0	8500	8500.0
8600	8600.0	8600	8600.0	8600	8600.0
8700	8700.0	8700	8700.0	8700	8700.0
8800	8800.0	8800	8800.0	8800	8800.0
8900	8900.0	8900	8900.0	8900	8900.0
9000	9000.0	9000	9000.0	9000	9000.0
9100	9100.0	9100	9100.0	9100	9100.0
9200	9200.0	9200	9200.0	9200	9200.0
9300	9300.0	9300	9300.0	9300	9300.0
9400	9400.0	9400	9400.0	9400	9400.0
9500	9500.0	9500	9500.0	9500	9500.0
9600	9600.0	9600	9600.0	9600	9600.0
9700	9700.0	9700	9700.0	9700	9700.0
9800	9800.0	9800	9800.0	9800	9800.0
9900	9900.0	9900	9900.0	9900	9900.0
10000	10000.0	10000	10000.0	10000	10000.0

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
April	9	13	36	14.4	2	Oct.	14	20	32	43.9	2
May	9 th	♃	♃	and ☉		"	19	23	57	24.6	1
June	8	21	27	42.1	2	"	20	18	26	20.4	3
"	12	19	22	40.1	1	"	20	15	44	30.9	Em. 3
"	19	21	16	53.4	1	"	21	18	25	51.6	1
"	20	19	40	12.3	Em. 3	"	21	23	9	44.7	2
"	27	21	31	24.6	3	"	23	12	54	17.3	1
July	3	18	36	27.2	2	"	25	12	28	41.6	2
"	5	19	33	31.3	1	"	27	17	25	50.4	3
"	10	21	13	18.7	2	"	27	19	44	40.9	Em. 3
"	12	21	27	24.9	1	"	28	20	19	41.8	1
"	21	17	49	38.2	1	"	30	14	48	8.5	1
"	28	19	43	19.8	1	Nov.	1	9	16	38.7	1
Aug.	2	17	30	59.0	3	"	1	15	5	38.6	2
"	2	19	42	44.9	Em. 3	"	3	21	25	17.5	Im. 3
"	4	18	22	9.7	2	"	4	22	13	38.2	1
"	4	20	39	40.0	Em. 2	"	6	16	42	7.0	1
"	4	21	36	58.3	1	"	8	11	10	39.4	1
"	6	16	5	22.9	1	"	8	17	42	33.8	2
"	9	21	30	26.2	3	"	13	18	36	14.0	1
"	11	20	59	12.2	2	"	15	13	4	48.3	1
"	13	17	58	56.5	1	"	15	20	19	27.3	2
"	20	19	52	27.3	1	"	19	9	37	32.2	2
"	27	21	45	55.8	1	"	20	20	30	29.5	1
"	29	15	32	25.6	2	"	22	14	59	6.2	1
"	29	16	14	16.8	1	"	22	22	56	19.5	2
"	29	17	50	24.3	Em. 2	"	24	9	27	40.7	1
Sept.	5	18	7	44.4	1	"	25	9	25	14.7	Im. 3
"	5	18	9	29.8	2	"	26	12	14	25.4	2
"	5	20	27	37.8	Em. 2	"	29 th	♃	♃	& ☉	
"	7	15	43	38.9	Em. 7	Dec.	1	13	30	38.4	1
"	12	20	1	12.9	1	"	2	15	48	3.1	Em. 3
"	12	20	46	35.3	2	"	3	17	11	34.3	2
"	14	17	28	27.2	3	"	6	20	56	42.9	1
"	14	19	43	24.5	Em. 3	"	8	15	25	23.7	1
"	19	21	54	40.7	1	"	9	19	49	35.1	Em. 3
"	19	23	23	39.9	2	"	10	9	54	7.8	1
"	21	16	23	2.3	1	"	10	19	48	34.9	2
"	21	21	27	33.6	3	"	13	22	51	35.1	1
"	23	15	0	9.2	Em. 2	"	14	9	7	18.9	2
"	28	18	16	31.7	1	"	15	17	20	17.9	1
"	30	15	18	42.2	2	"	17	11	49	4.6	1
"	30	17	37	21.6	Em. 2	"	17	22	25	33.5	2
Oct.	5	20	10	4.9	1	"	21	11	44	13.5	2
"	7	14	38	30.1	1	"	22	19	15	21.5	1
"	7	17	55	43.1	2	"	24	13	44	10.6	1
"	12	22	3	42.2	1	"	28	14	21	6.1	2
"	13	11	43	48.6	Em. 3	"	29	21	10	33.8	1
"	14	16	32	8.2	1	"	31	15	39	25.3	1

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

Gr. A.		p.	l.	a.	b.	u.	u'.
1833 Dec.	31	— 3° 8'	+ 8° 40'	40.25''	6.06''	244° 50'	201° 45'
1834 Feb.	9	— 3 8	9 28	43.02	6 33	244 51	201 46
March	21	— 3 23	7 16	44.67	5.64	242 41	199 37
April	30	— 3 41	6 0	43.76	4.58	240 6	197 1
June	9	— 3 48	5 38	41.24	4.06	239 5	196 0
July	19	— 3 39	6 28	38.52	4.34	240 22	197 18
Aug.	28	— 3 18	8 11	36.64	5.21	243 34	200 30
Oct.	7	— 2 47	10 16	35.98	6.42	247 51	204 47
Nov.	16	— 2 16	12 13	36.67	7.76	252 13	209 8
Dec.	26	— 1 51	13 31	33.63	9.03	256 31	212 26

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

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

a. Semitransverse axis of the rings.

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

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

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

•• It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the planet on the ring; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS IN 1834.

The inferior planets (Mercury and Venus), from their superior to their inferior conjunctions, and the superior planets, from their oppositions to their conjunctions, pass the meridian between noon and midnight and usually set in the evening after the Sun. The inferior planets, from their inferior to their superior conjunctions, and the others, from their conjunctions to their oppositions, pass the meridian between midnight and noon, and usually rise before the Sun in the morning.

... 11th; in inferior ☽ March 20th; at greatest
 ... 21° 42' April 6th; in inferior ☽ June 2d; at
 ... 28° 27' July 7th; in inferior ☽ August 2d;
 ... 18° 29' August 23; in superior ☽
 ... 13° 28' November 1st; at greatest eastern elongation (13° 28') November
 ... 23d; at greatest western elongation (21°
 ... 14th; in inferior ☽ December 21st.

... favorable opportunities in the course of this year, for observing
 ... planet, will be, in the morning, before sunrise, in the beginning
 ... and the middle of December, and in the evening, after sunset,
 ... the 11th of March; as at these times the planet will not only
 ... greatest elongation from the Sun, but will be nearer the
 ... pole and consequently will remain longer above the horizon.
 ... at greatest western elongation (45° 45') July 26, 1833; at
 ... ☽ March 7th, 1834; at greatest eastern elongation (45° 45')
 ... 11th; most brilliant as evening star, October 31st; in inferior
 ... 21st.

... ☽ November 1st, 1833; in quadrature, September 20th,
 ... opposition, January 2d, 1835.

... in quadrature, October 9th, 1833; in conjunction, March 20th,
 ... in quadrature, August 24th; in opposition, November 19th.

... in conjunction, December 17th, 1833; in quadrature, April 1st,
 ... in opposition, July 16th; in quadrature, October 9th.

... in opposition, February 8th; in quadrature, May 18th;
 ... conjunction, October 18th.

... in quadrature, November 26th, 1833; in opposition, February 20th,
 ... in quadrature, May 26th; in conjunction, October 20th.

... in quadrature, January 17th; in conjunction, May 9th;
 ... September 3d; in opposition, November 29th.

... in quadrature, January 1st, 1834; in opposition, March 20th,
 ... June 20th; in conjunction, October 7th; in quadrature,
 ... 1834.

... in conjunction, February 11th; in quadrature, May 17th;
 ... in quadrature, November 15th.

... planets, except Mars, will come into opposition the

... place as follows, viz: of Jupiter, February
 ... of Saturn, March 25th; of Juno, July
 ... of Vesta, November 18th; of Juno,
 ... 21, 1833.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1834.

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

New or full Moon.	d.	h.	Height of the Tide.	New or Full Moon.	d.	h.	Height of the Tide.
New Moon, Jan.	9,	6 A	0.76	Full Moon	July 20,	3 A	0.79
Full "	25,	5 M	0.95	New "	Aug. 2,	2 M	0.92
New " Feb.	8,	0 A	0.80	Full "	19,	3 M	0.81
Full "	23,	4 A	1.07	New "	Sept. 3,	10 M	1.06
New " March	10,	6 M	0.84	Full "	17,	7 A	0.85
Full "	25,	1 M	1.13	New "	Oct. 2,	6 A	1.13
New " April	8,	11 A	0.85	Full "	17,	0 A	0.84
Full "	23,	10 M	1.07	New "	Nov. 1,	4 M	1.08
New " May	8,	4 A	0.81	Full "	16,	6 M	0.79
Full "	22,	6 A	0.94	New "	30,	2 A	0.96
New " June	7,	5 M	0.79	Full "	Dec. 16,	0 M	0.77
Full "	21,	4 M	0.83	New "	30,	2 M	0.86
New " July	6,	4 A	0.81				

The unit of altitude, at any place, is the rise of that tide which arrives about a day and a half after the time of New or Full Moon, at that place, the Sun and Moon at the moment of \odot or \oslash having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the equator.

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

By the preceding table it appears that the tides of February 25th, March 26th, April 24th, September 4th, October 3d, and November 2d, will be the greatest of all in 1834.

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

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

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

Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60
Andrews, St.	25	Bay, Bristed	8
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	" Broad	9
Apple River	50	" Buzzard's	5
Augustine, St.	5	" Casco	9

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95		95	
96		96	
97		97	
98		98	
99		99	
100		100	

TIDE TABLE.

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

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

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany	+ 4 12	Cape Split	— 0 15
Andrews, St.	0 0	CHARLESTON	— 4 00
Annapolis (N. S.)	— 0 30	Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30
Annapolis (Md.)	— 4 18	Eastport	0 0
Augustine, St.	— 4 0	Elizabeth Town Point	— 2 36
Bay, Bristed	— 3 45	Florida Key	— 2 40
“ Broad	— 0 45	Fort St. John	— 2 30
“ Casco	— 0 45	Fryingpan Shoals	— 5 0
“ Chebucto	— 4 0	Gay Head	— 3 53
“ Genevieve, and }	0 0	Georgetown Bar	— 4 30
“ St. Barbe }	0 0	Gouldsborough	— 0 30
“ Buzzard's	— 3 50	Gut of Annapolis	— 1 30
“ Narraganset	— 3 53	Gut of Cansor	— 3 30
“ Pistolet	— 4 45	Halifax	— 4 0
“ St. Mary's	— 2 0	Hampton Roads	— 3 30
“ Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	Harbour, Amelia	— 3 0
“ Schecatica	— 0 30	“ Beaver	— 2 45
Bermuda Inlet	— 4 30	“ Nantucket	+ 0 30
Cape Ann	0 0	“ Rhode Island	— 4 45
“ Cansor	— 3 0	“ Seven Isles	— 0 30
“ Charles	— 3 45	“ Townsend	— 0 45
“ Chat	+ 0 30	Hillsborough Inlet	— 4 0
“ Churchill	— 4 10	Holmes's Hole	— 1 20
“ Cod	0 0	Ice Cove	— 1 30
“ Fear	— 3 30	Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0
“ Hatteras	— 2 30	“ Bell, Straits of	— 2 15
“ Henlopen	— 2 45	“ Block	— 3 53
“ Henry	— 3 50	“ Button	— 4 40
“ Lookout	— 2 30	“ Elizabeth	— 2 50
“ St. Mary	— 2 30	“ Fox	— 0 45
“ May	— 2 45	“ Green	— 2 50
“ Romain (S. C.)	— 3 30	“ Moose	0 0
“ Sable (N. S.)	— 3 30	“ Prince Edward	— 1 0

	h. m.		h. m.
Island, Rhode	-4 45	Portland	-0 45
“ Sable	-3 0	Portsmouth (N. H.)	-0 15
“ Seal	-2 45	Port Campbell	-2 30
Janeiro, Rio	+5 0	“ Hood	-4 0
John's, St. (N. B.)	+0 30	“ Howe	-3 0
“ St. (N. F.)	-5 0	“ Jackson	-3 30
Kennebec	-0 45	“ Roseway	-3 15
Kennebunk	-0 15	“ Royal	-4 14
Louisburg	-4 15	Providence	-3 5
Machias	-0 30	Quebec	-5 30
Marblehead	0 0	Race Point	-0 15
Martha's Vineyard (W. Point) -	3 53	Richmond	+4 20
Mary's, St., Bar	-4 0	River, Apple	-0 30
Monomoy Point	0 0	“ St. Croix	0 0
Mount Desert	-0 30	“ Delaware, entrance -	2 30
Nantucket (town)	+0 30	“ George's	-0 45
“ (shoal)	+0 44	“ Penobscot	-0 45
Nassau (N. P.)	-4 0	“ Sheepscoat	-0 45
New Bedford	-3 30	Salem, Mass.	0 0
Newburyport	-0 15	Salvador, St.	+4 15
New Haven	-0 14	Sandy Hook	-4 38
New London	-2 36	Savannah	-3 15
Newport	-3 50	St. Simon's Bar	-4 0
NEW YORK	-2 21	“ Offing	-4 5
Nootka Sound	+0 50	“ Sound	-2 30
Norfolk	-3 0	Sunbury	-2 0
Ocracock Inlet	-2 30	Tarpaulin Cove	-2 38
Old Point Comfort	-5 25	Vineyard Sound	-0 30
Philadelphia	+2 57	Windsor	+0 30
Plymouth	0 0	Wood's Hole	-2 50

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

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

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

*The Latitude of those places which are marked with a * has been determined, by the Editor, from actual observations, made by himself*

within a few months, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

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

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

	Latitude. North.	Longitude, West.		Dist. from Wash'n.
		in degrees.	in time.	
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles
<i>Albany</i> (State House), N. Y.	*42 38 55	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
<i>Alexandria</i> , . . . D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
<i>Annapolis</i> . . . Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52	37
<i>Auburn</i> , . . . N. Y.	42 55	76 29	5 5 52	339
<i>Augusta</i> , . . . Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
<i>Augusta</i> (State House), Me.	*44 18 33	69 50	4 39 20	596
<i>Augustine</i> , St. . . Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
<i>Baltimore</i> (Bat. Mon't.), Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	38
<i>Bangor</i> (Court House), Me.	*44 47 40	68 47	4 35 8	661
<i>Barnstable</i> (Old C. H.), Mass.	*41 41 59	70 16	4 41 4	166
<i>Batavia</i> , . . . N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370
<i>Beaufort</i> , . . . S. C.	32 25	80 41	5 22 44	629
<i>Boston</i> (State House), Mass.	*42 20 58	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432
<i>Bristol</i> (Hotel), . . R. I.	*41 39 43	71 19	4 45 36	409
<i>Brooklyn</i> (Navy Yard), N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227
<i>Brunswick</i> (College), Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568
<i>Buffalo</i> , . . . N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
<i>Cambridge</i> (Harv. Hall), Mass.	*42 21 58	71 7 25	4 44 29.7	431
<i>Camden</i> , . . . S. C.	34 17	80 30	5 22 12	467
<i>Canandaigua</i> , . . . N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
<i>Cape Cod</i> (Light House), Mass.	*42 2 6	70 4	4 40 16	507
<i>Charleston</i> (College), S. C.	†32 47 0	*80 0 52	*5 20 3.5	544
<i>Charlestown</i> (Navy Y'd), Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433
<i>Cincinnati</i> , . . . Ohio.	39 6	84 22	5 37 28	497
<i>Columbia</i> , . . . S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
<i>Columbus</i> , . . . Ohio.	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	396
<i>Concord</i> , (State House), N. H.	*43 12 19	71 29	4 45 56	474
<i>Dedham</i> (Court House), Mass.	42 16	71 11	4 44 44	422
<i>Detroit</i> , . . . Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526
<i>Donaldsonville</i> , . . La.	30 3	91 2	6 4 8	1278
<i>Dorchester</i> (Ast. Obs.), Mass.	†42 19 5	71 4 15	4 44 17	432
<i>Dover</i> , . . . Del.	39 20	75 30	5 2 0	114

1850
 1850

	State	Longitude		Dist. from Wash'n.	
		North	West		
		in degrees	in time	miles	
Doyle	N. H.	43 13	76 54	4 43 36	490
Durham	Me.	44 54	68 36	4 37 44	770
Edison	N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	304
Exeter	N. H.	43 58	70 55	4 43 49	474
Frankfort	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 26 40	561
Fredericksburg	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 23	55
Frederickton	N. B.	45 3	66 45	4 37 0	
Frederickstown	Md.	39 34	77 18	5 9 13	43
Georgetown	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	433
Gloucester	Mass.	43 36	70 40	4 43 40	433
Greenfield	Mass.	43 37	73 36	4 50 34	386
Hagerstown	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 30	68
Halifax	N. S.	44 39 30	63 36 40	4 14 27	305
Hallowell	Me.	44 17	68 50	4 30 30	508
Harrisburg	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 30	110
Hartford	Conn.	41 46	73 50	4 51 30	335
Hudson	N. Y.	43 14	73 45	4 56 4	345
Huntsville	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 45	735
Indianapolis	Ind.	39 56	85 5	5 44 30	573
Jackson	M'pi.	33 23	90 8	6 0 23	1085
Jefferson	M'ri.	36 36	93 8	6 8 23	960
Kennebunk	Me.	43 25	70 33	4 43 8	518
Kingston	U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville	Tenn.	35 50	83 54	5 36 36	516
Lancaster	Pa.	40 2 36	76 30 33	5 5 23.3	109
Lexington	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 13	534
Little Rock	Ark.	34 40	93 13	6 8 48	1039
Lockport	N. Y.	43 11	78 45	5 15 4	405
Louis (St.)	M'ri.	35 38	89 36	5 56 34	985
Louisville	Ky.	38 3	86 30	5 43 0	590
Lowell (Mer. House)	Mass.	43 38 55	71 19 45	4 45 15	439
Lynchburg	Va.	37 36	79 33	5 17 28	198
Lynn	Mass.	43 26	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead	Mass.	43 30	70 51	4 43 34	450
Middletown	Conn.	41 34	73 39	4 50 26	325
Millidgeville	Ga.	33 7	83 30	5 23 20	643
Mobile	Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1083
Montpelier	Vt.	44 17	73 36	4 30 34	534
Mount Pleasant Light	Mass.	41 23 56	70 1 31	4 40 6.1	360
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 30	601
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	Mass.	41 16 13	70 7 43	4 40 20.3	500
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	Tenn.	36 9 20	83 49 3	5 47 16.3	714
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	M'pi.	31 34	91 34 43	6 5 28 8	1145
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	N. J.	40 46	74 10	4 36 40	315
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	Mass. H.	41 37 45	70 56 43	4 43 47.3	435
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	N. C.	36 36	77 8	5 8 30	387
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 36 4	389
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	Mass.	43 49	70 59	4 43 26	435
Mount Pleasant (Town Hall)	Del.	38 48	78 33	5 2 8	103

	Latitude North.	Longitude, West.		Dist. from Wash'n.
		in degrees	in time.	
<i>New Haven</i> (College), Conn.	†41 17 58	72 57 48	4 51 51.1	301
New London, Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	254
New Orleans (City), La.	†29 57 45	*90 6 49	6 0 27.3	1988
<i>Newport</i> , R. I.	41 29	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	408
New York (City Hall), N. Y.	40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk (Farmer's Bank), Va.	*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (Court H.), Mass.	*42 18 45	72 40	4 50 40	376
Norwich, Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola, Fa.	80 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg, Va.	77 19 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.) Pa.	*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburgh, Pa.	40 32	80 8	5 20 32	223
Plattsburg, N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court H.), Mass.	*41 57 12	70 42 30	4 42 50	439
Portland (Town H.), Me.	*43 39 16	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth, (Court H.), N. H.	*43 4 44	70 45	4 43 0	491
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton, N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	177
<i>Providence</i> (Old Col.), R. I.	*41 49 25	*71 25 56	*4 45 43.7	394
Quebec, (Castle), L. C.	46 47 17	70 56 31	4 43 46.1	793
<i>Raleigh</i> , N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	366
<i>Richmond</i> (Capitol), Va.	*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House), N. Y.	*43 8 7	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape), Fl'da.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco, Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
Salem (North Church), Mass.	†52 31 30	*76 53 7	*4 43 32.5	446
Savannah, Ga.	32 2	81 3	5 24 12	662
Schenectady, N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield (Court H.), Mass.	*42 5 58	72 36	4 50 24	357
<i>Tallahassee</i> , Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 33 24	696
Taunton, Mass.	41 54	71 7	4 44 28	415
<i>Trenton</i> , N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy, N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	333
<i>Tuscaloosa</i> , Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia, Va.	†38 2 3	*78 31 29	*5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church), N. Y.	*43 6 39	75 13	5 0 52	383
<i>Vandalia</i> , Il.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay, Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes, Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON, (Capitol), D. C.	*38 52 54	*77 1 48	*5 8 7.2	
Washington, M'pi.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling, Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Wilmington, Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington, N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall), Mass.	*42 16 9	71 49	4 47 16	394
York, Me.	43 10	70 40	4 42 40	500
York, Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
York, U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 15th, 1h. A. — Distance 251,600 ms. | Perigee, 26th, 11h. A. — Distance 224,600 ms.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 11h. 4.5m. M. | Full Moon, 25th day, 5h. 4.0m. M.
 New Moon, 9th " 6 2.2 A. | Last Quarter, 31st " 8 6.5 A.
 First Quarter, 17th " 9 34.7 A.

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

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☉	2 23M	-26 40	1 58M	-26 33	1 31M	-26 9	1 4M	-25 23	0 36M	-24 19
☽	4 3	+21 18	3 40	+21 55	3 16	+22 37	2 51	+23 22	2 25	+24 11
☿	6 1	-1 57	5 38	-1 59	5 15	-2 0	4 51	-1 59	4 27	-1 57
♃	10 28	-21 21	10 37	-22 41	10 50	-23 32	11 5	-23 44	11 21	-23 11
♄	10 44	-23 39	10 40	-23 54	10 36	-24 1	10 32	-23 58	10 28	-23 44
♅	10 56	-22 59	11 4	-23 21	11 14	-23 19	11 23	-22 50	11 31	-21 54
♁	11 0	-13 16	10 45	-13 16	10 30	-13 13	10 14	-13 7	9 59	-12 59
♂	2 46a.	-15 23	2 24a.	-15 17	2 1a.	-16 11	1 39a.	-15 5	1 17a.	-14 58
♆	2 56	-18 39	2 44	-17 44	2 31	-16 48	2 19	-15 48	2 6	-14 48
♁	6 53	+8 51	6 31	+8 59	6 9	+9 10	5 47	+9 23	5 26	+9 38

Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 43M	11 30a.	11 32a.	11 32a.	11 34a.	11 37a.
2	5 54.3	...	...	...	...	...
3	6 43.5	0 42M	0 42M	0 42M	0 40M	0 41M
4	7 32.6	1 53	1 52	1 50	1 45	1 44
S.	8 22.3M	3 31M	3 11M	2 69M	2 49M	2 47M
6	9 14.3	4 12	4 9	4 5	3 52	3 49
7	10 7.4	5 18	5 15	5 10	4 54	4 50
8	11 1.4	6 22	6 18	6 12	5 55	5 51
9	11 55.2	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
10	0 47.6a.	5 29a.	5 35a.	5 41a.	5 57a.	6 5a.
11	1 37.7	6 30	6 36	6 40	6 55	7 2
S.	2 25.1a.	7 31a.	7 36a.	7 40a.	7 52a.	7 59a.
13	3 10.2	8 31	8 35	8 38	8 46	8 52
14	3 52.4	9 30	9 33	9 35	9 40	9 44
15	4 33.4	10 29	10 31	10 31	10 33	10 36
16	5 14.0	11 29	11 30	11 29	11 28	11 29
17	5 55.1	...	...	...	...	...
18	6 37.8	0 29M	0 29M	0 27M	0 23M	0 23M
S.	7 23.1a.	1 30M	1 29M	1 26M	1 19M	1 17M
20	8 11.8	2 34	2 31	2 28	2 17	2 15
21	9 4.7	3 40	3 37	3 33	3 18	3 15
22	10 1.6	4 48	4 44	4 38	4 22	4 18
23	11 1.6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
24	8	4 14a.	4 20a.	4 26a.	4 43a.	4 51a.
25	0 2.9M	5 26	5 24	5 28	5 53	6 0
S.	1 3.4M	6 44a.	6 49a.	6 52a.	7 4a.	7 10a.
27	2 1.5	8 1	8 4	8 7	8 14	8 19
28	2 56.6	9 17	9 19	9 20	9 23	9 26
29	3 49.0	10 31	10 32	10 31	10 31	10 32
30	4 40.0	11 43	11 43	11 41	11 37	11 37
31	5 30.0	...	...	...	...	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun.
 ☉ D H.
 Battle at Princeton, 1777.
 2d Sunday after Christmas.
 Epiphany.
 ☉ D ♀. ☉ D ♂.
 Battle at New Orleans, 1815.
 ☉ ♀ ♂, ☉ ec., invisible.
 Stamp act passed, 1765.
 ♀ in ♃. Linnæus died, 1778.
 1st Sunday after Epiphany.
 ☉ ♀ 1 v ♀, dist. 21'.
 Halley died, 1742.
 Charleston burnt, 1778.
 Battle at Corunna, 1809.
 ☐ ♃ ☉. Franklin born, 1706.
 Battle at Cowpens, 1781.
 2d Sunday after Epiphany.
 U. S. independence acknowledg.
 * D ♀. [by G. B. 1763.
 Battle at Tallapoosa, 1814.
 * ☉ D μ Π. ☉ D δ Π.
 Frederick the Great born, 1712.
 Conversion of St. Paul.
 Septuagesima Sunday.
 Treaty with France, 1832.
 ☉ D c M. Peter Great d. 1725.
 ☉ D H. George III. died, 1820.
 Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
 ☉ ♀ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th, 6h. A. — Dist. 252,240 miles. | Perigee, 24th, 8h. M — Dist. 222,300 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 8th day, 11h. 53.0m. M. | First Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 33.0m. A.
Full Moon, 23d " 3 51.7 A.

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

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	n. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	4 41M	2 20M	0 41M
2	Su.	7 13	5 16	7 9	5 19	7 5	5 23	6 55	5 33	6 50	5 38	5 58M	3 37M	1 68M
3	M.	11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	7 22	5 1	3 22
4	Tu.	10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	8 34	6 13	4 34
5	W.	9	19	6	22	2	26	53	36	48	41	9 32	7 11	5 32
6	Th.	8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	10 18	7 57	6 18
7	F.	7	22	4	25	0	28	51	38	46	43	10 57	8 36	6 57
8	S.	6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	11 32	9 11	7 32
9	Su.	7 5	5 25	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 30	6 49	5 40	6 44	5 44	0 43.	9 43M	8 4M
10	M.	4	26	1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	0 32	10 11	8 32
11	Tu.	2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	1 0	10 39	9 0
12	W.	1	28	58	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	1 29	11 8	9 29
13	Th.	0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	2 0	11 39	10 0
14	F.	6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	2 36	0 15A.	10 36
15	S.	57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	3 17	0 56	11 17
16	Su.	6 55	5 33	6 52	5 36	6 50	5 38	6 42	5 46	6 38	6 49	4 13A.	1 52A.	0 13A.
17	M.	54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	5 26	3 5	1 26
18	Tu.	52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	6 54	4 33	2 54
19	W.	51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	8 13	5 52	4 13
20	Th.	50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	9 16	6 55	5 16
21	F.	48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53	10 9	7 48	6 9
22	S.	47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	10 58	8 37	6 58
23	Su.	6 45	5 42	6 43	5 44	6 42	5 45	6 35	5 52	6 32	5 55	11 43A.	9 22A.	7 43A.
24	M.	44	44	42	46	40	47	34	53	31	55	. . .	10 4	8 25
25	Tu.	42	45	40	47	39	48	33	54	30	56	0 25M	10 45	9 6
26	W.	41	46	39	48	38	49	32	55	29	57	1 6	11 26	9 47
27	Th.	39	47	37	49	36	50	31	55	28	58	1 47	. . .	10 30
28	F.	37	48	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	58	2 30	0 9M	11 16

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♃	1 53m	+25 12	1 25m	+26 1	0 56m	+26 48	0 27m	+27 30	11 54a.	+28 8
♄	3 50	- 1 53	3 35	- 1 48	3 11	- 1 41	2 46	- 1 33	2 21m	- 1 24
♅	9 41	-12 46	9 26	-12 32	9 10	-12 16	8 54	-11 57	8 37	-11 38
♆	10 23	-23 17	10 19	-22 44	10 15	-22 3	10 10	-21 12	10 5	-20 14
♇	11 41	-20 8	11 48	-18 21	11 55	-16 16	0 18.	-13 54	0 6a.	-11 19
♈	11 43	-21 9	0 0a.	-18 36	0 18a.	-15 10	0 36	-10 53	0 54	- 5 53
♉	0 49a.	-14 51	0 28	-14 44	0 7	-14 38	11 47m	-14 31	11 26m	-14 24
♊	1 51	-13 34	1 39	-12 31	1 26	-11 27	1 13a.	-10 22	1 0a.	- 9 16
♋	5 3	+ 9 58	4 42	+10 17	4 21	+10 39	4 1	+11 0	3 41	+11 28
♌	11 58	-22 14	11 30	-20 19	11 2	-18 6	10 35	-15 39	10 9	-13 8

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 20.2m	0 55m	0 53m	0 50m	0 41m	0 40m
2	7 11.3m	2 50m	2 2m	1 58m	1 46m	1 44m
3	8 3.4	3 12	3 8	3 4	2 49	2 46
4	8 56.4	4 15	4 11	4 5	3 48	3 44
5	9 49.4	5 13	5 8	5 2	4 44	4 40
6	10 41.7	6 4	6 0	5 54	5 37	5 33
7	11 32.1	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
8	0 20.1a.	5 19a.	5 24a.	5 28a.	5 41a.	5 47a.
9	1 5.6a.	6 21a.	6 25a.	6 28a.	6 39a.	6 44a.
10	1 48.9	7 21	7 24	7 26	7 33	7 37
11	2 30.4	8 20	8 22	8 23	8 26	8 29
12	3 11 0	9 19	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 22
13	3 51.6	10 18	10 18	10 17	10 14	10 15
14	4 33.0	11 19	11 17	11 15	11 9	11 8
15	5 16.2	...	...	...	...	...
16	6 2.3a.	0 20m	0 18m	0 15m	0 5m	0 3m
17	6 51.8	1 24	1 21	1 17	1 4	1 1
18	7 45 2	2 29	2 25	2 20	2 5	2 1
19	8 42.4	3 32	3 28	3 22	3 5	3 1
20	9 42.1	4 32	4 27	4 21	4 4	4 0
21	10 42 7	5 29	5 23	5 18	5 1	4 57
22	11 42 6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
23	♁	5 33a.	5 38a.	5 40a.	5 50a.	5 55a.
24	0 40.5m	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 2	7 6
25	1 35.8	6 10	6 11	6 12	6 13	6 16
26	2 29.3	6 36	6 36	6 36	6 22	6 23
27	3 21.7	10 41	10 40	10 37	10 30	10 29
28	4 13 8	11 54	11 51	11 48	11 37	11 35

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Battle of Brienne, 1814.
 Purification, Sexages. Sunday.
 Spanish Inquisition abol. 1813.
 Crs. hos. b. U. S. & G. B. 1783.
 Galvani died, 1799.
 ♂ ♀. Qualla Batto dest. 1832.
 ♂ ♀. ♂ ♀. [3.48]
 ♀ ⊙ ♀. Strength of ♀'s light
 Shrove Sunday. Capture of the
 Shrove Mond:y. [Insurg. 1799.
 Shrove Tuesday. ♂ ⊙ ♀.
 Lent begins. Ash Wednesday.
 Inf. ♂ ♀ ⊙. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. [1.46]
 ♀ ♀ ⊙. Strength of ♀'s light
 1st Sunday in Lent. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 16th. Frig. Phila. destroy. 1804.
 Martin Luther died, 1546.
 ♂ ♀ H & η Π.
 Voltaire b. 1694. Garrick, 1716.
 ♂ ♀ 2 μ ⊙.
 Washington born, 1732, N. S.
 2d Sunday in Lent. Peacock
 St. Matthias. [taken, 1813.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Bonaparte left Elba, 1815.
 ♂ ♀ μ ♀, distance 2'.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th, 1h. M. — Dist. 252,500 miles. Perigee, 24th, 7h. A. — Dist. 221,700 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 7h. 6.3m. M. Full Moon, 25th day, 1h. 5.0m. M.
 New Moon, 10th " 6 8.6 M. Last Quarter, 31st " 8 18.3 A.
 First Quarter, 18th " 7 54.6 M.

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

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	2 51m	— 1 18	1 40m	— 1 8	1 14m	— 0 57	0 49m	— 0 46	0 24m	— 0 26
♂	8 27	— 11 23	8 10	— 11 0	7 53	— 10 34	7 36	— 10 7	7 18	— 9 29
♂	10 3	— 19 31	9 53	— 18 20	9 53	— 17 2	9 48	— 15 39	9 43	— 14 9
♂	11 11	— 14 20	10 43	— 14 13	10 26	— 14 7	10 3	— 14 0	9 41	— 13 54
♂	0 9a.	— 9 28	0 13a.	— 6 37	0 17a.	— 3 39	0 21a.	— 0 36	0 24a.	+ 2 26
♂	0 52	— 8 32	0 39	— 7 25	0 26	— 6 19	0 13	— 5 12	0 0	— 4 7
♂	1 4	— 2 18	1 14	+ 2 43	1 12	+ 6 30	0 54	+ 8 3	0 21	+ 7 3
♂	3 28	+ 11 39	3 9	+ 12 4	3 50	+ 13 29	3 31	+ 13 56	2 13	+ 13 21
♂	9 52	— 11 18	9 28	— 8 38	9 5	— 5 59	8 43	— 3 28	8 21	— 1 6
♂	11 34	+ 28 26	11 6	+ 28 44	10 39	+ 28 53	10 11	+ 28 53	9 44	+ 28 46

Days of Month.	Moon Months. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	5 6.1m	...	...	...	...	...
2	5 59.1m	1 41m	1 0m	0 56m	0 42m	0 39m
3	5 52.7	2 9	2 5	1 59	1 43	1 39
4	7 46.1	3 9	3 4	2 59	2 41	2 37
5	8 38.5	4 2	3 57	3 51	3 34	3 30
6	9 29.1	4 47	4 43	4 37	4 21	4 17
7	10 17.4	5 26	5 22	5 17	5 2	4 59
8	11 3.3	5 56	5 55	5 51	5 39	5 37
9	11 47.0m	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
10	0 28 9a.	6 13a	6 15a.	6 17a.	6 21a.	6 25a.
11	1 9.7	7 12	7 13	7 13	7 14	7 17
12	1 50.2	8 11	8 11	8 10	8 8	8 9
13	2 31.2	9 11	9 10	9 8	9 3	9 2
14	3 13.5	10 12	10 10	10 7	9 59	9 57
15	3 57.9	11 15	11 12	11 8	10 56	10 54
16	4 45.2a	...	...	...	11 54a	11 52a.
17	5 35.9	0 18m	0 14m	0 10m	...	...
18	6 29.9	1 20	1 16	1 11	0 53m	0 50m
19	7 26.6	2 21	2 16	2 10	1 52	1 48
20	8 25.0	3 17	3 12	3 6	2 49	2 45
21	9 23.7	4 6	4 2	3 56	3 42	3 38
22	10 21.4	4 49	4 46	4 42	4 29	4 26
23	11 17.6a	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
24	♂.	5 40a.	5 42a.	5 43a.	5 46a.	5 49a.
25	0 13.2m	6 58	6 59	6 59	6 57	6 59
26	1 6.2	8 16	8 15	8 13	8 8	8 8
27	1 59.9	9 33	9 30	9 28	9 18	9 17
28	2 54.1	10 48	10 44	10 41	10 29	10 25
29	3 49.1	11 59	11 54	11 50	11 35	11 30
30	4 44.5m	...	...	...	...	...
31	5 39.7	1 31m	0 58m	0 33m	0 35m	0 31m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ in ♏. ♂ ♃ ♄ & ♀ ♌.
 3d Sunday in Lent.
 War dec. against Algiers, 1815.
 23d Congress began, 1833.
 Massacre in Boston, 1770.
 ♂ ♃ ♄. [blew up, 1778.
 Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉. Frig. Randolph
 ♂ ♄ ♃ ♄ ♃, dist. 31'.
 Mid Lent Sunday.
 ♂ ♃ ♄.
 Great east. elong. of ♃. ♂ ♃ ♄.
 ♂ ♄ ♃ ♄, distance 4'.
 ♂ ♃ ♄. Champollion d. 1832
 Planet Uranus discovered, 1781.
 Pres. Jackson born, 1767.
 5th Sunday in Lent.
 British finally left Boston, 1776.
 * ♃ ♄ ♃.
 Great fire in Boston, 1760.
 Spring begins. Essex tak. 1814.
 Battle of Alexandria, 1801.
 Goethe died, 1832, aged 83.
 Palm Sunday. Penguin capt.
 ♂ ♄ ♃. ♂ ♃ ♄. [1815.
 Lady day. ♂ ♃ ♄.
 Napoleon entered Paris, 1815.
 ♄ ♃ ☉. Peace of Amiens, 1802.
 Good Friday. Raphael b. 1493.
 Inf. ♂ ♃ ☉. * ♃ ♄ ♃.
 Easter day. Bat. of Grochow &
 Easter Monday. [Wawer, 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 1 a.	3 55m	8 9 a.	3 43m	8 18 a.	3 31m	8 27 a.	3 19m	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 67	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th, 3h. M. — Dist. 252,500 miles. | Perigee, 22d, 5h. M. — Dist. 223,000 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 8th day, 11h. 34.1m. A. | Full Moon, 23d day, 9h. 37.6m. M.
 First Quarter, 16th " 7 10.0 A. | Last Quarter, 30th " 11 23.3 M.

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

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	6 38m	9 6	6 39m	8 36	6 20m	8 5	6 1m	7 35	5 41m	7 4
♁	9 15	13 48	8 52	13 43	8 29	13 39	8 6	13 35	7 48	13 31
♂	9 26	12 19	9 30	10 41	9 24	8 58	9 17	7 13	9 11	5 26
♄	11 34	+ 3 40	11 1	+ 0 51	10 38	- 0 39	10 25	- 0 38	10 21	+ 0 46
♅	11 45	- 2 51	11 23	- 1 46	11 20	- 0 44	11 6	+ 0 19	10 53	+ 1 25
♆	0 29a.	+ 5 57	0 33a.	+ 8 53	0 37a.	+ 11 42	0 42a.	+ 14 21	0 47a.	+ 16 46
♁	1 51	+ 13 51	1 33	+ 14 18	1 15	+ 14 44	0 57	+ 15 10	0 39	+ 15 35
♂	7 56	+ 1 27	7 39	+ 3 23	7 21	+ 5 8	7 4	+ 6 40	6 48	+ 7 59
♄	9 15	+ 28 27	8 51	+ 28 3	8 28	+ 27 33	8 6	+ 26 59	7 45	+ 26 21
♅	11 50	- 0 20	11 25	- 0 9	10 59	- 0 1	10 34	- 0 11	10 9	- 0 19

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 33.8m	1 50m	1 54m	1 48m	1 31m	1 26m
2	7 25.8	2 47	2 43	2 37	2 20	2 16
3	9 15.2	3 28	3 24	3 19	3 4	3 0
4	9 1.8	4 2	3 59	3 55	3 42	3 39
5	9 45 9	4 30	4 27	4 25	4 15	4 13
S.	10 28.3m	4 55m	4 53m	4 52m	4 45m	4 44m
7	11 9.1	5 19	5 19	5 18	5 14	5 15
8	11 49.6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
9	0 30.4a.	7 5a.	7 7a.	7 9a.	7 14a.	7 15a.
10	1 12.3	8 6	8 10	8 12	8 20	8 25
11	1 56.1	9 8	9 13	9 16	9 28	9 34
12	2 42.5	10 11	10 17	10 21	10 35	10 42
S.	3 31.9a.	11 14a.	11 20a.	11 26a.	11 41a.	11 49a.
14	4 24.3	...	...	...	...	...
15	5 18.9	0 15m	0 22m	0 28m	0 45m	0 53m
16	6 15.2	1 11	1 18	1 24	1 41	1 50
17	7 11.8	2 1	2 7	2 13	2 30	2 38
18	8 7.9	2 45	3 51	2 55	3 10	3 17
19	9 2.7	3 23	3 28	3 31	3 43	3 49
S.	9 56.4a.	3 56m	3 59m	4 2m	4 9m	4 14m
21	10 49.5	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	11 42.9	5 47a.	5 47a.	5 46a.	5 43a.	5 44a.
23	☿	7 5	7 4	7 1	6 54	6 53
24	0 37.1m	8 22	8 19	8 16	8 4	8 2
25	1 32.8	9 37	9 32	9 29	9 13	9 10
26	2 29.6	10 47	10 42	10 37	10 20	10 16
S.	3 27.1m	11 49a.	11 44a.	11 38a.	11 21a.	11 16a.
28	4 23.7	...	...	...	...	...
29	5 18.3	0 43m	0 36m	0 32m	0 15m	0 10m
30	6 9.9	1 27	1 23	1 17	1 1	0 57

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[Turkey & Egypt, 1832.
 Easter Tuesday. War between
 Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
 ☿ ♃ × ♁.
 ☿ ♃ σ ω, dist. 3'. [1832.
 ☿ ♃ ♃. Treaty with Mexico,
 Low Sund. Rev. in Brazil, 1831.
 ☿ ♃ ♃. ☿ ♃ o ♁.
 French entered Spain, 1923.
 ♃ in ♃. ☿ ♃ ♃. Bacon d. 1626.
 ☿ ♃ ♃. Bank U. S. incorpo-
 [rated, 1816.
 * ♃ = ♃. Rodney's vict. 1782.
 2d Sunday after Easter.
 ☿ ♃ σ ♁. Battle of Almanza,
 [1707.
 Buffon died, 1788.
 Franklin died, 1790.
 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36.
 Battle of Lexington, Mass. 1775.
 3d Sunday after Easter.
 ☿ ♃ ♃. Riot at Montreal, 1832.
 ☿ ♃ ♃. ♃ 31' north of ♃.
 Greatest west. elong. of ♃.
 ♃ at greatest south latitude.
 St. Mark. 27th. York tak. 1813.
 4th Sunday after Easter.
 Chaucer died, 1384.
 Epervier taken, 1814.
 Washington 1st Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	3 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's.	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	1 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th, 2h. A. — Dist. 252,000 miles. | Perigee, 20th, 9^h. M. — Dist. 225,600 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 8th day, 3h. 17.0m. A. Full Moon, 22d day, 5h. 53.2m. A.
 First Quarter, 16th " 2 46.3 M. Last Quarter, 30th " 3 45.6 M.

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

High water. M. time.

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

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° / ' / "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° / ' / "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° / ' / "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° / ' / "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° / ' / "
♂ 20M	— 6 35		4 59M	— 6 6	4 37M	— 5 38	4 15M	— 5 13	3 51M	— 4 50
7 20	— 13 28		6 57	— 13 26	6 34	— 13 24	6 10	— 13 23	5 47	— 13 22
9 5	— 3 38		8 58	— 1 48	8 51	— 0 1	8 44	— 1 49	8 37	— 3 26
10 40	— 2 18		10 26	— 3 15	10 13	— 4 11	9 58	— 6 5	9 45	— 5 56
10 22	— 3 2		10 28	— 6 12	10 40	— 9 59	10 46	— 14 11	11 19	— 18 19
0 21A.	— 16 0		0 3A.	— 16 24	11 45	— 16 48	11 27	— 17 11	11 9	— 17 33
0 53	— 18 58		1 0	— 20 50	1 7A.	— 22 22	1 15A.	— 23 32	1 23A.	— 24 17
6 31	— 9 8		6 16	— 10 8	6 0	— 10 53	5 45	— 11 31	5 31	— 12 0
7 24	— 25 38		7 5	— 24 52	6 46	— 24 8	6 27	— 23 11	6 9	— 22 16
9 44	— 0 26		9 19	— 0 23	8 55	— 0 39	8 30	— 0 42	8 6	— 0 44

Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 58.3M	2 41M	2 1M	1 56M	1 41M	1 39M
2	7 43.6	2 35	2 32	2 29	2 17	2 15
3	8 26.6	3 1	2 59	2 57	2 49	2 47
S.	9 7.8:11	3 25M	3 24M	3 23M	3 19M	3 18M
5	9 48.3	3 47	3 48	3 47	3 46	3 47
6	10 28.9	4 8	4 10	4 10	4 12	4 15
7	11 10.5	4 29	4 33	4 34	4 38	4 44
8	11 53.9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
9	0 39.8M	8 2A.	7 59A.	7 55A.	7 41A.	7 38A.
10	1 28 7	9 8	9 4	8 58	8 43	8 39
S.	2 20 53	10 10A.	10 5A.	9 59A.	9 42A.	9 38A.
12	3 14.9	11 8	11 3	10 57	10 39	10 34
13	4 10.8	. . .	11 55	11 49	11 32	11 28
14	5 6.7	0 0M	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
15	6 1.8	0 45	0 41M	0 36M	0 21M	0 17M
16	6 55.3	1 24	1 21	1 17	1 4	1 1
17	7 47.1	1 57	1 55	1 52	1 43	1 41
S.	8 38 7A.	2 27M	2 26M	2 24M	2 19M	2 19M
19	9 30.1	2 56	2 56	2 56	2 55	2 56
20	10 22.4	3 24	3 26	3 27	3 30	3 33
21	11 16.5	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	♂	7 12A.	7 9A.	7 5A.	6 51A.	6 48A.
23	0 12.5M	8 26	8 24	8 16	8 0	7 56
24	1 10.3	9 33	9 28	9 22	9 5	9 0
S.	2 8 6M	10 32A.	10 27A.	10 21A.	10 3A.	9 58A.
26	3 6.6	11 22	11 18	11 12	10 55	10 51
27	4 0.1	. . .	11 59	11 54	11 39	11 35
28	4 51.0	0 3M	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
29	5 38.5	0 36	0 33M	0 29M	0 17M	0 14M
30	6 22.8	1 4	1 2	0 59	0 50	0 48
31	7 4.9	1 29	1 28	1 26	1 20	1 20

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Sts. Philip and James.
 ♀ in Ω. Battle Lutzen. 1813.
 Havre de Grace burned, 1813.
 Rogation Sunday. ♂ D ♀.
 Rogat. Mond. Laplace d. 1827.
 Rogation Tuesday. ♂ D ♀.
 Bible Society formed, 1808.
 Ascension day. ♂ D ♀.
 Mahometan year 1250 begins.
 ♂ D ♀. [♂ ♀ ⊙]
 Sunday after Ascension.
 Battle of Pharsalia 48 B. C.
 ♂ ♀ τ γ. Va. settled, 1607.
 Vaccination first applied, 1796.
 Cape Cod discovered, 1602.
 Battle of Albuera, 1810.
 ☐ ♀ ⊙ ♂ D I ♯ & v m.
 Whitsunday or Pentecost.
 Steamer Lioness dest. 1833.
 Columbus died, 1506, O. S.
 Dr. T. Wharton died, 1790.
 Pope born, 1688. * D v m.
 Battle of Ramillies, 1706.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. J. Randolph d. 1833.
 Trinity Sunday.
 Bat. Ostrolenka (Poland) 1831.
 St. Jean d'Acre taken, 1832.
 Wm. Pitt born, 1759.
 ♀ in Ω. ♂ ♂ e ♯.
 Sir J. Mackintosh died, 1832.
 [♂ ♀ ⊙]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 1st, 6h. M. — Dist. 251,400 miles. Perigee, 16th, 6h. A. — Dist. 228,800 miles.
 Apogee, 29th, 2 M. — Dist. 251,000 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 7th day, 4h. 48.8m M. Full Moon, 21st day, 3h. 14.2m. M.
 First Quarter, 14th " 7 54.0 M. Last Quarter, 28th " 8 49.1 A.

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

High water. M. time.

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

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

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
3 23m	— 4 28	2 58m	— 4 13	2 32m	— 4 1	2 5m	— 3 56	1 37m	— 3 55
5 30	— 13 22	4 56	— 13 22	4 32	— 13 23	4 8	— 13 25	3 44	— 13 28
8 29	— 5 40	8 22	— 7 22	8 15	— 9 1	8 8	— 10 37	8 1	— 12 8
9 29	— 6 55	9 15	— 7 41	9 0	— 8 25	8 46	— 9 5	8 31	— 9 44
10 48	— 17 58	10 30	— 18 18	10 12	— 18 37	9 54	— 18 55	9 36	— 19 13
11 54	— 22 32	0 27a.	— 24 43	0 58a.	— 25 16	1 24a.	— 24 23	1 41a.	— 22 27
1 33a.	— 24 38	1 41	— 24 27	1 49	— 23 51	1 57	— 22 51	2 4	— 21 27
5 14	— 12 24	5 0	— 12 37	4 46	— 12 44	4 33	— 12 45	4 19	— 12 41
5 49	— 21 10	5 32	— 20 12	5 16	— 19 11	5 0	— 18 8	4 44	— 17 8
7 38	— 0 45	7 14	— 0 44	6 51	— 0 42	6 27	— 0 38	6 4	— 0 33

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
S. 1	7 45.6m	1 52m	1 52m	1 51m	1 48m	1 49m
2	9 26.0	2 14	2 15	2 15	2 16	2 18
3	9 7.0	2 36	2 38	2 39	2 43	2 47
4	9 49.6	3 0	3 3	3 5	3 12	3 17
5	10 34.8	3 27	3 32	3 35	3 45	3 51
6	11 22.9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 14.5a.	8 2a.	7 58a.	7 52a.	7 35a.	7 31a.
S. 8	1 9.0a.	9 3a.	8 58a.	8 52a.	8 34a.	8 29a.
9	2 5.5	9 57	9 52	9 46	9 29	9 24
10	3 2.4	10 41	10 40	10 34	10 18	10 14
11	3 58.2	11 25	11 22	11 17	11 3	11 1
12	4 52.2	11 59	11 57	11 54	11 44	11 42
13	5 44.1	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 34.5	0 31m	0 30m	0 27m	0 21m	0 20m
S. 15	7 24.2a.	0 59m	0 59m	0 58m	0 56m	0 57m
16	8 14.5	1 26	1 27	1 28	1 29	1 32
17	9 6.0	1 54	1 57	1 59	2 4	2 8
18	9 59.8	2 25	2 30	2 32	2 42	2 47
19	10 55.7	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 53.4	7 14a.	7 10a.	7 4a.	6 47a.	6 43a.
21	♄	8 18	8 13	8 7	7 49	7 44
S. 22	0 51.1m	9 12a.	9 7a.	9 1a.	8 44a.	8 39a.
23	1 47.4	9 57	9 53	9 47	9 31	9 27
24	2 40.7	10 34	10 31	10 27	10 13	10 10
25	3 30.4	11 5	11 2	10 59	10 48	10 46
26	4 16.7	11 31	11 30	11 27	11 20	11 19
27	5 0.1	11 55	11 55	11 53	11 49	11 49
28	5 41.6	...	...	...	...	...
S. 29	6 22.0m	0 17m	0 18m	0 17m	0 16m	0 17m
30	7 2.5	0 39	0 41	0 42	0 44	0 47

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

1st Sunday after Trinity.
Sup. ♄ ♃ ☉. ☉ ♀ ♄.
♃ in perihelion.
♀ in perihelion. Peace with
♄ ♀ ♃. [Tripoli, 1805.
Jeremy Bentham d. 1832, a. 85.
☉ eclipsed, invisible.

2d Sunday after Trinity.
♄ ♀ ♃. Dr. A. Rees d. 1825.
♄ ♀ m ♀.
St. Barnabas. ♄ ♃ ♄ ♃.
Collins died, 1759.
♃ greatest north latitude.
♄ ♀ ♃. Reform bill pass. 1832.

3d Sunday after Trinity.
Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.
War with England, 1812.
18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Spanish Cortes met, 1833.
Summer begins. ♀ tot. ec. vis.

4th Sunday after Trinity.
Akenside died, 1770.
Nativity of St. John Baptist.
☐ h ☉. ♄ ♃ 2 μ ☽.
Wm. King of G. Britain, 1830.
Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.
Battle of Monmouth, 1778.

5th Sund. aft. Trin. St. Peter.
Roscoe the historian died, 1831.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 12M.	9 54 A.	2 19M.	9 48 A.	2 26M.	9 44 A.	2 34M.	9 37 A.	2 44M.	9 28 A.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 26	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 23	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 49	3 24	8 45	3 31	8 40	3 38	8 40
N. Or'l's,	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 37	3 36	8 33	3 43	8 28	3 50	8 30

Perigee, 11th, 7h. A. — Dist. 229,300 miles. | Apogee, 20th, 8h. A. — Dist. 251,900 miles.

Phases of the Moon.
 New Moon, 6th day, 4h. 49m. A. | Full Moon, 20th day, 2h. 8m. A.
 First Quarter, 13th " 0 | Last Quarter, 28th " 1 59.7 A.

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

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	1 10M	— 4 0	0 41M	— 4 12	0 12M	— 4 29	11 30A.	— 4 55	11 10A.	— 5 24
♂	3 20	— 13 31	2 56	— 13 33	2 31	— 13 37	9 7M	— 13 41	1 43M	— 13 46
♂	7 54	— 13 34	7 47	— 14 54	7 40	— 16 10	7 33	— 17 20	7 26	— 18 24
♂	8 17	— 10 17	8 2	— 10 50	7 47	— 11 19	7 33	— 11 46	7 16	— 13 9
♂	9 19	— 19 29	9 0	— 19 44	8 42	— 19 58	8 23	— 20 11	8 4	— 20 23
♂	1 52A.	— 19 55	1 54A.	— 17 10	1 48A.	— 14 34	1 33A.	— 13 30	1 7A.	— 11 28
♂	2 10	— 19 40	2 16	— 17 36	2 21	— 15 15	2 24	— 13 42	2 27	— 9 56
♂	4 6	— 12 31	3 52	— 13 18	3 39	— 12 1	3 26	— 11 40	3 12	— 11 17
♂	4 28	— 15 59	4 13	— 14 53	3 57	— 13 45	3 42	— 12 37	3 27	— 11 26
♂	5 41	— 0 25	5 19	— 0 18	4 56	— 0 9	4 34	— 0 1	4 12	— 0 13

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
1	7 44.1M	1 2M	1 5M	1 7M	1 13M	1 17M
2	8 27.9	1 27	1 31	1 34	1 43	1 49
3	9 14.5	1 56	2 0	2 4	2 16	2 2
4	10 4.8	2 29	2 35	2 40	2 55	3 2
5	10 56.6	3 9	3 15	3 21	3 40	3 47
S.	11 56.3M	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 53.5A.	8 41A.	8 37A.	8 31A.	8 14A.	8 10A.
8	1 51.3	9 25	9 21	9 17	9 2	8 59
9	2 47.2	10 2	9 59	9 56	9 44	9 42
10	3 40.7	10 34	10 33	10 30	10 23	10 22
11	4 31.9	11 3	11 3	11 2	10 59	10 59
12	5 22.0	11 30	11 31	11 32	11 32	11 34
S.	6 11.5A.	11 56A.	11 56A.	...	...	...
14	7 1.5	...	...	0 2M	0 6M	0 10M
15	7 53.5	0 27M	0 30M	0 33	0 41	0 47
16	8 47.3	0 59	1 4	1 8	1 20	1 26
17	9 43.1	1 36	1 42	1 47	2 2	2 9
18	10 39.9	2 20	2 26	2 32	2 49	2 57
19	11 26.2	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	♂	7 52A.	7 48A.	7 42A.	7 25A.	7 21A.
21	0 20.5M	8 31	8 27	8 23	8 8	8 4
22	1 21.8	9 4	9 1	8 57	8 45	8 43
23	2 9.7	9 32	9 30	9 27	9 18	9 17
24	2 54.5	9 57	9 55	9 54	9 49	9 49
25	3 26.9	10 20	10 20	10 19	10 17	10 18
26	4 17.8	10 42	10 42	10 44	10 45	10 48
S.	4 56.1M	11 42.	11 52.	11 52.	11 12A.	11 16A.
28	5 38.9	11 28	11 31	11 34	11 41	11 46
29	6 21.3	11 54	11 59	...	...	...
30	7 5.9	...	...	0 2M	0 13M	0 19M
31	7 55.9	0 25M	0 20M	0 24	0 46	0 55

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Earth farthest from the Sun.
 Fort Erie taken, 1814.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Independence dec. 1776.
 Don Miguel's fleet taken, 1833.
 6th Sunday after Trinity.
 Greatest east. elong. of ♄.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Don Pedro land. n. Oporto, 1832.
 Bank U. States vetoed, 1832.
 Eastport taken, 1814.
 Bat. of the Boyne, 1690, N. S.
 7th Sunday after Trinity.
 French revolution of 1789 began.
 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀.
 ♂ ⊙ ♀. Strength of ♀'s light
 Adam Smith died, 1790. [0.67
 17th. ♂ ♀ 2 ∞ ♄; dist. 3'.
 Battle of Halidon Hill, 1333.
 8th Sunday after Trinity.
 Spanish inq. re-established, 1814.
 Napoleon's son died, 1832, a. 21.
 Bat. of Coimbra, Portugal, 1832.
 23d. Engl. took Gibraltar, 1704.
 French revolution of 1830.
 Fire at Waterford, N. Y. 1833.
 9th Sunday after Trinity.
 27th. Com. Bainbridge d. 1833.
 28th. Wilberforce d. 1833, a. 74.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. 1st masonic lodge est.
 * ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. [in U.S. 1783.]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th, 5h. A. — Dist. 226,200 miles. | Apogee, 23d, 0h. A. — Dist. 251,800 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 1h. 27.3m. M. | Full Moon, 19th day, 3h. 2.9m. M.
 First Quarter, 11th " 5 5.2 A. | Last Quarter, 27th " 6 38.1 M.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

Year	Month	Day	Time	Other
1780	Jan	1	12	
1780	Jan	2	1	
1780	Jan	3	2	
1780	Jan	4	3	
1780	Jan	5	4	
1780	Jan	6	5	
1780	Jan	7	6	
1780	Jan	8	7	
1780	Jan	9	8	
1780	Jan	10	9	
1780	Jan	11	10	
1780	Jan	12	11	
1780	Jan	13	12	
1780	Jan	14	1	
1780	Jan	15	2	
1780	Jan	16	3	
1780	Jan	17	4	
1780	Jan	18	5	
1780	Jan	19	6	
1780	Jan	20	7	
1780	Jan	21	8	
1780	Jan	22	9	
1780	Jan	23	10	
1780	Jan	24	11	
1780	Jan	25	12	
1780	Jan	26	1	
1780	Jan	27	2	
1780	Jan	28	3	
1780	Jan	29	4	
1780	Jan	30	5	
1780	Jan	31	6	

PHENOMENA AND CALCULATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ice discovered, 1498.]
Luncheon-day. Continuation of Amer-
o 3 2 or 3; dist. 31°.
10th Sunday after Trinity.
Inf. 5 4 3 2 1. 5 4 3 2 1.
Pauls of Newtown, 1818.
5 greatest north latitude.
5 2 3. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.
5 2 3. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.
Louis Philolectic H. Finney.
11th Sunday after Trinity.
Bartholomew, September 1898.
5 2 3; dist. 51°.
Haystack Berg, 1848.
15th Scott's 1777 Napoleon, 1804.
16th 5 7 1 7 & 2 7 11.
Castle of Burlington, 1777.
12th Sunday after Trinity.
Wth. 5 3 1.
Quarters taken, 1812.
Quilms def. on the Miami, 1794.
5 4 3. 5 2 1.
Greatest west. long. of 5.
Wilson, the ornithologist, d. 1818.
16th S. of Fr. St. Bartholomew.
5 in the 18th of 1892.
5 2 100 5. Min. Dred. 1812.
5 2 3. 5 4 5. on L. Island, 1778.
5 2 3. N. Greats dist. 1804.
5 in partial. Hills on R. L. 1812.
5 2 3. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.
14th Sunday after Trinity.

...r, Ninth Month, begins on Monday. [1834.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 51M.	8 4 A.	3 59M.	7 52 A.	4 7M.	7 40 A.	4 16M.	7 28 A.	
3 55	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26	
4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23	
4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16	
4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14	

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Dist. 223,300 miles. | Apogee, 20th, 0h. M. — Dist. 252,300 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

34 day, 9h. 42.9m. M. | Full Moon, 17th day, 6h. 9.9m. A.
 " 0 17.9 M. | Last Quarter, 25th " 9 58.3 A.

... rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.

Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		High water. M. time.		
	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
1 M.	5 24	6 25	5 27	6 28	5 29	6 31	5 26	6 25	5 27	6 28	9 50M.	7 28M.	6 50M.
2 Tu.	5 25	6 26	5 28	6 29	5 30	6 32	5 27	6 26	5 28	6 29	10 23	8 17	6 56
3 W.	5 27	6 28	5 30	6 31	5 31	6 33	5 28	6 27	5 29	6 30	11 21	9 0	7 21
4 Th.	5 29	6 31	5 32	6 33	5 33	6 35	5 30	6 29	5 31	6 32	0 28.	9 41	8 2
5 F.	5 30	6 33	5 33	6 34	5 34	6 36	5 31	6 30	5 32	6 33	0 43	10 23	8 45
6 S.	5 32	6 35	5 35	6 36	5 36	6 38	5 32	6 31	5 34	6 35	1 28	11 2	9 22
7 Sa.	5 31	6 34	5 34	6 35	5 35	6 37	5 33	6 32	5 35	6 36	2 58.	11 24M.	10 50
8 M.	5 29	6 32	5 32	6 33	5 33	6 35	5 31	6 30	5 33	6 34	3 56	0 28M.	10 50
9 Tu.	5 28	6 31	5 31	6 32	5 32	6 34	5 30	6 29	5 32	6 33	3 44	1 28	11 45
10 W.	5 26	6 29	5 29	6 30	5 30	6 32	5 28	6 27	5 30	6 31	4 58	3 22	0 28M.
11 Th.	5 25	6 28	5 28	6 29	5 29	6 31	5 27	6 26	5 29	6 30	6 21.	4. 9	2 21
12 F.	5 23	6 26	5 26	6 27	5 27	6 29	5 25	6 24	5 27	6 28	7 49	5 22	3 45
13 S.	5 21	6 24	5 24	6 25	5 25	6 27	5 23	6 22	5 25	6 26	8 55	6 24	4 50
14 Sa.	5 19	6 22	5 22	6 23	5 23	6 25	5 21	6 20	5 23	6 24	9 44M.	7 28M.	6 45
15 M.	5 17	6 20	5 20	6 21	5 21	6 23	5 19	6 18	5 21	6 22	10 28	8 2	6 50
16 Tu.	5 15	6 18	5 18	6 19	5 19	6 21	5 17	6 16	5 19	6 20	10 57	8 25	6 57
17 W.	5 13	6 16	5 16	6 17	5 17	6 19	5 15	6 14	5 17	6 18	11 27	9 6	7 21
18 Th.	5 11	6 14	5 14	6 15	5 15	6 17	5 13	6 12	5 15	6 16	11 55	9 24	7 50
19 F.	5 9	6 12	5 12	6 13	5 13	6 15	5 11	6 10	5 13	6 14	11 55	9 24	7 50
20 S.	5 7	6 10	5 10	6 11	5 11	6 13	5 9	6 8	5 11	6 12	11 55	9 24	7 50
21 Sa.	5 5	6 8	5 8	6 9	5 9	6 11	5 7	6 6	5 9	6 10	11 55	9 24	7 50
22 M.	5 3	6 6	5 6	6 7	5 7	6 9	5 5	6 4	5 7	6 8	11 55	9 24	7 50
23 Tu.	5 1	6 4	5 4	6 5	5 5	6 7	5 3	6 2	5 5	6 6	11 55	9 24	7 50
24 W.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50
25 Th.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50
26 F.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50
27 S.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50
28 Sa.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50
29 M.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50
30 Tu.	5 0	6 3	5 3	6 4	5 4	6 6	5 2	6 1	5 4	6 5	11 55	9 24	7 50

Year	Month	Day	Event
1792	Jan	1	...
1793	Feb	1	...
1794	Mar	1	...
1795	Apr	1	...
1796	May	1	...
1797	Jun	1	...
1798	Jul	1	...
1799	Aug	1	...
1800	Sep	1	...
1801	Oct	1	...
1802	Nov	1	...
1803	Dec	1	...

Year	Month	Day	Event
1804	Jan	1	...
1805	Feb	1	...
1806	Mar	1	...
1807	Apr	1	...
1808	May	1	...
1809	Jun	1	...
1810	Jul	1	...
1811	Aug	1	...
1812	Sep	1	...
1813	Oct	1	...
1814	Nov	1	...
1815	Dec	1	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[surrend. to the English, 1807.
 Copenhagen and Danish fleet
 ♂ ♀ ♀. French ex. Egypt, 1801.
 ☐ ♀ ⊙. Cromwell died, 1658.
 [Philad. 1774, 58 members.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. 1st Congress met and
 ♂ ♀ ♀. " " " " (lat. 1801.
 15th Sund. aft. Trin. Withdrew
 ♀ great. north lat. ♂ ♀ 1 ♀ ♀.
 Battle at Entw Springs, 1782.
 Battle on Lake Erie, 1813.
 Battle on L. Champlain, 1802.
 Battle at North Point, 1814.
 Bat. at Quebec, Wolfe k. 1759.
 16th Sund. aft. Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀.
 N. York surrendered, 1776.
 Sup. ♂ ♀ ⊙. ♂ ♀ 1, 2, & 3 ♀ m.
 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ 30 & 33 m.
 Laurence Sterne died, 1768.
 ♂ in Ω. 1st bat. Stillwater, 1777.
 Charles Carroll born, 1737.
 17th S. after Tr. St. Matthew.
 21st. Sir Walter Scott d. 1832.
 Autumn begins. [aged 62.
 " " ♀ in spherion.
 ♂ ♀ ♀ a near approach.
 Philadelphia taken, 1777.
 Revolution in Spain, 1823.
 18th Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♂ ♀.
 St. Michael. ☐ ♂ ⊙ " " " "
 Yorktown invested, 1781.]

	1st day.		2nd day.		3rd day.		4th day.		25th day.	
	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 20M	7 17 a.	4 20M	7 8 a.	4 27M	6 56 a.	4 44M	6 46 a.	4 50M	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 28	7 4	4 30	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 28	7 3	4 30	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 28	7 8	4 28	7 6	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Or's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 56	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 24, 4h. M. — Dist. 221,800 miles. Apogee, 17th, 5h. M. — Dist. 252,500 miles.
 Perigee, 31st, 4 A. — Dist. 222,100 miles

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 2d day, 5h. 53.7m. A. Full Moon, 17th day, 11h. 18.4m. M.
 First Quarter, 9th " 10 52.6 M. Last Quarter, 25th " 11 20.1 M.

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

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

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ed. f. N. York to Albany, 1807.
 ♀ in ♀. ♂ ♀ h. André executed, 1780.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. [cuted, 1780.
 Jewish year 5505 begins.
 19th Sunday after Trinity.
 ♂ ♀ ♀ h. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 ♂ h. ☉. 2d bat. Stillwater, 1777.
 [killed, 1779.
 Battle of Savannah, and Pulaski
 B. West b. 1728. [♀ 46° 51'
 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀. Greatest east. along
 ♀ in apbel. 20th S. after Tris.
 Canova d. 1822. Bat. of Queens-
 [town, 1812. Penn b. 1644.
 Virgil born, 70 B. C.
 [rendered to Gates, 1777.
 ♀ great. S. lat. Burgoyne sur-
 Bat, Leipsic, 1813. [1781.
 21st S. aft. Tr. Cornwallis sur.
 America discovered 1492, N. S.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. Trafalgar, 1805.
 Battle of Red Bank, 1777.
 Battle of Edgehill, 1642.
 ♂ h. ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♂.
 Philadelphia settled, 1682.
 22d Sunday after Trinity.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Antwerp bombard. 1830.
 St. Simon and St. Jude. Battle
 [of White Plains, 1776.
 ♂ ♀ h.
 Venus most brilliant as evening

November, 1854, ending on Saturday.

Times of sunrise and sets. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	6 30.2	6 30.2	6 52.1	6 36.2	6 11.1	6 18.2	6 17.1	6 14.2	6 20.1	6 21.1
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 34	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 26	6 21	6 25
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 8	6 25	5 8	6 31	5 13	6 19	6 19	6 25
Charlot.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 39	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	6 12	6 22
N. Orl's.	4 43	6 28	4 57	6 31	5 1	6 23	5 5	6 29	6 9	6 23

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 12th, 9h. M. — Dist. 262,100 miles. Perigee, 29th, 2h. M. — Dist. 224,300 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 1st day, 2h. 59.6m. M. Last Quarter, 23d day, 10h. 35.1m. M.
 First Quarter, 8th " 1 21.8 M. New Moon, 30th " 1 39.5 M.
 Full Moon, 16th " 5 39.6 M.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	6 36	4 56	6 29	4 49	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	11 18.1	8 57.1	7 23.1
2	Sa.	6 34	4 54	6 30	4 48	6 26	5 0	6 17	5 10	6 15	5 13	0 32.	9 41.1	8 22.
3	M.	66	53	31	57	26	4 39	18	9	16	12	0 45	10 25	8 45
4	Tu.	36	51	22	55	30	56	19	8	17	11	1 31	11 10	9 37
5	W.	36	50	34	55	31	57	20	8	17	11	2 16	11 55	10 25
6	Th.	39	49	34	54	32	56	21	7	18	10	3 4	0 43.	11 5
7	F.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	4 1	1 40	0 28.
8	S.	42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	5 9	2 48	1 9.
9	Sa.	43	45	39	4 49	36	4 58	24	4	20	8	6 27.	4 0.	2 53.
10	M.	44	44	40	46	37	52	25	3	21	8	7 39	5 18	3 39
11	Tu.	45	43	42	47	38	51	26	3	22	7	8 36	6 15	4 25
12	W.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	22	6	9 19	6 58	5 12
13	Th.	48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	9 55	7 34	5 58
14	F.	49	40	45	44	42	48	29	1	25	5	10 38	8 7	6 39
15	S.	51	39	47	43	43	47	30	0	26	4	10 59	8 39	7 25
16	Sa.	5 22	4 28	6 45	4 42	6 44	4 46	6 31	5 59	6 26	5 4	11 32.	9 11.	7 52.
17	M.	53	37	48	41	45	45	32	59	27	3	. . .	9 45	8 37
18	Tu.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	0 51	10 21	9 23
19	W.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	2	0 42	11 2	9 59
20	Th.	57	35	52	38	48	44	35	57	29	1	1 23	11 45	10 34
21	F.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	2 6	. . .	10 54
22	S.	59	33	55	37	50	42	37	55	31	1	2 54	0 33.	11 47
23	Sa.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	55	32	0	3 48.	1 27.	. . .
24	M.	7 1	31	57	35	52	41	39	54	33	0	4 52	2 31	0 52.
25	Tu.	7 2	30	58	35	53	41	39	53	34	0	6 10	3 49	2 19
26	W.	7 3	29	59	34	54	41	40	52	34	0	7 26	5 5	3 25
27	Th.	7 4	28	60	34	55	41	41	51	35	0	8 21	6 10	4 25
28	F.	7 5	27	61	33	56	40	42	50	36	0	9 34	7 3	5 25
29	S.	8 0	26	62	33	57	40	43	49	37	0	10 14	7 59	6 25
30	Sa.	8 1	25	63	32	58	40	44	48	38	0	11 11	8 40.	7 25

27 21	28 11	29 1	30 22
1 12	2 22	3 32	4 42
5 52	6 62	7 72	8 82
9 92	10 102	11 112	12 122
13 132	14 142	15 152	16 162
17 172	18 182	19 192	20 202
21 212	22 222	23 232	24 242
25 252	26 262	27 272	28 282
29 292	30 302	31 312	

PERIPHERIA AND OBSERVATIONS

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31

All Saints. ☽ gr. south lat.
 23d S. aft. Tr. Gr. east. ok. ☽.
 ☽ ♀ p ♀ ; dist. 2'. [☽ ♀ ☽.
 ☽ ♀ ♀. * D 1 ♀.
 Gunpowder plot in London, 1605.
 Bat. of Lutzen, 1632. O.S.
 Pensacola taken, 1814.

[taken, 1765.]

24th Sund. aft. Tris. Montreal
 Dr. G. Spurzheim d. 1832, a. 56.
 Lafayette escap. fr. prison, '94.
 Bat. of Sheriffmeir, 1715.
 French entered Vienna, 1805.
 Charles Carroll d. 1832, a. 96.
 ☽ ☽ ♀. French ent. Belg. 1832.

25th S. aft. Tr. Wellington re-
 ☽ ♀ ♀. ☽ ♀ : ☽. [signed, 1630.
 Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.
 * ♀ . II. [O. 63. ☽ ♀ ♀.
 ♀ ☽ ♀. Strength of ♀'s light
 Bat. of Kouia, Syria, 1832.
 Massacre in St. Domingo, 1791.

26th Sund. aft. Tr. Inf. ☽ ☽ ♀.
 Peace signed at Ghent, 1814.
 ☽ in perihelion. N. York evac-
 [ated, 1783.

☽ ♀ ♀. Bat. Berezina, 1812.
 ♀ ♀ ☽. * ♀ x III.
 ☽ ♀ ♀. [ec., visible in U. S.
 Advent Sun. St. Andrew. ☽ ♀ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th, 10h. A. — Dist. 251,600 miles. Perigee, 27th, 1h. M. — Dist. 227,500

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 7th day, 7h. 34.8m. A. Last Quarter, 23d day, 7h. 41.5m. A.
Full Moon, 15th " 11 46.9m. A. New Moon, 30th " 2 46.5m. A.

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

1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805
1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811
1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817
1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823
1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Beg. 2d session of 23d Congress.
 * ♀. Bat. of Austerlitz, 1805.
 Revolution in England, 1688.
 Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
 ♂ ♀ = ♀♀.
 Gen. Monk born, 1606.
 2d Sunday in Advent.
 Rhode Island taken, 1776.
 John Milton born, 1608.
 Proclamation against S. C. 1822.
 Greatest west. elong. ♀.
 ♀ in ♀. Gay died, 1782.
 14th. Washington d. 1799, a. 68.
 3d Sunday in Advent. ♂ ♀ ♀.
) ec. vis. [♂ ♀ μ ♀♀; dist. ♀].
 Tea destroyed in Boston, 1773.
 ♂ ♀ ♂. Bolivar died, 1830.
 ♂ ♀ = ♀. ♂ ♀ 14 ♀.
 Fort Niagara taken, 1813.
 [Inf. ♂ ♀ ⊙. ♂ ♀ 2 = ♀, d. 1].
 4th S. in Advent. St. Thomas.
 Wint. begins. Land. Plym. 1620.
 Washington resign. com. 1783.
 Antwerp surrend. 1582. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Christmas Day. Newton b. 1642.
 St. Stephen. Bat. Trenton, 1776.
 St. John. Kepler born, 1571.
 Innocents. 1st S. aft. Christmas.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Java taken, 1812.
 Society of Jesus founded, 1534.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Earth nearest Sun.

JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. calc. m. sec.
1	16 17.30	1 10.53
2	17.30	10.73
3	17.34	10.61
4	17.19	10.48
5	17.11	10.34
6	17.01	10.19
7	16.90	10.03
8	16.76	9.84
9	16.60	9.66
10	16.43	9.46
11	16.28	9.24
12	16.03	9.02
13	15.78	8.80
14	15.53	8.58
15	15.36	8.36
16	14.96	8.13

D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. calc. m. sec.
1	16 14.06	7.99
2	14.84	7.86
3	14.00	7.43
4	13.68	7.30
5	13.38	6.98
6	13.00	6.76
7	12.60	6.54
8	12.09	6.34
9	11.67	6.14
10	11.23	5.94
11	10.78	5.75
12	10.33	5.57
13	9.88	5.40
14	9.57	5.24
15	8.88	5.00

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
1st, 23° 27' & 37.99"; 11th, 38.15"; 21st, 38.39";
31st, 38.61".
Horizontal Parallax.
1st, 8.79"; 11th, 8.79"; 21st, 8.71"; 31st, 8.70".

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
10th, 23° 27' & 38.91"; 20th, 38.15"; 30th, 38.39";
Horizontal Parallax.
1st, 8.79"; 11th, 8.79"; 21st, 8.71"; 31st, 8.70".

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.
1	20 1 50.6	3 49.33	18 43 37.16
2	23 56 42.7	4 17.56	46 34.02
3	22 51 7.4	4 45.47	50 30.56
4	22 45 4.9	5 13.03	54 27.12
5	22 38 26.4	5 40.18	58 23.69
6	22 31 26.9	6 6.90	19 9 20.26
7	22 24 15.3	6 33.16	6 16.51
8	22 16 26.3	6 59.95	10 13.36
9	22 8 10.3	7 24.10	14 9.92
10	21 30 26.4	7 48.31	18 6.48
11	21 00 30.8	8 13.06	19 23 3.04
12	21 40 47.7	8 36.61	26 59.59
13	21 20 49.4	8 59.82	29 56.16
14	21 20 26.3	9 21.78	23 52.71
15	21 9 26.4	9 43.37	37 49.37
16	20 56 26.3	10 4.37	41 45.92
17	20 46 30.3	10 24.45	45 42.38
18	20 34 30.5	10 43.91	49 38.94
19	20 22 27.3	11 2.61	53 35.49
20	20 9 41.3	11 20.66	57 32.05
21	20 36 23.0	11 37.73	30 1 26.61
22	20 42 2.3	11 54.14	5 25.16
23	20 52 1.3	12 9.78	9 21.72
24	20 56 26.3	12 24.66	13 18.28
25	20 56 26.3	12 39.39	17 14.83
26	20 51.21	12 51.21	21 11.39
27	20 46.56	12 56.56	25 7.94
28	20 32.25	13 1.00	29 4.30
29	20 17.49	13 15.49	33 0.61
30	20 2.00	13 29.99	36 56.91
31	19 56.00	13 44.00	40 54.17

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.
1	17 8 51.1	13 54.95	20 44 59.23
2	16 51 39.9	14 1.84	46 47.39
3	16 34 11.1	14 6.64	52 43.25
4	16 16 24.9	14 14.61	58 39.09
5	15 58 21.9	14 19.80	31 0 36.24
6	15 40 3.4	14 24.16	6 23.29
7	15 21 26.3	14 27.72	8 26.45
8	15 9 35.3	14 30.51	12 29.27
9	14 43 29.1	14 32.48	16 32.17
10	14 24 7.9	14 33.66	20 35.10
11	14 4 32.4	14 34.04	21 24 26.23
12	13 44 42.9	14 33.67	26 12.27
13	13 24 39.9	14 32.60	28 5.22
14	13 4 23.9	14 30.66	26 5.22
15	12 43 56.3	14 27.86	49 2.27
16	12 23 14.4	14 24.43	48 59.27
17	12 2 21.9	14 20.36	47 56.27
18	11 41 17.9	14 15.37	51 53.27
19	11 20 3.0	14 9.75	55 49.27
20	10 58 37.3	14 3.46	59 45.27
21	10 37 2.1	13 56.69	23 3 41.27
22	10 15 16.3	13 48.93	7 38.27
23	9 53 22.3	13 40.69	11 34.27
24	9 31 13.3	13 31.75	15 30.27
25	9 9 6.3	13 22.39	19 26.27
26	8 48 46.3	13 12.35	23 22.27
27	8 24 18.1	13 1.64	27 18.27
28	8 1 42.7	12 50.23	31 14.27
29	7 39 0.1	12 38.54	35 10.27

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.

D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 8.88	1 5.09	
4	8.38	4.96	
6	7.87	4.84	
8	7.36	4.73	
10	6.84	4.61	
12	6.31	4.52	
14	5.78	4.43	
16	5.24	4.37	
18	4.70	4.31	
20	4.15	4.26	
22	3.60	4.23	
24	3.05	4.20	
26	2.49	4.19	
28	1.94	4.20	
30	1.38	4.21	
32	0.83	4.24	

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
21, 23° 27' & 39.36"; 12th, 39.49"; 20d, 39.62";
Horizontal Parallax.
20, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 20d, 8.60".

APRIL.

D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 0.83	1 4.24	
3	0.27	4.27	
5	16 89.71	4.31	
7	89.16	4.37	
9	88.62	4.45	
11	88.07	4.53	
13	87.54	4.61	
15	87.00	4.71	
17	86.48	4.82	
19	85.95	4.94	
21	85.43	5.06	
23	84.92	5.19	
25	84.42	5.33	
27	83.93	5.47	
29	83.45	5.63	
31	82.97	5.78	

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
1st, 23° 27' & 39.62"; 11th, 39.60"; 21st, 39.53";
Horizontal Parallax.
1st, 8.58"; 11th, 8.55"; 21st, 8.51".

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.
1	7 39 0.1	12 38.85	22 35 14.24
2	7 16 11.0	12 26.69	39 10.80
3	6 53 15.5	12 14.08	43 7.35
4	6 30 14.2	12 1.00	47 3.90
5	6 7 7.4	11 47.45	51 0.46
6	5 43 55.4	11 33.51	54 57.01
7	5 20 38.8	11 19.15	58 53.56
8	4 57 17.8	11 4.39	23 2 50.12
9	4 33 52.9	10 49.27	6 46.67
10	4 10 24.5	10 33.80	10 43.22
11	3 46 53.0	10 17.97	23 14 39.77
12	3 23 18.7	10 1.82	18 36.33
13	2 59 42.1	9 45.37	22 32.88
14	2 36 3.6	9 28.63	26 29.43
15	2 12 23.5	9 11.61	30 25.99
16	1 48 42.4	8 54.33	34 22.54
17	1 25 0.4	8 36.83	38 19.09
18	1 1 18.0	8 19.11	42 15.64
19	0 37 35.7	8 1.19	46 12.20
20	0 13 53.7	7 43.10	50 8.75
21	0 9 47.7	7 24.87	23 54 5.30
22	0 33 28.0	7 6.52	58 1.85
23	0 57 6.9	6 48.04	0 1 58.41
24	1 20 44.1	6 29.50	5 54.96
25	1 44 19.2	6 10.90	9 51.51
26	2 7 51.8	5 52.25	13 48.07
27	2 31 21.8	5 33.62	17 44.62
28	2 54 48.7	5 14.99	21 41.17
29	3 18 12.3	4 56.40	25 37.72
30	3 41 39.0	4 37.86	29 34.28
31	4 4 47.8	4 19.41	33 30.83

D.	Declination north.	E. of T. add to eq. till 16th m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.
1	4 27 59.1	4 1.06	0 37 27.38
2	4 51 5.8	3 42.82	41 23.94
3	5 14 7.4	3 24.74	45 20.49
4	5 37 3.5	3 6.81	49 17.04
5	5 59 53.9	2 49.04	53 13.60
6	6 22 38.2	2 31.48	57 10.15
7	6 45 16.0	2 14.11	1 1 6.70
8	7 7 46.9	1 56.97	5 3.25
9	7 30 10.7	1 40.05	8 59.81
10	7 52 26.8	1 23.39	12 56.36
11	8 14 35.1	1 7.00	1 16 52.91
12	8 36 35.0	0 50.57	20 49.47
13	8 58 26.3	0 35.04	24 46.02
14	9 20 8.7	0 19.51	28 42.58
15	9 41 41.6	+0 4.31	32 39.13
16	10 3 4.8	-0 10.56	36 35.68
17	10 24 18.0	0 25.10	40 32.24
18	10 45 20.9	0 39.26	44 28.79
19	11 6 12.9	0 53.04	48 25.34
20	11 26 54.0	1 6.44	52 21.90
21	11 47 23.8	1 19.41	1 56 18.45
22	12 7 41.9	1 31.97	2 0 15.01
23	12 27 48.0	1 44.07	4 11.56
24	12 47 42.0	1 55.70	8 8.11
25	13 7 23.3	2 6.87	12 4.67
26	13 26 51.8	2 17.55	16 1.22
27	13 46 7.1	2 27.73	19 57.78
28	14 5 8.9	2 37.39	23 54.33
29	14 23 56.9	2 46.54	27 50.89
30	14 42 30.8	2 55.13	31 47.44
31	15 0 50.3	3 3.19	35 44.00

TABLE
of the
altitudes above Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Decl. Diam.	S. D. ceph.		D.	Decl. Diam.	S. D. ceph.	
		m. sec.				m. sec.	
1	28 52.97	1 5.78		2	15 47.22	1 6.10	
3	52.41	5.94		4	46.77	5.99	
5	52.05	6.10		6	46.54	5.99	
7	51.61	6.26		8	46.32	5.47	
9	51.18	6.43		10	46.12	5.54	
11	50.75	6.59		12	45.93	5.60	
13	50.34	6.75		14	45.77	5.60	
15	49.95	6.91		16	45.63	5.60	
17	49.57	7.07		18	45.48	5.71	
19	49.20	7.23		20	45.37	5.73	
21	48.84	7.38		22	45.27	5.71	
23	48.50	7.54		24	45.19	5.69	
25	48.18	7.69		26	45.12	5.68	
27	47.86	7.81		28	45.06	5.61	
29	47.56	7.94		30	45.02	5.46	
31	47.28	8.07					

D.	Declination north.	E. of T. sub. 2. app.	Sideral time.	D.	Declination north.	E. of T. sub. 2. app. till 10th.	Sideral time.
		m. sec.	h. m. sec.			m. sec.	h. m. sec.
1	15 0 50.3	3 3.19	3 25 44.00	1	23 3 2.3	-3 37.33	4 37 00.00
2	15 16 45.3	3 10.69	29 40.45	2	23 10 6.4	3 26.39	41 30.00
3	15 33 44.9	3 17.63	43 37.11	3	23 17 47.5	3 18.84	45 00.00
4	15 51 19.3	3 24.00	47 33.06	4	23 25 5.3	3 9.00	48 00.00
5	16 11 33.0	3 30.81	51 30.33	5	23 31 59.6	1 58.79	51 00.00
6	16 33 49.7	3 35.03	55 26.77	6	23 38 30.3	1 48.34	54 00.00
7	16 45 37.1	3 39.70	59 23.33	7	23 44 37.3	1 37.39	57 00.00
8	17 1 56.6	3 43.78	3 19.88	8	23 50 30.3	1 26.31	6 00.00
9	17 18 9.5	3 47.31	7 16.44	9	23 56 29.3	1 14.78	9 00.00
10	17 34 5.0	3 50.35	11 13.00	10	23 0 23.9	1 2.86	12 00.00
11	17 49 48.9	3 52.93	3 15 9.55	11	23 5 4.4	0 51.15	5 27 00.00
12	18 5 3.3	3 54.43	19 6.11	12	23 9 10.5	0 39.05	21 00.00
13	18 20 4.5	3 55.67	23 2.66	13	23 12 53.1	0 26.75	25 00.00
14	18 34 47.7	3 56.35	28 30.33	14	23 16 9.1	0 14.31	29 00.00
15	18 49 13.0	3 56.48	30 55.78	15	23 19 1.5	-0 1.73	32 00.00
16	19 3 17.3	3 56.05	34 32.33	16	23 21 29.3	+0 10.35	34 00.00
17	19 17 3.1	3 55.08	36 49.89	17	23 23 32.3	0 23.73	41 00.00
18	19 30 29.4	3 53.45	42 45.45	18	23 25 10.4	0 36.56	44 00.00
19	19 43 35.6	3 51.40	46 43.00	19	23 26 28.9	0 49.44	47 00.00
20	19 56 31.9	3 48.99	50 35.55	20	23 27 13.5	1 2.34	50 00.00
21	20 9 45.7	3 45.74	3 54 25.11	21	23 27 35.3	1 15.35	5 00.00
22	20 23 29.9	3 42.05	58 21.67	22	23 27 35.4	1 28.17	8 00.00
23	20 37 13.2	3 37.95	4 3 33.89	23	23 27 9.6	1 41.03	11 00.00
24	20 51 5.5	3 33.13	5 24.79	24	23 26 19.1	2 53.33	14 00.00
25	21 5 42.2	3 27.93	10 21.84	25	23 25 4.9	3 6.55	17 00.00
26	21 19 35.1	3 22.19	14 17.99	26	23 23 34.6	3 19.33	20 00.00
27	21 33 27.6	3 16.03	18 14.45	27	23 21 19.6	3 31.73	23 00.00
28	21 47 19.8	3 9.44	22 11.91	28	23 18 59.3	3 44.39	26 00.00
29	22 1 11.3	3 3.04	26 7.97	29	23 16 52.7	3 56.93	29 00.00
30	22 15 2.5	2 56.13	30 4.23	30	23 15 23.5	3 9.00	32 00.00
31	22 29 3.8	2 58.41	34 0.56				

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 23° 27' & 29.45"; 11th, 30.31";
 Horizontal Parallax.
 31st, 30.10".
 1st, 33° 37' & 39.45"; 21st, 30.19";
 1st, 35.11"; 11th, 34.29"; 21st, 34.71"; 31st, 34.69".
 Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 19th, 23° 27' & 29.35"; 29th, 29.11"; 30th, 29.35".

1	00.00	0.00
2	00.00	0.00
3	00.00	0.00
4	00.00	0.00
5	00.00	0.00
6	00.00	0.00
7	00.00	0.00
8	00.00	0.00
9	00.00	0.00
10	00.00	0.00
11	00.00	0.00
12	00.00	0.00
13	00.00	0.00
14	00.00	0.00
15	00.00	0.00
16	00.00	0.00
17	00.00	0.00
18	00.00	0.00
19	00.00	0.00
20	00.00	0.00
21	00.00	0.00
22	00.00	0.00
23	00.00	0.00
24	00.00	0.00
25	00.00	0.00
26	00.00	0.00
27	00.00	0.00
28	00.00	0.00
29	00.00	0.00
30	00.00	0.00
31	00.00	0.00

County of ...
 ...
 ...

D.	Declination north.	Height of T.		Mittical time.
		m.	sec.	
1	19 6 34.3	6	0.00	6 20 27.00
2	17 51 13.3	5	50.52	45 20.00
3	17 35 44.5	5	20.42	45 20.00
4	17 19 50.6	5	47.72	50 16.01
5	17 3 55.7	5	42.42	54 25.57
6	16 47 36.3	5	24.70	55 25.02
7	16 31 0.6	5	20.00	9 2 0.00
8	16 14 6.6	5	20.94	0 2.14
9	15 57 1.0	5	15.25	9 4 00.00
10	15 39 30.3	5	6.00	12 00.00
11	15 22 0.5	4	50.00	9 17 20.00
12	15 4 7.6	4	40.00	21 00.00
13	14 46 0.6	4	20.41	25 45.51
14	14 27 30.4	4	20.00	20 42.47
15	14 9 4.5	4	16.04	20 20.00
16	13 50 16.1	4	5.19	27 20.00
17	13 31 14.5	3	52.01	41 20.13
18	13 13 0.1	3	40.10	45 20.00
19	12 52 23.3	3	20.00	49 20.24
20	12 32 44.1	3	13.15	53 21.70
21	12 13 3.0	3	50.00	9 07 10.00
22	11 52 0.0	3	44.04	10 1 14.00
23	11 32 46.3	3	20.12	5 11.40
24	11 13 21.0	3	13.00	9 0.00
25	10 51 46.3	1	57.00	13 4.57
26	10 30 50.6	1	41.37	17 1.20
27	10 10 3.0	1	24.04	20 57.00
28	9 49 40.2	1	7.45	24 54.00
29	9 27 40.4	0	50.00	28 00.00
30	9 6 15.3	0	20.00	32 00.00
31	8 44 41.2	0	14.10	36 00.00

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 52.97	1 4 14		2	16 0.82	1 4.16	
4	53.44	4.06		4	1.38	4.25	
6	53.93	3.99		6	1.93	4.37	
8	54.43	3.93		8	2.48	4.49	
10	54.93	3.88		10	3.03	4.62	
12	55.43	3.85		12	3.59	4.76	
14	55.95	3.82		14	4.14	4.91	
16	56.47	3.82		16	4.69	5.08	
18	57.00	3.82		18	5.23	5.25	
20	57.54	3.83		20	5.77	5.43	
22	58.08	3.85		22	6.30	5.62	
24	58.62	3.89		24	6.83	5.82	
26	59.16	3.94		26	7.35	6.03	
28	59.71	4 00		28	7.87	6.25	
30	16 0.26	4.07		30	8.38	6.47	
				32	8.87	6.69	

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Declination, north.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	8 22 59.5	0 4.27	10 40 40.44	1	3 6 12.0	10 14.72	12 38 57.04
2	8 1 9.0	0 22.99	44 37.00	2	3 29 31.8	10 33.61	43 53.59
3	7 39 10.7	0 41.94	48 33.55	3	3 52 49.3	10 52.19	48 50.14
4	7 17 4.9	1 1.18	52 30.10	4	4 16 4.1	11 10.47	50 46.70
5	6 54 52.0	1 20.69	56 26.66	5	4 39 15.9	11 29.37	54 42.25
6	6 32 32.2	1 40.42	11 0 23.21	6	5 2 24.2	11 48.94	58 39.80
7	6 10 6.0	2 0.38	4 19.76	7	5 25 28.6	12 3.14	13 2 36.36
8	5 47 33.8	2 20.56	8 16.32	8	5 48 28.8	12 19.93	6 32.91
9	5 24 55.7	2 40.91	12 12.87	9	6 11 34.5	12 36.30	10 29.45
10	5 2 12.2	3 1.43	16 9.42	10	6 34 16.0	12 52.27	14 25.02
11	4 39 23.8	3 22.13	11 20 5.98	11	6 57 0.2	13 7.78	13 18 22.57
12	4 16 30.5	3 42.94	24 2.63	12	7 19 39.7	13 22.81	22 19.12
13	3 53 32.8	4 3.87	27 59.08	13	7 42 13.1	13 37.37	26 15.98
14	3 30 31.1	4 24.91	31 55.64	14	8 4 39.9	13 51.42	30 12.33
15	3 7 25.7	4 46.01	35 52.19	15	8 26 59.9	14 4.93	34 8.78
16	2 44 16.8	5 7.16	39 48.74	16	8 49 12.7	14 17.90	38 5.34
17	2 21 4.7	5 28.33	43 45.29	17	9 11 17.9	14 30.30	42 1.89
18	1 57 49.9	5 49.52	47 41.85	18	9 33 15.2	14 42.10	45 58.44
19	1 34 32.6	6 10.67	51 38.40	19	9 55 4.1	14 53.30	49 55.00
20	1 11 13.1	6 31.78	55 34.95	20	10 16 44.3	15 2.86	53 51.55
21	0 47 51.8	6 52.84	59 31.51	21	10 38 15.6	15 13.77	13 57 48.11
22	0 24 28.9	7 13.80	12 3 28.06	22	10 59 37.3	15 23.02	14 1 44.65
23	0 1 4.8	7 34.63	7 24.61	23	11 20 49.3	15 31.57	5 41.21
24	south.			24	11 41 51.1	15 39.43	9 37.77
25	0 23 20.2	7 55.34	12 11 21.17	25	12 2 42.4	15 46.55	13 34.22
26	0 45 45.8	8 15.89	16 17.72	26	12 23 22.6	15 52.96	17 30.88
27	1 9 11.6	8 36.24	19 14.37	27	12 43 51.5	15 58.62	21 27.43
28	1 32 37.3	8 56.41	23 10.92	28	13 4 8.6	16 3.51	25 23.98
29	1 55 2.5	9 16.37	27 7.36	29	13 24 13.5	16 7.54	29 20.54
30	2 19 27.0	9 36.07	31 3.93	30	13 44 5.8	16 10.99	33 17.99
31	2 43 50.3	9 55.53	35 0.48	31	14 3 45.1	16 13.57	37 13.88

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
8th, 23° 27' & 40.73"; 18th, 40.89"; 28th, 41.00";
Horizontal Parallax.
8th, 8.52"; 18th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.57".

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
8th, 23° 27' & 40.97"; 18th, 40.96"; 28th, 40.83".
Horizontal Parallax.
8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.69"; 28th, 8.64".

1	18.42	18.38
2	18.41	18.37
3	18.40	18.36
4	18.39	18.35
5	18.38	18.34
6	18.37	18.33
7	18.36	18.32
8	18.35	18.31
9	18.34	18.30
10	18.33	18.29
11	18.32	18.28
12	18.31	18.27
13	18.30	18.26
14	18.29	18.25
15	18.28	18.24
16	18.27	18.23
17	18.26	18.22
18	18.25	18.21
19	18.24	18.20
20	18.23	18.19
21	18.22	18.18
22	18.21	18.17
23	18.20	18.16
24	18.19	18.15
25	18.18	18.14
26	18.17	18.13
27	18.16	18.12
28	18.15	18.11
29	18.14	18.10
30	18.13	18.09
31	18.12	18.08

Declination of the Moon
 7th, 27' 48.52" S; 8th, 27' 48.52" S;
 9th, 27' 48.52" S; 10th, 27' 48.52" S;
 11th, 27' 48.52" S; 12th, 27' 48.52" S;
 13th, 27' 48.52" S; 14th, 27' 48.52" S;
 15th, 27' 48.52" S; 16th, 27' 48.52" S;
 17th, 27' 48.52" S; 18th, 27' 48.52" S;
 19th, 27' 48.52" S; 20th, 27' 48.52" S;
 21th, 27' 48.52" S; 22th, 27' 48.52" S;
 23th, 27' 48.52" S; 24th, 27' 48.52" S;
 25th, 27' 48.52" S; 26th, 27' 48.52" S;
 27th, 27' 48.52" S; 28th, 27' 48.52" S;
 29th, 27' 48.52" S; 30th, 27' 48.52" S;
 31th, 27' 48.52" S

D.	Declination south.	H. of T. sub. I, up. till 25th m. sec.	Universal time. h. m. sec.
1	21 48 2.0	10 48.17	16 20 28.89
2	21 07 14.1	10 28.28	43 28.48
3	22 6 0.6	10 1.67	47 29.01
4	23 14 21.9	9 37.61	51 29.47
5	23 23 17.0	9 12.78	55 29.29
6	23 29 44.9	8 47.89	59 28.88
7	23 36 48.4	8 21.78	17 3 6.34
8	23 43 24.3	7 56.28	7 2.89
9	23 49 33.3	7 30.28	19 58.28
10	23 55 15.9	7 1.09	14 28.21
11	23 0 29.9	6 34.17	17 19 23.47
12	23 5 17.3	6 6.39	23 40.28
13	23 9 37.1	5 38.56	29 45.89
14	23 13 29.3	5 9.84	35 42.15
15	23 16 58.6	4 40.71	34 38.71
16	23 19 56.1	4 11.64	38 28.26
17	23 22 16.6	3 42.34	43 31.23
18	23 24 18.1	3 12.85	48 28.28
19	23 26 51.4	3 42.19	53 24.94
20	23 29 55.3	3 12.39	54 21.80
21	23 37 31.5	1 42.49	17 28 18.05
22	23 37 39.3	1 12.51	18 3 14.61
23	23 37 19.5	0 42.49	6 11.17
24	23 28 29.6	0 12.48	20 7.78
25	23 25 12.5	0 12.51	14 4.99
26	23 22 37.0	0 42.42	16 6.85
27	23 21 12.4	1 12.54	21 27.29
28	23 19 31.8	1 42.23	26 28.29
29	23 18 21.9	2 12.41	31 28.29
30	23 11 42.9	2 42.29	36 28.29
31	23 7 28.1	3 12.78	41 28.29

Dr. Young's Reductions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 59, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for - one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for -1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for -1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for -1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for -1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1		3. 0	14.35	30	2,3		8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85		14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469	
5	32.53	71	7,6		5	14.19	29	2,2		10	6.28	13,1	,83		10	3.47,1	7,61	,464	
10	31.68	67	7,3		10	14. 4	29	2,2		20	6.21	12,8	,82		20	3.44,4	7,52	,458	
15	31. 5	67	7,0		15	13.50	28	2,1		30	6.14	12,6	,80		30	3.41,8	7,43	,453	
20	30.13	65	6,7		20	13.35	28	2,1		40	6. 7	12,3	,79		40	3.39,2	7,34	,448	
25	29.24	63	6,4		25	13.21	27	2,0		50	6. 0	12,1	,77		50	3.36,7	7,26	,444	
30	28.37	61	6,1		30	12. 7	27	2,0		9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76		15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439	
35	27.51	59	5,9		35	12.53	26	2,0		10	5.47	11,7	,74		30	3.27,3	6,95	,424	
40	27. 6	58	5,6		40	12.41	26	1,9		20	5.41	11,5	,73		16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411	
45	26.24	56	5,4		45	12.28	25	1,9		30	5.36	11,3	,72		30	3.14,4	6,51	,399	
50	25.43	55	5,1		50	12.16	25	1,9		40	5.30	11,1	,71		17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386	
55	25. 3	53	4,9		55	12. 3	25	1,8		50	5.25	11,0	,70		30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374	
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7		4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70		10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69		18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362	
5	23.48	50	4,6		10	11.30	23,4	1,64		10	5.15	10,6	,67		19	2.47,7	5,61	,340	
10	23.13	49	4,5		20	11.10	22,7	1,58		20	5.10	10,4	,65		20	2.38,7	5,31	,322	
15	22.40	48	4,4		30	10.50	22,0	1,53		30	5. 5	10,2	,64		21	2.30,5	5,04	,305	
20	22. 8	46	4,2		40	10.32	21,3	1,48		40	5. 0	10,1	,63		22	2.23,2	4,79	,290	
25	21.37	45	4,0		50	10.15	20,7	1,43		50	4.56	9,9	,62		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276	
30	21. 7	44	3,9		5. 0	9.98	20,1	1,38		11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264	
35	20.38	43	3,8		10	9.42	19,6	1,34		10	4.47	9,6	,59		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,253	
40	20.10	42	3,6		20	9.27	19,1	1,30		20	4.43	9,5	,58		26	1.58,8	3,97	,241	
45	19.43	40	3,5		30	9.11	18,6	1,26		30	4.39	9,4	,57		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230	
50	19.17	39	3,4		40	8.58	18,1	1,22		40	4.35	9,2	,56		28	1.49,1	3,65	,219	
55	18.52	39	3,3		50	8.45	17,6	1,19		50	4.31	9,1	,55		29	1.44,7	3,50	,209	
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2		6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15		12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,536		30	1.40,5	3,36	,201	
5	18. 5	37	3,1		10	8.20	16,8	1,11		10	4.24,4	8,86	,548		31	1.36,6	3,23	,193	
10	17.43	36	3,0		20	8. 9	16,4	1,09		20	4.20,8	8,74	,541		32	1.33,0	3,11	,186	
15	17.21	36	2,9		30	7.58	16,0	1,06		30	4.17,3	8,63	,533		33	1.29,5	2,99	,179	
20	17. 0	35	2,8		40	7.47	15,7	1,03		40	4.13,9	8,51	,524		34	1.26,1	2,88	,173	
25	16.40	34	2,8		50	7.37	15,3	1,00		50	4.10,7	8,41	,517		35	1.23,0	2,78	,167	
30	16.21	33	2,7		7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98		13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509		36	1.20,0	2,68	,161	
35	16. 2	33	2,7		10	7.17	14,6	,96		10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503		37	1.17,1	2,58	,155	
40	15.43	32	2,6		20	7. 8	14,3	,93		20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496		38	1.14,4	2,49	,149	
45	15.25	32	2,5		30	6.59	14,1	,91		30	3.58,4	8,00	,490		39	1.11,8	2,40	,144	
50	15. 8	31	2,4		40	6.51	13,8	,89		40	3.55,5	7,89	,482		40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139	
55	14.51	30	2,3		50	6.43	13,5	,87		50	3.52,6	7,79	,476		41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134	

Barometer	Temperature	Correction	Barometer	Temperature	Correction
30.0	60	.000	30.0	60	.000
29.9	60	.001	30.0	61	.001
29.8	60	.002	30.0	62	.002
29.7	60	.003	30.0	63	.003
29.6	60	.004	30.0	64	.004
29.5	60	.005	30.0	65	.005
29.4	60	.006	30.0	66	.006
29.3	60	.007	30.0	67	.007
29.2	60	.008	30.0	68	.008
29.1	60	.009	30.0	69	.009
29.0	60	.010	30.0	70	.010
28.9	60	.011	30.0	71	.011
28.8	60	.012	30.0	72	.012
28.7	60	.013	30.0	73	.013
28.6	60	.014	30.0	74	.014
28.5	60	.015	30.0	75	.015
28.4	60	.016	30.0	76	.016
28.3	60	.017	30.0	77	.017
28.2	60	.018	30.0	78	.018
28.1	60	.019	30.0	79	.019
28.0	60	.020	30.0	80	.020

For every degree of altitude of one inch in the barometer, and for every degree of depression in the thermometer, is to be added to the true temperature. If the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer is higher than 60 degrees, the correction becomes subtractive. For every 1000 feet of altitude, 0.003 inch should be deducted from the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer rises above 60 degrees. For every 1000 feet of depression, the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.		Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
H	M	H	M	S	T	U
0	0	8.8	0	0	0	0
0	15	8.77	0	0	0	0
0	30	8.74	0	0	0	0
0	45	8.69	0	0	0	0
0	60	8.62	0	0	0	0
0	75	8.53	0	0	0	0
1	0	8.42	0	0	0	0
1	15	8.29	0	0	0	0
1	30	8.14	0	0	0	0
1	45	7.97	0	0	0	0
1	60	7.78	0	0	0	0
2	0	7.57	0	0	0	0
2	15	7.34	0	0	0	0
2	30	7.09	0	0	0	0
2	45	6.82	0	0	0	0
2	60	6.53	0	0	0	0
3	0	6.22	0	0	0	0
3	15	5.89	0	0	0	0
3	30	5.54	0	0	0	0
3	45	5.17	0	0	0	0
3	60	4.78	0	0	0	0
4	0	4.38	0	0	0	0
4	15	3.97	0	0	0	0
4	30	3.55	0	0	0	0
4	45	3.12	0	0	0	0
4	60	2.69	0	0	0	0
5	0	2.25	0	0	0	0
5	15	1.81	0	0	0	0
5	30	1.37	0	0	0	0
5	45	0.93	0	0	0	0
5	60	0.49	0	0	0	0
6	0	0.05	0	0	0	0

Convert Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9968126
 Convert Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874
 Length of a Day, contains 1681 feet.

ELEMENTS OF THE ECLIPSES.

Elements of the Eclipse of the Sun on Sunday, November 30th, Mean Time at Greenwich.

Solar Elements, computed for every hour.

H.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Solar time.	Semi. Diam.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. sec.	' "
4	246 1 61.17	+ 0.11	246 18 44.4	- 21 40 "	16 36 9.79	16 14.35
5	4 22.37	.10	16 23.0	40 27.1	19.68	14.35
6	6 22.57	.10	21 7.7	40 51.4	22.51	14.35
7	9 27.77	.09	26 49.4	41 15.7	25.36	14.35
8	11 29.96	.09	26 31.1	41 40.0	28.23	14.35
9	14 22.12	.08	26 12.9	42 4.3	31.07	14.35

Sun's Horizontal Parallax 8.70". Obliquity of the Ecliptic 23° 27' 40.4".

Lunar Elements, computed for every half hour.

H. M.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Equat. Par.	Semi. Diam.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	' "	' "
4 0	246 26 49.04	+ 00 48.11	244 44 59.2	- 20 24 16.3	00 26.31	16 27.52
30	44 16.03	00 4.68	245 4 6.4	29 2.5	24.92	27.52
5 0	247 2 42.06	07 28.28	23 14.4	23 46.6	24.92	27.52
30	21 11.00	55 42.12	42 22.3	39 28.4	22.82	27.52
6 0	26 27.97	54 2.21	246 1 23.0	42 8.1	22.31	27.52
30	00 4.90	52 21.44	20 42.6	47 45.6	22.79	27.52
7 0	248 16 20.97	50 40.51	08 55.0	52 20.8	22.27	27.52
30	24 56.79	48 09.22	09 7.2	56 52.2	21.75	27.52
8 0	00 22.25	47 18.42	247 16 20.3	21 1 24.6	21.21	27.52
30	249 11 47.55	45 27.20	27 24.1	5 53.1	20.67	27.52
9 0	20 12.22	43 56.25	28 42.8	10 19.4	20.12	27.52

Elements of the Eclipses of January 9th, June 7th, June 21st, and December 15th, Mean Time at Greenwich.

	Jan. 9, 11h.	June 6, 22h.	June 20, 26h.	Dec. 15, 12h.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
Sun's Longitude . . .	269 17 49.6	76 6 27.9	89 23 47.0	208 49 57.2
Hourly M. in longitude .	2 22.9	2 22.5	2 22.0	2 22.0
Sun's Horizontal Parallax .	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4
" Semidiameter . .	16 17.1	16 45.4	16 45.2	16 20.0
Moon's Longitude . . .	269 12 51.9	76 7 59.2	269 11 57.9	208 52 57.2
Hourly M. hour preceding .	31 30.1	23 0.5	24 11.2	31 30.1
" " " following .	31 28.2	22 2.0	24 9.5	31 28.2
Moon's Latitude . . .	-1 12 29.4	- 07 52.9	- 12 56.9	+ 0 35 57.2
Hourly M. hour preceding .	- 2 49.2	+ 2 53.9	- 2 9.4	+ 2 22.0
" " " following .	- 2 49.2	+ 2 54.2	- 2 9.1	+ 2 22.0
Sun's Horizontal Parallax .	6.5 42.1	6.6 11.7	6.6 6.5	6.5 20.0
Sun's Eq. Parallax .	- 1.3	+ 1.2	- 1.5	+ 1.2
Sun's Horizontal S. D. .	15 11.0	15 16.8	15 50.1	15 11.0
" " " " .	- 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Hourly Motion . . .	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.		
Longitude . . .	19 15 22.4	5 1 16.0		

The hourly motion of the Moon in latitude indicates that she is receding from, the north pole of the ecliptic. The rate of the sidereal time is constantly 9,5565 seconds.

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

[From the Companion to the British Almanac for 1833.]

I. — ON COMETS.

THE year which has just passed away has been distinguished by the predicted appearance * of two comets, the most remarkable which have yet fallen under the notice of astronomers. These are what are commonly called the comets of Encke † and Biela ‡. The latter has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path. As public attention has thus been turned to this subject in an unusual degree, we seize this opportunity of laying before our readers a slight account of the present state of cometary astronomy, distinguishing that which we really know of these bodies from the many surmises to which they have given rise.

The signification of the word *comet* has varied, as new bodies have appeared which analogy has led astronomers to include under that name. It was first given, as the word denotes, to bodies which appeared in the heavens with a train of light, or tail, and thus included some of the meteors which belong to our own atmosphere. We now apply the word to those heavenly bodies, without the limits of our own atmosphere, which are nebulous in their appearance, and with or without a tail. We may divide all which have been observed into three classes: 1. Those whose returns have been predicted, and the prediction verified by the fact. These are three in number, viz. the celebrated comet

* Mr. Henderson has observed Encke's comet at the Cape of Good Hope, and Sir John Herschel that of Biela. We mention these facts here, as neither body is visible to the naked eye, and many of our readers may not be aware of their having been seen by any one.

† First discovered by M. Pons, November 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after Professor Encke, from his success in detecting its orbit, motion, and perturbations.

‡ First discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, February 26th, 1826.

comet, observed by him in 1698, which returned, according to prediction (for it could then hardly be called more) in 1758, and appeared again in 1835; its time of revolution is about seventy-six years. The other two are those above-mentioned, of Encke and Biela, which perform their revolutions respectively in about three years and six weeks, and six years thirty-eight weeks. 2. Comets whose returns have been predicted unsuccessfully. Of these there is only one of any importance, viz. that which appeared in 1770. This, it was found, should have returned in five years and a half, if the observations made of it were correct; however, it never could be found again. This phenomenon cast doubt upon the return of comets, until the success of Laplace in devising methods for the calculation of the effects arising from the mutual attractions of our system, recalled the attention of astronomers to an almost forgotten failure. It had been found that the comet of 1770, at its approach to the Sun, had passed so near to Jupiter, that, on the theory of gravitation, the attraction of the latter was 200 times as great as that of the former. On applying the methods of Laplace to this comet, it was found that, in 1767, while the comet was describing an orbit more than 50 years, its motion was changed by the action of Jupiter, so that it described the orbit observed in 1770; and that in 1779, it came so near Jupiter that the preceding effect was reversed, and the orbit was again changed into one of long duration. 3. Comets which have been observed, the predicted return of which is yet to be expected. The most remarkable of these is the one observed by Olbers in 1811, which we may now safely say will return in 1867. 4. Comets which were observed at a time when neither theory nor observation was in a state sufficiently perfect to enable the observers to say whether they would return or not; and others, the orbits of which are uncertain, owing to the weather or other accidents not permitting them to be sufficiently well observed. Of these there are a great many, some of which may be recovered. For, long before the time of revolution has expired, could be found, astronomers knew how to determine, 1. The position and position of its least distance from the sun. 2. Whether it was retrograde or direct. 3. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic. 4. Its time of revolution as hereafter detailed. 5. Its distance from the sun at its having been seen about the time of its perihelion. There is sufficient reason to conclude that the two first of these may be ascertained, but, however, expect that the necessary observations will be made with regard to the form of comets, and their tails, for example, as those which describe very eccentric orbits, and are distinguished with a shaggy mane. To get a more accurate knowledge of such appearances in the passage of comets, we must recollect the well-known fact,

...of 1770; but they really do seem to have been calculated for themselves, and not for the purpose, as we shall see, to account for their own return. We will now give one other notable instance, in which the effects of planetary perturbations were very great, were predicted before the event, and verified by it. The comet of 1682, or of Halley, it is well known, was predicted by Halley to appear in 1757. This he concluded from observing that a comet with a similar orbit had appeared in 1531 and 1697. He however remarked, that as the comet would, if his supposition were true, pass near to Jupiter and Saturn, some alteration might be expected from the attractions of these planets. In 1757, while astronomers were beginning to look for the expected body, with no very great hopes of its appearance, Lalande proposed to Clairaut to undertake the computation of the effect of the planets upon the comet. These names may not be so well known to our readers as to mathematicians and astronomers; we will, therefore, inform them, that Lalande was a practical astronomer of great eminence, and that Clairaut was a mathematician and natural philosopher of even greater celebrity. So little wedded were these men to the system of gravitation, that the first discarded, or at least threw doubt upon, the theory of the return of comets, on account of the non-appearance of that of 1770, already mentioned; while the second, on account of some unexplained phenomena, imagined that Newton had mistaken the law according to which the mutual attractions of planets depend upon their distance. The two undertook the enormous labor above-mentioned; and the result was, that Clairaut announced, in the year 1758, that the revolution which was actually taking place, would be 618 days longer than the preceding one, that is, the one which took place between 1697 and 1682. At the same time, he observed, that the methods of calculation were yet so incomplete, that the result could not be depended upon within thirty days. If the observation had been quite correct, the comet would have come to its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the middle of April, 1759, but it did arrive there on the 13th of March of the same year, within the thirty days which had been allowed for errors. We may further remark, that the comets of 1835, of which that of Encke has once before appeared, according to prediction, and that of Biela* has been already observed by Sir J. Herschel, both very near their predicted places, could not have had their tables constructed without a strict attention

* On the subject of this comet, we derive our information from a communication made by Sir John Herschel to the Royal Astronomical Society, and read at the meeting of the 23d of November last. An account of this interesting paper will be found in the Monthly Notice of the transactions of the Society for November, published by Frisley and Weale, Holborn.

...the actual quantity of ...
 ...is about 500, at least ...
 ...it would ...
 ...the first cause of ...
 ...affected by the ...
 ...great, compared with the ...
 ...the greater is small ...
 ...upon the ... This is ...
 ...not be confounded) to a ...
 ...body striking against a heavy ...
 ...nevertheless, but a ...
 ...and vice versa. For example, ...
 ...it is observed, that the average ...
 ...that of Saturn is retarded ...
 ...by a process independent of ...
 ...more than twice the quantity of ...
 ...the motion of Jupiter will ...
 ...to be retarded. After which, ...
 ...that of Saturn will begin to ...
 ...so heavy, as to bear ...
 ...of a planet, were to be ...
 ...itself would produce ...
 ...of the planet, which would be ...
 ...if Halley's comet, which was ...
 ...days by the action of ...
 ...part of the mass of Jupit-
 ...then most distinctly ...
 ...This thing would take place ...
 ...much less, and yet, in the ...
 ...sixtieth part of the earth. But ...
 ...Laplace found, that ...
 ...the thousandth part of the earth, ...
 ...by three seconds. No such ...
 ...therefore, have been less than ...
 ...The same body passed between

...of the ... without ...
 ...all ... these ...
 ...would have been sufficient to damage that ...
 ...it may be ... we certain that you know the length of the
 year with such accuracy, that a difference of three seconds would be
 sufficient magnitude to be discoverable by our instruments; ...
 ...of the possibility of this, we will state the following fact. ...
 ...Professor Airy of Cambridge, proposed a method of determining
 the time of Venus's passage, which required accurate observations of Venus
 at her conjunction. An ephemeris of this planet was accordingly
 prepared, containing the computed time at which the planet should pass
 the meridian daily, for that part of the year 1830, in which the conjunc-
 tion of Venus happened; this was forwarded to different astronomers
 English and continental, with a request that they would observe the
 real time of the meridian passage at their various observatories. ...
 ...the observations which were made in consequence, those of Professor
 Bessel, of Bodea, were so arranged as to show how much they differed
 from the ephemeris. The difference was, in only a very few instances,
 as great as one second, and was, for the most part, nearly ...
 ...And this result is not considered as anything remarkable ...
 ...The appearances of comets are, as far as appearances can be, ...
 ...of their very small mass. The phenomenon of their tails, ...
 ...explanation we may, can only be accounted for on the supposition ...
 ...the comets themselves are of very small density. But even the ...
 ...head of the comet has often been so rare, that small stars, ...
 ...of moderate intensity would hide, have been seen through the ...
 ...central parts. Thus Seneca mentions the fact of stars having been ...
 ...through comets; Sir W. Herschel saw a star of the sixth magnitude ...
 ...through the centre of the comet of 1795; Professor Struve saw ...
 ...the eleventh through that of Encke; and Sir John Herschel, in the ...
 ...note already cited, (in col. 2, note) informs us, that on the evening of ...
 ...23d of September last, he saw a whole cluster of stars of the ...
 ...magnitude, almost through the very centre of Biela's comet, the ...
 ...which, according to Sir J. Herschel, could not have passed through ...
 ...than 10,000 miles of the matter of the comet. As neither of the ...
 ...stars, whose position was any effects of refraction which would have ...
 ...we ... had the cometic matter been even many times ...
 ...the ... (if, indeed, they could have been seen at all through ...
 ...the ... which may fairly be doubted,) we are entitled to ...
 ...the ... at least, which are best known to us, are of ...
 ...the ... of ... as it exists at the surface of ...
 ...the ... that the largest comet ever seen, ...
 ...the ... contained no more matter than is in the ...

in the New River Head, he might justly be blamed for asserting more than he knew, but certainly any one who positively denied the fact would deserve the same censure.

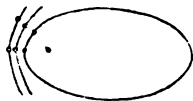
As we are not writing for the scientific part of the community, we will say a few words on a very general fear which prevails — namely, that the near approach of a comet would break our planet in pieces, or at least produce a great accession of heat, sufficient perhaps to destroy animal and vegetable life, if not to burn the world altogether. The argument seems to have originated in a notion, that because heat produces expansion, therefore very highly expanded bodies must needs be very hot. It would be as good an argument to say, that because expansion by any other means except heat, produces cold, that therefore all comets must be very cold; and neither argument would, in the least degree, afford matter even for a rational conjecture. We can form so little idea of what the state of a planet of vapor, it may be consisting only of one sort of matter, would be, that we might with as much reason speculate upon the possible organization of the possible animalculæ which swim in that vapor, as try, in the present state of our knowledge, to ascertain whether any and what degree of danger awaits us from such a source. A comet *may* certainly strike the earth in the next century; not one of these which are known, unless the laws of nature be singularly altered, but some one or other yet to come. It has been shown, but by considerations of so high a nature that the result cannot be expected to bring much conviction to any but a mathematician, that if a comet were launched at hazard into our system, for one orbit in which it could strike the earth there are 281 millions in which no such thing could take place as the laws of nature stand at present. The *advocates* of cometary interference (we have met with some whose manner of expressing their opinion on the subject almost entitles them to that name) usually suppose a special interposition of the Divine power, which, (resting on their own interpretation of certain Scriptural prophecies,) they suppose will bring a comet on the earth. They are usually people of some religious feeling, and would act more consistently with the idea they ought to have of their own ignorance and the Divine power, if they ceased to prescribe to the Creator in what way it should please him to alter the course of events which it has hitherto been his will to arrange. It is impossible to produce any other argument on the subject, consistently with the design of this paper; the province of natural philosophy is to collect and compare facts, and to say what *will* be, if things continue as they *have* been; it never presumes even to conjecture what shall be, when the power which has hitherto disposed events in one manner, shall judge it right to ordain a different arrangement.

There are many who, without going the length of fearing danger from the shock of a comet, nevertheless imagine that any unusually hot weather which happens while such a body is visible, or going to be visible, is caused by it in some measure at least. To such a circumstance the fine vintage of 1811 was attributed, and many, even among the educated classes, imagined that the heats of last September and August were occasioned by the approach of Biela's comet. We can certainly re-echo, from this side of the channel, the complaint which M. Arago makes, in the *Annuaire* for 1832, already alluded to, of the scarcity of the meanest knowledge of scientific facts among the middle ranks of society. With a burning sun over head, we have heard those, who might have known better, accusing the comet in the manner aforesaid.

It appears, however, from the table of M. Arago, in which the mean temperature of every year, from 1803 to 1831 inclusive, is placed side by side with the number of comets observed in that year, that there is no visible connexion between the one and the other. Thus 1806 and 1811 were both hot years, the first however hotter than the second, though the first had one comet only of no note, and the second had two, one of which was the most brilliant which the present generation has seen. Again, the year 1826, with its five comets, was not so hot as 1831, which had only one. That hot years in general have more comets than cold ones is very true, and for this simple reason, that the former, generally giving a finer sky, are more favorable for their discovery. We must not forget that the greater number of such bodies are not visible to the naked eye. Thus all the years between 1803 and 1831 inclusive, the temperature of which exceeded the average, mustered twenty-nine comets between them; and the remaining, or cold years, only fifteen. We must therefore say, not that the comets brought the heat, but rather that the heat brought the weather which made the comets visible. In the period above-mentioned there were forty-four comets observed, counting distinct appearances of the same comet as different; of which only two were in the least remarkable for brilliancy — those of 1811 and 1823.

Having shown that some comets are bodies in the highest state of tenuity, and conjecturing, with a great degree of probability, that the same is true of all, we may mention a phenomenon which has been several times remarked by different observers, viz., that in their approach to the sun they appear to contract their dimensions, or the nebulous head of the body diminishes in apparent diameter. As they recede from the sun they begin to dilate again. To explain this phenomenon, some have had recourse to the highly elastic fluid or ether, which, as we shall presently see, has been supposed to fill the solar system at least. If this ether, say they, be denser as we approach nearer the sun, we must expect that the comet will be more compressed by it as it ap-

proaches its perihelion, and will therefore be confined within smaller limits. To this it is answered, and justly, that such an explanation might suffice, if the comet had an exterior case, which, not being incompressible itself, should hinder the ether from penetrating the light body of vapor. In the memoir of Sir John Herschel already quoted, three distinct possible causes are suggested, two of which are entirely independent of an ethereal fluid, and all so probable, that it may be the phenomenon is partly due to every one of them. In the first place, on account of the great rarity of cometic matter, it may be that what we call cohesion exists only in a very trifling degree, so that perhaps we ought to consider the motion of the several parts of the comet independently of the others. For example, if the diurnal rotation of the earth were suddenly stopped, and it continued in that state to move round the sun, the parts nearest to the sun, being more attracted by it, would, if they were free to move by themselves, describe an orbit differing in a slight degree from that of the parts which are farthest from the sun. But as, owing to the cohesion of the various parts of the earth, they must all move together, the orbit really described by the earth's centre lies between those which would be described by the parts nearest to and farthest from the sun. We have hitherto considered the comet as one mass of matter, the motion of every part of which influences that of the rest. If, however, it should consist of particles so little bound together by cohesion, as to allow of each particle describing, or nearly describing, its own independent orbit, the consequence would be just the phenomenon observed — namely that it would contract as it approached the sun, and dilate as it receded again from it. To illustrate this, draw several ellipses about the same focus,



very near to one another, and let one particle move upon each from the perihelion. It will be evident that, as the particles increase their distance from the sun, they increase their distance from one another, and *vice versa*. The second explanation proposed by Sir John Herschel is that perhaps, by the motion of the comet from the sun, and its consequent appearance in a darker part of the heavens, some layers of nebulous matter may become visible, which were not so before on account of their yielding too little light. The third is, that the cometary matter may consist, like a fog, of small particles of moisture floating in a transparent fluid, and which the resisting medium, being hotter near to the sun, renders invisible, by raising their temperature, and turning them into vapor. If this were the case, it is evident, that as the comet approached the sun, the fog at the edges, so to speak, would be cleared up, and consequently the apparent part of the comet rendered less, and *vice versa*. It is of course impossible to decide between these very ingenious explanations, so as to say

...the only remaining point of any magnitude connected with
 known facts of comets, is the question, whether there is any fluid
 in space, of such specific gravity, as to offer a sensible
 resistance to their motion. The question of resistance, or no resistance, is of
 great importance, as the stability of our system depends in a great
 measure on it. The solar system would be said to be stable, strictly
 speaking, if it were so constructed that its motions might continue
 in the manner now observed, without any such change, arising from
 mutual attractions, as would endanger the safety of any one planet.
 If a number of planets were launched into space, without any
 arrangement of their motions, the chances for the stability of
 the system would be very small. We observe in the solar system, the
 following facts, which mathematical analysis shows us are all
 necessary to its stability, as far as the planets are concerned:—1. The sun is
 very much greater than any one of them, and the planets are placed
 at such distances from one another, that the attraction of the sun upon
 each is always very much greater than that of the other planets. 2. They
 move in the same direction round the sun. 3. The orbits are
 nearly circular, and are inclined to one another at small angles.
 Under these circumstances, and the law of gravitation, it has been shown
 that the average distances of the planets from the sun, and also
 their average motions, are invariable, or at least will continue the same
 number of ages, which, to our limited ideas, give the notion of stability.
 But all this is on the supposition, that there is no fluid which offers
 resistance to the planetary motions; if such a fluid exist, however
 small its density may be, it can be shown that it continually decreases
 the mean distances, and increases the mean motions. Observation
 teaches us, that the mean distances of the planets are invariable,
 at least that, if they do change at all, the variation is so small, that
 it has become perceptible to our best instruments in hundreds of
 years. The resisting fluid, therefore, if it exists, is of an extremely small
 density. Comets offer the only chance left to us at present of settling
 the question; being of very little density themselves, their motion will
 be more retarded by resistance than that of the planets, for the same
 reason, and they will fall more slowly to the ground than the planets.
 If there be a resisting medium, it will certainly diminish the
 mean distance of the comet, and increase its mean motion; and
 this has been observed in the comet of Encke, which is
 the most recent, and the best acquainted. Professor Encke has
 shown that the comet appeared in the Astronomical Almanac, and the

"If I may be permitted to express my opinion on a subject which for twelve years has incessantly occupied me, in treating which I have avoided no method, however circuitous, no kind of verification, in order to reach the truth as far as it lay in my power; I cannot consider it otherwise than completely established, that an extraordinary correction is necessary for Pons' comet" — that is, the one which all the world, except Professor Encke, calls Encke's comet — "and equally certain that the principal part of it consists in an increase of the mean motion proportionate to the time." Professor Airy adds, "I cannot but express my belief, that the principal point of the theory, namely, an effect exactly similar to that which a resisting medium would produce, is perfectly established by the reasoning in Encke's memoir." If this conclusion be correct, we may predict that, in time, this comet and every other will fall into the sun; we know, however, that the medium, if it exists, cannot sensibly affect the planetary motions for a great number of centuries.

There seems to be some cause in operation by which the brilliancy of comets is continually diminishing. That of Halley, in one of its preceding revolutions, is described as giving a degree of light certainly superior to that which it gave in 1682 and 1759. Sir John Herschel could only see Biela's comet through a reflecting telescope of twenty feet in length, an instrument of enormous power in the collection of light; and though he afterwards found it with a refracting telescope, he asserts that he never should have succeeded with the latter, unless he had previously known where to look for it. If the parts of the comet have so little cohesion, as has been, with great probability, conjectured, it may easily lose a part of its substance as it passes through a resisting medium. We have however as yet but little specific information on this subject.

With regard to the cause of the tails of comets, we can say nothing with certainty. Their existence affords a strong presumption for the very little density of the nuclei. They were at one time considered as being in a continuation of the line drawn from the sun to the comet; it has, however, been shown, that they always fall a little behind this line with respect to the comet's path, and have sometimes been even perpendicular to it. That of 1680 was 90° of the heavens in length, so that part of it might have been in the observer's zenith when the comet was setting. It was 141 millions of miles in length. Some comets have had what we may call a succession of tails, one succeeding another,

translated into English by Professor Airy, with an Appendix in which the latter gentleman fully coincides in the conclusion of Professor Encke. Those who are acquainted with the present state of science will give great weight to these authorities, to say nothing of their calculations being before the world.

...of the planets... the orbits of the three comets... which have appeared according to prediction... taken from the work of Professor Lamé, "Ueber den gefürchteten Cometen des gegenwärtigen Jahres," &c. Vienna, 1832."

Elements of the Orbits of the three Comets, which have appeared according to prediction, taken from the work of Professor Lamé, "Ueber den gefürchteten Cometen des gegenwärtigen Jahres," &c. Vienna, 1832."

	Halley.	Encke.
Longitude of the ascending node	54°	305°
Inclination of the Orbit to the Ecliptic	163°	15°
Longitude of the perihelion	303°	157°
Greatest semi-diameter, that of the earth being called 1	19	2.3
Least semi-diameter	4.6	1.8
Time of revolution in years	76	3.9
Time of the perihelion passage	1835	1832

The comets of Encke and Biela move according to the orbit of the nodes, or have their motions direct; the motion of... is retrograde.

moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first, as 696 to 845, or in round numbers, as 5 to 6. And this proportion is not only true of the twenty years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which give analogous numbers. We are therefore to conclude, if we put faith in the observations, that it rains more frequently during the increase, than during the wane of the moon.

“The above results are confirmed by a series of observations made at Vienna, and discussed by Pilgram in the year 1788. On 100 repetitions of the same phasis, Pilgram found the falls of rain to be as follows: new moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29; consequently, at Vienna, as well as at Augsburg and Stuttgart, it rains more frequently on the day of the full than on that of the new moon.

“Another element remains to be taken into consideration, namely, the moon’s distance from the earth, which, admitting the lunar action on the atmosphere, it is natural to suppose will have a marked influence on the phenomena. In fact, Schübler found that during the 371 anomalistic revolutions of the moon which take place in twenty-eight years, the number of rainy days included within the seven days nearest the perigee, was 1169, and within the seven days nearest the apogee, 1096. From the observations at Vienna, Pilgram found that during 100 lunations the number of rainy days at the perigee was 36; and at the apogee, 20 only. Thus, other circumstances being alike, the nearer the moon is to the earth, the greater are the chances of rain.

“‘Confining ourselves,’ says Arago, ‘to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence rain falls more frequently towards the second octant than at any other epoch of the lunar month; and lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarter and the fourth octant.’

“The influence of the moon on the terrestrial atmosphere seems also to be rendered evident by observations of a different kind, namely, the mean heights of the barometer at the different lunar phases. On calculating a series of observations made at Padua by the Marquis Poleni, and extending over a period of 45 years, Toaldo found that the mean height of the barometer at the quarters is *greater* than its mean height at the syzygies, and that the difference amounts to 0.46 millimetres.

“From the observations of M. Flaugergues, made at Viviers in the department of Ardèche, and comprising a period of 20 years, there results: mean height at the quarters 755.81 millimetres; mean height at the syzygies 755.39; difference 0.42.

“From a series of observations made in the Royal Observatory at Paris, and discussed by Bouvard, the following results were found: *mean height at the quarters* 756.59 millimetres; *mean height at the syzygies*, 755.90; difference, 0.69.

...the atmosphere to be established by its nature. Now the moon can be seen in one of three ways: either by direct reflection; or by obscure emanation; or by reflection from the earth. As the lunar action, as an inequality of pressure, indicated by observation, would appear, *a priori*, most probable to be reflection. On this subject Mr. Augustus Le Bon, through which our limits will not be exceeded, however is, that if the effects of reflection on the atmosphere are at all sensible, they must be such that which is indicated by the above observations. It is to be seen, that if the variation of atmospheric pressure, attraction of the moon, it ought to be greatest at the new moon, and also at the first and last quarters. In the observations of Flaugergues, the variation is nearly its maximum at the quarters, when it ought entirely to disappear. We may be assured, and examined many years ago by M. Beuvard, that the atmospheric tide, so far as it is concerned, which produces the tides of the ocean, and is not, is altogether inappreciable. The conclusion is, that the inequalities of pressure indicated by observation are of a nature different from attraction; to some cause, perhaps, connected with the moon, but of which the nature and mode are yet to be discovered.

In the examination of the popular opinion concerning the changes of the moon on the changes of the weather, computed by Toaldo, the ratio of the number of changes to the number of new moons at the different phases is found to be as follows: New moon, 6 to 1; First quarter, 2 to 1; Second quarter, 2 to 1; Perigee, 2 to 1; that is to say, of seven new moons, six changes of weather, and at one of them there were five changes of weather, five were attended with a change; and the changes were twice as frequent as the continuation of the weather.

...attached to the term change of weather, it appears that he does not content himself with attributing to the phases of the moon the changes which take place on the very day of the phase; he places also, in the same category, the changes of the day that precede and follow. In certain instances, he even extends the lunar action to the second day before and after the phase. In adopting such bases, it may be wondered at, that the moon has appeared to be endowed with so powerful an influence ?'

The result of Pilgram's observations at Vienna is entirely different. During a hundred lunations, the number of changes of weather on the days of the respective phases, were as follows :

New moon . . . 58	Perigee 72	New moon in apogee . . . 58
Full moon . . . 63	Apogee 64	Full moon in perigee . . . 63
Quarters . . . 63	New moon in perigee 80	Full moon in apogee . . . 63

It results from the simple inspection of this table that, with respect to the changes of weather, the *new moon* is the least active of all the phases. The contrary is proclaimed by popular opinion. The observations, nevertheless, from which the table is deduced, extend over 100 years; and as Pilgram was himself a believer in the lunar influence, it may be inferred, that if he committed errors, they would not have a tendency to militate against his own preconceived notions.

Among the ancients the opinion was, universally entertained, that the different aspects of the moon furnish sure *prognostics* of the future state of the weather.

'If,' says Aratus, 'on the third day of the moon the horns of the crescent are sharp and well defined, the sky will continue serene during the whole of the month.'

This is a notion which we believe to be very prevalent at the present day among the peasantry of our own country. The following is the commentary of Arago :

'In reality, when the moon in the evening begins to disengage herself from the sun's rays, she has always the form of a crescent, terminated by two very sharp horns; but if the atmosphere happens to be troubled, the horns appear enlarged. This enlargement, however, is a *visual illusion*, and is occasioned by strongly illuminated clouds, in contact with the moon, and seeming to form a continuation of the crescent. The fine extremities of the crescent are then lost in the general light which surrounds the moon, and become invisible to the eye. This is rendered evident by employing a telescope, which

...of the same nature might be quoted from Aratus, Pliny, and other ancient writers...

affairs. But they may be dismissed with the general remark that they had their origin in that ignorance which confounds *signs* with *causes*, and are now disregarded, excepting by the most illiterate and credulous. They are besides at total variance with the theory of the influence of the phases.

“The agency of the moon has not been confined, in popular opinion, to the changes of weather; she has been allowed in all ages and countries to exercise a direct and important influence on organic life. Many of the opinions vulgarly entertained on this head are curious, and are founded on well established facts; the error lying, not in the observations, but in the theory which makes the moon the *cause* of phenomena of which she is only the silent and unconcerned spectator.”

III. — METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TABLE 1. *A Table constructed by Sir John Leslie, to exhibit the Mean Temperature at the level of the sea, in all the successive latitudes; and the Height of Perpetual Congelation.*

Lat.	Mean Temp.	Perpet. Congel. Feet.	Lat.	Mean Temp.	Perpet. Congel. Feet.
0	54° 2'	15,207	50	53° 6'	6,334
5	83 8	15,095	55	49 2	5,034
10	82 6	14,764	60	45 0	3,818
15	80 7	14,220	65	41 3	2,722
20	78 1	13,478	70	38 1	1,778
25	74 9	12,557	75	35 5	1,016
30	71 1	11,484	80	33 6	457
35	67 0	10,287	85	32 4	117
40	62 6	9,001	90	32 0	0
45	58 1	7,671			

TABLE 2. *The Monthly mean Temperature near Baltimore, from 8 years' Observation, by Mr. Lewis Brantz.*

Month.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	Mean.
January,	28,75	31	36,25	26	24,12	27	35,33	39	30,875
February,	27,25	28	33,5	40	37,33	33,5	29,25	34,66	33
March,	40,5	29,66	36,66	41,66	38,33	44,5	41,5	41	39,25
April,	58,25	46,5	50,5	52,66	45,33	55,5	55,66	51,75	52,12
May,	59	57	62,25	56,12	59,75	66,66	63,33	60,66	60,6
June,	69	71	72,66	69,2	73,75	72,5	69,33	69,5	70,875
July,	74,75	76,33	73	74,6	72,5	76,66	76	76	75,25
August,	71,75	73	76	74,25	78	76,5	75,5	72	74,66
September,	65	63	68	66,66	69	70	66,5	64,75	66,6
October,	52,25	51,66	51,75	50	54	59,33	53,66	56,5	54,875
November,	46,66	45	46,66	39	43,25	49,25	40,66	44,5	44,33
December,	34	29	33,66	32,5	34	35,33	36,66	40,33	38,75
Mean,	52,25	50,09	53,6	51,88	52,44	55,56	53,61	54,13	52,94

During these 8 years, the thermometer sunk four times below zero; the lowest, Feb. 15, 1817, to — 4,

7ⁿ

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

Journal of Dr. Hays's Meteorological Journal, begun at Salem, Massachusetts, from 1786 to 1828.

Dr. Hays, of Salem, Massachusetts, began to keep a meteorological journal in 1786; continued it through the year 1828; and died on 31st of March, 1829, in his 101st year. This journal furnishes a series of observations, made with great care, and continued for a longer period of time by the same individual than any other of which we have knowledge. Abstracts from this journal are published in the 2d, 4th, and 5th volumes of the "Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." The portion contained in the 5th volume was prepared by Dr. E. Hale, and from which we extract the following Table, exhibiting the

GENERAL RESULTS OF 43 YEARS, FROM 1786 TO 1828.

Means of each of 7 Series and of the whole Period.									
Series.		First 7 Years.	Second 7 Years.	Third 7 Years.	Fourth 7 Years.	Fifth 5 Years.	Sixth 5 Years.	Seventh 5 Years.	Whole 43 Years.
Mean of each month.	January,	84,81	26,62	26,93	24,24	24,34	24,21	28,08	25,59
	February,	25,07	28,	29,56	27,23	24,16	29,04	31,17	27,75
	March,	36,36	30,16	36,19	33,75	33,22	34,27	37,22	35,8
	April,	45,15	47,44	45,62	46,32	44,56	45,05	47,04	46,62
	May,	56,87	58,29	57,33	55,27	55,54	56,76	57,81	56,84
	June,	67,21	68,43	67,80	66,00	65,07	67,97	67,87	67,19
	July,	71,30	73,45	72,94	70,49	71,84	73,23	74,15	72,49
	August,	69,75	72,86	73,	69,64	68,45	71,57	70,09	70,53
	September,	61,32	63,66	64,14	62,57	61,48	64,51	63,02	62,96
	October,	49,54	50,91	52,00	52,28	50,95	51,50	52,20	51,34
	November,	40,09	38,74	40,00	39,36	42,62	39,91	38,98	39,96
	December,	27,77	29,40	32,68	31,59	29,16	28,97	32,48	30,29
YEAR,	47,93	49,49	49,79	48,23	47,66	48,98	50,01	48,86	
Mean of each daily observation.	8 A. M.,	46,55	47,49	47,44	45,57	44,54	45,54	46,79	46,27
	Noon,	4,15	56,22	56,63	55,17	55,06	56,19	57,19	55,80
	Sunset,	57,60	49,47	49,48	48,09	47,62	48,89	50,14	48,76
	10 P. M.,	43,70	44,80	45,32	44,09	43,41	44,75	45,93	44,57
Mean of each season.	Winter,	25,76	27,90	29,64	27,75	26,04	27,42	30,64	27,88
	Spring,	46,08	47,30	46,71	45,11	44,64	45,25	47,35	46,06
	Summer,	69,38	71,58	70,69	68,71	68,45	70,92	70,71	70,06
	Autumn,	50,41	51,10	52,04	51,41	51,68	51,98	51,09	51,43
Extremes of each of 7 Series and of the whole Period.									
Hottest days	96	99	100	100	101	100	101	101	101
Coldest days,	-11	-10	-3	-7	-11	-13	-9	-13	-13
Whole range,	107	109	103	107	112	113	110	114	
Mean annual range,	99,70	98,27	97,07	97,64	105	106	101	100,67	
Mean annual range of the seasons.	Winter,		56,85	58,92	585		64	59	
	Spring,		76,28	71,28	70,85		80	70	
	Summer,		45,41	45,92	44,85		52	47	
	Autumn,		68,71	66,14	66,78		73	64	
Greatest monthly range,	59	65	67	69	60	65	65	69	
Least monthly range,	26	32	32	31	31	35	30	26	
Greatest change in 24 hours,	41	41	38	50	47	44	45	50	
Mean annual No. of days at	80 and above,	38	56,14	50,57	42,42	46	61	58	50,3
	90 and above,	5,57	10,85	10,57	6	10,4	17	10	10,06
	32 and below,	109,58	116	106	118,57	116,4	134	108	115,51
	30 and below,	3,71	1,57	1,42	2,85	5	4	2	2,94

* *Note.* — As neither of the times of observation was in the coldest part of the day, the range of the thermometer is stated in the preceding Table less than it should be, and the mean temperature too high. Dr. Hale supposes that a due correction would reduce the number 48,86 to 47,09, as the mean temperature of 43 years.

Other interesting Results.

Hottest years from 1786 to 1828 ; — 1793, 50,96 ; 1825, 50,99 ; and 1828, 51,35. Coldest year during the same period ; — 1812, 44,23.

Mean Heat of the Hottest and Coldest Seasons from 1786 to 1828.

Winter.	{	Hottest in 1828, 31,40	Summer.	{	Hottest in 1825, 73,05
		Coldest in 1791, 23,38			Coldest in 1816, 65,44
Spring.	{	Hottest in 1793, 50,31	Autumn.	{	Hottest in 1802, 54,62
		Coldest in 1812, 40,99			Coldest in 1823, 48,47

Mean Heat of Winter and Summer united, 43 years, 48,74

Mean Heat of Spring and Autumn united, 43 years, 48, 97

Mean Heat of the Hottest and Coldest Months from 1786 to 1828.

Hottest.		Coldest.	
Jan., 1802, 34,12	1792, 19,17	July, 1825, 77,74	1816, 66,83
Feb., 1828, 36,94	1818, 19,81	Aug., 1798, 75,77	1815, 66,53
Mar., 1825, 40,34	1812, 34,42	Sept., 1822, 67,20	1812, 58,38
April, 1800, 50,62	1786, 40,08	Oct., 1809, 57,99	1789, 45,52
May, 1826, 63,50	1812, 49,61	Nov., 1788, 44,3	1827, 33,77
June, 1793, 71,78	1816, 61,81	Dec., 1794, 40,36	1790, 19,45

The hottest month in this period was July 1825, 77,74 ; the coldest, January 1792, 19,17.

The greatest heat in the period 101, on June 23, 1816 ; and also on July 21, 1825 ; the former in the coldest summer of the period, and the latter in the warmest.

The greatest cold in the period — 13, Jan. 25, 1821. The other coldest days were Jan. 17, 1786 ; Jan. 23, 1792 ; Feb. 14, 1817 ; and Jan. 13, 1818 ; on each of which the thermometer sunk to — 11.

The mean temperature of the months shows that January is generally the coldest, and July the hottest month in the year ; yet February was colder than January in 14 years of the 43 ; and August hotter than July in 9 years of the same period : in 3 years (viz. 1790, 1796, and 1798), December was the coldest month ; and in one year (1786), June was the hottest.

The Spring is the most inconstant or variable season. Dr. Holyoke remarks of the January of 1802, that it was " perhaps the warmest January ever known."

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at Middlebury, Vermont, 25 miles S. W. of Boston during 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1821, to December 31, 1830; and also during the years 1831 and 1832; by Daniel C. Sanders, D. D.—Average of three observations, at sunrise, at 2, and at 9 o'clock, P. M.

	Average result of 10 years 1821 to 1830.	Year 1831.	Year 1832.
January,	23,98	20,88	25,52
February,	26,50	22,26	25,90
March,	33,98	39,48	35,03
April,	43,86	47,30	33,39
May,	54,44	57,74	51,68
June,	64,58	69,07	61,44
July,	69,17	70,00	65,33
August,	67,92	70,58	67,36
September,	59,10	60,27	59,20
October,	48,65	51,27	50,22
November,	38,51	38,20	39,47
December,	31,12	*15,84	29,13
YEAR,	46,83	46,90	45,72

The greatest cold during the 10 years, from 1821 to 1830 inclusive, was on the 1st of February 1826, when the mercury sunk at sunrise to 18 degrees below zero; and the greatest heat was on the 11th of July, 1825, when the mercury rose to nearly 99 degrees.

From 1821 to 1830, there were, on an average, in each year, 219 days of fair, and 146, of cloudy weather: rain fell, more or less, on 57 days; and the annual average quantity of snow was about three feet, measured when newly fallen.

The greatest cold during the year 1831 was on the 21st of January, when the mercury sunk to 6 degrees below zero. In July and August the mercury rose several times to 87 degrees. There were 201 fair days, and 165 cloudy: rain fell, more or less, on 65 days, with unusual frequency and abundance; and snow amounted to about 5 feet in depth nearly twice the usual quantity. The Aurora Borealis illuminated 17 nights; and thunder and lightning were noticed on 21 days.

* This month was distinguished for an extraordinary degree of cold. It will be seen by the table of observations made at Marietta, page 83, that it was much colder than any other month in that table. The mean temperature at New Bedford was stated at 31, 52. General Martin Field says, in his remarks on his meteorological table of observations taken at Fayetteville [Newface], Vermont; "The mean temperature of December [1831] was 8,3, which was precisely 5° below that of the coldest cold month of February, 1829; and was probably colder than any other month within the last half century."

The mean temperature of the three winter months of 1831, at Fayetteville, Vermont, was 22, 3, and 19, 26; colder than the coldest winter at Salem, from 1738 to 1741, according to Mr. Deane's Journal, by 2, 72 degrees.

The year 1832 was uncommonly cold. The winter of 1831-2 was very severe; the months of June and July fell considerably below the average heat; and early frost of great severity did much injury. The coldest day in 1832, was on the 27th of January, when the mercury sunk at sunrise to 16 degrees below zero; and the greatest heat was 91 degrees. There were 185 fair days, and 180 cloudy: rain fell on 72 days; and the quantity of snow amounted to 18 inches. Thunder and lightning were noticed on 21 days, first on the 12th of March, and last on 29th of September. The appearance of the Aurora Borealis was much less frequent than common.

January is usually the coldest month, and July the hottest; but in 1831, December was much the coldest month, and in both 1831 and 1832, August was the hottest.

TABLE 5. *Abstract of a Meteorological Table of the Average Observations made at the Military Posts of the United States, by the Surgeons of the Army, for Four Years, — 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825; prepared under the direction of Joseph Lovell, M. D., Surgeon-General of the United States' Army.*

Posts.	Situations.	Height above the Ocean.	Mean Temp. of 4 years.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Weather.			
							Monthly Average.			
							Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rainy Days.	Snowy Days.
Fort Brady, Lake Superior		595	41,37	90	-33	123	13,30	2,27	7,83	6,02
Fort Snelling, Mouth of St. Peters		780	45,00	96	-29	125	16,94	5,50	5,77	2,22
Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.			42,44	94	-19	113	17,91	9,39	2,31	,81
Fort Howard, Green Bay		600	44,50	100	-38	138	15,47	7,98	4,56	2,42
Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien		580	45,52	96	-28	124	16,80	6,29	3,87	1,32
Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.			51,02	88	-1	89	15,31	8,16	5,94	1,02
Council Bluffs, Missouri Ter.		800	50,82	108	-21	129	19,68	6,54	2,95	1,25
Fort Columbus, New-York			52,82	104	-3	107	20,41	3,56	5,47	,98
Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia			55,28	96	6	90	21,20	5,12	5,20	,41
Fort Severn, Annapolis			57,40	92	8	84	19,67	4,50	5,08	1,17
Washington City			56,56	95	10	85	17,30	6,05	6,44	,63
Fort Johnson, Smithville, N. C.			66,68	92	26	66	16,87	7,60	5,85	,12
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.			64,49	92	19	73	22,89	2,44	5,00	,02
Canton. Jesup, near Natchitoches			68,31	97	7	90	18,63	4,49	7,25	,05
Baton Rouge, La.			68,07	99	18	81	20,16	4,08	6,16	
Canton. Clinch, Pensacola			68,77	95	11	84	18,69	2,27	9,46	
St. Augustine, Florida			72,23	94	42	52	20,66	3,91	5,83	
Canton. Brooke, do.			72,37	92	40	52	18,16	3,91	8,33	
Average of the several years	} 1822 1823 1824 1825		57,06	108	-29	137	18,90	5,03	5,63	,85
General Average			55,22	100	-38	138	16,48	6,16	5,98	1,77
			55,56	96	-33	129	17,55	5,03	6,29	1,49
			58,27	102	-25	127	16,91	5,67	6,49	1,32
			56,52	108	-38	146	17,46	5,47	6,10	1,36

The above Posts are situated between Lat. 27° 57' and 46° 39' N., Fort Snelling being the most northern, and Cantonment Clinch the most southern Post; and between Lon. 67° 04' and 95° 43' W. from Greenwich, Fort Sullivan being the most eastern, and Council Bluffs

the most western Post. The centre of the several stations is in Lat. $38^{\circ} 13' N.$, and the average mean temperature $56,52$, corresponding nearly with the city of Washington, which is Lat. $38^{\circ} 53' N.$, with an average mean temperature of $56,56$.

The times of observation were 7 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 9, P. M. The mean of each month was deduced from 90 observations, and of each year from 1095 observations.

TABLE 6. *Meteorological Observations presented to the Regents of the University of New York, for the year 1830, by the following Academies in that State.*

Academies.	WEATHER, No. of days.					Total fall of Rain. Inches.	Daiar Month in the year.	Wettest Month in the year.	Prevailing Winds.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain and Snow.				
Albany	225 1-2	139 1-2	93	25	8	41,85	Sept.	June	NW.
Auburn	138	227	46 1-2	21	1	37,88	Feb.	do.	S.
Cambridge, Wash. Co.	200	165	56	13	4	35,10	August	Dec.	S.
Canandaigua	214 1-2	150 1-2	21 1-2	14	..	36,60	do.	June	W.
Cayuga	234 1-2	130 1-2	54	12	4	37,11	Feb.	do.	S.
Cherry Valley	192	173	57 1-2	15 1-2	2	45,05	do.	do.	W.
Clinton	230	135	11	1	1-2	46,65	do.	Dec.	NW.
Cortland, (6 months)	89	95	19 1-2	3	7	..	..	..	S.
Dutchess	234	131	72 1-2	8 1-2	6 1-2	46,36	Sept.	Nov.	SW.
Erasmus Hall	216 1-2	148 1-2	101	12	4	53,47	do.	Dec.	NW.
Fairfield, (imperfect)	155 1-2	178 1-2	53	18	3 1-2	20,82	do.	Oct.	W.
Franklin	214	151	70	29	3	36,15	Feb.	June	W.
Fredonia	203 1-2	161 1-2	71	27	4	33,93	do.	do.	W.
Hamilton	189 1-2	175 1-2	37	16	4	42,71	August	July	NW.
Hartwick	174 1-2	190 1-2	53	25	1 1-2	41,59	do.	June	S.
Hudson	214 1-2	150 1-2	53 1-2	9 1-2	..	39,77	do.	do.	N.
Ithaca	170 1-2	191 1-2	47	9 1-2	2 1-2	35,61	Feb.	Nov.	NW.
Johnstown, (imperfect)	162	140	..	..	..	32,46	..	..	W.
Kinderhook	179	186	57 1-2	16 1-2	4 1-2	36,92	August	June	S.
Kingston	217	128	44 1-2	10 1-2	..	40,15	do.	Nov.	NW.
Lansingburgh	193 1-2	171 1-2	68	14	6	40,67	Jan.	June	S.
Lowville	190 1-2	174 1-2	55 1-2	35	3	36,66	April	do.	NW.
Middlebury	180	185	44 1-2	10	5	38,50	Feb.	do.	SW.
Montgomery	244 1-2	120 1-2	35	4 1-2	1 1-2	40,99	Sept.	Nov.	S.
Newburgh	237 1-2	127 1-2	37	6	1 1-2	34,83	August	do.	..
North Salem	222	143	66	8	1	43,37	do.	Dec.	NW.
Oxford	182	183	30 1-2	21	3 1-2	33,79	Feb.	June	SW.
Pompey	179	186	58 1-2	24	..	30,06	do.	do.	SW.
Redhook	234 1-2	130 1-2	53 1-2	7 1-2	3 1-2	43,00	August	do.	S.
Rochester High School	165 1-2	199 1-2	51 1-2	20	4	34,94	Feb.	do.	W.
St. Lawrence	181 1-2	183 1-2	49	18 1-2	1-2	34,47	do.	July	SW.
Union	215 1-2	146 1-2	33	14 1-2	..	26,09	do.	June	S.
Union Hall	242	123	58 1-2	2	3	43,22	August	Dec.	NW.
Utica	224	141	116	39	5	46,19	Feb.	June	W.
Washington	148 1-2	216 1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	SW.
Sem. Gen. & On. Conf.	145 1-2	219 1-2	25	20 1-2	3 1-2	41,59	Feb.	June	NW.

	1827			1828			1829			1830			1831			1832		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
2	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
3	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
4	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
5	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
6	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
7	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
8	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
9	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
10	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
11	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
12	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
13	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
14	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
15	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
16	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
17	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
18	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
20	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
21	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
22	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
23	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
24	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
25	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
26	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
27	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
28	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
29	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

... indicates much irregularity in the seasons. In the years 1827, 1830, and 1832, was January; in 1828, and 1831, was February. The hottest in 1827, 1829, and 1832, was July; in 1827, 1828, and 1830, was August. In these six years, the greatest cold in the year was in the winter months, and the greatest heat in the summer months. It appears from observations taken in the year 1826, January was the coldest month, and the heat of greater severity than any that prevailed at Marietta by the Ohio Company in the season over 120 miles below the mouth of the river, which is unknown since the settlement of the country. It was uncommonly cold in all parts of the valley of the Mississippi which immediately precede the mouth of the Ohio, the temperature was, several degrees below zero. At Marietta, which is a little south of the mouth of the Ohio, it fell to 10 degrees

Table of the Amount of Rain and Cloudy Days, and the Quantity of Rain at
 Cincinnati, Ohio, during 5 years; according to the Observations of Dr. J.
 Hildreth, as communicated to the "American Journal of Science."

	1833.			1839.			1830.			1831.			1832.		
	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain in Inches.
January,	14	17	4.04	16	15	2.75	20	11	1.58	12	1	4.04	19	19	4.04
February,	15	14	6.75	19	9	2.33	21	7	1.63	21	7	2.50	5	24	10.00
March,	23	6	2.13	16	15	2.04	19	12	5	11	10	2.92	22	9	1.00
April,	17	13	6.52	10	20	4	27	3	1	22	8	2.85	20	10	2.00
May,	19	12	6.56	26	5	1.08	25	6	3.80	17	7	4.25	18	13	2.00
June,	25	5	4.92	23	8	4	25	5	5.84	20	11	7	21	9	2.00
July,	23	3	5.08	19	12	2.12	26	5	3.50	17	14	12.12	24	7	2.00
August,	20	5	3	22	9	5.54	29	2	.75	19	19	7.58	20	11	7
September,	16	14	3.42	16	14	4	20	10	4.25	13	17	3.58	24	6	2.00
October,	25	6	2.50	17	14	3.16	24	7	1.91	20	11	3.70	22	9	2.00
November,	17	12	2.42	10	20	4	18	12	3.67	15	15	1.25	15	15	3.00
December,	22	9	1.16	15	16	4.50	8	23	4.33	15	16	1.75	13	18	4.00
YEAR,	242	194	42.50	208	177	39.52	262	103	37.26	206	160	53.54	216	150	42.00

The quantity of rain that fell during the three summer months of the year 1831, was nearly twice as great as the quantity that fell during the three corresponding months of 1839, and more than twice as great as fell during the summer months of either of the other years included in the Table.

In consequence of this abundance of rain, various kinds of produce suffered greatly, especially hay and grain, which were, in many places, on the borders of streams, entirely swept away; in other cases, beaten down and destroyed, or rendered almost worthless by being long soaked with water. Wheat vegetated in the field, in some instances, before it was cut, and in many cases afterwards.

In February, 1832, the bottom lands on the Ohio were inundated by the greatest flood known since the settlement of the state of Ohio. The flood was at its highest at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 11th of February, and at the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, on the 19th, advancing in its progress, on an average, about 100 miles in 24 hours, bearing on its head the ruins of many a village, and the productions of a thousand farms. The damage has been estimated as high as a million of dollars.

The water was 5 or 6 feet higher than any other flood since that of 1784, and of about the same height as this; but it took place before the settlements were made north of the river. It is stated on unauthenticated authority by the early settlers about Wheeling, that in the year 1784, there was a flood which was 5 feet higher than

Year	Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Jan. 15	Jan. 19	Jan. 23	Jan. 27	Feb. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 17	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	Feb. 29	Mar. 5	Mar. 11	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apr. 10	Apr. 16	Apr. 22	Apr. 28	May 4	May 10	May 16	May 22	May 28	June 3	June 9	June 15	June 21	June 27	July 3	July 9	July 15	July 21	July 27	Aug. 2	Aug. 8	Aug. 14	Aug. 20	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	Sept. 7	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 25	Oct. 1	Oct. 7	Oct. 13	Oct. 19	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 7	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 25	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
1778-7	98	1778-7	-	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
(in 18 years)	101	(in 18 years)	17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1798	90	1798	17	17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

AMOUNT OF RAIN AT SEVERAL PLACES.

Period	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
18 years; average	36.43	greatest	45.42
18 years; do.	39.5	do.	48.37
18 years; do.	32		
18 years; do.	54	do.	71.2

FLOWERING OF FRUIT TREES.

Flowering of the Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees in 1817, Dr. J. Bigelow;—Mem. Amer. Acad. Vol. IV.]

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
1817	May 18	May 24	May 25
1818	do. 12	do. 16	do. 20
1819	do. 9	do. 9	do. 15
1820	do. 9	do. 9	do. 18
1821	April 21-26	April 25-30	do. 4
1822	do. 15	do. 20	April 20
1823	do. 9	do. 8	do. 14
1824	do. 6-15		do. 10
1825	March 26-April 6	do. 4	do. 10-18
1826	do. 6-12	March 24	do. 4
1827	do. 4		

[Statement of Dr. S. P. Hildreth.]

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
1828	March 11-18		April 1
1829	April 17-23	May 1	May 4

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

Roxbury, June 4, 1833.

In compliance with your request, I transmit a tabular statement of the flowering of the three most common fruit trees on my estate, in this place, 3 miles from Boston. Persons conversant with the meteorological history of this country, will of course recollect, that, from causes as yet unexplained, there are occasional variations in the climate in different parts of our extended country, which are local. So that a comparison of the opening of flowers in one section with any other given one, in some years, will not truly exhibit the average difference. It is only a comparison of several years, which can definitely settle the true difference of climate as to the flowering of plants. It is for this reason, that I have extended the table to so great a length.

Respectfully,

JOHN LOWELL.

Times of Flowering of Peach, Apple, and Cherry Trees in the following years.

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
1813	.....	May 10.	May 23.
1815	May 11.	" 10.	" 27.
1816	" 5.	" 6.	" 18.
1817	" 6.	" 6.	" 12.
1818	" 11.	" 17.	" 26.
1819	.....	" 6.	" 27.
1820	.....	" 2.	" 11.
1821	May 9.	" 9.	" 17.
1822	" 4.	" 3.	" 9.
1823	" 12.	" 7.	" 19.
1824	" 4.	" 1.	" 11.
1825	April 23.	April 25.	" 8.
1827	" 16.	" 21.	" 12.
1828	" 30.	May 1.	" 7.
1829	.....	" 9.	" 15.
1830*	April 26.	April 28.	.....
1831	" 18.	" 23.	" 6.
1832	.....	May 12.	" 15.
1833†	April 29.	April 29.	.....
<i>Average (14 years) May 2; (19 years) May 4; (17 years) May 16.</i>			

* General Martin Field of Fayetteville, Vt., remarks, on the 1st of May of this year; "Many apple trees are now in blossom, a circumstance which I have no recollection of witnessing before in the last 33 years, during which I have resided in Vermont."

† The statement for 1833 relates to Cambridge, and is added by the Editor.

THE
AFRICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.



INTemperance

...and debaucheries have been known and
...of intoxication were discovered;
...out of extracting alcohol from stu-
...evils have been multiplied a thousand
...than twenty years since, the use of dis-
...had become so general, and the
...as to excite the fears of patriots
...the national morals, but for the existence
...government, learning, and religion.

A society was organized in Boston, by the name of
"Society for the Suppression of Intemperance."
This society, as expressed in its constitution and first
articles, "to free use" of distilled or ardent spirit
...other and wholesome drink for laborers in
...; and to discourage and do away the custom
...of singleness or hospitality. For a number of
...considerably active and decidedly useful; and its
...salutary till the present time. But no
...was made in the cause of Temperance, till
...the American Temperance Society in 1826. The
...society from its commencement, has been, to do
...distilled spirit as drink; — to promote tem-
...abstinence from alcohol. The members of
...societies auxiliary to it, are pledged to
...ardent spirit, except as medicine. Through
...of the American Temperance Society,
...changes have taken place in this country, in rela-
...spirit; and the subject has attracted the atten-
...of Europe.

The use of ardent spirit in this country arose prin-
...from the love of excitement natural to
...the cheapness and ease with which excite-
...a small quantity of alcohol; and thirdly,
...that the use of a small quantity, or in

other words, the temperate use of it, was really beneficial. From this last cause, however, more than from all other causes, no doubt, arose the prevailing use of ardent spirit, and, of course, almost all the evils of intemperance and drunkenness in the country. The belief, that a moderate use of it was good for the stomach, the spirits, the blood, and physical strength, had taken, as is well known, strong and deep hold upon the public mind. Every body knew and admitted, that it was wrong and injurious to drink *much*; but almost every body was satisfied at the same time, that it was right and wholesome to take a *little*.

Now this belief was either correct or incorrect. If *correct*, the proper course was to drink ardent spirit moderately; and it was the proper business of Temperance Societies to exert their influence to keep the temperate users temperate, and to bring the intemperate users to the same practice.

But if the belief in question was grossly *incorrect*, then the proper course was, not only to call the public attention to the enormous and growing evils of intemperance, but, if possible, to undeceive the public mind concerning the nature and use of ardent spirit; and thus to lay the foundation broad and deep for the ultimate and entire suppression of the use of it as a common drink.

Fortunately for the cause of humanity, the truth on this subject was at length not only perceived, but felt; and through the active labors of the friends of temperance, within the last seven years, vast numbers have been fully convinced, that distilled spirit used as a drink is not good, but injurious and poisonous; that the use of it is not fitted to the physical constitution, or moral condition, of the human family.

All sorts of arguments, bearing upon the subject, have been brought forward to change the public mind; but the most successful argument has been that derived from personal experience. All that have been in the habit of using ardent spirit, whether moderately or immoderately, and have exchanged this habit for that of entire abstinence from it, have declared, without a known exception, that they are decidedly better without it, than they ever were with it.

This argument from personal experience is plain, practical, and perfectly unanswerable. It can be understood without studying books of anatomy, chemistry, or medicine. It can be brought to the test by every drinker of ardent spirit, temperate or intemperate, who will take the pains to try it. And the friends of temperance maintain, that the experience of the vast numbers who have tried it, and found it perfectly satisfactory, added to the admitted evils of intemperance, lay upon the remaining drinkers of ardent spirit the strongest moral obligation to make the experiment of abstinence, and to make it fairly and fully.

Since the formation of the American Temperance Society in 1826, more than 5,000 temperance societies have been formed, and more than

...character, talents, and habits...
...has secured a very...
...a still greater number of...
...temperance society.

...of the American Temperance Society,
...announced in this country, more
...the business of making ardent
...making it; — that more than 5,000
...drinks, have become sober
...new navigated without using it; and
...at all seasons of the year, and make the
...the men are uniformly better in all
...— that out of 97 vessels belonging to
...without ardent spirit; — and that on ac-
...to property; it has become common for
...these vessels which carry no spirituous
...than others.

...a visible and most happy influence on a
...on manufacturing establishments of
...engaged in agricultural employments,
...of all pursuits. Of these classes, the least
...the most cheerful and happy at the close of the
...and invigorated when the morning returns,
...of distilled spirit as drink.

...which has been done in the way of reform, very
...to be done. The use of ardent spirit as drink is still
...as well as national sin; and great impediments
...of its removal. These impediments are very much
...the country, and are chiefly to be found, 1st, in the
...men, who take no part in temperance mea-
...their names from the books, their counsel from the
...their encouragement from the labors of temperance so-
...of the system of what is called *temperate drinking*, still
...persons, whose example does all that is done
...to drink ardent spirit at all; and 3dly,
...of the traffic in ardent spirit. On these several
...to the progress of the temperance reform,
...will not allow us to remark. They are there-
...consideration of those whom they more
...who will do well to remember, that no habit
...is more injury than benefit to the general
...on the ground of any advantages, real or imag-
...ing to individuals.

II. AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President; JAMES MADISON. — *Vice-Presidents*; John Marshall, Gen. Lafayette, Wm. H. Crawford, Henry Clay, John C. Herbert; Robert Ralston, John Mason, Samuel Bayard, Isaac McKim, J. H. Cocke, Bishop White, Daniel Webster, Ch. F. Mercer, Jeremiah Day, Richard Rush, Bishop McKendree, Philip E. Thomas, Dr. Th. C. James, John C. Smith, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Louis McLane, Gerritt Smith, J. H. McClure, Gen. Alex. Macomb, Solomon Allen, Gen. Walter Jones, Fr. S. Key, Samuel H. Smith, and Joseph Gales, jr. — *Managers*. Rev. J. Laurie, Rev. S. B. Balch, Rev. O. B. Brown, Rev. Wm. Hawley, W. W. Seaton, Rev. Wm. Ryland, Dr. H. Hunt, Rev. R. Post, Hugh C. Smith, Moses Sheppard, J. H. B. Latrobe, and R. C. Coxe. — *Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary*. Richard Smith, *Treasurer*. John Underwood, *Recorder*. — These were the officers of the society for the year 1833. — The officers are elected annually on the 3d Monday in January.

This institution was founded in December, 1816, at the city of Washington, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. Robert Finley, of New Jersey. The subject of colonizing the free people of color was proposed by Mr. Jefferson to the Legislature of Virginia as early as 1777, — the *place* being left undetermined in the plan. In 1787 Dr. Thornton, of Washington, formed a project for establishing a colony of free blacks on the western coast of Africa, and publicly invited those in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to accompany him; but the plan failed for the want of funds. Previous to 1801, the Legislature of Virginia twice debated, in secret session, the subject of colonizing the free colored population, and in 1801 passed a resolution, instructing Mr. Monroe, then Governor of the State, to apply to the President of the United States, and urge him to institute negotiations with some of the powers of Europe, possessed of colonies on the coast of Africa, to grant an asylum, to which our emancipated blacks might be sent. A negotiation was opened with the Sierra Leone Company, but without success. In 1816 a resolution was passed by the Legislature of Virginia, requesting the Executive to correspond with the President "for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place, not within any of the States or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth." Thus the existence of the evil of slavery furnished and suggested its remedy. The public mind calling for attention on the subject, it was deemed wise and proper to proceed to the formation of a Colonization Society. Accordingly, in the year 1816, as above mentioned, a meeting was called at Washington, at which

were present Judge Washington, Mr. Clay, John Randolph, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Finley, Elias B. Caldwell, F. S. Key, &c. Most of these gentlemen addressed the meeting. Mr. Randolph said: "If a place could be provided for their reception, and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay, thousands, who would, by manumitting their slaves, relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession."

This meeting proceeded to form a Society, which was denominated the "American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color." Bushrod Washington was elected its first President. Among the Vice-Presidents were Messrs. Crawford, Clay, Rutgers, Howard, Gen. Jackson, Rev. R. Finley, &c. The second President was Charles Carroll. The second, — which is the fundamental, — article of the Constitution of the Society avers: "The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in coöperation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject." It will thus be seen to be the policy of the Society, not to interfere with vested rights, — not to invade the Constitution, — nor to act upon the slave population, except through the medium of the master. It will also be seen, that from the first it has looked for the accomplishment of its objects, to any very extensive degree, to legislative aid, rather than to private liberality, while with the assistance of the latter,* it has been engaged in laying the foundations of a republic, which is destined, it is believed, to be a lasting blessing to the Continent of Africa, and an undecaying monument to the honor of America.

Any citizen of the United States, annually contributing one dollar to the funds of the Society, is entitled to membership. Thirty dollars constitutes a life membership.

There are three *General Agents* now acting under the authority of the Society in the Northern, Middle, and Southern Departments of the United States: the Rev. Joshua N. Danforth is in the first; Rev. Henry B. Bascom in the second; and John G. Birney, Esq. in the third. These officers have the general superintendence of colonization affairs in their respective districts, are invested with the power to appoint sub-agents for the States individually, are expected to visit ecclesiastical bodies, legislatures, and chief towns, to correspond extensively, and in general to advance the objects of the Society.

In the year 1819, the Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. E. Burgess visited Africa under a commission from the Society on an exploring expedition. In

* The whole sum expended by the Society, during the sixteen years of its existence, is about \$160,000.

1821, the present site of the colony of Liberia was purchased, as affording the best prospect of health and prosperity to the colonists. It is situated on the western coast of Africa, in 6° N. Latitude, and extends from Gallinas river to the territory of Kroo Settra, a distance of 280 miles along the coast. About 3,000 emigrants have gone out from the United States, one thousand of whom were once slaves, but are now freemen in Africa. The chief town, Monrovia, is situated on Cape Montserado, and contains from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants. It is a port of entry, visited in 1831 by nearly 60 vessels. The exports during the year ending May, 1832, amounted to \$125,549; the imports to 80,000. Distant tribes visit the colony for purposes of trade, while those in the vicinity, to the number of 10,000, have voluntarily placed themselves under the government of the colony, and have begged that their children might be taught (to use their own language) "*after the white man's fashion.*" The number of natives embraced in the territorial jurisdiction of the colony is upwards of 50,000. Caldwell, Millsburg, Stockton, and New Georgia are the names of four other rising villages, situated at suitable points for the advancing prosperity of the colony. The population of these places is gradually increasing. In the early years of the Society's history, the emigration to Africa was very limited. Indeed, a very large emigration was not desirable until the colony had acquired such a firmness of character, as would constitute a sufficient protection against those accidental evils to which colonial establishments are exposed. During the thirteen months ending Jan. 1, 1833, eleven hundred and thirteen colored persons emigrated from this country to the colony. Great numbers are now waiting to go, but are prevented by the want of means on the part of the Society. The sum of \$30 is adequate to the transportation of one emigrant.

The officers of the colony are the Governor, Dr. Mechlin; Lieutenant-Governor or Vice-Agent, A. D. Williams; Sheriff, — Roberts; and a Council of Three, which is about to be enlarged. The first named gentleman only is a white man. The Society makes laws for the colony, and will continue to do so while it remains under its guardian care, — those laws being regularly received and ratified by the government of Liberia. It is expected ultimately to be by mutual agreement, independent of the government of the Colonization Society.

Slavery and the slave trade are prohibited by law. A high standard of morals is said to be maintained in the establishment. No white persons are allowed to settle in the colony except the governor, physicians, missionaries, and teachers. On the whole, the existence and prosperity of this African colony, founded precisely two hundred years after the colony at Plymouth, are considered as marking an era in this age; and should the doctrines of universal emancipation happily prevail, it would of immense importance to the peace and prosperity of the colored race.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine, for December, 1832.]

"The following Table is sent to us by a gentleman, as translated from the *Annales des Travaux* of the Paris Statistical Society, made up from information derived by M. Balbi, the well-known geographer. We sub-join it as a very curious memorandum, though we cannot vouch for its accuracy."

	Population.	Newspapers & Journals.	Countries, &c.	Population.	Newspapers & Journals.
EUROPE,	227,700,000	2,141	Greece,	1,000,000	3
France,	32,000,000	490	Napoli,	10,000	1
Paris,	690,000	175			
Lyons,	146,000	13	AMERICA,	39,300,000	978
Marseilles,	116,000	6	United States,	11,600,000	849
British Islands,	23,400,000	483	New York,	160,000	30
London,	1,275,000	97	Colombia,	3,000,000	20
Dublin,	227,000	28	Santa Fé de Bogota,	30,000	4
Edinburgh,	138,000	18	Mexican Confed.	7,500,000	28
Glasgow,	147,000	14	Mexico,	180,000	7
Manchester,	134,000	12	Brazil,	5,000,000	8
Birmingham,	107,000	9	Rio Janeiro,	140,000	3
Liverpool,	119,000	9	English America,	2,290,000	30
Swiss Confederation,	1,980,000	30	Spanish America,	1,290,000	4
Geneva,	25,000	4	Dutch America,	114,000	2
Austria,	32,000,000	80	French America,	240,000	3
Vienna,	300,000	24	Haiti,	950,000	5
Milan,	151,000	9			
Prussia,	12,464,000	288	ASIA,	390,000,000	27
Netherlands,	6,143,000	150	Calcutta,	500,000	9
Amsterdam,	201,000	35	Surat,	450,000	1
Brussels,	100,000	33	Pekin,	1,300,000	1
Antwerp,	66,000	6			
Germanic Confed.	13,600,000	305	OCEANICA,	20,000,000	9
Sweden & Norway,	2,866,000	82	Batavia,	46,000	2
Denmark,	1,950,000	80	Van Diemen's Land,	2,000	1
Copenhagen,	109,000	6	Otaheite,	7,000	1
Spain,	13,900,000	12			
Madrid,	201,000	4	AFRICA,	60,000,000	12
Portugal,	3,530,000	17	Cairo,	260,000	1
Lisbon,	260,000	12			
Sardinia,	4,300,000	8	SUMMARY.		
Turin,	114,000	3	Europe,	227,700,000	2,142
Two Sicilies,	4,600,000	51	America,	39,300,000	878
Naples,	364,000	3	Asia,	390,000,000	27
Papal Territories,	2,590,000	6	Africa,	60,000,000	12
Rome,	154,000	3	Oceanica,	20,000,000	9
Russia and Poland,	56,515,000	84			
Petersburgh,	320,000	29	Total of the Globe,	737,000,000	
Moscow,	250,000	17			
Warsaw,	126,000	13			

"Upon these computations, the Journal of the Paris Statistical Society thus remarks: 'The proportion to which the number of journals in each quarter of the world bears to its population is as follows:—in Asia there is one paper for every 14,000,000; in Africa, one for every

in Europe, one for every 200,000; in America, one for every 10,000: and precisely in the same ratio is the comparative progress of civilization in these different divisions of the earth."

The preceding Table contains material errors. The number of newspapers and other periodical publications in London, in 1830, as given in the *Picture of London*, was 176; and during the year 1833, there were commenced as many as 50 new weekly periodicals, most of them sold for a penny each. Of the 80 journals published in Denmark, 57 are assigned by the *Encyclopedia Americana* to Copenhagen.

The number of newspapers, exclusive of other periodical publications in the United States, was computed, in 1828, at 802: since that time the number has greatly increased; and it is probably now not less than 1,500. The number of newspapers and monthly magazines, without including periodical publications issued at longer intervals, published in the city of New York in April, 1833, was 65; and in the state of N. York 263. The number of newspapers published in Boston in July, 1833, was 43; and of other journals, published at shorter intervals than a year, 38 — total, 81.

The Periodical Press, comprising newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., devoted to religion, politics, literature, arts, science, intelligence, amusements, &c., forms a remarkable feature of the modern state of society, and is one of the most momentous consequences of the invention of the art of printing. Periodical publications, especially newspapers, disseminate knowledge throughout all classes of society, and exert an amazing influence in forming and giving effect to public opinion in all civilized countries. This branch of literature, which was entirely unknown in ancient times, abounds especially in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States; and it has been greatly increased since the commencement of the present century.

UNITED STATES.

THE second volume of the American Almanac contains the *Declaration of Independence*, with the names of the *Signers* (who were members of the Congress that assembled in 1776); the *Constitution of the United States*, with the names of those who signed it; the *Successive Administrations*, comprising the names of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Heads of the several departments of government from 1789 to 1831, which last names are also given, in a different form, in the first volume of the Almanac.

We now insert, in a series of tables, the names of the members of the colonial Congress of 1765, of the Congresses from 1774 to 1788; of the Convention that formed the Constitution; and of all the successive Congresses since the adoption of the Constitution.

I. MEMBERS OF THE FIRST COLONIAL CONGRESS.

This Congress was composed of Delegates from nine of the Colonies, and met at New York on the 7th of October, 1765:— Timothy Ruggles, President; John Cotton, Secretary.

Massachusetts.

Otis, James,
Partridge, Oliver,
Ruggles, Timothy.

Rhode Island.

Bowler, Metcalf,
Ward, Henry.

Connecticut.

Dyer, Eliphalet,
Johnson, Wm. Sam.
Rowland, David.

New York.

Bayard, William,
Cruger, John,
Lispenard, Leonard,
Livingston, Philip,
Livingston, Robert R.

New Jersey.

Borden, Joseph,
Fisher, Hendrick,
Ogden, Robert.

Pennsylvania.

Bryan, George,
Dickinson, John,
Morton, John.

Delaware.

M'Kean, Thomas,
Rodney, Cæsar.

Maryland.

Murdock, William,
Ringold, Thomas,
Tilghman, Edward.

South Carolina.

Gadsden, Chris'r,
Lynch, Thomas,
Rutledge, John.

“The representatives of New Hampshire, from the peculiar situation of that colony, judged it imprudent to send representatives to this congress, though they approved of the measure; and the assemblies of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, not being in session, the governors of these colonies refused to call special assemblies for a purpose, deemed by them improper and unconstitutional.” — *Pitkin's Hist. U. S.*

II. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM 1774 TO 1788.

[Copied from the Journals of Congress.]

* Governors of States; † Presidents of Congress.

[Congress met Sept. 5, 1774; also May 10, 1775, at Philadelphia; Dec. 20, 1776, at Baltimore; March 4, 1777, at Philadelphia; Sept. 27, 1777, at Lancaster, Pa.; Sept. 30, 1777, at York, Pa.; July 2, 1778, at Philadelphia; June 30, 1783, at Princeton; Nov. 26, 1783, at Annapolis; Oct. 30, 1784, at Trenton; Jan. 11, 1785, at New York, which continued to be the place of meeting till the adoption of the Constitution. From 1781 to 1788, Congress met annually, on the first Monday in November, pursuant to the Articles of Confederation, which were formed in 1777, and went into operation in 1781.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
*Bartlett, Josiah,	1775	- 79	Jackson, Jonathan,	1782	- 82
Blanchard, Jonathan,	1783	- 84	King, Rufus,	1784	- 87
	1774	- 75	Lovell, James,	1776	- 82
Folsom, Nathaniel,	1777	- 78	Lowell, John,	1782	- 83
	1779	- 80	Osgood, Samuel,	1780	- 84
Foster, Abiel,	1783	- 85	Otis, Samuel A.	1787	- 86
Frost, George,	1777	- 79	Paine, Robert Treat,	1774	- 78
*Gilman, John Taylor,	1782	- 83	Partridge, George,	1779	- 82
Gilman, Nicholas,	1786	- 88		1783	- 85
*Langdon, John,	1775	- 77	Sedgwick, Theodore,	1785	- 88
	1786	- 87	*Sullivan, James,	1782	- 82
Langdon, Woodbury,	1779	- 80	Thacher, George,	1787	- 88
	1780	- 83	Ward, Artemas,	1780	- 81
Livermore, Samuel,	1785	- 86			
Long, Pierce,	1784	- 86			
Peabody, Nathaniel,	1779	- 80			
*Sullivan, Jehn,	1774	- 75			
	1780	- 81			
Thornton, Matthew,	1776	- 78			
Wentworth, John, jr.	1778	- 79			
Whipple, William,	1776	- 79			
White, Phillips,	1782	- 83			
Wingate, Paine,	1787	- 88			

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adams, John,	1774	- 78	Arnold, Jonathan,	1782	- 84
*Adams, Samuel,	1774	- 82	Arnold, Peleg,	1787	- 88
Cushing, Thomas,	1774	- 76	*Collins, John,	1778	- 83
	1776	- 78	Cornell, Ezekiel,	1780	- 83
Dana, Francis,	1784	- 84		1778	- 80
Dane, Nathan,	1785	- 88	Ellery, William,	1783	- 85
	1776	- 81	Hazard, Jonathan,	1787	- 88
Gerry, Elbridge,	1782	- 85	Hopkins, Stephen,	1774	- 77
	1782	- 83		1778	- 80
Green, Nathaniel,	1785	- 87	Howell, David,	1782	- 85
	1775	- 80	Manning, ———,	1785	- 86
	1785	- 86	Marchant, Henry,	1777	- 82
	1782	- 83		1783	- 84
	1778	- 80	Miller, Nathan,	1785	- 86
	1782	- 83	Mowry, ———,	1781	- 81
	1784	- 85	Varnum, James M.	1780	- 82
	1786	- 87		1786	- 87
			Ward, Samuel,	1774	- 78

CONNECTICUT.

Adams, Andrew,	1777	- 80
Cook, Joseph P.	1781	- 82
Deane, Silas,	1784	- 82
Dyer, Eliphalet,	1774	- 75
	1780	- 80
Edwards, Pierpont,	1782	- 83
Ellsworth, Oliver,	1777	- 81
Hillhouse, William,	1783	- 85

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Hosmer, Titus,	{	1775 - 76	M'Dougall, Alexander,	{	1781 - 82
		1777 - 79			1784 - 85
Huntington, Benj.	{	1780 - 84	Paine, Ephraim,	{	1784 - 85
		1787 - 88	Platt, Zephaniah,		1784 - 86
*Huntington, Samuel,		1776 - 84	Schuyler, Philip,	{	1775 - 75
Johnson, William S.		1784 - 87			1778 - 81
Law, Richard,	{	1777 - 78	Scott, John Morin,		1780 - 83
		1781 - 84	Smith, Melancthon,		1785 - 88
		1783 - 04	Wisner, Henry,		1774 - 76
Mitchell, Stephen M.	{	1785 - 06	Yates, Abraham, jr.		1787 - 88
		1787 - 88	Yates, Peter W.		1785 - 87
		1778 - 83			
Root, Jesse,		1774 - 84	NEW JERSEY.		
Sherman, Roger,		1778 - 79	Beatty, John,		1783 - 85
Spencer, Joseph,		1782 - 84	§Boudinot, Elias,	{	1777 - 78
Strong, Jedediah,		1785 - 87			1781 - 84
Sturges, Jonathan,		1785 - 86	Burnett, W.		1780 - 81
Treadwell, John,		1774 - 75	Cadwallader, Lambert,		1784 - 87
Trumbull, Joseph,	{	1783 - 84			1776 - 82
		1785 - 86	Clark, Abraham,	{	1787 - 88
Wadsworth, James,		1787 - 88			1781 - 84
Wadsworth, Jeremiah,		1776 - 78	Condict, Silas,		1776 - 76
Williams, William,	{	1783 - 84	Cooper, John,		1774 - 76
		1775 - 78	Crane, Stephen,		1787 - 88
*Wolcott, Oliver,		1780 - 84	Dayton, Elias,		1774 - 76
			De Hart, John,		1783 - 84
			Dick, Samuel,	{	1776 - 78
NEW YORK.					1781 - 84
Alsop, John,		1774 - 76			1787 - 88
Benson, Egbert,	{	1784 - 85	Elmer, Jonathan,	{	1778 - 80
		1786 - 88			1778 - 79
Boerum, Simon,		1774 - 77	Fell, John,		1782 - 83
*Clinton, George,		1775 - 77	Frelinghausen, Fred.	{	1779 - 80
De Witt, Charles,		1783 - 85			1776 - 77
Duane, James,		1774 - 84	Henderson, Thomas,		1785 - 86
Duer, William,		1777 - 78	Hopkinson, Francis,		1779 - 82
Floyd, William,	{	1774 - 77	Hornblower, Josiah,		1784 - 85
		1778 - 83	Houston, William C.	{	1774 - 75
Gansevoort, Leonard,		1787 - 88			1774 - 76
Hamilton, Alexander,	{	1782 - 83	Kinsey, James,		1778 - 79
		1787 - 88	*Livingston, William,		1786 - 87
		1774 - 75	Neilson, John,		1777 - 79
Haring, John,	{	1785 - 88	Scheurman, J.		1776 - 77
		1774 - 77	Scudder, Nathaniel,		1774 - 76
*§Jay, John,		1778 - 79	Sergeant, Jonathan D.		1784 - 85
		1784 - 88	Smith, Richard,		1776 - 77
Lansing, John,		1785 - 87	Stewart,		1774 - 76
Lawrence, John,		1777 - 79	Stockton, Richard,		1785 - 85
Lewis, Francis,		1774 - 78	Symmes, John C.		1776 - 77
Livingston, Philip,		1775 - 77	Witherspoon, John,		1785 - 86
		1779 - 81			1776 - 83
Livingston, Robert R.	{	1784 - 85	PENNSYLVANIA.		
		1774 - 75	Allen, Andrew,		1775 - 76
Livingston, Walter,		1779 - 83			1778 - 80
Low, Isaac,	{	1787 - 88	Armstrong, John,	{	1787 - 88
		1779 - 83			1778 - 82
L'Hommedieu, Ezra,		1787 - 88	Atlee, Samuel,		1785 - 87
Morris, Gouverneur,		1777 - 80	Bayard, John,		1774 - 76
Morris, Lewis,		1775 - 77	Biddle, Edward,	{	1778 - 79

	In.	Out.
Stephens, William,	1787	- 83
Stewart, Matthew,	1785	- 83
Stingus, William,	1777	- 79
Stymer, George,	{ 1776 - 78	
	{ 1780 - 83	
*Dickinson, John,	1774	- 76
Fitzsimmons, Thomas,	1789	- 83
*Franklin, Benjamin,	1775	- 78
Galloway, Joseph,	1774	- 75
Gardner, Joseph,	1784	- 85
Hend, _____,	1784	- 85
Henry, William,	1784	- 86
Humphreys, Charles,	1774	- 76
Ingram, Jared,	1780	- 81
Irwin, _____,	1786	- 88
Jackson, David,	1785	- 86
Matack, Timothy,	1780	- 81
M'Clene, James,	1778	- 80
Meredith, _____,	1787	- 88
*Miffin, Thomas,	{ 1774 - 76	
	{ 1789 - 84	
Morris, Charles,	1783	- 84
Morris Robert,	1776	- 78
Montgomery, John,	1780	- 84
Morton, John,	1774	- 77
Muhlenberg, Frederick A.	1778	- 80
Peters, Richard,	1782	- 83
Pettit, Charles,	1785	- 87
Read, _____,	1787	- 88
*Reed, Joseph,	1777	- 78
Rhodes, Samuel,	1774	- 75
Roberdeau, Daniel,	1777	- 79
Ross, George,	1774	- 77
Rush, Benjamin,	1776	- 77
Searle, James,	1778	- 80
Shippen, William,	1778	- 80
Smith, James,	1776	- 78
Smith, Jonathan B.	1777	- 78
Smith, Thomas,	1780	- 82
*St. Clair, Arthur,	1785	- 87
Taylor, George,	1776	- 77
Willing, Thomas,	1775	- 76
	{ 1775 - 78	
Wilson, James,	{ 1782 - 83	
	{ 1785 - 87	
Wykes, Henry,	1779	- 83

DELAWARE.

Gunning,	{ 1783 - 85
Gunning, Jr.	{ 1786 - 87
John,	{ 1776 - 77
John,	{ 1779 - 80
John,	{ 1789 - 83
John,	{ 1778 - 77
John,	{ 1786 - 88

	In.	Out.
M'Comb, Eleazer,	1789	- 84
Mitchell, Nathaniel,	1788	- 83
M'Kean, Thomas,	{ 1774 - 75	
	{ 1778 - 80	
Patton, John,	1786	- 89
Peery, William,	1785	- 88
Read, George,	1774	- 77
	{ 1774 - 76	
Rodney, Cesar,	{ 1777 - 78	
	{ 1783 - 86	
	{ 1781 - 83	
Rodney, Thomas,	{ 1785 - 87	
	{ 1777 - 78	
Sykes, James,	1783	- 85
Tilton, James,	1777	- 78
*Van Dyke, Nicholas,	1784	- 86
Vining, John,	1784	- 86
Wharton, Samuel,	1789	- 89

MARYLAND.

Alexander, Robert,	1775	- 77
Carmichael, William,	1778	- 80
Carroll, Charles,	1776	- 78
Carroll, Daniel,	1780	- 84
Chase, Jeremiah T.	1783	- 84
Chase, Samuel,	{ 1774 - 75	
	{ 1784 - 85	
Contee, Benjamin,	1787	- 88
Forbes, James,	1778	- 80
Forrest, Uriah,	1780	- 82
Goldsborough, Robert,	1774	- 76
Hall, John,	{ 1775 - 76	
	{ 1783 - 84	
§ Hanson, John,	1781	- 83
Harrison, William,	1785	- 87
Hemaley, William,	1782	- 84
*Henry, John,	{ 1778 - 81	
	{ 1784 - 87	
Hindman, William,	1784	- 87
*Howard, John E.	1787	- 89
Jenifer, D. of St. Thomas,	1778	- 80
*Johnson, Thomas,	1775	- 77
*Lee, Thomas Sim,	1782	- 84
Lloyd, Edward,	1783	- 84
Martin, Luther,	1784	- 85
M'Henry, James,	1783	- 85
*Paca, William,	1774	- 76
*Plater, George,	1778	- 80
Potts, Richard,	1781	- 83
Ramsay, Nathaniel,	1785	- 87
Ridgely, Richard,	1785	- 87
Rogers, John,	1775	- 77
Ross, David,	1786	- 88
Rumsey, Benjamin,	1779	- 81
Scott, Gustavus,	1784	- 86
Seney, Joshua,	1787	- 89
Smith, William,	1777	- 79
	{ 1778 - 80	
Stone, Thomas,	{ 1784 - 86	

Joseph,	1778-80
Whitmill,	1778-80
Williams,	1778-80
Sumner,	1778-80
Allen,	1778-80
Wills,	1780-81
Abner,	1782-84
John,	1785-86
John,	1775-76
John,	1777-80
John,	1784-85
William,	1779-82
Richard D.	1783-85
John,	1787-86
John,	1778-79
Hugh,	1782-85
Alexander,	1787-88
Alexander,	1786-88

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bee, Thomas,	1780-82
Beresford, Richard,	1783-85
Bull, John,	1784-87
Butler, Pierce,	1787-88
Drayton, William Henry,	1778-79
Eveleigh, Nicholas,	1781-82
Gadsden, Christopher,	1774-76
Gervais, John L.	1782-83
Heyward, Thomas, jr.	1776-78
Huger, Daniel,	1786-88
Hutson, Richard,	1778-79
Izard, Ralph,	1782-83
Kean, John,	1785-87
Kinloch, Francis,	1780-81
Laurens, Henry,	1777-80
Lynch, Thomas,	1774-76
Lynch, Thomas, jr.	1778-77
*Matthews, John,	1778-82
Arthur,	1776-78
Arthur,	1781-83
Henry,	1774-76
Isaac,	1780-82
John,	1786-88
Charles,	1777-78
Charles,	1784-87
David,	1782-84
David,	1785-86
Jacob,	1783-85
Edward,	1774-77
Edward,	1774-77
John,	1782-83
Paul,	1777-78
Thomas T.	1787-88

GEORGIA.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Beckwith, Abraham,	1786	- 83	Houston, William,	1784	- 82
Brookman, Nathan,	1776	- 78	Hewley, Richard,	1782	- 81
Bulloch, Archibald,	1775	- 78	Jones, Noble Wimberly,	1775	- 78
Clay, Joseph,	1778	- 80	Langworthy, Edward,	1781	- 82
Few, William,	1789	- 88	Pierce, W.	1777	- 79
Gibbons, William,	1785	- 88	*Telfair, Edward,	1780	- 82
*Gwinnett, Button,	1784	- 86	*Walton, George,	1775	- 79
Habersham, John,	1776	- 77	Wood, Joseph,	1780	- 82
Hall, Lyman,	1785	- 86	Zubly, John J.	1777	- 79
Houston, John,	1775	- 77		1775	- 78

III. CONVENTION THAT FORMED THE CONSTITUTION.

List of the Members of the General Convention which assembled at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, 1787, to form the Constitution, and continued in session till the 17th of September, when it was adopted and signed by all the members then present. [See the American Almanac for 1830, p. 188, and for 1831, p. 113.]

New Hampshire.

Gilman, Nicholas,
Langdon, John.

Massachusetts.

Gerry, Elbridge,
Gerhard, Nathaniel,
King, Rufus,
Strong, Caleb.

Connecticut.

Blaylock, Oliver,
Johnson, Wm. Sen'r,
Shannon, Roger.

New York.

Madison, Alex'r.,
Jay, John, jr.
Roosevelt, Robert.

Pennsylvania.

Clymer, George,
Fitzsimmons, Thos.
Franklin, Benjamin,
Ingersol, Jared,
Mifflin, Thomas,
Morris, Gouverneur,
Morris, Robert,
Wilson, James.

Delaware.

Basset, Richard,
Bedford, Gunning, jr.
Broom, Jacob,
Dickinson, John,
Read, George.

Maryland.

Carroll, Daniel,
Jennifer, D. of St. Th.
Martina, Luther,
McHenry, James,
Morgan, John Francis.

Virginia.

Blair, John,

Madison, James,
Mason, George,
McClurg, James,
Randolph, Edmund,
Washington, Geo.
Wythe, George.

North Carolina.

Blount, William,
Davie, William,
Martin, Alexander,
Speight, Richard,
Williamson, Hugh.

South Carolina.

Butler, Pierce,
Pinckney, Charles,
Pinckney, Charles,
Rutledge, John.

Georgia.

Baldwin, Abraham,
Few, William,
Houston, William,
Pierce, William.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

... under the Constitution...
 ... on the 30 of April, 1800...
 ... of their respective States...
 ... [Abbreviations.]...
 ... to have been general; (1)...
 ... of government; (2)...
 ... of Representatives.]

... the place where, and the time when...
 ... Brown, C. Columbia...
 ... P. Princeton, U. Union, W. Williams...
 ... were educated at colleges not here specified.]

Year	Out
1790	29
1791	27
1792	33
1793	33
1794	35
1795	39
1796	33
1797	27
1798	31
1799	25
1800	33
1801	27
1802	33
1803	37
1804	35
1805	35
1806	35
1807	29
1808	33
1809	39
1810	33
1811	33
1812	33
1813	33
1814	33
1815	33
1816	33
1817	33
1818	33
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1829	33
1830	33
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1837	33
1838	33
1839	33
1840	33
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1874	33
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1880	33
1881	33
1882	33
1883	33
1884	33
1885	33
1886	33
1887	33
1888	33
1889	33
1890	33
1891	33
1892	33
1893	33
1894	33
1895	33
1896	33
1897	33
1898	33
1899	33
1900	33

Name	Year	Out
Ellis, Isaac,	1831	37
*Langdon, John,	1789	1801
Livermore, S. (P. '33)	1793	1801
Mason, Jeremiah, (Y. '89)	1813	17
*Morrell, David L.	1817	23
Olcott, Simeon, (Y. '61)	1861	65
Parker, Nahum,	1807	19
Parrott, John F.	1819	25
*Plumer, Williams,	1808	67
Sheafe, James, (H. '74)	1801	68
Storer, Clement,	1817	19
Thompson, T. W. (H. '86)	1834	27
Wingate, Paine, (H. '59)	1793	93
*Woodbury, Levi, (D. '9)	1835	31

Representatives.

Atherton, C. H. (H. '34)	1814	17
Barker, David, (H. '15)	1807	29
Bartlett, Ichabod, (D. '8)	1803	29
*Bartlett, Josiah, (H. '95)	1811	13
Botton, Silas, (D. '87)	1808	67
Blaisdell, Daniel,	1808	11
Brodhead, John,	1809	33
Brown, Titus, (M. '11)	1805	29
Buffum, John, (D. '7)	1819	21
Butler, Josiah, (H. '3)	1817	23
Carlton, Peter,	1807	09
Chamberlain, J. C. (H. '98)	1809	11
Chandler, Thomas,	1809	33
Cilley, Bradbury,	1813	17
Clagett, Clifton,	{ 1808 - 06	
	{ 1817 - 21	
*Dunmore, Saml. (D. '89)	1811	13
Durall, Daniel M. (D. '94)	1807	09
Easton, Nehemiah,	1805	27
Ellis, Caleb, (H. '98)	1805	04
Foster, Abiel, (H. '87)	{ 1789 - 94	
	{ 1795 - 02	

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Francis, Jona. (H. '78)	1797	- 01	Robinson, Jonathan,	1807	- 15
Gardner, Francis, (H. '93)	1807	- 09	*Robinson, Moses,	1791	- 26
Hallman, Nicholas,	1789	- 97	Seymour, Horatio, (Y. '97)	1821	- 33
Gordon, Wm. (H. '79)	1797	- 1800	*Smith, Israel, (Y. '81)	1808	- 07
Hale, Salma,	1817	- 19	Swift, Benjamin,	1833	- 30
Hale, William,	{ 1809 - 11		*Tichenor, I. (P. '76)	{ 1796 - 97	
	{ 1813 - 17			{ 1815 - 21	
Hall, Obed,	1811	- 13	<i>Representatives.</i>		
Hammond, Joseph,	1829	- 33	Allen, Heman, (D. '95)	{ 1817 - 19	
Harper, John A.	1811	- 13		{ 1827 - 28	
Harper, Joseph M.	1831	- 33		{ 1813 - 14	
Harvey, Jonathan,	1825	- 31	Bradley, William C.	{ 1823 - 27	
*Harvey, Matthew, (D. '6)	1821	- 25		{ 1823 - 27	
Haven, Nath'l. A. (H. '79)	1809	- 11	Buck, Daniel,	1795	- 97
Healy, Joseph,	1825	- 29	Buck, D. A. A. (M. '7)	{ 1823 - 25	
Hough, David,	1803	- 07		{ 1827 - 29	
Hubbard, Henry, (D. '3)	1829	- 33	*Butler, Ezra,	1813	- 15
Hunt, Samuel, (H. '65)	1802	- 05	Cahoon, William,	1829	- 33
Livermore, Arthur,	{ 1817 - 21		Chamberlain, William,	{ 1823 - 25	
	{ 1823 - 25			{ 1809 - 11	
†Livermore, S. (P. '52)	1789	- 93	Chipman, Daniel, (D. '85)	1815	- 17
Matson, Aaron,	1821	- 25	*Chittenden, M. (D. '89)	1803	- 13
†Parrott, John F.	1817	- 19	*Crafts, Sam'l. C. (H. '90)	1817	- 23
Parce, Joseph,	1801	- 02	Elliot, James,	1803	- 09
Plumer, Wm. jr. (H. '9)	1819	- 25	Everett, Horace,	1829	- 33
†Sheafe, James, (H. '74)	1799	- 01		{ 1805 - 08	
Sherburne, J. S. (D. '96)	1793	- 97	†Fisk, James,	{ 1811 - 15	
Smith, Jedediah K.	1807	- 09	Hubbard, H. Jonathan,	1809	- 11
*Smith, Jeremiah,	1791	- 97	Hunt, Jonathan, (D. '7)	1827	- 33
Smith, Samuel,	1813	- 15	Hunter, William,	1817	- 33
Sprague, Peleg, (D. '82)	1797	- 99	Jewett, Luther, (D. '95)	1815	- 27
†Storer, Clement,	1807	- 09	Keyes, Elias,	1821	- 25
Sullivan, George, (H. '90)	1811	- 13	Langdon, C. (Y. '87)	1815	- 27
Tenney, Samuel, (H. '72)	1800	- 07	Lyon, Asa, (D. '90)	1815	- 27
†Thompson, T. W. (H. '86)	1805	- 07	Lyon, Matthew,	1797	- 01
Upham, Geo. B. (H. '89)	1801	- 09	Mallery, Rollin C. (M. '5)	1819	- 23
Upham, Nathaniel,	1817	- 23	Marsh, Charles, (D. '86)	1815	- 27
Yoss, Roger, (H. '90)	1813	- 17		{ 1821 - 23	
†Webster, Daniel, (D. '1)	1813	- 17	Mattocks, John,	{ 1821 - 23	
Weeks, John W.	1829	- 33		{ 1819 - 21	
Whipple, Thomas,	1821	- 29	Meech, Ezra,	{ 1825 - 27	
Wilson, Jeduthan,	1813	- 17	Merrill, Orsamus C.	1817	- 23
Wilson, James, (H. '89)	1809	- 11	Morris, Lewis R.	1797	- 01
†Wingate, Paine, (H. '59)	1793	- 95	Niles, Nathaniel (P. '66)	1795	- 01
			Noyes, John, (D. '95)	1825	- 27
			Olin, Gideon,	1809	- 13
			Olin, Henry,	1821	- 23
				{ 1821 - 23	
			Rich, Charles,	{ 1827 - 29	
			*Richards, Mark,	1827	- 33
			Shaw, Samuel,	1825	- 29
			*Skinner, Richard,	1815	- 23
			Slade, William, (M. '7)	1822	- 26
			†Smith, Israel, (Y. '81)	{ 1795 - 97	
				{ 1801 - 03	
			Strong, William,	1829	- 33
				{ 1829 - 33	

Senators; — 1791.

Senators.

...	{ 1791 - 95
...	{ 1801 - 13
...	{ 1813 - 17
...	{ 1825 - 31
...	{ 1797 - 03
...	{ 1817 - 18
...	{ 1795 - 01
...	{ 1813 - 25
...	{ 1821 - 37

	In.	Out.
Benjamin,	1829	- 31
George E.	1825	- 29
Phineas,	1821	- 23
rell, James,	1807	- 08

MASSACHUSETTS.

Senators.

ms, John Q. (H. '87)	1803	- 08
un, Eli P.	1816	- 18
, George,	1791	- 96
i, Tristram, (H. '55)	1789	- 91
r, Sam'l. (H. '81)	1799	- 1800
; Dwight, (Br. '74)	1800	- 03
ue, Benj. (H. '66)	1796	- 1800
, Chris'r. (H. '76)	1813	- 16
, James, (H. '87)	{ 1808 - 13	
	{ 1822 - 26	
i, Jonathan, (P. '74)	1800	- 03
a, Prentiss, (H. '84)	1818	- 20
Elijah H. (W. '97)	1820	- 27
arrison G. (H. '83)	1817	- 22
ring, Tim. (H. '63)	1803	- 11
rick, Theo. (Y. '65)	1796	- 99
e, Nathaniel,	1826	- 35
g, Caleb, (H. '64)	1789	- 96
um, Joseph B.	1811	- 17
tar, Daniel, (D. '1)	1827	- 39

Representatives.

ms, Benj. (Br. '88)	1816	- 21
ms, J. Q. (H. '87)	1831	- 33
, Joseph, (H. '74)	1810	- 11
, Samuel C. (D. '34)	1817	- 29
, Fisher, (H. '74)	1789	- 97
ton, Nathan,	1831	- 33
i, Ezekiel, (Y. '94)	1807	- 13
i, John,	1801	- 03
r, John, (Br. '7)	1823	- 31
r, Joseph, (Y. '71)	1805	- 09
ow, Gideon,	1821	- 23
tt, Bailey,	1797	- 01
, Isaac C. (Y. '2)	1827	- 35
ms, Francis,	1821	- 27
ms, Wm. (Br. '95)	{ 1805 - 09	
	{ 1813 - 17	
oll, Barna. (Y. '85)	1805	- 07
ow, Abijah, (D. '95)	1810	- 15
ow, Lewis, (W. '3)	1821	- 23
p, Phanuel,	1799	- 07
se, S. (H. '64)	1791	- 95
ury, Geo. (H. '89)	1813	- 17
ury, Theop. (H. '57)	1795	- 97
s, George N.	1831	- 33
am, Elijah, (D. '78)	1811	- 16
a, Benjamin,	1815	- 17
ck, Stephen,	1797	- 99

	In.	Out.
Carr, Francis,	1812	- 13
Carr, James,	1815	- 17
Chandler, John,	1805	- 08
Choate, Rufus, (D. '19)	1831	- 33
Cobb, David, (H. '66)	1793	- 95
Coffin, Peleg,	1793	- 95
Conner, Samuel S. (Y. '6)	1815	- 17
Cook, Orchard,	1805	- 11
Crowninshield, B. W.	1823	- 31
†Crowninshield, Jacob,	1803	- 08
Cushman, Joshua P.	1819	- 21
Cutler, Manasseh, (Y. '65)	1801	- 05
Cutts, Richard, (H. '90)	1801	- 13
Dana, Samuel,	1814	- 15
Davis, John, (Y. '12)	1825	- 33
Davis, Samuel,	1813	- 15
Deane, Josiah,	1807	- 09
Dearborn, Henry,	1793	- 97
Dearborn, H. A. S.	1831	- 33
Dewey, Daniel,	1813	- 14
† †Dexter, Sam'l. (H. '81)	1793	- 95
Dowse, Edward,	1819	- 20
Dwight, Henry W.	1821	- 31
Dwight, Thomas, (H. '78)	1803	- 05
Ely, William, (Y. '87)	1805	- 15
* †Eustis, Wm. (H. '72)	{ 1801 - 05	
	{ 1820 - 23	
Everett, Edward, (H. '11)	1825	- 33
Folger, Walter,	1817	- 21
†Foster, Dwight, (Br. '74)	1793	- 99
Freeman, Nath'l. (H. '87)	1795	- 99
Fuller, Timothy, (H. '1)	1817	- 25
Gage, Josiah,	1817	- 19
Gannett, Barzillai, (H. '85)	1809	- 11
Gardner, Gideon,	1809	- 11
*Gerry, Eldridge, (H. '62)	1789	- 93
†Goodhue, Benj. (H. '66)	1789	- 96
	{ 1820 - 23	
Gorham, Benj. (H. '95)	{ 1827 - 31	
	{ 1805 - 09	
Green, I. L. (H. '81)	{ 1811 - 13	
Grennell, George, (D. '8)	1829	- 35
Grout, Jonathan,	1789	- 91
Hastings, Seth, (H. '82)	1801	- 07
Hill, Mark L.	1819	- 21
Hobart, Aaron, (Br. '5)	1826	- 27
Hodges, James L.	1827	- 31
Holten, Samuel,	1793	- 95
†Holmes, John, (Br. '96)	1817	- 20
Hubbard, Levi,	1813	- 15
Hulbert, John W. (H. '95)	1814	- 17
Isley, Daniel,	1807	- 09
Kendall, Joseph,	1819	- 21
Kendall, J. G. (H. '10)	1829	- 33
King, Cyrus,	1813	- 17
Kinsley, Martin, (H. '78)	1819	- 21

	In. Out.		In. Out.
Larned, Simeon,	1804 - 05	Thacher, Geo. (H. '76)	1789 - 01
Lathrop, Samuel, (Y. '92)	1819 - 27	Thacher, Sam'l. (H. '93)	1802 - 05
Lee, Silas, (H. '84)	1799 - 10	Turner, Charles, (H. '88)	1809 - 13
Leonard, Geo. (H. '48)	{ 1789 - 93	Upham, Jabez, (H. '85)	1807 - 10
Lincoln, Levi, (H. '72)	{ 1795 - 97	Varnum, John, (H. '98)	1825 - 31
*Lincoln, Enoch,	1799 - 01	†§Varnum, Joseph B.	1795 - 11
Livermore, Edward S.	1818 - 21	Wadsworth, P. (H. '69)	1793 - 07
Locke, John, (H. '92)	1807 - 11	Ward, Artemas, (H. '48)	1791 - 95
Lyman, Sam'l. (Y. '70)	1823 - 29	Ward, Artemas, (H. '83)	1813 - 17
Lyman, William, (Y. '76)	1795 - 1800	†Webster, Daniel, (D. '1)	1823 - 27
†Mason, Jona. (P. '74)	1793 - 97	Wheaton, Laban, (H. '74)	1809 - 17
Mattoon, Eben. (D. '76)	1817 - 20	White, Leonard, (H. '87)	1811 - 13
†Mills, Elijah H. (W. '97)	1800 - 03	Whitman, E. (Br. '95)	{ 1809 - 11
Mitchell, Nahum, (H. '89)	1815 - 19		{ 1817
Morton, Marcus, (Br. '4)	1803 - 05	Widgery, William,	1811 - 13
Nelson, Jer. (D. '90)	{ 1805 - 07	Williams, Lemuel (H. '65)	1799 - 05
Orr, Benjamin, (D. '98)	{ 1815 - 23	Wilson, John,	{ 1813 - 15
†Otis, Harrison G. (H. '83)	1817 - 19		{ 1817 - 19
Parker, James,	{ 1813 - 15	Wood, Abiel,	1813 - 15
	{ 1819 - 21		
Parker, Isaac, (H. '86)	1797 - 99		
* †Parris, A. K. (D. '6)	1815 - 18		
Partridge, Geo. (H. '62)	1789 - 91		
††Pickering, Tim. (H. '99)	1813 - 17		
Pickman, Benj. (H. '84)	1809 - 11		
Quincy, Josiah, (H. '90)	1805 - 13		
Read, John, (Y. '72)	1795 - 01		
Reed, John, (Br. '3)	{ 1813 - 17		
	{ 1821 - 33		
Reed, Nathan, (H. '81)	1800 - 03		
Reed, William,	1811 - 15		
Rice, Thomas, (H. '91)	1815 - 19		
Richardson, J. (D. '2)	1827 - 31		
Richardson, W. M. (H. '97)	1811 - 14		
Ruggles, Nathaniel,	1813 - 19		
Russell, Jona. (Br. '91)	1821 - 23		
Sampson, Zabdiel, (Br. '3)	1817 - 20		
Seaver, Eben. (H. '84)	1803 - 13		
†§Sedgwick, T. (Y. '65)	{ 1789 - 96		
	{ 1799 - 01		
Sewall, Sam'l. (H. '76)	1796 - 1800		
Shaw, Henry,	1817 - 21		
Shepard, William,	1797 - 03		
Sibley, Jonas,	1823 - 25		
†Silsbee, Nathaniel,	1817 - 21		
Skinner, Thompson J.	{ 1796 - 99		
	{ 1803 - 04		
Smith, Josiah, (H. '74)	1801 - 03		
Stearns, Asahel, (H. '97)	1815 - 17		
Stedman, Wm. (H. '84)	1803 - 10		
Story, Joseph, (H. '98)	1808 - 09		
Strong, Solo. (W. '98)	1815 - 19		
Taggart, Samuel, (D. '74)	1803 - 17		
Tallman, Peleg,	1811 - 13		

RHODE ISLAND.

Senators, 1790.

Bradford, Wm. (P. '72)	1793 - 97
Burrill, James, (Br. '88)	1817 - 21
Champlin, C. G. (H. '86)	1809 - 11
DeWolf, James,	1821 - 25
Ellery, Chris'r. (Y. '87)	1801 - 05
*Fenner, James, (Br. '89)	1805 - 07
Foster, Theodore, (Br. '78)	1790 - 03
Greene, Ray, (Y. '84)	1797 - 01
Howell, Jer. B. (Br. '89)	1811 - 17
Howland, Benjamin,	1804 - 09
Hunter, William, (Br. '91)	1811 - 21
*Knight, Nehemiah R.	1821 - 35
Malbone, Francis,	1809 - 09
Matthewson, Elisha,	1807 - 11
Potter, Samuel J.	1803 - 04
Robbins, Asher, (Y. '82)	1825 - 33
Stanton, Joseph,	1790 - 93

Representatives, 1790.

Boss, John L.	1815 - 19
Bourne, Benj. (H. '64)	1790 - 96
Brown, John,	1799 - 01
Burgess, Tristram, (Br. '96)	1825 - 33
†Champlin, C. G. (H. '86)	1797 - 01
Durfee, Job, (Br. '13)	1821 - 25
Eddy, Samuel, (Br. '87)	1819 - 25
Hazard, Nath'l. (Br. '92)	1819 - 21
Jackson, Richard S.	1808 - 15
Knight, Nehemiah,	1803 - 06
†Malbone, Francis,	1793 - 97
Mason, James B. (Br. '91)	1815 - 19
Pearce, Dutee J. (Br. '8)	1825 - 33

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Potter, Elisha R.	{	1796 - 97	Huntington, J. W. (Y. '6)	1829 - 33	
‡Stanton, Joseph,	{	1809 - 15	Ingersoll, Ralph J. (Y. '8)	1825 - 33	
Tillinghast, Thomas,	{	1801 - 07	Larned, Amasa, (Y. '72)	1791 - 95	
Wilbur, Isaac,	{	1797 - 99	Law, Lyman, (Y. '91)	1811 - 17	
	{	1801 - 03	Merwin, Orange,	1825 - 29	
	{	1807 - 09	Moseley, Jona. O. (Y. '80)	1805 - 21	
			Perkins, Elias, (Y. '86)	1801 - 03	

CONNECTICUT.

Senators.

Boardman, Elijah,	1821 - 23
Daggett, David, (Y. '83)	1813 - 19
Dana, Samuel W. (Y. '75)	1810 - 21
*Edwards, H. W. (P. '97)	1823 - 27
Ellsworth, Oliver, (P. '66)	1789 - 96
Foot, Samuel A. (Y. '97)	1827 - 33
Goodrich, C. (Y. '76)	1807 - 13
Hillhouse, James, (Y. '73)	1796 - 10
Johnson, Wm. S. (Y. '44)	1789 - 91
Lanman, James, (Y. '88)	1819 - 25
Mitchell, S. M. (Y. '63)	1793 - 95
Sherman, Roger,	1791 - 93
Smith, Nathan,	1833 - 39
*Tomlinson, G. (Y. '2)	1831 - 37
Tracy, Uriah, (Y. '78)	1796 - 07
*Trumbull, Jona. (H. '59)	1795 - 96
Willey, Calvin,	1825 - 31

Representatives.

Allen, John, (H. '72)	1797 - 99
Baldwin, John, (Br. '97)	1825 - 29
Baldwin, Simeon, (Y. '81)	1803 - 05
Barber, Noyes,	1821 - 33
Brace, Jona. (Y. '79)	1798 - 1800
Burrows, Enoch,	1821 - 21
Champion, Epaphroditus,	1807 - 17
Coit, Joshua, (H. '76)	1793 - 98
‡Dana, Sam'l. W. (Y. '75)	1796 - 10
Davenport, James, (Y. '77)	1796 - 98
Davenport, John, (Y. '70)	1799 - 17
Dwight, Theodore,	1806 - 07
Edmond, Wm. (Y. '77)	1798 - 01
‡Edwards, H. W. (P. '97)	1819 - 23
Ellsworth, W. W. (Y. '10)	1829 - 33
‡Foot, S. A. (Y. '97)	{ 1819 - 21
	{ 1823 - 25
Gilbert, Sylvester, (D. '75)	1818 - 19
Goddard, Calvin, (D. '86)	1801 - 05
‡Goodrich, C. (Y. '76)	1795 - 01
Goodrich, Elizur, (Y. '79)	1799 - 01
*Griswold, Roger, (Y. '80)	1795 - 05
‡Hillhouse, Jas. (Y. '73)	1791 - 96
Holmes, Uriel, (Y. '84)	1817 - 18
Huntington, B. (Y. '61)	1789 - 91
Huntington, E. (Y. '75)	{ 1810 - 11
	{ 1817 - 19

Phelps, E. (Y. 1800)	{ 1819 - 21
	{ 1825 - 29
Pitkin, Timothy, (Y. '85)	1805 - 19
*Plant, David, (Y. '4)	1827 - 29
Russ, John,	1819 - 23
‡Sherman, Roger,	1789 - 91
Sherwood, S. B. (Y. '86)	1817 - 19
*Smith, John C. (Y. '83)	1800 - 06
Smith, Nathaniel,	1795 - 99
Stephens, James,	1819 - 21
Sterling, Ansel,	1821 - 25
Stoddard, Eben. (Br. '7)	1821 - 25
Storrs, William L. (Y. '14)	1829 - 33
Sturges, Jona. (Y. '59)	1789 - 93
Sturges, Lewis B. (Y. '82)	1805 - 17
Swift, Zephaniah, (Y. '78)	1793 - 97
Talmadge, Benj. (Y. '73)	1801 - 17
Terry, Nathaniel, (Y. '86)	1817 - 19
*Tomlinson, G. (Y. '2)	1819 - 27
‡Tracy, Uriah, (Y. '78)	1793 - 96
*‡Trumbull, J. (H. '59)	1789 - 95
Wadsworth, Jeremiah,	1789 - 95
Whitman, L. (Y. 1800)	1823 - 25
Williams, Thos. S. (Y. '94)	1817 - 19
Young, Ebenezer, (Y. '6)	1829 - 33

NEW YORK.

Senators.

‡Armstrong, John,	{ 1800 - 02
	{ 1803 - 04
Bailey, Theodore,	1803 - 04
Burr, Aaron, (P. '72)	1791 - 97
*Clinton De Witt, (C. '86)	1802 - 03
Dudley, Charles E.	1828 - 33
German, Obadiah,	1809 - 15
Hobart, John S. (Y. '57)	1797 - 98
King, Rufus, (H. '77)	{ 1789 - 96
	{ 1813 - 25
Lawrence, John,	1796 - 1800
*Marcy, Wm. L. (Br. '08)	1831 - 37
Mitchell, Samuel L.	1804 - 09
Morris, G. (C. '68)	1800 - 03
North, William,	1798 - 98
Sanford, Nathan,	{ 1815 - 21
	{ 1825 - 31
Schuyler, Philip,	1789 - 91
Smith, John,	1804 - 13
Talmadge, Nath'l P.	1833 - 39
*‡Van Buren, Martin,	1821 - 28

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Watson, J. (Y. '76)	1798	1800	Collins, Ela,	1823	24
Wright, Silas, (M. '15)	1833	37	Collyer, John A.	1831	31
<i>Representatives.</i>			Comstock, Oliver C.	1813	19
Adams, Parmenio,	1823	27	Conkling, Alfred, (U. '10)	1821	23
Adgate, David,	1815	17	Cook, Bates,	1831	33
Allen, Nathaniel,	1819	21	Cook, Thomas B.	1811	13
Angel, William G.	{ 1825 - 27		Cooper, Wm.	{ 1795 - 97	
Arnold, Benedict,	{ 1829 - 33			{ 1799 - 01	
Ashley, Henry,	{ 1829 - 31		Cowles, H. B. (U. '16)	{ 1829 - 31	
Avery David,	{ 1825 - 27			{ 1823 - 25	
Babcock, William,	{ 1811 - 15		Craig, Hector,	{ 1829 - 30	
Badger, Luther,	{ 1816 - 17		Crocheron, Henry,	1815	17
†Bailey, Theodore,	{ 1831 - 33		Crocheron, Jacob,	1829	31
Baker Caleb,	{ 1825 - 27		Cruger, Daniel,	1817	19
Barnard, D. D. (W. '18)	{ 1793 - 97		Cushman, John P. (Y. '7)	1817	19
Barstow, Gamaliel H.	{ 1799 - 03		Day, Rowland,	1823	25
Beardsley, Samuel	{ 1819 - 21		Dayan, Charles,	1831	33
Beekman, Thomas,	{ 1827 - 29		De Graff, John T.	1827	29
Belden, Geo. O.	{ 1831 - 33		Deitz, William,	1825	27
Benson, Egbert, (C. '65)	{ 1829 - 31		De Witt, Charles T.	1829	31
Bergen, John T.	{ 1831 - 33		De Witt, Jacob H.	1819	21
Betts Sam'l R. (W. '06)	{ 1831 - 33		Dickinson, J. D. (Y. '85)	{ 1819 - 23	
Bird, John, (Y. '86)	{ 1827 - 31			{ 1827 - 31	
Birdsall, James,	{ 1831 - 35		Dickson, John, (M. '8)	1831	35
Birdseye, Vict'y, (W. '4)	{ 1813 - 15		Doneyelles, Peter,	1813	15
Blake, John,	{ 1831 - 33		Doubleday Ulysses F.	1831	33
Bleecker, Hermanus,	{ 1807 - 19		Drake John R.	1807	19
Bockee, Abraham, (U. '3)	{ 1823 - 25		Dwinell, Justin, (Y. '8)	1823	25
Borland, Charles,	{ 1830 - 31		Eager, S. W.	1830	31
Borst, Peter J.	{ 1827 - 31		Earle, Jonas,	1827	31
Bouck, Joseph,	{ 1823 - 25		Eaton, Lewis,	1823	25
Bowers, John M.	{ 1817 - 19		Ellicott, Benjamin,	1817	19
Boyd, Alexander,	{ 1797 - 03		Elmendorf, Lucas,	1797	03
Broadhead John C.	{ 1809 - 13		Emott, James,	1809	13
Brooks, David,	{ 1823 - 29		Faber, ———,	1823	29
Brooks, Micah,	{ 1819 - 21		Fay, John,	1819	21
Bunner Rudolph, (C. '96)	{ 1829 - 31		Finch, Isaac,	1829	31
Cady, Daniel,	{ 1829 - 30		Fisher George,	1829	30
Cady, John W. (U. '8)	{ 1809 - 11		Fisk, Jonathan	{ 1809 - 11	
Cambreng, Churchill C.	{ 1813 - 15			{ 1813 - 15	
Campbell, Samuel,	1811	13	Fitch, Asa,	1811	13
Case, Walter, (U. '99)	1823	25	Floyd, William,	1799	91
Chase, Samuel,	1823	25	Foote, Charles A. (U. '5)	1823	25
Childs, Tim. (W. '11)	1819	21	Ford, William D.	1819	21
Clark, Archibald S.	1825	27	Fosdick, Nicoll,	1825	27
Clark, John C.	1823	25	Frost, Joel,	1823	25
Clark, Lot,	1807	11	Gardinier, Barent,	1807	11
Clark, Robert,	1825	30	Garnsey, Daniel G.	1825	30
Clinton, George, (C. '93)	1827	29	Garrow, Nathaniel,	1827	29
Cockran, John,	1821	23	Gebhard, John	1821	23
Colden, Cadwallader D.	1813	15	Geddes, James,	1813	15
			Gilbert, Ezekiel, (Y. '78)	1793	97
			Glen, Henry,	1793	01
			Gold, Tho's R. (Y. '86)	{ 1809 - 13	
				{ 1815 - 17	

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	1899 - 99
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	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Porter, Timothy H.	1825	- 27	Thompson, John,	{ 1799	- 01
Powers, Gershom,	1829	- 31		{ 1807	- 11
Reed, Edward C. (D. '12)	1831	- 33	*Throop, Enos T.	1815	- 16
Richards, John,	1823	- 25	Tibbets, George,	1803	- 05
Richmond, Jonathan,	1819	- 21	Tompkins, Caleb,	1817	- 21
Riker, Samuel,	{ 1804	- 05	Townsend, George,	1815	- 19
	{ 1807	- 09	Tracy, Albert H.	1819	- 25
Rochester, William B.	1821	- 23	Tracy, Phineas L. (Y. '6)	1827	- 33
	{ 1803	- 05	Tracy, Uri, (Y. '89)	{ 1805	- 07
	{ 1809	- 11		{ 1809	- 13
Root, Erastus, (D. '93)	1812	- 13	Treadwell, T. (P. '64)	1791	- 95
	{ 1815	- 17	Tyson, Jacob,	1823	- 25
	{ 1831	- 33	Van Allen, James I.	1807	- 09
Rose, Robert S.	{ 1823	- 27	Van Allen, John E.	1793	- 99
	{ 1829	- 31	Van Cortlandt, Philip,	1793	- 09
Ross, Henry H.	1825	- 27	Van Cortlandt, Pierre,	1811	- 13
Ruggles, Charles H.	1821	- 23	Van Gaasbeck, Peter,	1793	- 95
Russell, John,	1805	- 09	Van Ness, John P.	1801	- 03
Sage, Eben. (Y. '78)	{ 1809	- 15	Van Rensselaer, J. (P. '58)	1789	- 91
	{ 1819	- 20	Van Rensselaer, Killan, K.	1801	- 11
Sailly, Peter,	1804	- 07	Van Rensselaer, Solomon,	1819	- 23
Sammons, Thomas,	{ 1803	- 07	Van Rensselaer, S. (H. '82)	1822	- 29
	{ 1809	- 13	Van Wyck, William,	1821	- 25
	{ 1803	- 04	Verplanck, Daniel C.	1803	- 09
Sands, Joshua,	{ 1825	- 27	Verplanck, G. C. (C. '1)	1825	- 33
	1830	- 31	Walker, Benjamin,	1801	- 03
Sandford, Jonah,	1815	- 19	Walworth, Reuben H.	1821	- 23
Savage, John, (U. '99)	1815	- 17		{ 1825	- 29
Schenck, Abraham H.	1791	- 93		{ 1831	- 33
Schoonmaker, C. C.	1805	- 07	Ward, Aaron,	1815	- 17
Schureman, Martin G.	1817	- 19	Ward, Jonathan,	1831	- 33
Schuyler, J.	1817	- 19	Wardwell, Daniel,	1793	- 95
Scudder, Treadwell,	1823	- 25	Watts, John, (C. '66)	1815	- 21
Sharpe, Peter,	1813	- 15	Wendower, Peter H.	1817	- 19
Sherwood, Samuel,	1813	- 15	Westerlo, Rensselaer,	1831	- 33
Shipperd, Zebulon R.	1789	- 93	Wheeler, Grattan H.	1825	- 27
Silvester, Peter,	1799	- 04	White, Bartow,	1829	- 35
†Smith John,	1813	- 16	White, Campbell P.	1825	- 27
Smith, William S. (P. '74)	1831	- 33	Whittemore, Elisha,	1823	- 31
Soule, Nathan,	1829	- 31	Whittlesey, F. (Y. '18)	1805	- 07
Spencer Ambrose, (H. '83)	1821	- 23	Wickes, Eliphalet,	1715	- 19
Spencer, Elijah,	1817	- 19	Wilkin, James W.	1831	- 33
Spencer, John C. (U. '6)	1821	- 23	Wilkin, Samuel I. (P. '12)	1814	- 15
Sterling, Micah, (Y. '4)	{ 1817	- 21		{ 1817	- 19
	{ 1823	- 31	Williams, Isaac,	{ 1823	- 25
Storrs, H. R. (Y. '4)	1811	- 13		1795	- 99
Stow, Silas,	1827	- 29	Williams, John,	1805	- 07
Stower, John G.	1819	- 21	Williams, Nathan,	1816	- 17
Street, Randall S.	1819	- 21	Willoughby, Westel,	1808	- 09
	{ 1823	- 31	Wilson, N.	1813	- 15
Strong, James,	1807	- 09	Winter, Elisha J.	1827	- 29
Swart, Peter,	1793	- 94	Wood, John J.	1819	- 29
Talbot Silas,	1817	- 19	Wood, Silas, (P. '89)	{ 1821	- 23
Tallmadge, J. (Br. '98)	1813	- 33		{ 1827	- 29
†Taylor, J. W. (U. '3)	1823	- 25	Woodcock, David,	1823	- 25
Ten Eyck, E. (Will. '99)	1801	- 08	Woods, William,	1827	- 29
Thomas, David,	1813	- 15	†Wright, Silas, (M. '15)	1815	- 17
Thompson, Joel,			Yates, John B. (U. '2)		

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G. A. (P. '70) 1870 - 70
 Thomas H. 1871 - 71
 Thomas H. (P. '90) 1890 - 90
 Charles 1891 - 91
 Aaron 1791 - 91
 1794 - 94
 1799 - 99
 John 1805 - 05
 James, (P. '60) 1790 - 61
 John 1817 - 21
 James 1821 - 25
 Geo. C. (P. '92) 1811 - 12
 James 1811 - 12
 James 1801 - 05
 Thomas 1807 - 14
 Isaac, (P. '69) 1827 - 31
 James F. 1823 - 33
 1789 - 91
 James 1797 - 99
 1813 - 15
 1789 - 91
 Thomas 1797 - 99
 Thomas 1823 - 29
 James 1803 - 69
 Barnard 1819 - 21
 Isaac, (P. '55) 1795 - 97
 1801 - 11
 Henry 1815 - 21
 Isaac 1831 - 33
 Richard, (P. '79) 1813 - 15
 Samuel 1821 - 21
 Hedge 1827 - 29
 Mark 1795 - 99
 Ebenezer 1825 - 29
 Thomas 1813 - 17

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senators.

Isaac D. 1827 - 31
 William 1795 - 01
 George M. (P. '10) 1831 - 33
 William 1821 - 27
 Albert 1793 - 94
 Andrew 1807 - 13
 Abner 1813 - 19
 Michael 1808 - 14
 George 1801 - 07
 Walter 1819 - 25
 Samuel 1803 - 09
 William 1789 - 91
 William 1825 - 31
 Robert 1789 - 95

Berg, Peter, 1801 - 01
 Bond, Jonathan, 1814 - 01
 Bond, James, 1794 - 03
 Wilkins, William, 1831 - 37

Representatives.

Adams, William, 1825 - 29
 Allison, James, 1823 - 25
 Allison, Robert, 1831 - 33
 Anderson, Isaac, 1803 - 07
 Anderson, Samuel, 1827 - 29
 Anderson, William, { 1809 - 15
 1817 - 19
 Armstrong, James, 1793 - 95
 Baldwin, Henry, (Y. '97) 1817 - 22
 Banks, John, 1831 - 35
 Bard, David, (P. '73) { 1795 - 99
 1803 - 15
 Barlow, Thomas, 1827 - 29
 Boden, Andrew, 1817 - 21
 Boude, Thomas, 1801 - 03
 Breck, Samuel, 1823 - 25
 Brown, John, 1821 - 25
 Brown, Robert, 1798 - 15
 Buchanan, James, 1821 - 31
 Buckner, John C. 1831 - 33
 Burd, George, 1831 - 33
 Burnside, Thomas, 1815 - 16
 Chapman, John, 1797 - 99
 Clark, M. S. 1820 - 21
 Clay, Joseph, (P. '84) 1803 - 08
 Clymer, George, 1789 - 91
 Conrad, Frederick, 1803 - 07
 Conrad, John, 1813 - 15
 Coulter, Richard, 1827 - 33
 Crawford, T. H. (P. '4) 1829 - 33
 Crawford, Wm. (P. '81) 1809 - 17
 Crouch, Edward, 1813 - 15
 Darlington, Isaac, 1817 - 19
 Darlington, William, { 1815 - 17
 1819 - 23
 Davis, Roger, 1811 - 15
 Denton, George, 1819 - 23
 Bond, Harman, 1829 - 33
 Bond, Lewis, 1831 - 33
 Bond, Samuel, 1819 - 27
 Bond, George, 1796 - 97
 Bond, William C. 1823 - 25
 Bond, William, 1829 - 33
 Bond, William, 1821 - 26
 Bond, William, 1823 - 27
 Bond, William, 1791 - 90
 Bond, William, 1823 - 17
 Bond, William, 1789 - 95

Ford, James, 1819 - 21
 Forrest, Thomas, 1827 - 29
 Forward, Chauncey, 1827 - 29
 Forward, Walter, 1827 - 29
 Frey, Joseph, 1827 - 29
 Fullerton, David, 1827 - 29
 ††Gallatin, Albert, 1827 - 29
 Gilmore, John, 1827 - 29
 Glasgow, Hugh, 1827 - 29
 Green, James, 1827 - 29
 †Gregg, Andrew, 1791 - 93
 Griffin, Isaac, 1827 - 29
 Gross, Samuel, 1827 - 29
 Halm, John, 1827 - 29
 Hamilton, John, 1827 - 29
 Hanna, John A. 1797 - 99
 Harris, Robert, 1827 - 29
 Hartley, Thomas, 1789 - 91
 Heister, Daniel, 1827 - 29
 Heister, Daniel, 1827 - 29
 Heister, John, 1827 - 29
 *Heister, Joseph, { 1797 - 99
 1815 - 17
 Heister, William, 1831 - 33
 Hemphill, Joseph, { 1801 - 03
 1819 - 21
 1829 - 31
 Henderson, Samuel, 1827 - 29
 Hibshman, Jacob, 1827 - 29
 Hill, Thomas, 1827 - 29
 Hoge, John, 1827 - 29
 Hoge, William, { 1801 - 03
 1827 - 29
 Hopkinson, Joseph, 1827 - 29
 Horn, Henry, 1827 - 29
 Hosteler, Jacob, 1827 - 29
 Humphrys, Jacob, 1827 - 29
 Hyneman, John M. 1827 - 29
 Ihrie, Peter, 1827 - 29
 Ingersoll, Charles I. 1827 - 29
 †Ingham, Samuel D. { 1801 - 03
 1819 - 21
 1829 - 31
 Irvine, William, 1827 - 29
 Irwin, Jared, 1827 - 29
 Irwin, Thomas, 1827 - 29
 Jacobs, Israel, 1827 - 29
 Jenkins, Robert, 1827 - 29
 †Jones, William, 1827 - 29
 Kelly, James, 1827 - 29
 King, Adam, 1827 - 29
 King, Henry, 1827 - 29
 Kittera, John W. (P. '70) 1827 - 29
 Kittera, Thomas, 1827 - 29
 Krebs, Jacob, 1827 - 29
 Kremer, George, 1827 - 29

†*Find
 Fitzsim

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
†Lacock, Abner,	1811	- 13	Richards, Jacob,	1803	- 09
Lawrence, Joseph,	1825	- 29	Richards, John,	1795	- 97
Lefevre, Joseph,	1811	- 13	Richards, Matthias,	1807	- 11
‡Leib, Michael,	1799	- 06	†Roberts, Jonathan,	1811	- 14
Leiper, George G.	1829	- 31	Rodman, Wm.	1811	- 13
Lower, Christian,	1805	- 07	Rogers, Thomas I.	1818	- 24
Lucas, John B.	1803	- 05	Ross, John,	{ 1809 - 11	
Lyle, Aaron,	1809	- 17	Say, Benjamin,	{ 1815 - 18	
‡Macay, Samuel,	1795	- 97	Scott, John,	{ 1808 - 09	
†Macay, William,	{ 1815 - 16		Scott, Thomas,	{ 1829 - 31	
Macay, William P.	{ 1817 - 19		Scott, Thomas,	{ 1789 - 91	
Mann, Joel K.	{ 1816 - 21		Sergeant, J. (P. '95)	{ 1793 - 95	
Marchand, David,	1831	- 33	Seybert, Adam,	{ 1815 - 23	
Markley, Philip S.	1817	- 21	Sill, Thomas H. (Br. '4)	{ 1827 - 29	
Marr, Alem, (P. '7)	1823	- 27	Sitgreaves, Samuel,	{ 1809 - 15	
McClenahan, Blair,	1829	- 31	Slaymaker, Amos,	{ 1817 - 19	
McCoy, Robert, (P. '6)	1797	- 99	Smilie, John,	{ 1829 - 31	
McCreedy, William,	1831	- 33	Smith, George,	{ 1795 - 98	
McCullough, Thomas G.	1829	- 31	Smith, Isaac,	{ 1814 - 15	
McKean, Samuel,	1820	- 22	Smith, Samuel,	{ 1793 - 95	
McKennan, Thomas M.	1823	- 29	Smith, Samuel A.	{ 1799 - 13	
McSherry, James,	1831	- 33	Smith, Thomas,	{ 1809 - 13	
Miller, Daniel H.	1821	- 23	Spangler, Jacob,	{ 1813 - 15	
Milnor, James,	1823	- 31	Stephens, Philander,	{ 1805 - 09	
Milnor, William,	1811	- 13	Stephenson, James S.	{ 1829 - 33	
Miner, Charles,	{ 1807 - 11		Sterigere, John B.	{ 1815 - 17	
Mitchell, James S.	{ 1815 - 17		Stewart, Andrew,	{ 1817 - 18	
Mitchell, John,	{ 1821 - 22		Stewart, John,	{ 1829 - 33	
Montgomery, Daniel,	1825	- 29	Sutherland, Joel B.	{ 1825 - 29	
Montgomery, William,	1821	- 27	Swanwick, John,	{ 1827 - 31	
Moore, Robert	1825	- 29	Tannehill, Adamson,	{ 1821 - 29	
Moore, Samuel,	1807	- 09	Tarr, Christian,	{ 1831 - 33	
‡Muhlenberg, Fred'k. A.	1793	- 95	Thomas, Richard,	{ 1800 - 06	
Muhlenberg, Henry A.	1817	- 21	Thompson, Alexander,	{ 1827 - 33	
‡Muhlenberg, Peter,	1819	- 22	Tod, John,	{ 1795 - 98	
Murray, John,	1789	- 91	Udree, Daniel,	{ 1813 - 15	
Murray, Thomas,	{ 1793 - 95		Van Horne, Espy,	{ 1817 - 19	
Ogle, Alexander,	{ 1799 - 01		Van Horne, Isaac,	{ 1820 - 21	
Orr, Robert,	1817	- 21	Wallace, James M.	{ 1795 - 01	
Paterson, Thomas,	1821	- 23	Waln, Robert,	{ 1824 - 26	
Pawlding, Levi,	1817	- 19	Watmaugh, John G.	{ 1821 - 24	
Phillips, John,	1825	- 29	Wayne, Isaac,	{ 1813 - 15	
Philson, Robert,	1817	- 26	Whitehill, James,	{ 1822 - 25	
Piper, William,	1817	- 19	Whitehill, John,	{ 1825 - 29	
Plumer, George,	1817	- 19	Whitehill, Robert,	{ 1801 - 05	
Porter, John,	1821	- 23	Whiteside, John,	{ 1815 - 21	
Potts, David,	1819	- 21	Wilson, Henry,	{ 1798 - 01	
Pugh, John,	1811	- 17	Wilson, James,	{ 1831 - 33	
Ramsay, William,	1821	- 27		{ 1823 - 25	
Rea, John,	1806	- 11		{ 1813 - 14	
	1831	- 33		{ 1803 - 07	
	1805	- 09		{ 1805 - 13	
	1827	- 31		{ 1815 - 19	
	{ 1803 - 11			{ 1823 - 26	
	{ 1813 - 15			{ 1823 - 26	

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Wilson, Thomas,	1813	- 17	Harper, Robert G. (P. '85)	1815	- 16
Wilson, William,	1814	- 19	*Henry, John, (P. '69)	1789	- 97
*Wolf, George,	1824	- 29	Hindman, William,	1800	- 01
Woods, Henry,	1799	- 03	*Howard, John E.	1796	- 03
Woods, John,	1815	- 17	*Kent, Joseph,	1833	- 39
Wormon, Ludwig,	1820	- 22	*Lloyd, Edward,	1819	- 26
Wurt, John, (P. '13)	1825	- 27	Lloyd, James,	1797	- 1800
Wynkoop, Henry,	1789	- 91	Pinkney, William,	1819	- 22
DELAWARE.			Potts Richard,	1792	- 96
<i>Senators.</i>			Reed, Philip,	1806	- 13
*Bassett, Richard,	1789	- 93	Smith, Samuel,	{ 1803 - 15	
Bayard, James A. (P. '84)	1804	- 13	{ 1822 - 33		
Clayton, J. M. (Y. '15)	1829	- 35	*Wright, Robert,	1801	- 06
*Clayton, Joshua,	1798	- 99	<i>Representatives.</i>		
Clayton, Thomas,	1823	- 26	Archer, John, (P. '60)	1801	- 07
Horsey, Outerbridge,	1810	- 21	Archer, S. (P. '5)	{ 1811 - 17	
Johns, Kensey,	1794	- 95	{ 1819 - 21		
Lattimer, Henry,	1795	- 01	{ 1797 - 01		
†McLane, Louis,	1827	- 29	{ 1815 - 17		
Naudain, Arnold, (P. '16)	1829	- 39	Baer, George,	1825	- 29
Read, George,	1789	- 93	Barney, John,	1817	- 23
Ridgeley, Henry M.	1826	- 29	Bayley, Thomas, (P. '97)	1817	- 23
Rodney, Cæsar A.	1821	- 23	Bowie, Walter,	1802	- 05
*Rodney, Daniel,	1826	- 27	Brown, Elias,	1829	- 31
Van Dyke, N. (P. '88)	1817	- 26	Brown, John,	1809	- 10
Vining, John,	1793	- 98	Campbell, John,	1801	- 11
Willes, William H.	{ 1799 - 04		Carroll, Daniel,	1789	- 91
White, Samuel,	{ 1813 - 17		Christie, Gabriel,	{ 1793 - 97	
	1801	- 10	{ 1799 - 01		
<i>Representatives.</i>			Contee, Benjamin,	1789	- 91
‡Bayard, James A. (P. '84)	1797	- 03	Covington, Leonard,	1805	- 07
Broome, James M. (P. '94)	1805	- 07	Crabb, Jeremiah,	1795	- 96
‡Clayton, Thomas,	1815	- 17	Craik, William,	1796	- 01
Cooper, Thomas,	1813	- 17	Culbreth, Thomas,	1817	- 21
Hall, Willard, (H. '99)	1817	- 21	Dennis, John,	1797	- 05
‡Johns, Kensey, (P. '10)	1827	- 31	Dent, George,	1793	- 01
‡Lattimer, Henry,	1793	- 95	Dorsey, Clement,	1825	- 31
‡†McLane, Louis,	1817	- 27	Duvall, Gabriel,	1794	- 96
Milligan, John M.	1831	- 33	Edwards, Benjamin,	1794	- 95
Paton, John,	{ 1792 - 93		Forrest, Uriah,	1793	- 94
{ 1795 - 97			Gale, George,	1789	- 91
‡Ridgeley, Henry M.	1811	- 15	Gale, Levin,	1827	- 29
‡Rodney, Cæsar, A.	{ 1803 - 05		*Goldsborough, C. W.	1805	- 17
{ 1821 - 22			‡Hanson, Alexander C.	1813	- 16
*‡Rodney, Daniel,	1822	- 23	Hayward, William,	1823	- 25
‡Van Dyke, N. (P. '88)	1807	- 11	Heister, Daniel,	1801	- 04
‡Vining, John,	1789	- 92	Herbert, John C.	1815	- 19
			‡Hindman, William,	1792	- 99
			Howard, Benj. C. (P. '9)	1829	- 33
			Jenifer, Daniel,	1831	- 33
			{ 1811 - 15		
			{ 1819 - 26		
			{ 1825 - 29		
			{ 1831 - 33		
			Key, Philip,	1791	- 93
			Key, Philip B.	1807	- 13

MARYLAND.

Senators.

Carroll, Charles,	1789	- 92
Chambers, Ezekiel F.	1826	- 37
Goldsborough, Robert H.	1813	- 19
Hanson, Alexander C.	1816	- 19

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Lee, John,	1823	- 25	*† Wright, Robert,	{	1810 - 17
Little, Peter,	{ 1811 - 13				1821 - 23
*† Lloyd, Edward,	1806	- 09	<i>VIRGINIA.</i>		
Magruder, Patrick,	1805	- 07	<i>Senators.</i>		
Martin, Robert N.	1825	- 27	*† Barbour, James,		1815 - 25
Matthews, William,	1797	- 99	Brent, Richard,		1809 - 15
McCreary, William,	1803	- 09	Eppes, John W.		1817 - 19
McKim, Alexander,	1809	- 15	* Giles, William B. (P. '81)		1804 - 16
McKim, Isaac,	1823	- 25	Grayson, William,		1789 - 90
* Mercer, John F.	1792	- 94	Lee, Richard H.		1789 - 92
Mitchell, George E.	{ 1823 - 27		Mason, Armisted C.		1815 - 17
Montgomery, John,	{ 1829 - 32		Mason, Stevens T.		1794 - 03
Moore, Nicolas R.	{ 1807 - 11		*† Monroe, James,		1790 - 94
Neall, Raphael,	{ 1803 - 11		Moore, Andrew,		1804 - 09
Nelson, John,	{ 1813 - 16		* Nicholas, Wilson C.		1799 - 04
Nelson, Roger,	1819	- 25	* Pleasants, James,		1819 - 22
Nicholson, Joseph H.	1821	- 23	Randolph, John,		1825 - 27
Peter, George,	1804	- 10	Rives, Wm. C.		1832 - 35
Pinkney, William,	{ 1799 - 06				1792 - 94
† Pinkney, William,	{ 1816 - 19		Taylor, John,	{	1803 - 03
Plater, Thomas,	{ 1825 - 27			{	1822 - 24
† Reed, Philip,	{ 1791 - 92		Tazewell, Henry,		1794 - 99
Ringgold, Samuel,	{ 1815 - 16		Tazewell, Littleton W.		1824 - 35
Semmes, Benedict, J.	{ 1801 - 05		* Tyler, John,		1827 - 39
Seney, Joshua,	{ 1817 - 19		Venable, Abraham B.		1803 - 04
Sheredine, Upton,	{ 1821 - 23		Walker, John,		1790 - 90
† Smith, Samuel,	{ 1810 - 15				
Smith, William,	{ 1817 - 21		<i>Representatives.</i>		
Spence, John S.	{ 1829 - 33		Alexander, Mark,		1819 - 33
Spencer, Richard,	{ 1793 - 03		Allen, Robert,		1827 - 33
Sprigg, Michael C.	{ 1816 - 22		Archer, William S.		1820 - 33
Sprigg, Richard,	{ 1789 - 91		Armstrong, William,		1825 - 33
Sprigg, Thomas,	{ 1823 - 25		Austin, Archibald,		1817 - 19
Sterrett, Samuel,	{ 1831 - 33		Baker, John,		1811 - 13
Stone, Michael J.	{ 1829 - 31		Ball, William L.		1817 - 24
Strudwick, William E.	{ 1827 - 31		Barbour, John S.		1823 - 33
Stuart, Philip,	{ 1796 - 99		§ Barbour, Philip P.	{	1814 - 25
Thomas, Francis,	{ 1801 - 02			{	1827 - 30
Thomas, John C.	{ 1793 - 96			{	1805 - 13
Van Horne, Archibald,	{ 1791 - 93		Bassett, Burwell,	{	1815 - 19
Van Murray, William,	{ 1789 - 91			{	1821 - 31
Warfield, Henry R.	{ 1796 - 97		Bayley, Thos. M. (P. '97)		1813 - 15
Washington, George C.	{ 1811 - 19		Bland, Theodore,		1789 - 90
Weems, John C.	{ 1831 - 33		Bouldin, Thomas T.		1829 - 33
Wilson, E. K. (P. '89)	{ 1799 - 01		Breckenridge, James,		1809 - 17
Worthington, J. T. H.	{ 1807 - 11		† Brent, Richard,	{	1795 - 99
Worthington, Thomas C.	{ 1791 - 97			{	1801 - 03
	{ 1819 - 25		Browne, John,		1789 - 92
	{ 1827 - 33		Burwell, William A.		1806 - 21
	{ 1826 - 29		Cabell, Samuel J.		1795 - 03
	{ 1827 - 31		Caperton, Hugh,		1813 - 15
	{ 1831 - 33		Chinn, Joseph W.		1831 - 33
	{ 1825 - 27		Claiborne, John,		1805 - 08

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Claiborne, Nathaniel H.	1825	- 33	Leffler, Isaac,	1827	- 29
Claiborne, Thomas,	{ 1793	- 99	Leftwich, Jabez,	1821	- 25
Clark, Christopher,	{ 1801	- 05	Lewis, Joseph,	1803	- 17
Clay, Matthew,	{ 1804	- 06	Lewis, William J.	1817	- 19
Clopton, John,	{ 1797	- 13	Love, John,	1807	- 11
Coke, Richard,	{ 1795	- 99	Loyall, George,	1831	- 33
Coles, Isaac,	{ 1801	- 16	Machir, James,	1797	- 99
Colston, Edward, (P. '6)	{ 1829	- 33	†Madison, James, (P. '71)	1789	- 97
Craig, Robert B.	{ 1789	- 91	†Marshall, John,	1799	- 1800
Crump, John,	{ 1793	- 97	Mason, John Y.	1831	- 33
Davenport, Thomas,	{ 1817	- 19	Maxwell, Lewis,	1827	- 33
Dawson, John,	{ 1829	- 33	M'Coy, William,	1811	- 33
Doddridge, Philip,	{ 1826	- 27	M'Kinley, William,	1810	- 11
Draper, Joseph,	{ 1825	- 33	Mercer, Chas. F. (P. '97)	1817	- 33
Eggleston, John,	{ 1797	- 14	†Moore, Andrew,	{ 1789	- 97
†Eppes, John W.	{ 1829	- 32	Moore, Thomas L.	{ 1803	- 04
Estill, Benjamin,	{ 1830	- 31	Morgan, Daniel,	1820	- 23
Evans, Thomas,	{ 1833	- 33	Morrow, John,	1797	- 99
*Floyd, John,	{ 1798	- 01	Nelson, Hugh,	1805	- 09
Garland, David S.	{ 1803	- 11	Nelson, Thomas M.	1811	- 23
Garnett, James M.	{ 1813	- 15	Nevel, Joseph,	1816	- 19
Garnett, Robert S.	{ 1825	- 27	New, Anthony,	1793	- 95
Gholson, Thomas,	{ 1797	- 01	Newton, Thomas,	1793	- 05
*†Giles, Wm. B. (P. '81)	{ 1817	- 20	*†Nicholas, Wilson C.	{ 1801	- 29
Goode, Samuel,	{ 1809	- 11	Nicholas, John,	{ 1831	- 33
Goodwin, Peterson,	{ 1805	- 09	*Page, John,	1807	- 09
Gordon, William F.	{ 1817	- 27	Page, Robert,	1793	- 01
Gray, Edwin,	{ 1808	- 16	Parker, Josiah,	1789	- 01
Gray, John C.	{ 1790	- 98	Parker, Severn E.	1819	- 21
Griffin, Samuel,	{ 1801	- 02	Patton, John M.	1830	- 33
Griffin, Thomas,	{ 1799	- 01	Pegram, John,	1818	- 19
Hancock, George.	{ 1803	- 18	Pindall, James,	1817	- 20
Harrison, Carter B.	{ 1829	- 33	*†Pleasants, James,	1811	- 19
Hawes, Aylett,	{ 1799	- 13	Powell, Alfred H.	1825	- 27
Heath, John,	{ 1820	- 21	Powell, Levin,	1799	- 01
Holmes, David,	{ 1789	- 95	Preston, Francis,	1793	- 97
Hungerford, John P.	{ 1803	- 05	{ 1799	- 13	
Jackson, Edward B.	{ 1793	- 97	†Randolph, John,	{ 1815	- 17
Jackson, John George,	{ 1797	- 09	{ 1819	- 25	
Johnson, James,	{ 1813	- 17	{ 1827	- 29	
Johnson, Joseph,	{ 1813	- 20	*Randolph, Thomas M.	1803	- 07
Johnson, Charles C.	{ 1823	- 27	†Rives, William C.	1823	- 29
Jones, James,	{ 1831	- 32	Roane, John,	1827	- 31
Jones, James,	{ 1819	- 23	Roane, John J.	1831	- 33
Jones, Walter,	{ 1797	- 99	Roane, John T.	1809	- 15
Kerr, John,	{ 1803	- 11	Roane, William H.	1815	- 17
*†Lee, Henry, (P. '71)	{ 1813	- 17	Rutherford, Robert,	1793	- 97
Lee, Richard Bland,	{ 1817	- 17	Sheffey, Daniel,	1809	- 17
	{ 1799	- 01	Smith, Arthur,	1821	- 25
	{ 1789	- 95	Smith, Ballard,	1815	- 21
			Smith, John,	1801	- 15
			Smith, William,	1821	- 27
			Smyth, Alexander,	{ 1817	- 25
			{ 1827	- 30	

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Stephenson, James,	{	1803 - 05	Bethune, Lauchlin,	{	1831 - 33
		1809 - 11			1803 - 09
		1822 - 25	Blackledge, William S.	{	1811 - 13
{Stevenson, Andrew,		1821 - 33			1821 - 23
Stratton, John,		1801 - 03	†Bloodworth, Timothy,		1790 - 91
Strother, George F.		1817 - 20			1793 - 99
Swearingin, Thomas V.		1819 - 22	Blount, Thomas,	{	1805 - 09
Swoope, Jacob,		1809 - 11			1811 - 12
	{	1801 - 03	*†Branch, John,		1831 - 33
Taliaferro, John,		1811 - 13	Bryan, Nathan,		1795 - 98
		1824 - 31	Bryan, John H.		1825 - 27
Tate, Magnus,		1815 - 17	Bryan, Joseph H.		1815 - 19
Taylor, Robert, (P. '95)		1825 - 27	Burgess, Dempsey,		1795 - 98
†Tazewell, Littleton W.		1800 - 01	*Burton, Hutchins G.		1819 - 24
Thompson, Philip R.		1801 - 07	Carson, Samuel P.		1825 - 33
Trezvant, James,		1825 - 31	Clark, James W.		1815 - 17
Trigg, Abram,		1797 - 09	Cockran, James,		1809 - 13
Trigg, John,		1797 - 04	Conner, H. W. (C. '12)		1821 - 33
Tucker, H. St. George,		1815 - 25	Crudup, Josiah,		1821 - 23
*†Tyler, John,		1816 - 21		{	1807 - 09
†Venable, A. B. (P. '80)		1791 - 99			1813 - 17
Walker, Francis,		1793 - 95	Culpeper, John,	{	1819 - 21
White, Alexander,		1789 - 93			1823 - 25
White, Francis,		1813 - 15			1827 - 29
Williams, Jared,		1819 - 25	Davidson, William,		1818 - 21
Wilson, Alexander,		1804 - 09	Dawson, William J.		1793 - 95
Wilson, Thomas,		1811 - 13	Deberry, Edmund,		1829 - 31
			Dickens, Samuel,		1816 - 17
			Dixon, Joseph,		1799 - 01
			Dudley, Edward B.		1829 - 31
			Edwards, Weldon N.		1816 - 27
			Fisher, Charles,		1819 - 21
			Forney, Daniel M.		1815 - 18
			Forney, Peter,		1813 - 15
			*†Franklin, Jesse,		1795 - 97
			Franklin, Meshack,		1807 - 15
			Gaston, William, (P. '96)		1813 - 17
			Gatlin, Alfred M.		1823 - 25
			Gillispie, James,	{	1793 - 99
					1803 - 05
			Grove, William B.		1791 - 03
			Hall, Thomas H.	{	1817 - 25
					1827 - 33
			Hawkins, M. T.		1831 - 33
			Henderson, Archibald,		1799 - 03
			Hill, William H.		1799 - 03
			Hines, Richard,		1825 - 27
				{	1795 - 97
			Holland, James,		1801 - 11
			*Holmes, Gabriel,		1825 - 29
			Hooks, Charles,	{	1816 - 17
					1819 - 25
			Johnston, Charles,		1801 - 02
			Kenan, Thomas,		1805 - 11
				{	1803 - 05
			Kennedy, William,		1809 - 11
					1812 - 15

NORTH CAROLINA.

Senators.

Bloodworth, Timothy,	1795 - 01
*Branch, John,	1823 - 29
Brown, Bedford,	1829 - 35
*Franklin, Jesse,	{ 1799 - 05
	{ 1907 - 13
Hawkins, Benjamin,	1789 - 95
*Iredell, James, (P. '6)	1828 - 31
*Johnston, Samuel,	1789 - 93
Locke, Francis,	1814 - 15
Macon, Nathaniel,	1815 - 28
Mangum, Willie P.	1831 - 37
*Martin, Alexander,	1793 - 99
*Stokes, Montfort,	1816 - 23
*Stone, David, (P. '88)	{ 1801 - 07
	{ 1813 - 14
*Turner, James,	1805 - 16

Representatives.

Alexander, Evan, (P. '87)	1805 - 09
*Alexander, N. (P. '76)	1803 - 05
Alston, Willis,	1799 - 03
Alston, Willis, jr.	{ 1803 - 15
	{ 1825 - 31
Ashe, John B.	1790 - 93
Barringer, Daniel L.	1826 - 33

	In.	Out.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
†King, William R.	1811	- 16		
Locke, Matthew,	1793	- 99		
Long, John,	1821	- 29		
Love, William C.	1815	- 17		
‡Macon, Nathaniel,	1791	- 15		
‡Mangum, Willie P.	1823	- 26		
McBride, Archibald,	1809	- 13		
M'Dowell, Joseph,	{ 1793	- 95		
	{ 1797	- 99		
McFarland, Duncan,	1805	- 07		
McKay James J	1831	- 33		
McNeill, Archibald,	{ 1821	- 23		
	{ 1825	- 27		
Mebane, Alexander,	1793	- 94		
*Mumford, George,	1817	- 19		
Murfree, Wm. H.	1813	- 17		
Outlaw, George B.	1824	- 25		
Owen, James,	1817	- 19		
Pierson, Joseph,	1809	- 15		
*Pickens, Israel,	1811	- 17		
Potter, Robert,	1829	- 31		
Purviance, Samuel D.	1803	- 05		
Rencher, Abraham,	1829	- 33		
Saunders, Romulus M.	1821	- 27		
	{ 1807	- 13		
	{ 1817	- 23		
	{ 1825	- 29		
Sawyer, Lemuel,	1817	- 21		
Settle, Thomas,	1790	- 91		
Sevier, John,	1796	- 97		
Shadwick, William,	1829	- 33		
Shepard, William B.	1827	- 33		
Shepperd, Augustus H.	1817	- 21		
Slocum, Jesse,	1817	- 21		
Smith, James S.	1817	- 21		
Spaight, Jesse,	1829	- 33		
*Spaight, Richard D.	1798	- 01		
Spaight, Richard D.	1823	- 25		
Stanford, Richard,	1797	- 16		
Stanley, John,	{ 1801	- 03		
	{ 1809	- 11		
Steele, John,	1790	- 93		
Stewart, James,	1818	- 19		
‡Stone, David, (P. '88)	1799	- 01		
Tatum, Absalom,	1795	- 96		
Turner, Daniel,	1827	- 29		
Vance, Robert B.	1823	- 25		
Walker, Felix,	1817	- 23		
*Williams, Benjamin,	1793	- 95		
Williams, Lewis,	1815	- 33		
Williams, Marmeduke,	1803	- 09		
Williams, Robert,	1797	- 03		
Williamson, Hugh,	1790	- 93		
Winston, Joseph,	{ 1793	- 95		
	{ 1803	- 07		
Wynn, Thomas,	1802	- 07		
Yancey, Bartlett,	1813	- 17		
			SOUTH CAROLINA.	
			<i>Senators.</i>	
			In.	Out.
Butler, Pierce,	{ 1789	- 96		
	{ 1802	- 04		
†Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '74)	{ 1801	- 02		
	{ 1833	- 35		
Gaillard, John,	1804	- 26		
Harper, William,	1826	- 26		
*Hayne, Robert Y.	1823	- 32		
Hunter, John,	1796	- 98		
Izard, Ralph,	1789	- 95		
*Miller, Stephen D.	1831	- 37		
*Pinckney Charles,	1798	- 01		
Read, Jacob,	1795	- 02		
	{ 1816	- 23		
Smith, William,	{ 1826	- 31		
Sumter, Thomas,	1802	- 10		
*Taylor, John, (P. '90)	1810	- 16		
			<i>Representatives.</i>	
Alston, Lemuel J.	1807	- 11		
Barnwell, Robert,	1791	- 93		
Barnwell, R. W. (H. '21)	1829	- 33		
Bellinger, Joseph,	1817	- 19		
Benton, Lemuel,	1793	- 98		
	{ 1821	- 22		
	{ 1829	- 33		
Blair James,	1819	- 21		
Brevard, James,	1789	- 91		
Burke, Edamus,	1801	- 13		
Butler, William,	1811	- 17		
††Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '4)	1807	- 11		
Calhoun, Joseph,	1807	- 11		
Campbell, John,	1829	- 81		
Campbell, R. B. (S. C. '9)	1823	- 25		
Carter, John, (C. '11)	1822	- 29		
Casey, Levi,	1803	- 07		
Chappell, John J.	1813	- 17		
§Cheves, Langdon,	1810	- 15		
Davis, W. R. (S. C. '10)	1827	- 33		
Drayton, William,	1825	- 33		
	{ 1805	- 07		
	{ 1811	- 15		
	{ 1817	- 21		
Earle, Elias,	1803	- 05		
Earle, John B.	1795	- 97		
Earle, Samuel,	1813	- 15		
Evans, David R.	1831	- 33		
Felder, John M. (Y. '4)	1813	- 15		
Farrow, Samuel,	1793	- 94		
Gillon, Alexander,	1421	- 27		
Gist, Joseph,	1813	- 15		
Gourdin, Theodore,	1822	- 27		
Govan, A. R. (S. C. '13)	1831	- 33		
Griffin, J. K.	1822	- 29		
*Hamilton, James,				

Thomas, W. (P. '51)	1820-25
Thomas, William H.	1825-30
Thomas, (L. '24)	1825-30
Thomas,	1825-30
Thomas, J. (P. '37)	1825-30
Thomas, James,	1791-91
Thomas, James,	1792-93
Thomas, George,	1807-07
Trotter, John,	1806-09
Trotter, Oliver H.	1806-09
Trotter, Charles,	1809-12
Trotter, Josiah,	1796-09
Troup, G. M. (P. '97)	1816-16
Troup, G. M. (P. '97)	1820-25
Walker, Freeman,	1819-21
Walker, John,	1790-91
Walton, George,	1795-96
Ware, Nicholas,	1821-24

Representatives.

Abbott, Joel,	1817-25
†Baldwin, A. (Y. '72)	1789-90
Barnett, William,	1812-15
†Bibb, William W.	1806-14
Bryan, Joseph,	1803-06
Carnes, Thomas P.	1792-95
Cary, George,	1803-07
Clayton, Augustine S.	1821-25
Cobb, Howell,	1807-12
†Cobb, Thomas W.	{ 1817-21 1823-24
Cook, Zadock,	1817-19
Crawford, Joel,	1817-21
Cuthbert, A. (P. '3)	{ 1814-17 1821-27
Cuthbert, John A. (P. '5)	1819-21
*Early, Peter, (P. '32)	1802-07
Floyd, John,	1827-29
*Forsyth, J. (P. '99)	{ 1813-18 1823-27
Fort, Tomlinson,	1827-29
Foster, Thomas S.	1829-35
*Gilmer, George R.	{ 1821-23 1827-29 1833-35
Hall, Belling,	1811-17
Hammond, Samuel,	1803-05
Haynes, Charles E.	1825-31
*Jackson, James,	1789-91
Jones, James,	1790-91
Lamar, Henry G.	1829-29
*Lanphier, Wilson,	{ 1815-17 1827-31

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
*Matthews, George,	1789	- 91	Read, Thomas B.	1826	- 27
Meriwether, Daniel,	1802	- 07			
Meriwether, James,	1825	- 27		Williams, Thomas H.	1829	- 29
*†Milledge, John,	1792	- 93	1817				- 31
		1795	- 99	<i>Representatives.</i>	
	1801	- 02	Greene, Thomas M.	1802	- 03
Newman, Daniel,	1831	- 33	Haile, William,	1826	- 28
Reid, Robert R.	1818	- 23	Hinds, Thomas,	1823	- 31
Smelt, Dennis,	1806	- 11	Hunter, Narsworthy,	1801	- 02
Spalding, Thomas,	1805	- 06	Lattimore, William,	1803	- 07
Taliaferro, Benjamin,	1799	- 02			
Tatnall, Edward F.	1821	- 27	Plummer, Francis E.	1831	- 33
Telfair, Thomas, (P. '5)	1813	- 17	*†Poindexter, George,	1807	- 13
Terrill, William,	1817	- 21			
Thompson, Wiley,	1821	- 33	Rankin, Christopher,	1817	- 19
*†Troup, Geo. M. (P. '97)	1807	- 15			
Wayne, Anthony,	1791	- 92	1819	- 26	
Wayne, James W. (P. '8)	1829	- 30	LOUISIANA; — 1812.		
Willis, Francis,	1791	- 93	<i>Senators.</i>		
Wilde, Richard H.	1815	- 17	Brown, James,	1812	- 17
	1824	- 25	Bouligny, Dominique,	1819	- 24
1827	- 33				

ALABAMA; — 1819.

Senators.

Chambers, Henry,	1825	- 26
Kelly, William,	1822	- 25
King, William R.	1819	- 35
McKinley, John,	1826	- 31
*Moore, Gabriel,	1831	- 37
Walker, John W. (P. '6)	1819	- 22

Representatives.

Baylor, R. E. B.	1829	- 31
Clay, Clement C.	1827	- 33
Crowell, John,	1817	- 21
†Kelly, William,	1821	- 22
Lewis, Dixon H.	1829	- 33
Mardis, Samuel W.	1831	- 33
M'Kee, John,	1823	- 29
*†Moore, Gabriel,	1822	- 29
Owen, George W.	1823	- 29

MISSISSIPPI; — 1817.

Senators.

Adams, George,	1829	- 30
Black, John,	1832	- 39
Ellis, Powhatan,	1825	- 26
	1827	- 33
*Holmes, David,	1820	- 25
*Leake, Walter,	1817	- 20
*Poindexter, George,	1831	- 35

1826	- 27
1829	- 29
1817	- 31

Representatives.

Greene, Thomas M.	1802	- 03
Haile, William,	1826	- 28
Hinds, Thomas,	1823	- 31
Hunter, Narsworthy,	1801	- 02
Lattimore, William,	1803	- 07
	1813	- 17
Plummer, Francis E.	1831	- 33
*†Poindexter, George,	1807	- 13
	1817	- 19
Rankin, Christopher,	1819	- 26

LOUISIANA; — 1812.

Senators.

Brown, James,	1812	- 17
Bouligny, Dominique,	1819	- 24
	1824	- 29
*Claiborne, Wm. C. C.	1817	- 18
Fromentin, Eligius,	1813	- 19
*Johnson, Henry,	1818	- 24
Johnston, Josiah S.	1824	- 33
†Livingston, E. (P. '81)	1829	- 31
Magruder, Allan B.	1812	- 13
Posey, Thomas,	1812	- 13
Waggaman, George A.	1831	- 35

Representatives.

Brent, William L.	1823	- 29
Bullard, Henry A. (H. '7)	1831	- 33
Butler, Thomas,	1818	- 21
Clark, Daniel,	1806	- 09
Gurley, Henry H.	1823	- 31
†Johnston, Josiah S.	1821	- 23
†Livingston, E. (P. '81)	1823	- 29
Overton, Walter H.	1829	- 31
Poydras, Julian,	1809	- 12
*Robertson, Thomas B.	1812	- 18
Thomas, Philemon,	1831	- 33
White, Edward D.	1829	- 33

TENNESSEE; — 1796.

Senators.

Anderson, Joseph,	1797	- 15
*Blount, William,	1796	- 97
†Campbell, G. (P. '94)	1811	- 14
	1815	- 18
Cocke, William,	1796	- 97
	1799	- 05

	In.	Out.
†Eaton, John H.	1818	- 29
Grundy, Felix,	1820	- 33
Jackson, Andrew,	{ 1797 - 98	
	{ 1823 - 25	
	{ 1798 - 99	
Smith, Daniel,	{ 1805 - 09	
Wharton, Jesse,	1814	- 15
White, Hugh L.	1825	- 35
Whiteside, Jenkin,	1809	- 11
Williams, John,	1815	- 23

Representatives.

Alexander, Adam R.	1823	- 27
Allen, Robert,	1819	- 27
Arnold, Thomas D.	1831	- 33
Bell, John,	1827	- 33
Blair, John,	1823	- 33
Blount, William G.	1815	- 19
Bowen, John H.	1813	- 15
Bryan, Henry H.	1819	- 23
Campbell, G. W. (P. '94)	{ 1803 - 09	
	{ 1814 - 17	
Cannon, Newton,	{ 1819 - 23	
Claiborne, Thomas,	1817	- 19
*Claiborne, Wm. C. C.	1797	- 01
Cocke, John,	1819	- 27
Crockett, David,	1827	- 31
Desha, Robert,	1827	- 31
Dickson, William,	1801	- 07
Fitzgerald, William,	1831	- 33
†Grundy, Felix,	1811	- 14
Hall, William,	1831	- 33
Harris, Thomas K.	1813	- 15
Henderson, Bennett H.	1815	- 17
Hogg, Samuel,	1817	- 19
*Houston, Samuel,	1823	- 27
Humphreys, Perry W.	1813	- 15
Isaacs, Jacob C.	1823	- 33
†Jackson, Andrew,	1796	- 97
Johnson, Cave,	1820	- 33
Jones, Francis,	1817	- 23
Lee, Prior,	1827	- 31
Marable, John H.	1825	- 29
Marr, George W. L.	1817	- 19
Miller, Pleasant M.	1809	- 11
Mitchell, James C.	1825	- 29
Polk, James K.	1825	- 33
Powell, Samuel,	1815	- 17
Reynolds, James B.	{ 1815 - 17	
	{ 1823 - 25	
	{ 1803 - 15	
	{ 1817 - 23	
Rhea, John,	1823	- 25
Sandford, James T.	1811	- 15
*Sevier, John,	1823	- 25
Standifer, James,	{ 1829 - 33	

	In.	Out.
Thomas, Isaac,	1815	- 17
Weakley, Robert,	1809	- 11
†Wharton, Jesse,	1807	- 09
White, James,	1792	- 94

KENTUCKY;—1792.

Senators.

*Adair, John,	1805	- 06
Barry, William T.	1814	- 16
Bibb, Geo. M. (P. '92)	{ 1811 - 14	
	{ 1829 - 35	
Bledsoe, Jesse,	1813	- 15
Breckenridge, John,	1801	- 05
Browne, John,	1792	- 05
†§Clay, Henry,	{ 1806 - 07	
	{ 1810 - 11	
	{ 1831 - 37	
Crittenden, John J.	1817	- 19
Edwards, John,	1792	- 95
Hardin, Martin T.	1816	- 17
Johnson, Richard M.	1819	- 29
Logan, William,	1819	- 20
Marshall, Humphrey,	1795	- 01
Pope, John,	1807	- 13
Rowan, John,	1825	- 31
Talbot, Isham,	{ 1815 - 19	
	{ 1820 - 25	
Thurston, John Buckner,	1805	- 10
Walker, George,	1814	- 15

Representatives.

Adair, John,	1831	- 33
Allan, Chilton,	1831	- 33
Anderson, Richard C.	1817	- 21
†Barry, William T.	1810	- 11
Bedinger, George M.	1803	- 07
Boyle, John,	1803	- 09
Breckenridge, J. D. (P. '10)	1821	- 23
Brown, William,	1819	- 21
Buckner, Richard A.	1823	- 29
Bullock, Wingfield,	1820	- 21
Chambers, John,	1828	- 29
Chilton, Thomas,	1827	- 31
Christie, Henry,	1809	- 11
Clark, James,	{ 1813 - 16	
	{ 1825 - 31	
	{ 1811 - 14	
††§Clay, Henry,	{ 1815 - 21	
	{ 1823 - 25	
Coleman, Nicholas D.	1829	- 31
Daniel, Henry,	1827	- 33
Davis, Thomas T.	1797	- 03
*Desha, Joseph,	1807	- 19
*Duval, William P.	1813	- 15

	In. O. t.
Fletcher, Thomas,	1816 - 17
Fowler, John,	1797 - 07
Gaither, Nathan,	1829 - 33
*Greenup, Christopher,	1792 - 97
Hardin, Benjamin,	{ 1815 - 17
	{ 1819 - 23
Hawes, Albert G.	1831 - 33
Hawkins, Joseph W.	1814 - 15
Henry, Robert P	1823 - 27
Hopkins, Samuel,	1813 - 15
Howard, Benjamin,	1807 - 10
Johnson, Francis,	1821 - 27
Johnson, James,	1825 - 26
Johnson, John T.	1821 - 25
†Johnson, Richard M.	{ 1807 - 19
	{ 1829 - 33
Kincaid, John,	1829 - 33
Lecompte, Joseph,	1825 - 33
Letcher, Robert P.	1823 - 33
Lyon, Chittenden,	1827 - 33
Lyon, Matthew,	1803 - 11
Marshall, Th. A. (Y. '15)	1831 - 33
McHatton, Robert,	1826 - 29
McKee, Samuel,	1809 - 17
	{ 1815 - 17
McLean, Alney,	{ 1819 - 21
	{ 1819 - 29
*Metcalf, Thomas,	{ 1813 - 15
	{ 1821 - 23
Montgomery, Thomas,	{ 1823 - 29
	{ 1811 - 13
Moore, Thomas P.	{ 1817 - 19
	{ 1821 - 23
New, Anthony,	{ 1811 - 17
	{ 1792 - 97
Ormsby, Stephen,	1817 - 20
Orr, Alexander D.	1817 - 21
Quarles, Tunstall,	1807 - 09
Robertson, George C.	1803 - 07
†Rowan, John,	1813 - 17
Sanford, Thomas,	1821 - 23
Sharpe, Solomon P.	1817 - 19
Smith, John S.	1815 - 17
Speed, Thomas,	1823 - 25
Taul, Micah,	1831 - 33
Thompson, Philip,	1817 - 27
Tompkins, Christopher,	1817 - 20
Trimble, David,	1803 - 07
Walker, David,	1823 - 25
Walton, Mathew,	1820 - 23
White, David,	1827 - 31
Wickliffe, Charles A.	1825 - 27
Woodson, Samuel H.	
Yancey, Joel,	
Young, William F.	

OHIO.

Senators.

	In. Out.
*Brown, Ethan A.	1822 - 25
Burnet, Jacob, P '91)	1828 - 31
Campbell, Alexander,	1809 - 13
Ewing, Thomas,	1831 - 37
Griswold, S. (Y. '86)	1809 - 09
Harrison, William H.	1825 - 28
Kerr, Joseph,	1814 - 15
*Meigs, Return J. (Y. '85)	1808 - 10
Morris, Thomas,	1833 - 39
*Morrow, Jeremiah,	1813 - 19
Ruggles, Benjamin,	1815 - 33
Smith, John,	1803 - 08
*Tiffin, Edward,	1807 - 09
Trimble, William A.	1819 - 22
	{ 1803 - 07
*Worthington, Th.	{ 1810 - 14

Representatives.

Alexander, John,	1813 - 17
Ba ber, Levi,	{ 1817 - 19
	{ 1821 - 23
Bartley, Mordecai,	1823 - 31
Beall, Rezin	1813 - 15
Beecher Philemon,	{ 1817 - 21
	{ 1823 - 29
Brush, Henry,	1819 - 21
Caldwell, James,	1813 - 17
Campbell, John W.	1817 - 27
Chambers, David,	1821 - 23
Clendenen, David,	1815 - 17
Cooke, Eleutheros,	1831 - 33
Corwin, Thomas,	1831 - 33
Crane, Joseph H.	1829 - 33
Creighton, William,	1813 - 15
Creighton, William,	{ 1815 - 17
	{ 1827 - 33
Davenport, John,	1827 - 29
Fearing, Paul, (H. '85)	1801 - 03
Findlay, James,	1825 - 33
Gazley, James W.	1823 - 25
Goodenow, John M.	1829 - 31
†Harrison, W. H.	{ 1799 - 1800
	{ 1816 - 1819
'errick Samuel,	1817 - 21
Hitchcock, Peter, (Y. '1)	1817 - 19
Irvin William W	1829 - 33
Jennings, David,	1825 - 26
Kenyon, William,	1829 - 33
Kilborn, James,	1813 - 17
Leavitt, Humphrey H.	1831 - 33
*McArthur, Duncan,	1823 - 25
McLean, John,	1813 - 16

1802 - 30
1803 - 31
1804 - 32
1805 - 33
1806 - 34
1807 - 35
1808 - 36
1809 - 37
1810 - 38
1811 - 39
1812 - 40
1813 - 41
1814 - 42
1815 - 43
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1817 - 45
1818 - 46
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1860 - 88
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1863 - 91
1864 - 92
1865 - 93
1866 - 94
1867 - 95
1868 - 96
1869 - 97
1870 - 98
1871 - 99
1872 - 100

Missouri; - 1821.

Representatives.

Smith, Zachariah,	1811 - 15
White, Daniel B.	1819 - 27
Johnson, Joseph,	1827 - 33
Malcom, John,	1818 - 19
Page, Nathaniel,	1816 - 18
Stephenson, Benjamin,	1815 - 16

Missouri; - 1821.

Senators.

Horton, David,	1821 - 31
Horton, Thomas H.	1821 - 30
Buckner, Alexander,	1831 - 33

Representatives.

Ashley, William H.	1831 - 33
Bates, Edward,	1827 - 30
Easton, Rufus,	1814 - 16
Hamsted, Edward,	1811 - 14
Pettis, Spencer,	1829 - 31
Scott, John,	1816 - 27

DELEGATES.

Arkansas; - 1820.

Bates, James W.	1820 - 23
Conway, Henry W.	1823 - 29
Sevier, Ambrose H.	1829 - 33

Florida; - 1822.

Cale, Richard K.	1823 - 25
Hernandez, Joseph M.	1822 - 23
White, Joseph M.	1833 - 33

Michigan; - 1819.

Biddle, John,	1829 - 31
Richard, Gabriel,	1823 - 25
Sibley, Solomon, (Br. '94)	1820 - 23
Wing, A. E. (W. '14)	{ 1825 - 29 1831 - 33
Woodbridge, William,	1819 - 20

of the 21st Congress, the term of which ended on ... and their names will be found in the list of ... the end of the volume.

Tells showing the whole number of Senators and Representatives of the several States, from 1789 to 1833, with the average number for each; the Senator and Representative, having the longest term; also the number of Senators whose terms closed at irregular periods by resignation or death.

State	Sen.	Av'rg. years.	Longest Sen. yrs.	Irreg. Perl.	Rep.	Av'rg. years.	Longest Rep. yrs.
Maine	4	7	Holmes, 12	1	25	4.1	E. Lincoln
N. Hamp.	17	5.5	Langdon, 12	6	00	3.7	A. Foster
Vermont	12	7.3	Bradley, 16	6	42	4.1	R. C. Mallory
Mass.	19	4.7	Lloyd, 9	11	135	4.8	J. B. Varnum
R. Island	17	5.2	Foster, 13	8	18	4	Borges, Foster
Conn.	16	5.8	Hillhouse, 14	6	54	5.5	J. Davenport
New York	18	5.1	King, 19	12	295	3	J. W. Taylor
New Jersey	17	4.7	Dickerson, 16	9	53	4.6	L. Condit
Penn.	19	5.4	Ross, 9	5	185	4.5	W. Findlay
Delaware	17	5.3	Horsey, 12	13	15	3.6	L. McLane
Maryland	16	6.1	Smith, 23	8	84	4.4	S. Smith
Virginia	18	5	Giles, 11	12	139	6.5	{ T. Newton, J. Randolph
N. Carolina	14	6.6	Macon, 13	3	99	5	N. Macon
S. Carolina	13	7.2	Gaillard, 22	8	72	4.7	{ T. Moore, S. Tucker
Georgia	21	4.5	Gunn, 10	17	47	4.3	W. Thompson
Alabama	6	5.7	King, 16	2	9	3.9	G. Moore
Mississippi	7	4.9	Williams, 12	5	7	4.4	Poindexter
Louisiana	10	4.8	Johnston, 13	5	12	2.9	H. H. Gurley
Tennessee	13	5.8	Anderson, 18	9	43	4.4	John, Rhea
Kentucky	18	4.9	Brown, 13	8	67	4.5	Jos. Desha
Ohio	14	4.7	Ruggles, 18	8	48	4.5	Several
Indiana	5	7.6	Noble, 15	2	14	4	J. Jennings
Illinois	5	7.2	Thomas, 11	2	6	3.3	D. B. Cook
Missouri	3	9.3	Benton, 12	0	6	3.3	J. Scott

VI. The Number of Representatives in Congress from the several States from 1789 to 1833.

State	1789	1791	1800	1813	1823	1833
N. Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13
S. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia	3	2	4	4	4	4
Ala. (1719)						
Ms. (1817)						
La. (1812)						
Tenn. (1796)						
Ky. (1792)						
Ohio, (1802)						
Ind. (1816)						
Ill. (1818)						
Mo. (1821)						

VII. TABLE of the Sessions of Congress showing the Commencement and Termination of each of the 22 Sessions, from 1789 to 1833.

[From the National Calendar.]

Congress.	Session.	From	To	Year Independence.	Days in each Sess.	Speakers.
1	1	March 4, 1789	Sept. 29, 1789	13	210	F. A. Muhlenberg.
	2	Jan. 4, 1790	Aug. 12, 1790	14	221	
2	3	Dec. 6, 1790	March 3, 1791	15	88	Jonathan Trumbull.
	1	Oct. 4, 1791	May 8, 1792	16	98	
3	2	Nov. 5, 1792	March 2, 1793	17	119	F. A. Muhlenberg.
	1	Dec. 2, 1793	June 9, 1794	18	190	
4	2	Nov. 3, 1794	March 3, 1795	19	121	Jonathan Dayton.
	1	Dec. 7, 1795	June 1, 1796	20	178	
5	2	Dec. 5, 1796	March 3, 1797	21	89	Jonathan Dayton.
	1	May 15, 1797	July 10, 1797	21	57	
6	2	Nov. 13, 1797	July 16, 1798	22	247	Theodore Sedgwick.
	3	Dec. 3, 1798	March 3, 1799	23	90	
7	1	Dec. 2, 1799	Mar. 14, 1800	24	165	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Nov. 17, 1800	March 3, 1801	25	107	
8	1	Dec. 7, 1801	May 3, 1802	26	138	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Dec. 6, 1802	March 3, 1803	27	38	
9	1	Oct. 17, 1803	Mar. 27, 1804	28	163	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Nov. 5, 1804	March 3, 1805	29	119	
10	1	Dec. 2, 1805	April 21, 1806	30	141	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Dec. 1, 1806	March 3, 1807	31	93	
11	1	Oct. 26, 1807	April 25, 1808	32	183	Joseph B. Varnum.
	2	Nov. 7, 1808	March 3, 1809	33	117	
12	1	May 22, 1809	June 28, 1809	33	88	Joseph B. Varnum.
	2	Nov. 27, 1809	May 1, 1810	34	186	
13	3	Dec. 3, 1810	March 3, 1811	35	91	Henry Clay.
	1	Nov. 4, 1811	July 6, 1812	36	245	
14	2	Nov. 2, 1812	March 3, 1813	37	94	H. Clay, to Jan. 13, 1814. Lan. Cheves.
	1	May 24, 1813	Aug. 2, 1813	37	71	
15	2	Dec. 6, 1813	April 18, 1814	38	134	Langdon Cheves.
	3	Sept. 19, 1814	March 3, 1815	39	166	
16	1	Dec. 4, 1815	April 30, 1816	40	149	Henry Clay.
	2	Dec. 2, 1816	March 3, 1817	41	92	
17	1	Dec. 1, 1817	April 30, 1818	42	151	Henry Clay.
	2	Nov. 16, 1818	March 3, 1819	43	108	
18	1	Dec. 6, 1819	May 15, 1820	44	162	John W. Taylor.
	2	Nov. 13, 1820	March 3, 1821	45	111	
19	1	Dec. 3, 1821	May 8, 1822	46	156	Philip P. Barbour.
	2	Dec. 2, 1822	March 3, 1823	46	91	
20	1	Dec. 1, 1823	May 26, 1824	48	177	Henry Clay.
	2	Dec. 6, 1824	March 3, 1825	49	87	
21	1	Dec. 5, 1825	May 22, 1826	50	168	John W. Taylor.
	2	Dec. 4, 1826	March 3, 1827	51	89	
22	1	Dec. 3, 1827	May 26, 1828	52	175	Andrew Stevenson.
	2	Dec. 1, 1828	March 3, 1829	53	92	
23	1	Dec. 7, 1829	May 31, 1830	54	575	Andrew Stevenson.
	2	Dec. 6, 1830	March 3, 1831	55	87	
24	1	Dec. 5, 1831	July 14, 1832	56	223	Andrew Stevenson.
	2	Dec. 3, 1832	March 3, 1833	57	91	

III. VOTES FOR PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS FROM 1789 TO 1833.

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Ms.	R.	Cl.	N.Y.	N.J.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	Va.	N.C.	S.C.	Ga.	Al.	Mis.	La.	Ten.	Ky.	O.	In.	Ill.	Mo.	Total.
{ George Washington, Va. John Adams, Mass. Scattering, (see Remarks.)		5		10		7		6	10	3	6	10			7	5									69
		5		10		5		1	8	3	6	5			7	5									34
						2		5	2	3	6	5													35
{ George Washington, Va. John Adams, Mass. George Clinton, N. Y.		6	4	16	4	9	12	7	15	3	8	21	12	7	4						4				132
		6	4	16	4	9	13	7	14	3	8	21	12	6	4					sc.					77
									1			21	12	sc.	4										50
{ John Adams, Mass. Thomas Jefferson, Va. Thomas Pinckney, S. C. Aaron Burr, N. Y. Scattering, (sc.)		6	4	16	4	9	12	7	1	3	7	1	1												71
									14	4	4	20	11	8	4					3	4				69
			4	13		4	12	7	2	3	4	1	1	8											59
			6	3	3	4	5		13	3	3	1	6		4					3	4				30
{ Thomas Jefferson, Va. John Adams, Mass. Aaron Burr, N. Y. Charles C. Pinckney, S. C.							12		8		5	21	8	8	4										73
			6	4	16	4	9	7	7	3	5	5	4							3	4				65
			6	4	16	3	9	7	8	3	5	21	8	8	4					3	4				73
									7	3	5	2	4												64
{ Thomas Jefferson, Va. Charles C. Pinckney, S. C. George Clinton, N. Y. Rufus King, N. Y.							19	8	20	3	9	24	14	10	6					5	8	3			162
			7	6	19	4	9	8	20	3	2	9	14	10	6					5	8	3			14
			7	6	19	4	9	8	20	3	2	9	14	10	6					5	8	3			162
																									14
{ James Madison, Va. Charles C. Pinckney, S. C. George Clinton, N. Y. Rufus King, N. Y.							13	8	20	3	9	24	11	10	6					5	7	3			122
			7	6	19	4	9	8	20	3	2	9	11	10	6					5	7	3			47
			7	6	19	4	9	8	20	3	2	9	11	10	6					5	7	sc.			113
			7	sc.	19	4	9	sc.	20	3	2	9	3	3											47
{ James Madison, Va. De Witt Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, Mass. Jared Ingersoll, Pa.									25	4	6	25	15	11	8					3	8	12	7		128
			8	22	4	9	29	8	25	4	5	25	15	11	8					3	8	12	7		89
			1	8	2	4	9	29	8	25	4	6	25	15	11	8				3	8	12	7		131
			7	sc.	20	4	9	29	8	25	4	5													86
{ James Monroe, Va. Rufus King, N. Y. Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.									25	3	8	25	15	11	8					3	8	12	8		183
			8	8	22	4	9	29	8	sc.	8	25	15	11	8					3	8	12	8		34
			8	8	sc.	4	9	29	8	25	3	8	25	15	11	8				3	8	12	8		183

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Ms.	R.I.	Ch.	N.Y.	N.J.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	Va.	N.C.	R.C.	Ga.	Al.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	O.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Total.
1805. Pres. { Andrew Jackson, Ten. John Q. Adams, Mass. William H. Crawford, Ga. Henry Clay, Ky. John G. Calhoun, S. C. Nathan Sanford, N. Y.	9	8	7	15	4	8	25	5	28	1	3	7	10	11	9	5	3	3	11		6	3			91
V. Pres. { Adams, Jackson, Crawford,	7	0	5	12	3	6	16	9	25	1	3	1	12	10	7	3	1	1	9	8	10	1	1	15	7
1809. Pres. { Andrew Jackson, Ten. John C. Adams, Mass. John C. Calhoun, S. C. Richard Rush, Pa. William Smith, S. C.	1	8	7	15	4	8	20	16	28	3	5	24	15	11	9	5	3	5	11	14	16	5	3	3	174
V. Pres. { Henry Clay, Ky. Martin Van Buren, N. Y. John Sergeant, Pa.	10	7	sc.	14	4	8	42	8	30	3	5	23	15	sc.	11	7	4	5	15	21	9	5	4	219	

RECAPITULATION AND REMARKS.

1st Term, 1789. Electors 69; and 69 votes for G. Washington. J. Adams had 34; John Jay (N. J. 5, Del. 3, Va. 1) 9; R. H. Harrison (Md. 6) 6; J. Rutledge (S. C. 6) 6; J. Hancock (Pa. 2, Va. 1, S. C. 1) 4; G. Clinton (Va. 3) 3; S. Huntington (Ct. 2); John Milton (Ga. 2) 2; J. Armstrong (Ga. 1) 1; Ed. Telfair (Ga. 1) 1; B. Lincoln (Ga. 1) 1; — total 69. — Rhode Island, New York, and North Carolina did not assent to the Constitution in season to vote for President in 1789.

2d, 1793. Electors 135. — 132 votes for G. Washington, and 3 (Md. 2, S. C. 1) vacancies. — J. Adams received 77 votes; G. Clinton 50; Th. Jefferson (Ky. 4) 4; A. Burr (S. C. 1) 1; — total 132.

3d, 1797. Electors 138. — J. Adams received 71 votes; Th. Jefferson 68; Th. Pinckney 59; A. Burr 30; S. Adams (Va. 15) 15; Ol. Ellsworth (N. H. 6, Mass. 1, R. I. 4) 11; G. Clinton (Va. 3, Ga. 4) 7; John Jay (Ct. 5) 5; James Iredell (N. C. 3) 3; G. Washington (Va. 1, N. C. 1) 2; J. Henry (Md. 2) 2; S. Johnson (Mass. 2) 2; Th. C. Pinckney (N. C. 1) 1.

4th, 1801. Electors 138. — Th. Jefferson received 73 votes; A. Burr 73; J. Adams 65; Ch. Pinckney 64; John Jay (R. I. 1) 1. — The election was chosen to the House of Representatives, and Mr. Jefferson was, on the 36th ballot, chosen President by the votes of N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., N. C., Ga., Ten., and Ky.; Mr. Burr Vice-President. — After this the Constitution was altered so as to

5th, 1805. For a full view of the votes see Table.

6th, 1809. For President: — J. Madison 122 votes; Th. C. Pinckney 47; G. Clinton (N. Y. 6) 6; 1 vacancy (Ken.) — total 176. For Vice-President: — G. Clinton 113 votes; Rufus King 47; J. Langdon (Vt. 6, Ohio 3) 9; J. Madison (N. Y. 3) 3; J. Monroe (N. Y. 3) 3; 1 vacancy (Ken.) — total 176.

7th, 1813. See Table. One vacancy in Ohio.

8th, 1817. For President: — J. Monroe 183 votes; Rufus King 34; 4 vacancies (Del. 1, Md. 3) 4; — total 221. For Vice-President: — Daniel D. Tompkins 123 votes; John E. Howard (Mass. 22) 22; James Ross (Ct. 5) 5; J. M. Ashmun (Ct. 5) 5; R. G. Harper (Del. 3) 3; 4 vacancies (Del. 1, Md. 3) — total 221.

9th, 1821. For President: — J. Monroe 221; J. Q. Adams (Mass. 1) 1; — total 222. — For Vice-President: — D. D. Tompkins 218; R. Stockton (Mass. 2) 2; Rodney (Del. 4) 4; B. Rush (N. H. 1) 1; R. G. Harper (Md. 1) 1; — total 222.

10th, 1825. For President: — A. Jackson 99 votes; J. Q. Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37; — total 261. Mr. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. See Table. For Vice-President: — J. C. Calhoun 152; N. Sanford 30; N. Macon (Va. 24) 24; A. Jackson (N. H. 1, Ct. 8, Md. 1, Mo. 3) 13; M. Van Buren (Ga. 9) 9; Henry Clay (Del. 2) 2; 1 vacancy (R. I.) — total 261.

11th, 1829. See Table.

12th, 1833. For President: — A. Jackson 219 votes; Henry Clay 49; J. Floyd (S. C. 1) 1; W. Wirt (Vt. 7) 7; 2 vacancies (Md.) — total 266. For Vice-President: — M. Van Buren 160; 1 vacancy (R. I.) — total 160.

IX. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

The following are the principal officers in the *executive departments* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President.

Louis McLane,	Delaware,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
William J. Duane,	Pennsylvania,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	<i>Post-Master General,</i>	6,000
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

LOUIS M'LANE,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Daniel Brent,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
J. D. Craig,	<i>Superintendent of the Patent Office,</i>	1,500
Alexander McIntire,	<i>Clerk, do.</i>	1,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM J. DUANE,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Asbury Dickins,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Joseph Anderson,	<i>First Comptroller,</i>	3,500
James B. Thornton,	<i>Second Comptroller,</i>	3,000
Richard Harrison,	<i>First Auditor,</i>	3,000
William B. Lewis,	<i>Second Auditor,</i>	3,000
Peter Hagner,	<i>Third Auditor,</i>	3,000
Amos Kendall,	<i>Fourth Auditor,</i>	3,000
Stephen Pleasonton,	<i>Fifth Auditor,</i>	3,000
John Campbell,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	3,000
Thomas L. Smith,	<i>Register,</i>	3,000
Virgil Maxcy,	<i>Solicitor of the Treasury,</i>	3,500

General Land-Office.

Elijah Hayward,	<i>Commissioner,</i>	3,000
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WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
John Robb,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
L. L. Van Kleeck,	<i>Clerk in the Requisition Bureau,</i>	1,600

Chief of the Bureau, 1,000
 Chief of the Office of Business Affairs, 3,000
 Chief of the Office of Purchases, 3,000
 Chief of the Office of Supplies, 2,500
 Chief of the Office of Contracts, 2,500

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
 Secretary, \$5,000
 Chief Clerk, 2,000
Board of Navy Commissioners.
 President of the Board, \$3,500
 Commissioners, 2,500
 do. 2,500
 Secretary, 2,000
 Chief Clerk, 1,600

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
 Post-Master General, \$6,000
 Assistant P. M. General, 1st Division, 2,500
 Assistant do. 2d Division, 2,500
 Chief Clerk, 1,700

DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Moore, Director; salary \$2,000.
 For the year 1832, \$3,401,055; \$798,435 in gold coins;
 \$2,602,620 in silver; and \$23,000 in copper; and consisting of 9,128,387
 pieces. \$80,000 were from Mexico, South America, and
 \$28,000 from Africa; \$878,000 from the gold region
 of the West; and about \$12,000 from sources not ascertained.
 First minted at the Mint for coinage from North Carolina
 the amount received from 1804 to 1829 was \$109,000.
 No other State till 1829.

Amount of Gold received from different States.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1831.	1832.
	2,500	24,000	26,000	34,000	86,500
	134,000	304,000	394,000	458,000	1,090,000
	3,500	26,000	22,000	45,000	96,500
	.	212,000	1,600	140,000	528,000
	.	.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	.	.	1,000	1,000	2,000
	\$140,000	466,000	520,000	678,000	1,804,000

North Carolina since 1804, \$1,199,000.

Supreme Courts.

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

	Residence.		Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond, Va.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$5,000.
William Johnson,	Charleston, S. C.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	4,500.
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta, Md.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
John M'Lean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Roger B. Taney,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500.
William T. Carroll,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees, &c.

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

DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	D. M. Durall,	\$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Faine,	Williams own,	1,900	Andrew Dunlap,	Fees, &c.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	E. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	Asa Childs,	200 do.
Connecticut,	William Bristol,	New Haven,	1,500	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	J. A. Hamilton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	G. D. Wall,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rosel,	Mt. Ho Hy,	1,500	H. D. Gilpin,	Fees, &c.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkisson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,900	Geo. Read, Jun.	200 do.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Maryland,	Elias Glenn,	Baltimore,	2,000	Th. E. Burford,	200 & fees.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. F. Barbour,	Gordonsville,	1,900	W. A. Harrison,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Fayetteville,	2,000	R. B. Gilchrist,	Fees, &c.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	M. H. M'Allister,	200 & fees.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	John Elliot,	200 do.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	Byrd Brandon,	200 do.
{ N. Dist.	Powhatan Ellis,	Winchester,	2,000	George Adams,	200 do.
Mississippi,	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000	John Slidell,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	J. McNairy,	Nashville,	1,500	B. F. Linton,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.	John Boyle,	Harrodsburgh,	1,500	J. A. M'Kinsey,	200 do.
Kentucky,	J. W. Campbell,	Columba.,	1,000	J. Collinsworth,	200 do.
Ohio,	Benj. Parke,	Shlem,	1,000	Th. B. Moore,	200 do.
Indiana,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,900	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Illinois,	James H. Peck,	St. Louis,	1,900	Samuel Judah,	200 do.
Missouri,	William Ottobach,	Washington,	2,700	David J. Baker,	200 do.
				George Shannon,	200 do.
				E. H. Lee,	Fees, &c.

... following judicial circuits, ... every year, for each State ... assigned to the circuit, ... in which the Circuit sits.

Present Judges:
 Mr. Justice Story.
 Mr. Justice Thompson.
 Mr. Justice Baldwin.
 Mr. Justice Duvall.
 Mr. Chief Jus. Marshall.
 Mr. Justice Johnson.
 Mr. Justice M'Lean.

... Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, ... and the territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, ... District Court in these several states and ter-

... powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.
 ... held by three Judges in the District of Co-
 ... for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that
 ... Judges of that District.

	Pay.	Clerks.	Residence.	Pay.
	Fees, &c.	John Massey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
	200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
	200 & fees.	James Gove,	Rutland,	do.
	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
	do.	Benj. Cowell,	Providence,	do.
	do.	G. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
	Fees, &c.	F. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
	do.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
	200 & fees.	J. Y. Diddridge,	Staunton,	do.
	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
	do.	James Jarvy,	Charleston,	do.
	do.	George Gleason,	Savannah,	do.
	do.	D. Fries,	Mobile,	do.
	do.	C. K. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
	200 & fees.	Wm. Burns,	Fatchez,	do.
	200 do.	F. W. Lee,	New Orleans,	do.
	Fees, &c.	J. Lousmaier,		
	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
	200 do.	Wm. Minor,	Columbus,	do.
	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

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

District Courts.

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

4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
 1st Monday in December.
 2d Monday in June.
 1st Monday in April, and 2d Monday in
 1st Monday in May and November.
 1st Monday in May and November.
 1st Monday in July, and 4th Monday in
 1st Monday in May and November.
 1st Monday in May and December.
 1st Monday in March and September.
Superior Courts.
 1st May;—*Wiscasset*—1st October.
 8th May;—*Exeter*—8th October.
 31st May;—*Rutland*—3d October.
 15th May and 15th October.
 15th June;—*Providence*—15th November.
 last Wednesday in April;—*Hartford*—
 1st September.
New York—last Monday in Feb., first Monday in
 1st Monday in July and October.
 1st April and 1st October.
Philadelphia—11th April and 11th October.
Worcester and Dover, alternately, 3d June and 27th
Baltimore—8th April and 1st November.
Albany—22d May, and 22d November.
Worcester—19th May and 12th November.
Charleston—3d Tuesday in April;—*Columbia*—4th
 Monday in November.
Shrewsbury—Thursday after the first Monday in May;
 —*Milledgeville*—Thursday after the first Monday
 in November.
Nashville—1st Monday in March and Sept.;—*Knox-
 ville*—2d Monday in October.
Frankfort—1st Monday in May and November.
Columbus—3d Monday in July and 3d Monday in Dec.
Washington—4th Monday in March and November;
Alexandria—1st Monday in May and October.

XII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Foreign States.	Ministers Plenipotentiary.	State.	Date.	Salary.	Secretaries of Legation.	Salary.
France,	Edw. Livingston,	La.	1833	9000	Th. P. Barton,	2000
Russia,	James Buchanan,	Pa.	1831	9000	J. Randolph Clay, Pa.	2000
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	Va.	1829	9000	Arthur Middleton,	2000
	<i>Ch'gés d'Affaires.</i>					
Great Britain,	Aaron Vail,	N. Y.	1832	4500		
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Vt.	1825	4500		
Netherlands,	Auguste Davezac,	La.	1831	4500		
Belgium,	Hugh S. Legare,	S. C.	1832	4500		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830	4500		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	N. Y.	1827	4500		
Turkey,	David Porter,			4500		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4500		
Columbia,	R. B. McAfee,			4500		
Brazil,	Ethan A. Brown,	Ohio.		4500		
Rep. Cent. Am.	Ch. D. De Witt,			4500		
Buenos Ayres,						
Chili,	John Hamm,	Ohio.		4500		
Peru,	Samuel Larned,			4500		

PRINCIPAL CONSULS.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwart.	Hayti,	Pt. Au Prince,	F. W. D mond.
"	Venico,	Charles Barnet.	"	Cape Haytien,	Samuel Israel.
"	Triesto,	George Moore.	Holland,	Amsterdam,	J. W. Parker.
Barbary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap.	"	Rotterdam,	J. Wambersie.
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley.	Italy,	Leghorn,	Th. Appleton.
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Win. D. Patterson.	"	Genoa,	R. Campbell.
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	J. M. Baker.	Madeira,		John Marsh.
"	San Salvador,	Odlin Woodbridge.	Mexico,	Mexico,	J. S. Wilcocke.
"	Pernambuco,	J. T. Mansfield.	"	Vera Cruz,	James James.
Chili,	Valparaiso,	Th. S. Russell.	"	Tampico,	G. R. Robertson.
China,	Canton,	J. H. Grosvenor.	Portugal,	Lisbon,	J. P. Hutchinson.
Colombia,	Carthagena,	J. M. Macpherson.	Peru,	Lima,	A. Worthington.
Cuba,	Havanna,	N. P. Irish.	Prussia,	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow.
"	Matanzas,	Lewis Shoemaker.	Russia,	St. Petersburg,	A. P. Gibson.
Denmark,	Copenhagen,	John Raynals.	Scotland,	Glasgow,	Alex. Thompson.
England,	London,	Th. Aspinwall.	Spain,	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton.
"	Liverpool,	Fr. B. Ogden.	"	Barcelona,	Wm. Sterling.
"	Bristol,	Herman Visger.	"	Malaga,	G. G. Barret.
France,	Paris,		Sweden,	Stockholm,	David Erskine.
"	Havre,	R. G. Beasley.	"	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray.
"	Marseilles,	Fr. C. Fenwick.	Turkey,	Constantinople,	F. E. Bunker.
"	Bordeaux,	George Strobel.	"	Smyrna,	David Offley.
Germany,	Hamburg,	John Cuthbert.			
"	Bremen,	Joshua Dodge.			

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

Belgium,	Baron de Behr,	<i>Minister Resident.</i>
Brazil,	De Araujo Ribeiro,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Colombia,	M. Domingo Acosta,	<i>do.</i>
Denmark,	M. Stein Bille,	<i>do.</i>
France,	M. Serurier,	<i>Envoy Extra. & Min. Plenip.</i>
G. Britain,	Charles Bankhead, Esq.	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Mexico,	Don Jose Montoya,	<i>do.</i>

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Washington, D.C. July 1, 1838.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Post Roads, the Annual Transportation of
the Post Office, and the Amount of Postage in each of the States.

Transportation of the Mail, July 1, 1838.				Amount of Postage in the Year ending Mar. 31, 1838.
	In Steam-boats.	On horse-back and in cutchies.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
	3,308	211,068	741,413	\$ 34,233.63
		96,774	621,122	18,845.20
		82,160	678,698	20,295.16
	23,712	137,953	1,549,445	120,912.90
		13,572	121,784	15,772.51
		154,416	661,491	30,480.07
	96,735	681,495	3,667,354	344,266.72
		96,368	599,850	25,652.18
		600,891	2,952,075	206,408.24
		11,024	103,698	6,005.20
	58,380	151,568	789,416	76,762.00
	88,500	706,782	1,931,532	93,767.36
	15,288	386,308	1,188,371	31,820.91
		246,064	859,246	52,765.87
		374,236	656,834	61,786.06
	96,360	255,580	764,030	32,846.76
		211,496	269,496	17,526.81
	3,848	121,212	173,576	42,128.96
		365,144	805,589	35,544.19
	45,000	510,496	1,131,100	42,979.30
	47,150	510,926	1,739,966	65,400.42
	21,000	391,166	606,934	14,460.35
		183,170	393,484	9,764.17
		116,792	196,300	15,756.67
		48,308	63,368	6,722.21
		43,912	152,048	7,137.28
		193,076	193,076	2,726.13
				\$ 15,118.36
	600,301	6,902,977	23,625,021	1,471,371.04

General stated, in a letter to a committee of the Senate, on the 12th of March, 1833, that it was an occurrence of almost unparalleled magnitude, that a ton weight of newspapers was carried, in a single day, on a single mail, and was carried together. The postage returned on the mail of June 13, 1833, amounted to \$264,726.62

XIV. PRINCIPAL POST-OFFICES.

A List of all the Distributing Post-Offices in the United States in 1831; and of all the other Post-Offices of which the amount of Postage during the year ending March 3 1832, exceeded \$1000.

[Those to which a star is prefixed are Distributing Offices.]

<i>Maine.</i>		Catskill,	1,138	<i>Virginia.</i>	
Augusta,	1,076	Geneva,	3,391	*Abingdon,	132
Bangor,	2,325	Hudson,	1,761	Charlottesville,	1,029
Bath,	1,051	Ithaca,	1,884	Fredericksburg,	3,368
Hallowell,	1,228	Lockport,	2,035	Lynchburg,	3,369
*Portland,	4,777	Newburg,	1,083	*Norfolk,	8,028
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		*New York,	160,203	*Petersburg,	3,928
Dover,	1,084	Ogdenburg,	1,440	Richmond,	18,715
*Hanover,	395	*Oswego,	1,911	Staunton,	1,358
Portsmouth,	1,855	Palmyra,	1,135	Wheeling,	3,427
*Walpole,	29	Poughkeepsie,	1,907	Winchester,	1,765
<i>Vermont.</i>		Rochester,	7,202	<i>North Carolina.</i>	
*Bennington,	334	Schenectady,	1,926	*Asheville,	—
*Brattleborough,	66	Syracuse,	1,989	*Fayetteville,	1,494
Burlington,	1,204	Troy,	6,616	Newbern,	1,631
*Middlebury,	873	Utica,	7,528	Raleigh,	2,532
*Windsor,	476	Watertown,	1,371	*Salem,	—
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		West Point,	1,236	Wilmington,	3,068
Andover,	1,140	<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
*Boston,	62,270	Newark,	3,543	Camden,	1,808
Charlestown,	1,294	New Brunswick,	2,037	Charleston,	26,423
Lowell,	2,593	Paterson,	1,368	Cheraw,	1,326
Lynn,	1,100	Princeton,	1,819	Columbia,	3,853
Nantucket,	1,331	Trenton,	1,848	Georgetown,	1,620
New Bedford,	4,597	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		*York C. H.	332
Newburyport,	2,680	Carlisle,	1,420	<i>Georgia.</i>	
*Northampton,	1,417	Chambersburg,	1,612	Athens,	1,022
Pittsfield,	1,230	*Eaton,	1,404	*Augusta,	11,444
Salem,	5,637	*Erie,	—	Columbus,	1,796
Springfield,	1,699	Harrisburg,	9,287	Darien,	1,198
Taunton,	1,317	Lancaster,	2,775	Macon,	4,657
Worcester,	1,469	Lewistown,	1,014	Milledgeville,	2,621
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		*Philadelphia,	106,930	*Petersburg,	72
Newport,	2,416	*Pittsburgh,	13,798	*Savannah,	14,278
*Providence,	9,492	Pottsville,	2,855	<i>Alabama.</i>	
<i>Connecticut.</i>		Reading,	2,473	Florence,	1,648
Bridgeport,	1,078	*Washington,	—	*Huntsville,	1,181
*Hartford,	5,918	York,	1,278	Mobile,	9,375
Middletown,	1,966	<i>Delaware.</i>		*Montgomery,	1,002
New Haven,	4,899	*Wilmington,	2,041	Tuscaloosa,	2,341
New London,	1,640	<i>Maryland.</i>		*Washington,	308
Norwich,	1,428	Annapolis,	1,741	<i>Mississippi.</i>	
*Stamford,	—	*Baltimore,	54,923	*Natchez,	4,172
<i>New York.</i>		Frederick,	2,208	Port Gibson,	1,555
*Albany,	13,093	*Hagerstown,	507	Vicksburg,	1,528
Auburn,	2,744	<i>District of Columbia.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Batavia,	1,477	Alexandria,	5,401	Baton Rouge,	1,369
Brooklyn,	1,902	Georgetown,	3,866	*New Orleans,	27,288
*Buffalo,	4,068	*Washington,	5,817	St. Francisville,	1,016
Canandaigua,	2,235				

Albany, N. Y.	1,200
Baltimore, Md.	1,200
Washington, D. C.	1,200
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,200
San Francisco, Cal.	1,200
San Jose, Cal.	1,200
Portland, Ore.	1,200
Portland, Me.	1,200
Boston, Mass.	1,200
New York, N. Y.	1,200
New Orleans, La.	1,200
St. Louis, Mo.	1,200
Chicago, Ill.	1,200
St. Paul, Minn.	1,200
San Antonio, Tex.	1,200
Galveston, Tex.	1,200
San Diego, Cal.	1,200
San Pedro de Macoris, P. R.	1,200
Panama, C. Z.	1,200
Tallahassee, Fla.	1,200
Michigan Territory	1,200
Detroit	2,317

OF POSTAGE.

Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents
" " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
" " " " " " " " " " "	150 "
" " " " " " " " " " "	400 "
" " " " " " " " " " "	184 "
" " " " " " " " " " "	95 "

Two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. Letters, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, *quarter*.

Newspaper Postage.

Not carried out of the State in which it is published, 1 cent; carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent; carried out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Tracts and Pamphlets.

dist. not exceeding 100 miles,	1½ cents per sheet.
" " " " " " " " " " "	100 " 2½ " "
" " " " " " " " " " "	100 " 4 " "
" " " " " " " " " " "	100 " 6 " "

Pamphlet or magazine which contains more than *one royal sheet*, or any sheet of *less dimensions*, shall be charged with *double* postage; and small pamphlets, printed on a half *royal* or less size, shall be charged with half the postage charged on a full sheet."

Letters, if delivered at the office where the vessel is conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters sent from the following officers of the government, and conveyed by post, free of postage: the President of the United States; Secretaries of State and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General; Commissioner General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

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

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

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

XVI. TARIFF OF DUTIES.

The American Almanac for 1833 contains the Tariff of Duties upon goods imported into the United States after the 3d of March, 1833, as established by Act of Congress, July 14, 1832. — The new Act on the Tariff is here inserted.

An Act to modify the Act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1835, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 31st day of December, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of June, 1843, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on certain kinds of wool, and is hereby repealed. And the same duty of fifty per centum, as is now levied on such other manufactures of wool; with a duty

...enacted by the Governor
...the 14th of July, 1833, and the existing laws,
...the 30th day of June, 1842, shall
...be collected in ready money,
...the payment of duties, shall be,
...shall be laid for the purpose
...to an economical admin-
...and after the day last aforesaid,
...paid by duties on goods, wares, and merchandises,
...at the port where the same
...as may be prescribed by law.

...enacted, That in addition to the articles
...of the 14th of July, 1833, and the existing laws,
...the following articles imported from and
...until the 30th day of June, 1842,
...to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and
...linen, linen napkins, and linen cambrics, and
...and other manufactures of silk and worsted,
...of which silk shall be the component material
...from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except

...enacted, That from and after the said 30th
...the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free
...quicksilver, sulphur, crude saltpetre, grind-
...emery, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum Arabic,
...madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dye-
...wood or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch,
...flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, oculus indi-
...ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber,
...nuts of all kinds, oil of juni-
...tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac,
...in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, and
...for dyeing except allum, copperas, bichro-
...of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of
...artaric acids. And all imports on which the first
...operate, and all articles now admitted to entry
...less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad
...30th day of June, 1842, from and after that day
...such duty, not exceeding twenty
...shall be provided for by law.

...enacted, That so much of the act of the
...as is inconsistent with this

shall be, and the same is hereby amended, Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of June, 1842, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the 30th day of June, 1842, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rates of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of the 14th day of July, 1842, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

Table showing the Progressive Reduction of Duties made on the most important articles of import by the above Act of Congress. [From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

Articles.	Per ct. ad val'm.	1833. Dec.31. 1-10th. per ct.	1835. Dec.31. 1-10th. per ct.	1837. Dec.31. 1-10th. per ct.	1839. Dec.31. 1-10th. per ct.	1841. Dec.31. half of excess per ct.	1842. June 30 rem. of excess. per. ct. ad vlm.
Wool manufactured, the value at the place of exportation less than 8 cents a pound - - -	free	free	free	free	free	free	20
Wool exceeding 8 cents per lb. at the place of exportation, 4 cents per lb. specific, and 40 per cent. equal to average - - -	54	50.60	47.20	43.80	40.40	30.20	20
Woolen Cloths, milled, full'd; known by the name of Plains, Kerseys, or Kendal Cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value exceeding 35 cents a square yard, 5 per cent. raised by H. Clay's bill to - - -	50	47	44	41	38	29	20
All other Woolen Cloths - - -	50	47	44	41	38	29	20
Flannels, Beeking, Baizes, 16 cents the square yard, equal to average	50	47	44	41	38	29	20
Cottons, white, costing under 30 cents a square yard, valued at 30 cents, and pay 25 per cent. equal to average - - -	42½	40.25	38	35.75	33.50	26.75	20
Cottons, colored, valued at 35 cents a square yard, pay 25 per cent. equal to average - - -	42½	40.25	38	35.75	33.50	26.75	20
Nails, 5 cents per lb. equal to average - - -	78	72.20	66.40	60.60	54.80	37.40	20
Spikes, 4 cents per lb. equal to average - - -	96	88.40	80.80	73.20	65.60	42.80	20
Brazier's Rod, Spike Rod, Sheet, Hoop, Slit, or Rolled Iron, 3 cents per lb. equal to average - - -	113	103.70	94.40	85.10	75.80	47.90	20
Pig Iron, 50 cents per cwt. equal to Bar Iron, rolled, \$1.50 per cwt. equal to - - -	43	40.70	38.40	36.10	33.80	26.90	20
Bar Iron, hammered, 90 cents per cwt. equal to - - -	95	87.50	80	72.50	65	42.50	20
Bar Iron, equal to - - -	33	31.70	30.40	29.10	27.08	23.90	20

XVII. COMMERCE.

Table, exhibiting the Value of every Description of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending the 30th September, 1832.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia	\$ 3,251,852	121,114	461,568	582,682
2	Prussia	27,927	11,116		11,116
3	Sweden and Norway	1,097,394	214,048	152,365	366,413
4	Swedish West Indies	53,410	141,249	7,478	148,727
5	Denmark	63,342	181,605	350,115	531,720
6	Danish West Indies	1,119,366	1,393,490	282,341	1,675,831
7	Netherlands	1,360,668	2,232,792	2,570,490	5,103,282
8	Dutch W. Indies & Am. Colonies	328,832	357,520	46,644	404,164
9	Dutch East Indies	668,974	24,516	503,504	528,020
10	England	31,848,562	26,632,068	2,875,137	29,507,205
11	Scotland	1,580,812	1,125,898	20,864	1,146,762
12	Ireland	491,891	152,913	4,115	157,028
13	Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	534	3,700		3,700
14	Gibraltar	279,858	428,833	185,074	613,907
15	British East Indies	2,538,938	189,218	339,235	528,453
16	British West Indies	1,422,237	1,655,448	33,828	1,689,276
17	British American Colonies	1,229,526	3,569,302	45,083	3,614,585
18	Other British Colonies	2,551	7,840		7,840
19	Hanse Towns	2,865,096	2,435,542	1,652,670	4,088,212
20	France on the Atlantic	10,931,983	9,028,485	1,536,771	10,565,256
21	France on the Mediterranean,	1,243,775	914,091	1,140,376	2,054,467
22	French W. Indies & Am. Colonies	578,857	665,793	19,182	684,975
23	Hayti	2,053,386	1,243,510	425,493	1,669,003
24	Spain on the Atlantic	677,483	302,584	44,681	347,265
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	740,701	186,864	1,054	187,918
26	Tozeriffe and the other Canaries	154,837	14,567	7,851	22,418
27	Manilla and Philippine Islands	332,230	20,906	113,414	134,320
28	Cuba	7,068,857	3,681,397	1,630,754	5,312,151
29	Other Spanish West Indies	1,889,182	322,559	72,572	395,111
30	Portugal	123,816	28,262	300	28,562
31	Madeira	228,318	145,667	929	146,596
32	Fayal and the other Azores	21,682	23,402	11,363	34,765
33	Cape de Verd Islands	87,706	66,858	19,707	86,295
34	Other Portuguese African ports	23,742			
35	Italy	1,619,795	178,507	509,056	687,563
36	Sicily	156,617	3,088		3,088
37	Trieste & other Austr. Adr. ports	302,027	199,911	936,775	1,136,686
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	923,629	64,722	631,886	746,608
39	Mexico	4,223,954	845,777	2,621,764	3,467,541
40	Central Republic of America	288,316	139,206	196,101	335,307
41	Colombia	1,439,182	406,857	710,167	1,117,024
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	31,162	65,459	17,397	82,856
43	Brazil	3,890,845	1,232,077	822,717	2,054,794
44	Argentine Republic	1,560,171	464,632	458,408	923,040
45	Cisplatine Republic		3,325		3,325
46	Chili	504,623	579,370	641,740	1,221,119
47	Peru	720,098	7,126	10,834	17,960
48	South America, generally		41,302		41,302
49	Cape of Good Hope	12,015			
50	China	5,344,907	336,162	924,360	1,260,522
51	Arabia	24,025			
52	Asia, generally	111,180	42,838	469,489	512,327
53	West Indies, generally	12,740	556,446	6,508	562,954
54	Europe, generally		174,182	7,411	181,593
55	Africa, generally	321,532	257,422	106,549	363,971
56	South Seas	15,175	30,096	12,838	42,934
57	Sandwich Islands	920			
58	Northwest Coast of America		46,078	50,526	96,604
59	Uncertain ports	5,028			
	Total	\$ 101,029,266	63,137,479	24,039,473	87,176,943

XVIII. Imports and Exports of each State and Territory in the Year ending on the 30th of September, 1833.

States and Territories.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value of domestic & foreign produce.
Maine	998,043	135,983	1,133,326	907,996	74,157	981,453
New Hampshire	115,061	120	115,171	115,569	.	115,569
Vermont	214,679	.	214,679	349,830	.	349,830
Massachusetts	17,670,184	448,716	18,118,900	4,656,635	7,337,133	11,993,768
Rhode Island	657,629	340	657,969	377,656	156,893	534,549
Connecticut	432,664	5,051	437,715	430,466	.	430,466
New York	48,728,649	4,485,733	53,214,402	15,057,950	10,943,695	26,001,645
New Jersey	45,757	24,703	70,460	53,991	7,903	61,794
Pennsylvania	9,960,114	718,244	10,678,358	2,008,991	1,507,075	3,516,066
Delaware	17,119	6,534	23,653	16,242	.	16,242
Maryland	4,138,242	491,061	4,629,303	3,015,873	1,484,045	4,499,918
Dist. of Columbia	172,517	15,530	188,047	1,146,000	8,408	1,154,408
Virginia	422,052	131,587	553,639	4,493,916	16,734	4,510,650
North Carolina	195,590	19,594	215,184	338,246	3,795	342,041
South Carolina	597,593	615,772	1,213,725	7,685,833	66,899	7,752,732
Georgia	138,697	114,729	253,477	5,514,681	1,908	5,516,589
Alabama	245,408	61,437	306,845	2,733,554	2,633	2,736,187
Louisiana	5,446,225	3,425,428	8,871,653	14,105,118	2,425,812	16,530,930
Ohio	11,224	1,168	12,392	56,394	.	56,394
Florida Territory	77,791	29,996	107,787	69,636	3,080	72,716
Michigan do.	22,648	.	22,648	9,234	.	9,234
Total	\$ 96,298,220	10,731,037	107,029,256	63,187,470	24,039,475	87,176,945

Value of Domestic Articles exported during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1833.

Derived from the Sea,	\$2,558,536
" from the Forest,	4,247,794
Product of Animals,	3,179,229
{ Vegetable food, flour, wheat, rice, Indian corn, &c.	8,378,424
{ Cotton,	31,794,629
{ Tobacco,	5,098,729
{ Other Agric. prod. flax-seed, hops, & brown sugar,	159,728
Manufactures,	6,461,724
Articles not enumerated,	32,222
Total	\$63,117,722

XIX. PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Amount on account of the Public Debt	
on the 1st of January 1833,	\$18,099,000
received since after Jan. 1, 1833,	4,725,000
paid since after Dec. 31, 1833,	2,227,000
for Treasury Notes, and Mississippi Stock,	20,000,000
Total	\$7,001,000

IX. *Table showing the Federal or Representative Population, the Share in the Proceeds of the Public Lands, the Militia in 1831, the Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners in 1832, in each State.*

States.	Representative Population.	Share in proceeds of Public Lands.	Militia.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.
Maine,	399,454	\$85,387.48	41,136	912	147
New Hampshire,	269,327	57,573.71	28,992	694	183
Vermont,	280,652	59,995.93	27,653	924	178
Massachusetts,	610,408	130,487.59	48,319	1,380	332
Rhode Island,	97,192	20,777.12	9,600	148	15
Connecticut,	297,665	63,631.72	24,518	660	132
New York,	1,918,578	410,128.2	188,615	2,444	914
New Jersey,	319,921	68,389.59	39,171	373	60
Pennsylvania,	1,348,072	288,176.64	182,285	804	393
Delaware,	75,431	15,202.93	9,229	17	19
Maryland,	405,842	86,756.89	46,259	131	229
Virginia,	1,023,502	218,793.82	101,488	648	211
North Carolina,	639,747	136,758.45	66,552	251	60
South Carolina,	455,025	77,270.51	49,412	113	22
Georgia,	429,811	91,880.52	42,832	83	23
Alabama,	262,507	56,116.22	30,000	36	31
Mississippi,	110,357	23,591.19	13,724	14	7
Louisiana,	171,904	36,702.95	14,808	9	30
Tennessee,	625,263	133,662.21	60,982	277	143
Kentucky,	621,832	132,928.77	70,590	463	171
Ohio,	937,901	200,063.54	126,471	740	226
Indiana,	343,030	73,329.59	40,000	128	84
Illinois,	157,146	33,593.25	27,386	28	31
Missouri,	130,419	27,879.68	7,838	16	68
District of Columbia, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,756	19	58
Florida Territory, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	827		
Michigan Territory, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,476	14	39
Arkansas, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,028		
<i>Total</i>			1,308,047	11,326	3,806

A bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands, by dividing them among all the States according to their Federal Population, was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; and it passed both houses of Congress just before the close of the last session; but it did not receive the signature of the President. The annual proceeds were estimated at \$3,000,000, from which 15 per cent. were to be deducted as an additional dividend for the State in which the land is situated: — \$450,000 (or 15 per cent.) from 3,000,000 leaving \$2,550,000 to be divided among the several States, in shares as exhibited in the above Table.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
According to Five Decennations; from the Official Revision.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	96,540	151,71	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,76	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	85,416	154,46	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,24	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,12	77,031	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	238,141	251,00	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York,	340,120	586,75	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	184,139	211,04	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,36	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware,	59,096	64,27	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama,			20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi,		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,021
Louisiana,			76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio,		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana,		4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois,			12,282	55,211	157,455
Missouri,			20,845	66,586	140,445
District of Columbia,		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory,					34,730
Michigan Territory,			4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansas Territory,				14,273	30,388
<i>Total</i>	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020

State	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830
Me.	96,540	151,711	228,705	298,335	399,955
N.H.	141,899	183,760	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vt.	85,416	154,460	217,713	235,764	280,652
Mass.	378,717	423,240	472,040	523,287	610,408
R.I.	69,110	69,120	77,031	83,059	97,199
Conn.	238,141	251,000	262,042	275,202	297,665
N.Y.	340,120	586,750	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
N.J.	184,139	211,040	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pa.	434,373	602,360	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Del.	59,096	64,270	72,674	72,749	76,748
Md.	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Va.	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
N.C.	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
S.C.	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Ge.	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Ala.		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,021
Miss.			76,556	153,407	215,739
La.			20,845	127,901	309,527
Tenn.	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kent.	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Ind.		4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031
Ill.			12,282	55,211	157,455
Miss.			20,845	66,586	140,445
D.C.		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Fl. Terr.					34,730
Mich. Terr.			4,762	8,896	31,639
Ark. Terr.				14,273	30,388
<i>Total</i>	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Literary Institutions; — Libraries.

In preparing volumes of this work, more or less attention has been paid to the subject of education and literary institutions; and in some of the States the principal objects of notice are made the principal objects of notice. The limits of the notices of these subjects more brief than would be desired, but little matter that has been inserted will be found repeated in this. The information here is collected from a variety of sources; much of it by correspondents in all the States of the Union, and from a good deal from "The American Quarterly" and other miscellaneous sources. We have not been successful in procuring full and satisfactory information from all the principal literary institutions; but we have endeavored to do justice to all, as far as we have been able.

The first settlers of New England were particularly anxious to provide means for having their children instructed; and the State of Massachusetts has always been distinguished for its excellent system of education; and for some years past, the state of New York has manifested an honorable zeal and liberality in the support of education in the Eastern or New England States and the state of New York. The counties are divided into townships, which are subdivided into districts of convenient size, and in these districts are maintained, at least, a part of the year, to which both rich and poor, have an equal right to send their children. These schools are supported partly by funds, partly by taxes on the inhabitants; in Massachusetts, they are supported by taxes; and in Connecticut, chiefly by a school tax. In the principal towns of these several states, private academies are maintained, and much more is expended in the large towns upon the support of the public schools. Many of the states to the south of New York, have considerable funds appropriated to

the support of free schools; and the cause of education has, within a few years, made considerable progress throughout almost all parts of the country: most of these states are, however, yet destitute of a thorough system of common education. In a great part of the country in the Southern States, the population is not sufficiently dense for the convenient support of district schools; and private or domestic education is much in use.

Academies, &c. — Academies, grammar schools, high schools, and gymnasiums are terms applied to seminaries which hold an intermediate rank between common schools and colleges. Some of these are classical schools, designed chiefly for preparing students for admission to college; others are appropriated to English education; and many are of a mixed character, having a part of their pupils pursuing the study of the ancient or modern languages, and more of them pursuing English studies. Some of these institutions are well endowed, and afford instruction and sometimes further aid, free of expense, to many of their pupils; others have inconsiderable or no funds, and are supported by tuition fees.

Colleges. — Before the American Revolution, in 1776, only ten colleges had been established in the colonies: the whole number of colleges and universities, now existing in the United States, is upwards of sixty. These institutions differ widely from each other with respect to funds, endowments, and the advantages which they afford for education. Some of them have very limited means, and are not worthy of the title which they assume; while others are possessed of valuable endowments and able professors in the various departments of literature and science; yet none of them are on so large a scale as many in Europe.

In these colleges a course of four years' study is required in order to obtain the degree of bachelor of arts. In the course of study in most of them, there is a good deal of difference, and yet a good deal of similarity. With regard to the requisitions for admission, there is also much difference. For admission into the Freshman class in Harvard University, the oldest institution in the country, "candidates are examined in the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, and Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader, and the Four Gospels in the Greek Testament; Adam's Latin Grammar, and the Gloucester Greek Grammar; both including prosody, (Buttman's Greek Grammar is also received); writing Latin; Lacroix's Arithmetic, Euler's Algebra, and Worcester's Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern." The requisitions for admission into the most respectable of the others do not differ widely from this.

The notices of colleges are generally derived from official documents; but as the official statements are not all formed on the same principle, they are not always safe guides in giving accurate comparative views of the institutions.

...in the year a great change has
...to theological education.
...the time appropriated to the
...of public schools. The term of
...year, and was often much less;
...to but very small libraries. In
...of Andover was opened; and since that
...belonging to different denominations of
...in various parts of the United States.
...one of these seminaries, a candidate,
...of character, must have received a
...; and the course of study in the seminary
... Most of these institutions possess funds or ob-
...support of indigent students.

The oldest and most celebrated medical school
in the States is the one at Philadelphia, which was founded in
...of very recent origin; and within
...has taken place throughout the country
...education. In order to obtain a degree in
...all the medical colleges, a candidate is required to
...of lectures, and to study under some regular
...year, including the time devoted to the lectures.
...Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of
...in 1833, in order to obtain a license to practise
...in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
...Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
...; a course of, at least, three years study is requisite;
...; two years; in Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi,
...Indiana, and Illinois, a license to practise is
...the term of study is not specified; and in Pennsylvania,
...Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri, there is no legisla-
...which makes a license to practise necessary.

Students in law in the United States have hereto-
fore studied almost wholly in the offices of lawyers; but
...several law schools have been established in differ-
...country. The oldest of these institutions is the Law
...in Connecticut, which was established in 1783,
...greater number than any other.
...Griffith's "Law Register," published in 1823, in order to
...as an attorney in the states of Maine, New
...Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Dela-
...a candidate, if a graduate of some college, must
...in study with some lawyer or in a law school;
...he must, in the states of Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont, and Massachusetts, spend five years, and in New Jersey, four. In the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Louisiana, he must, if a graduate, study two years; and if not a graduate, three years: in Pennsylvania, the term of study varies in different courts from two to three years; and in Missouri it is two years. In the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, candidates are admitted on examination, without being limited to any particular time of study.

Libraries.— Libraries are generally of slow growth; very large ones are the accumulation of ages; a new country must, therefore, be almost necessarily destitute of them; and, indeed, there are few countries in which they are numerous. Scotland, long distinguished for learning, can boast of no libraries, (two in Edinburgh only excepted), that contain more than about 40,000 volumes; nor do the libraries of a great part of the universities of Europe, long as they have been accumulating, exceed that number.

Every American scholar of much literary research must have felt himself embarrassed in his inquiries for want of access to more extensive and better furnished libraries. This remark will be found to be true with respect to every part of America; though some situations afford much greater advantages than others. Our literary institutions and public libraries are all of them of comparatively recent origin; most of them are very recent. There are a considerable number of establishments, noticed in the subsequent pages of this volume, which have been incorporated with the title of "seminary," "college," and even "university," that are sadly deficient with respect to the means of knowledge. Their founders, in various instances, seem not to have been aware that a well furnished library forms an essential part of a literary institution. But though we have deficiencies of this sort, which it were vain to deny, and unwise to conceal, yet whoever will compare the present condition of the country, in this respect, with what it was at the commencement of the present century, will see that there has been a great change for the better; and though many ages may pass away before there will be found on this side of the Atlantic, a library that will equal in extent some of the largest libraries in Europe; yet from the spirit of enterprise and inquiry with respect to the means of education and knowledge, which is now awake and active throughout the country, we have reason to hope that the succeeding age will witness no diminution in the progress of improvement.

Notions of the libraries belonging to universities, colleges, &c., will be found in the places where those institutions are respectively treated of. The following give a view of some of the largest libraries in the United

	Vols.		Vols.
Philadelphia Library,	42,000	Georgetown College Lib.,	12,000
Cambridge University Lib.,	40,000	Andover Theol. Sem. Lib.,	11,000
Boston Athenæum,	26,000	Baltimore City Library,	10,000
New York Society Library,	22,000	New York Hist. Society,	10,000
National Library, Wash'n,	16,000	South Carolina College,	10,000
Charleston Soc. Lib., S. C.	14,000	St. Mary's Col., Baltimore,	10,000

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1834.

		Salary.
SAMUEL E. SMITH, Governor,		\$1,500
<i>Counsellors</i> ; Nathaniel Clark, Robert P. Dunlap, Amos H. Hodgman, Alfred Pierce, John Hodgson, Thomas Sawyer, jr., Judah Dana.		
Roscoe G. Greene,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	900
Mark Harris,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	900
Samuel G. Ladd,	<i>Adjutant General,</i>	700
Joel Miller,	<i>Warden of the State Prison,</i>	700

The Senate consists of 25 members; Francis O. J. Smith, *President*.
House of Representatives, 186 members; Nathan Clifford, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Salary.
Prentiss Mellen	of Portland	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,800
Nathan Weston, jr.	of Augusta,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,500
Albion K. Parris	of Portland,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Jonathan P. Rogers	of Bangor,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	1,000
John Fairfield	of Saco,	<i>Reporter,</i>	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman	of Portland,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,500
David Perham	of Brewer,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,200
John Ruggles	of Thomaston,	<i>do.</i>	1,200

LAW RELATING TO THE MILITIA.

According to an act of the Legislature of Maine, passed in 1833, there is to be hereafter but one military training in a year; and that on the 2d Thursday in September. The officers of each brigade are required to meet annually, two days in succession, for the purpose of military drill and instruction.

EDUCATION.

The first volume of the American Almanac contains a tabular view of the Academies of Maine, and also of the general state of education. The summary of Common Schools was derived from an official Report made to the legislature in 1825. Since that time there has been no new Report on the subject; but an act has been passed by the legislature, requiring such a Report to be made hereafter annually. By a law enacted soon after Maine was erected into a state, every town is required to raise annually for the support of schools, a sum equal at least to *forty cents* for each person in the town, and to distribute this sum among the several schools or districts, in proportion to the number of scholars in each; and by another act, a sum received from a tax on banks, amounting annually to upwards of \$20,000, is appropriated to the support of schools. The amount required by law to be raised and expended, in 1825, was \$119,334; and the sum actually expended was \$137,878 57. The number of persons between 4 and 21, 137,931: — the number attending school, 101,325: — the proportion of scholars to the whole population, computed in the proportion of 3 to 10.

The article of the Constitution of Maine relating to education, is as follows: — “A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to require the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty, to encourage and suitably to endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning, within the state; provided that no donation, grant, or endowment, shall at any time be made by the legislature, to any institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the legislature of the state shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit, or restrain, any of the powers vested in any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.”

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, 26 miles from Portland, was incorporated in 1794; the first class was graduated in 1806. It derived its name from the Hon. James Bowdoin, who gave it 6,000 acres of land in the township of Lisbon, and other benefactions. The legislature of Massachusetts endowed it with six townships of land, and an annual grant of \$3,000; and this sum was continued, for a few years, by the legislature of Maine, after the separation from Massachusetts. The college

... near the Androsoggia.
... and a chemical apparatus, a
... of about 8,000 volumes; and there are
... containing 6,000 volumes. The
... government of a board of 24 trustees,
... A Medical School, connected with
... 1833.

Successors of Presidents.

- ... M. D., Sum. 1802 to 1807.
- ... D. D., " 1807 " 1819.
- ... D. D., " 1820.

... *Department of Agriculture and Instruction, in 1833.*

- ... D. D., *President.*
- ... M. D., LL. D., *Prof. Nat. Phil., Min., Chem., and*
- ... M. D., *Prof. Theory and Practice of Physic.*
- ... M. D., *Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery.*
- ... M. D., *Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic.*
- ... A. M., *Prof. Rhet. and Orat., and Lect. Civil*
- ... *Economy.*
- ... A. M., *Prof. Lang. and Classical Literatures.*
- ... M. D., *Prof. Obstetrics.*
- ... A. M., *Prof. Metaphys. & Ethics; & Instruct. Heb.*
- ... A. M., *Prof. Mathematics.*
- ... A. M., *Prof. Modern Languages and Librarian.*

... undergraduates on the catalogue (April, 1833) 155; medi-
... — Whole number of alumni, 792; — alumni living
... 41.

... on the 1st Wednesday in Sept.: — *Vacations*; — 1st
... 3 weeks: — 2d, from the Friday after the 3d
... 3 weeks: — 3d, from the Friday after the 3d
... 3 weeks.

... of the undergraduates: — tuition, \$24; room rent,
... \$25; incidental charges on college bills, \$10;
... food, lights, washing, stationery, books, and furni-
... \$19.

... annually about the middle of Feb-
... three months. — Admission fees of the whole

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.

Waterville College, founded by persons of the Baptist denomination, in 1820, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Kennebec, at Waterville, 18 miles above Augusta. Its principal buildings are two brick edifices; and it has a good philosophical and chemical apparatus, a library of 2,000 volumes; and libraries belonging to the students contain 600 volumes.—The Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. the first President of the college, resigned in 1833.

Officers of Government and Instruction.

, *President.*

, *Prof. Greek and Ger. Lang. and Lit.*

George W. Keely, A. M., *Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.*

Rev. Calvin Newton, A. M., *Prof. Rhetoric and Hebrew.*

, *Prof. Lat. and Eng. Lang. and Lit.*

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 82. Whole number of alumni 81. *Commencement* is on the last Wednesday in July:—*Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 4 weeks;—2d, from the last Wednesday in Nov., 4 weeks.

Annual expenses:—tuition, room-rent, library, repairs, &c. \$26; fuel and lights \$4,50; washing \$5; board in commons \$1 a week, 39 weeks \$39; books and furniture \$10:—total \$85. There is a workshop connected with the college, in which students are allowed to labor for hire three hours a day:—also an academy with about 80 students.

A "Clinical School of Medicine," established at Woodstock, Vt., has heretofore been connected with Waterville College.

MAINE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

This seminary was incorporated, in 1814, by the name of the "Maine Charity School"; was opened in 1816, at Hampden; and not long afterwards was removed to Bangor. It was founded for the purpose of preparing young men of the Congregational denomination for the ministry. Its endowments, which are not large, have been derived from private donations. The course of study is similar to that adopted at the theological seminary at Andover. The library contains about 2,000 volumes; and a new and large building for the accommodation of students is now in progress. Number educated since the foundation 62; number of students in 1833, 6. The seminary was suspended after the death of Prof. Smith in 1831, and did not fully resume its operations till the summer of 1832. The present officers are—

Rev. Enoch Pond, A. M., *Prof. Systematical Theol. and Pastoral Duties.*
 Rev. Alvan Bond, A. M., *Prof. Biblical Literature and Church History.*

... in September, from which ... there is another vacation from ... connected with the institution ... 1832, 8 students.

WINDHAM SEMINARY.

In 1835, at Readfield, in the county of ... original and principal objects was to educate ... denomination for the ministry. In Feb., ... 11,500 acres of land; and the amount ... to the institution (the debts being deducted), ... of the trustees, Jan., 1833, was \$12,114. It is in ... school, and employment sufficient to defray the ... for about 60 students; 50 of them in me- ... and 10 in agricultural. — Whole number of students ... — Merritt Caldwell, A. M., *Principal*.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Isabod Nichols, D. D., President; Parker ... Corresponding Secretary. — The Society has pub- ... Collections. ...; incorporated in 1821. Samuel Emerson,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
Keene,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$1,200
Concord,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	800
do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	600
do.	{ <i>Adjutant General, and Acting</i> }	400
	{ <i>Quarter-Master General,</i> }	
Portsmouth,	<i>Commissary General,</i>	
Lancaster,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Dunstable,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	

NEW JUDGES.

1833. **Superior Court.**

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	Chief Justice,	1816,	\$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	Associate Justice,	1819,	1,900
Joel Parker,	Keene,	do.	1833,	1,900
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	do.	1833,	1,900
George Sullivan,	Exeter,	Attorney General,		800

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, all appointed in 1833.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$150
	{ Dudley Freeze,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{ H. Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
	{ Henry B. Rust,	Wolfborough,	150
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
	{ Aaron Whittmore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{ Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	125
	{ Frederick G. Stark,	Manchester,	125
Cheshire,	{ Joseph Weeks,	Richmond,	100
	{ Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
	{ Eleazar Jackson, Jr.	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{ Elijah Blaisdell,	Canaan,	100
	{ Samuel Burns,	Rumney,	100
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
	{ John Pendexter, Jr.	Bartlett,	100

1. Statistical Table of N. H. by Dr. Noah J. T. George; June, 1833.

Counties.	Pop. 1830.	Townships.	Meeting-houses.	Lawyers.	Physicians.	Academies.	Banks.	Printing Offices.	Newspapers.
Rockingham,	44,452	36	75	44	60	9	9	8	5
Strafford,	58,916	34	95	48	88	10	3	6	4
Merrimack,	34,619	24	58	34	58	5	2	7	5
Hillsborough,	37,762	30	54	20	55	4	2	4	4
Cheshire,	27,016	22	44	18	42	4	2	2	2
Sullivan,	19,687	15	34	15	35	3	2	3	3
Grafton,	38,691	37	60	30	59	4	3	3	2
Coos,	8,390	24	6	7	10	2	1	0	0
Total	269,533	222	426	206	405	41	25	33	25

18	0	98	139	28	30	7	2	
17	4	103	144	40	44	1	6	
16	3	98	125	34	30	7	2	
15	8	90	170	29	34	1	1	
14	6	89	110	30	29	1	2	
13	7	35	75	23	25	2	3	
12	4	75	160	42	38	2	3	
11	6	37	58	8	6	0	0	
10	33	609	952	234	236	15	19	

EDUCATION.

Common Schools.

are established throughout the state, and are supported by a tax on the inhabitants. The sum annually since 1818, amounts to \$90,000, which gives an average of one dollar to each person in the state; and to attend school; the number of persons between 5 and 20 years, according to the census of 1830, being 1,000,000; the income of a Literary Fund which arises from half of one per cent. on the actual capital of the state, and which amounts to upwards of \$10,000, is devoted to the support of schools. The amount of this income in 1831, was \$11,119; in 1832, \$10,973; and in 1833, \$10,800. Besides, a large portion of the towns own school lands, and from the sale of them, the interest of which is devoted to the support of schools. There are known to be in the state at least as many as 1,000 and 1601 school-houses. From returns received from the towns in the county of Merrimack, it is computed that a greater portion than 1 to 5 of the whole population attend common schools; and including those who attend private schools, that a proportion of 1 to 3 1/2 of the entire population attend some portion of each year in school. — See *Rev. N. H. Historical Society*, 1833.

ACADEMIES.

The following academies are incorporated; and there are several academies or public schools which are not incorporated. — The average number of students in 30 of them is computed at 50 each.

	Inc.		Inc.		
Alstead,	1819	Greenland, }	1894	Pembroke,	1894
Atkinson,	1791	(Bracket) }		Plainfield,	1894
Boscawen,	1838	Hampton,	1810	(Kimball)	1894
Chesterfield,	1790	Haverhill,	1794	Plymouth,	1894
Colebrook,	1832	Hillsborough,	1821	(Holmes)	1894
Derry, (Adams)	1823	Hopkinton,	1817	Portsmouth,	1894
Derry, (Pinkerton)	1814	Lancaster,	1808	Salisbury,	1894
Dover, (Franklin)	1803	Lebanon,	1832	Sanbornton,	1894
Effingham,	1819	Nelson,	1832	(Woodman)	1894
Exeter, (Phillips)	1781	New Chester,	1832	Rochester,	1894
Francestown,	1819	New Hampton,	1821	Wakefield,	1894
Gilford,	1830	New Ipswich,	1789	Walpole,	1894
Gilmanton,	1794	Newport,	1819	Wolfeborough,	1894

Phillips Academy, at Exeter, which is one of the oldest, best endowed, and most respectable institutions of the kind in the United States, derives its name from its liberal founder, John Phillips, LL. D. Its productive funds, besides other property, amount to as much as \$70,000. It has a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of 600 volumes. The number of students is now limited to 60. The whole number of pupils during 40 years from its establishment, was 1,500. — *Instructor*, Benjamin Abbot, LL. D. *Principal*; Rev. Isaac Hurd, A. M. *Theological Instructor*; Gideon L. Soule, A. M., *Prof. Anc. Lang.*; Francis Bowen, A. B., *Instructor Math. and Nat. Phil.*

The Academical Theological Institution, at New Hampton, is under the direction of the Baptist denomination. Rev. Benjamin F. Farnsworth, A. M., *Principal*; William Heath, A. M., *Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.* with three other male and four female teachers. — Students in 1893 98 classical, 110 English, and 108 female; — total 314.

Kimball Union Academy, at Plainfield, has a fund of \$40,000, the income of which is appropriated to aid young men preparing for the ministry. *Pinkerton Academy*, at Derry, has \$15,000 in funds, besides real estate. Some of the others have considerable funds.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Dartmouth College, incorporated in 1769, and founded by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock in 1770, is pleasantly situated on Connecticut river, in New Hampshire, 33 miles NW. of Concord. It derives its name from the Dartmouth. The funds consist of donations made by private individuals and lands granted by the states of New Hampshire and Vermont. The institution possesses three halls, containing rooms for the students, the library, and lecture rooms; a museum of minerals and chemical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals,

a library of 4,500 volumes; and the libraries belonging to the students contain 8,500 volumes.—The Corporation is composed of the President of the college, the Governor of the state, *ex officio*, and 10 elected members; together with the Chief Justice of the state, the five Counsellors, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio*, in relation to the funds given by the state.—Moor's Charity School, which is connected with the college, has considerable funds.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. E. Wheelock, D. D.	1769 to 1779	Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.	1890 to 1891
John Wheelock, LL. D.	1779 to 1815	Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D.	1892 to 1898
Rev. Francis Brown, D. D.	1815 to 1890	Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	1898

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. N. Lord, D. D.,	<i>President.</i>	_____.	<i>Pr. Theol.</i>
E. Adams, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Mat. & Nat. Phil.</i>	Rev. C. B. Haddock, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Rhet., Orat.</i>
Rev. E. Shurtleff, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Mo. Ph., P. Ec.</i>	Rev. Benj. Hale, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Ch. & Min.</i>
R. D. Mussey, M. D.,	<i>Pr. Anat., Sur., Obs.</i>	Alpheus Crosby, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Gr. & Lat.</i>
D. Oliver, M. D.,	<i>{ Pr. Phys., Th. & Pra.</i>	Ira Young, A. M.,	<i>Tutor.</i>
	<i>{ Phy., Ma., M. & In. Ph.</i>	Evarts Worcester, A. B.,	<i>do.</i>

Number of undergraduates on the catalogue for 1832-3, 181; Medical students 94. Whole number of alumni 1,702; alumni living in 1831, 1,267; ministers 429; ministers living 332.—According to the computations of John Farmer, Esq., 548 persons belonging to New Hampshire were, from 1800 to 1832, graduated at Dartmouth, 105 at Harvard, 47 at Bowdoin, 30 at Middlebury, 21 at Amherst, 19 at Yale, 10 at Williams, 8 at Waterville, and a few at several other colleges. The number of students belonging to this state, connected with 9 of the American colleges, in 1832, was 188.

Commencement is held on the Wednesday preceding the last Wednesday in August. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 4 weeks;—2d, from the last Monday in December, 6½ weeks; 3d, from the Thursday preceding the last Wednesday in May, 2½ weeks.

Annual expenses;—tuition \$27; room-rent \$7,50; board from \$1 to \$1,50 a week, average for 38 weeks \$47,50; wood, lights, and washing \$9:—total \$91, exclusive of the use of the library, books, furniture, and other incidental expenses.

The course of *Medical Lectures* begins one week after the college commencement, and continues 14 weeks; 4 lectures, and sometimes 5, daily. Fees 50 dollars, with a matriculating fee of 2 dollars.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

New Hampshire Medical Society, incorporated in 1791. Annual meeting at Concord on the Tuesday preceding the state election. Daniel

Oliver, M D., of Hanover, *President*; Thomas P. Hill, M. D., of Sanbornton, *Vice-President*; Enos Hoyt, M. D., of Northfield, *Secretary*.

New Hampshire Historical Society; incorporated in 1823; has published three volumes of Collections. Annual meeting on the 2d Wednesday in June. — Matthew Harvey of Hopkinton, *President*. Moses Eastman, Esq., of Concord, *Recording Secretary*. John Farmer, Esq., of Concord, *Corresponding Secretary*. Acting members limited to 50. The Society has published three volumes of Collections.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT.

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1833.

			Salary.
WM. A. PALMER,	of Danville,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$750
Lebbeus Edgerton,	of Woodstock,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	
Timothy Merrill,	of Montpelier,	<i>Secretary,</i>	450
Benjamin Swan,	of Woodstock,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court consisting of 5 judges chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen in the same manner, (one of the justices of the Supreme Court being chief justice.) who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Titus Hutchinson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>		\$1,050
Charles K Williams,	<i>Assist. Justice,</i>		1,050
Stephen Boyce,	<i>do.</i>		1,050
Nicholas Baylies,	<i>do.</i>		1,050
Samuel S. Phelps,	<i>do.</i>		1,050

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The townships in Vermont are all divided into school districts, of which the number, according to Thompson's "Gazetteer of Vermont," is 1612; and each district is required by statute to support a school at least three months in the year, independent of the *public money*. In every township there is a *school right*, comprising from a 60th to a 70th part of it. These tracts of school land are leased, and the rents form a part of the

public money, and the rest of it is raised by a tax of two cents on the dollar on the Grand List (the Valuation for Taxes), which is required by statute to be levied annually. In the month of March, the clerk of each district makes a return to the town-clerk of the children in his district between the ages of 4 and 18 years; and the public money is divided among the districts in proportion to the number of children. The public money is supposed to pay generally about half of the expense of the schools.

ACADEMIES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In all the townships, except the *New Hampshire Grants*, one right of land was appropriated to the support of County Grammar Schools, which are under the direction of trustees appointed by the county courts. The following is a list of the county Grammar Schools and Academies, with the date of their incorporation; but some of them are not at present in operation.

Addison,	1810	Craftsbury,	1812	Peacham,	1795
Arlington,	1817	Dorset,	1807	Randolph,	1806
Bennington,		Fairfield,	1808	Royalton,	1807
Bradford,	1820	Guildhall,	1824	Rutland, West	1810
Brandon,	1806	Hartland,	1821	St. Albans,	1799
Brattleboro',	1801	Hinesburg,	1824	St. Johnsbury,	1824
Brownington,	1812	Hubbardston,	1812	Shoreham,	1811
Castleton,	1805	Jericho,	1828	Thetford,	1820
Cavendish,	1813	Londonderry,	1822	Vergennes,	1822
Chester,	1814	Lyndon,	1831	Windsor,	1823
Concord,	1823	Montpelier,	1813		

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AT BURLINGTON.

This institution was incorporated in 1791, but did not go into operation till 1800. It is finely situated on the east side of the village, a mile from Lake Champlain, on an elevation of 245 feet above the surface of the water, and commands a delightful prospect. A large college edifice of brick, which was completed in 1801, was burnt in 1824; and since that time three brick edifices have been erected; two of them containing rooms for the accommodation of students, the other a chapel and other public rooms. The university possesses considerable endowments, consisting principally in lands. In every township in Vermont (except those granted by New Hampshire, 134 in number) a right of land was secured to the institution, of which only a small part has been leased, affording now an annual income of about \$2,500. The corporation have voted to raise, as soon as July, 1834, by subscription the sum of \$25,000, of which \$12,000 have been already subscribed in Burlington. — The Corporation consists of 17 members; the Governor of Vermont, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the university, *ex officio*, and 14 elected members.

Successors of Presidents.

Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, D. D. 1800 to 1810. Rev. Willard Preston, A. M. 1805 to 1810
 Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D. 1810 " 1831. Rev. James Marsh, D. D. 1833
 Rev. Daniel Haskell, A. M. 1833 " 1834

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. James Marsh, D. D., *President.*
 Geo. W. Benedict, A. M., { *Prof. Nat. Phil.*
 & *Chem.* } F. N. Benedict, A. M., *Pr. Math. & Civ. Eng.*
 Rev. Joseph Torrey, A. M., *Prof. Lang.* } Benj. Lincoln, M. D., { *Prof. Anat., Surg.,*
 & *Med. Med.* } Wm. Sweetser, M. D., *Pr. Theo. & Pres. Ph.*

Number of students, in 1833, 50. Alumni about 200.

Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in August. Vacations: — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; — 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in January, 8 weeks. — Annual expense for tuition and room-rent \$25.

Medical Department. The lectures in the medical school, which are given by Professors Benedict, Lincoln, and Sweetser, begin on the 1st Monday after commencement, and continue 14 weeks. — Fees for the lectures \$45; — contingent bill \$3; — graduation fee \$15.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

This college, which was incorporated in 1800, is pleasantly situated at Middlebury, 33 miles S. of Burlington, and 51 SW. of Montpelier. Its funds, which are not large, have been wholly derived from private benefactions. The college buildings consist of two halls for the accommodation of students and other purposes, one of wood, three stories high, the other of brick, four stories high. The college library contains 2,500 volumes; the libraries belonging to the students 3,100. The corporation now consists of 25 members, 13 clergymen, and 12 laymen.

Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D., *President* from 1800 to 1809.
 Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., *do.* " 1810 " 1817.
 Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., *do.* " 1818.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., *President.*
 Rev. John Hough, A. M., *Prof. of Languages.*
 Rev. Wm. C. Fowler, A. M., *Prof. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.*
 Edward Turner, A. M., *Prof. Mathematics and Natural Phil.*
 Wm. H. Parker, A. B., *Tutor and Librarian.*

Number of undergraduates, in 1832-3, 128: whole number of classes 27; students living 433; ministers 228. — Commencement is on 3d Wednesday in August. Vacations: — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; — 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in Jan., 7 weeks; — 3d, from the 3d Wednesday in Feb., 4 weeks. — Tuition \$20; room-rent, use of library, repairs, &c. \$50; — total \$70; — average \$1.25 a week) \$50: — total \$120.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in Jan. 1834.

			Salary
LEVI LINCOLN	of Worcester,	Governor,	\$3,666.67
Samuel T. Armstrong	of Boston,	Lieut.-Governor,	533.33
Edward D. Bangs	of Boston,	Sec. of the Commonwealth,	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard	of Boston,	Treas. and Receiver Gen.	2,000
William H. Sumner	of Boston,	Adjutant General,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam	of Boston,	Associate Justice,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde	of Boston,	do.	3,000
Marcus Morton	of Taunton,	do.	3,000
James T. Austin	of Boston,	Attorney General,	2,000
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	Reporter,	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$2,100
Solomon Strong	of Leominster,	Associate Justice,	1,800
John M. Williams	of Taunton,	do.	1,800
David Cummings	of Salem,	do.	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, Judge,			\$1,200
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EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Massachusetts has no public fund for the promotion of education; but common schools are, in this state, supported wholly by a tax upon the people; yet there is no state in the Union in which they are better maintained; nor is there any other state in which so many, in proportion to the whole population, receive a liberal or college education.

The laws require that every town or district, containing 50 families, shall be provided with a school or schools equivalent in time to six months for one school in a year; — containing 100 families, 12 months; — 150 families, 18 months: — and the several towns in the state are authorized and directed to raise such sums of money as are necessary for the support of the schools, and to assess and collect the money in the same manner as other town taxes. Each town is also required to choose annually a school committee, of 3, 5, or 7 persons, to take the general charge and superintendence of the public schools.

An "Abstract of School Returns for 1832" was made to the House of Representatives, from 99 towns distributed in the different counties. The whole number of towns in the state is 305, and the whole population 610,014; — the population of the 99 towns from which returns were made, 201,681.

Abstract of the School Returns from 99 Towns.

Number of public school districts,	791½				
Number of months during which schools are kept by	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>} male teachers,</td> <td>2,586½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>} female teachers,</td> <td>3,725½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	} male teachers,	2,586½	} female teachers,	3,725½
} male teachers,	2,586½				
} female teachers,	3,725½				
Number of pupils attending the public schools,	49,582				
Amount paid for public instruction in a year,	\$98,085.43				
Number of academies and private schools,	395				
Number of pupils in the academies and private schools,	8,284				
Estimated expense of instruction in acad. & private schools, \$81,204.39					
Number of persons over 14 and under 21 years unable to read and write,	10				

According to these Returns of 201,681 inhabitants, 57,806 attended public or private schools; equal to the proportion of 1 to 3½. The Returns did not include the city of Boston, in which the expenditure, both for public and private schools, is much greater in proportion to the population, than in the other portions of the state.—The annual expense for instruction, fuel, books, &c. in the schools in Boston, according to an official Report of 1829, was \$196,829.

ACADEMIES.

*Amherst, 1816	Incor.	*Groton, 1793	Incor.	Newburyport, 1707	Incor.
Andover, { *Phillips 1780		*Hopkins 1816		*New Salem, 1795	
{ Franklin 1803		Hanover, 1819		Northfield,	
{ †Abbot 1829		Haverhill, 1828		*†Pittsfield, 1807	
Ashfield, Sand'n. 1821		Hingham, Derby 1795		Plymouth, 1799	
Billerica, 1820		†Ipswich, 1828		Randolph, 1833	
Boston, Salem-st. 1816		Kingston, 1816		*Sandwich, 1824	
Bradford, 1804		Lancaster, 1828		Sherburne, 1828	
Bradford, E., Mer. 1822		*Leicester, 1784		South Reading, 1828	
*Bridgewater, 1799		*Lenox, 1803		Southampt. Sheld. 1829	
†Charlestown, 1833		Lexington, 1822		Stockbridge, 1828	
Chatham, 1829		Lynn, 1805		Taunton, *Bristol 1792	
†Concord, M'sex. 1806		Marblehead, 1792		Topsfield, 1828	
*Deerfield, 1798		Marlboro', Gates 1830		†West Brookfield, 1826	
Dracut, Cen. Vil. 1833		Middleborough, 1829		*Westfield, 1793	
Dudley, *Nichols, 1819		*Milford, 1828		*Westford, 1793	
Duxbury, Part'ge 1829		*Milton, 1798		Westminster, 1833	
Edgarto, { Dukes 1833		*Monson, 1804		Weymouth, 1828	
{ Edgart. 1833		Nan- { Nantuck. 1801		*Wilbraham, Weal. 1824	
*Framingham, 1799		tucket, { Sir I.C. Sc1827		Williamstown, 1828	
Franklin, 1833		New Bed. Friends 1812		Woburn, Warren 1830	
Greenfield, Fel'g. 1832		Newbury, *Dum'r. 1782		Wrentham, Day's 1806	

* Endowed by the state with a tract of land in Maine, 6 miles square.

† Female Academies.

... of the ... in ...
 ... of John Phillips, LL. D., ...
 ... N. H., and his ...
 ... distinguished as a ...
 ... educated here, from the time
 ... It has now two separate depart-
 ... the other for English studies.

... *Lawrence*, and *Leicester Academy*, the two next
 ... *Academy* at Hingham, are well endowed;
 ... have considerable funds.

... high schools or seminaries, not incorporated, but
 ... which are more flourishing than
 ... academies. Some of these are the Round
 ... *Berkshire Gymnasium* at Pittsfield, sev-
 ... and others in different parts of the state.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

... originally styled Harvard College, at Cambridge,
 ... is the oldest and best endowed in America.
 ... General Court advanced £400 towards the
 ... which was incorporated in 1638; and the
 ... Harvard died, leaving a legacy of £779 17s. 9d.

... account of this donation was named Harvard
 ... have since, from time to time, been greatly
 ... from the state, and many munificent private
 ... The university comprises the collegiate department for
 ... the college, properly so called, and the theological,
 ... departments. It has four halls, four stories high,
 ... of undergraduates; two halls containing the
 ... the chapel, and various other public rooms;
 ... Hall, and a medical hall (which last is situated in
 ... buildings. The university library contains upwards
 ... of which 35,500 are in the general library, 3,000 in
 ... the medical, and 650 in the theological library: and
 ... belonging to the students which contain 4,500 vol-
 ... and chemical apparatus and the cabinet of
 ... and very valuable. The property in possession
 ... of the college buildings, library, apparatus,
 ... the buildings, according to the Treasurer's

...	\$460,814.87
... under their trust of the college,	65,125.45
...	<u>525,940.32</u>
... of the president, 25,277.98 } ... 17,943.63 }	54,221.66
... the more immediate use of the college	<u>341,467.87</u>

Funds pledged to Salaries and Professorships,	179,243.33	}	192,296.25
Library Fund,	6,000		
Funds accumulating under the designs of donors and not available,	7,052.92		

Leaving to the unreserved use of the College, . . . \$149,171.62

Annual expenditure of the College, distinct from the Law and Divinity Schools, for the year ending August 31, . . .

1832, 41,054.09

Income during the same period, 40,962.15

Of this income a little more than one half was derived from term bills for instruction, room-rent, &c.

The institution is under the legislative government of a Corporation consisting of 7 members, and of a Board of Overseers consisting of 30 elected members, together with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council and Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the university, *ex officio*.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Henry Dunster,	1640 to 1654	Rev. Benj. Wadsworth, A. M.,	1725 to 1737
Rev. Charles Chauncy, B. D.,	1654 " 1672	Rev. Edward Holyoke, A. M.,	1737 " 1769
Rev. Leonard Hoar, M. D.,	1672 " 1675	Rev. Samuel Locke, D. D.,	1770 " 1773
Rev. Urian Oakes, A. M.,	1675 " 1681	Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D.	1774 " 1780
Rev. John Rogers, A. M.,	1682 " 1681	Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D.,	1781 " 1804
Rev. Increase Mather, D. D.,	1685 " 1701	Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D.,	1806 " 1810
Rev. S. Willard, A. M., <i>V. Pres.</i> ,	1701 " 1707	Rev. J. T. Kirkland, D. D., LL.D.	1810 " 1826
John Leverett, A. M., F. R. S.,	1708 " 1724	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.,	1829

Members of the Faculty and other Officers.

Josiah Quincy, LL. D., <i>President.</i>	Jona. Barber, Soc. Col. Chir. Lond., { <i>Inst. in Elocu.</i>
———, <i>Mass. Prof. Natural History.</i>	Simon Greenleaf, A. M., <i>Prof. Law.</i>
Rev. Henry Ware, D. D., <i>Prof. Divinity.</i>	John W. Webster, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. & Min.</i>
———, { <i>Prof. Nat. Rel., Mor. Phil., & Civil Polity.</i>	Rev. Henry Ware, jr., A. M., { <i>Prof. Pul. El. & Past. Care.</i>
———, <i>Prof. Greek Lit.</i>	John Ware, M. D., <i>Adj. Pr. Theo. & Prac. Ph.</i>
Francis Sales, <i>Instruct. French & Spanish.</i>	Thaddeus W. Harris, M. D., <i>Librarian.</i>
Jas. Jackson, M. D., <i>Pr. The. & Prac. Phys.</i>	Rev. John G. Palfrey, A. M., <i>Prof. Bib. Lit.</i>
John C. Warren, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. & Surg.</i>	Pietro Bachi, A. M., J. U. D., { <i>Inst. Ital., Span., & Por.</i>
Joseph Story, LL. D., <i>Prof. of Law.</i>	Ch. Follen, J. U. D., <i>Pr. Ger. Lang. & Lit.</i>
———, <i>Prof. Heb. & Oriental Lang.</i>	Charles Beck, P. D., <i>Prof. Lat.</i>
John Farrar, LL. D., <i>Prof. Math. & Nat. Ph.</i>	Francis M. J. Surault, <i>Instruct. in French.</i>
Jacob Bigelow, M. D., <i>Prof. Materia Medica.</i>	Cornelius C. Felton, A. M., <i>Prof. Greek.</i>
———, <i>Rumford Prof.</i>	Henry S. McKean, A. M., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Th. Nuttall, A. M., { <i>Lect. on Bot. & Zool., & Curat. Bot. Garden.</i>	George Nichols, A. B., <i>Instruct. Math.</i>
Geo. Ticknor, A. M., { <i>Prof. French & Span. Lit. & Belles Lettres.</i>	Joel Giles, A. B., <i>Tu. Nat., Intel., Mor. Phil.</i>
Walter Channing, M. D., { <i>Prof. Obstet. & Med. Jurisp.</i>	Benj. Peirce, A. M., <i>Pr. Math. & Nat. Phil.</i>
Ed. T. Channing, A. M., <i>Prof. Rhet. & Orat.</i>	Wm. G. Eliot, A. B., <i>Instruct. Hebrew.</i>
	Christopher Dunkin, <i>Instruct. Greek.</i>

Number of undergraduates in 1833, 212; theological students 31; law students 50; medical students 82. The whole number of alumni 5,863; alumni living 2,265; ministers 1,459; ministers living 350.

Commencement is on the last Wednesday in August. — *Vacations*; — 1st, from the Wednesday preceding the 25th of Dec., 2 weeks; 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in April, 2 weeks; 3d, the 6 weeks preceding commencement.

Annual expenses; — for instruction, library, lecture-rooms, steward's department, rent and care of room, \$90; — board for 42 weeks, at \$1,00 a week, \$79,80; — text books \$12,50; — special repairs, &c. about \$3: — total \$185.30.

Divinity School. Instruction is given in the Divinity School by the Rev. Professors Henry Ware, D. D., Henry Ware, jr., and J. G. Palfrey, and also by the Prof. of the Germ. Lang. & Lit.; and the students are entitled to be present at all the public lectures of the university. — The annual expense for instruction, rent, care of room, and use of furniture and books, amounts to about \$66; and board about \$1,75 a week. Indigent students are aided from foundations and other sources.

Law School. The Law School is under the superintendence of Mr. Justice Story and Professor Greenleaf, who deliver lectures and hear recitations. The fees for instruction are \$100 per annum; and students have the use of the library, and lecture-rooms, and the privilege of attending all the public lectures of the university gratis. — The three terms and vacations in the year, in the Divinity and Law schools, correspond with those of the undergraduates.

Medical School. The Medical School, connected with the University, is in Boston, and has six Professors, Messrs. Jackson, Warren, Webster, Channing, Bigelow, and Ware. The lectures which are delivered at the Massachusetts Medical Hall, commence annually on the 3d Wednesday in October, and continue four months. — Fees for the whole course \$70: — graduation fee for one who is a bachelor of arts \$18; for one who is not \$23: — fee for the dissecting-room about \$5.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at Williamstown in the northwest corner of the state, derives its name from Colonel Ephraim Williams its founder. It was opened as a public school or academy in 1791; and in 1793, it was incorporated as a college. The state has made some donations to the college, and it has received nearly \$57,000 from Woodbridge Little, Esq., and some benefactions from other individuals. The value of the buildings and other fixed property of the college, is stated in the "History of the County of Berkshire" at \$44,000; and the productive funds at \$68,000. The college library contains 3,000 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students which contain 2,300

The college is under the legislative government of the State, who are elected to the office.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D., 1795 to 1815 | Rev. Edw. Dorr Griffin, D. D., 1815 to 1831
 Rev. Zeph. S. Moore, D. D., 1815 to 1831

Faculty in 1833,

Rev. Ed. D. Griffin, D. D., *President.* | A. Hopkins, A. M., *Pr. Math. & Nat. Phil.*
 Ebenezer Kellogg, A. M., *Prof. Lang.* | Edward Leitch, A. M., *Prof. Chem.*
 Ebenezer Emmons, M. D., *Lect. Chem., &c.* | Joseph L. Knight, A. M., *Phys.*
 M. Hopkins, A. M., *Pr. Mor. Phil. & Rhet.*

Number of students in 1833, 133: — whole number of students
 — alumni living 617; — ministers 225.

Commencement is on the 3d Wednesday in August; *Vacation*
 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; — 2d, from the 3d Wednesday in
 December, 6 weeks; — 3d, from the 1st Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Annual expenses; — tuition \$24; room-rent, library, repairs, &c. \$2;
 board (from \$1 to \$1.50 a week — say \$1.25) \$48.75; washing and
 wood about \$12: — total \$93.75.

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

This institution, established at Pittsfield, is connected with Williams College; and medical degrees are conferred in December at the close of the lectures, and also at the commencement of the college.

Medical Faculty in 1833.

H. H. Childs, M. D., { *Pr. Theo. & Prac.* | W. Parker, M. D., *Pr. Anat., Phys., & Surg.*
 { *Med. & Obst.* | Chester Dewey, *Pr. Chem., Bot., & Nat. Phil.*
 E. Bartlett, M. D., *Pr. Mat. Med. & Med. Juris.* | R. Watts, A. B., *Dem. Anat.*

The lectures commence on the 1st Thursday in September, and continue 14 weeks. — Fees for the course \$45; for graduation \$25; board \$1.75 a week.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

This institution, which is very pleasantly situated at Amherst, 2 miles northeast of Northampton, was established in 1821, and incorporated in 1835. It has four large brick buildings, each four stories high, three of them containing rooms for students, and the fourth containing a library-room, and rooms for a mineralogical cabinet, and other purposes, and a fifth edifice is about to be erected. A subscription of \$50,000 for the college was raised in 1832. It has an excellent philosophical apparatus, a library of 4,300 volumes, and the libraries belonging to the students contain 6,950 volumes. This college has been very progressive, and has risen rapidly into importance. It is under the legislative government of the State, who are elected to the office. The first President was the Rev. Zephaniah S. Moore, D. D., who died in 1833, and was succeeded by the Rev. Herman Humphrey, D. D.

Prof. James G. Thompson, A. M., Sec. Sch. & ...
A. M., Sec. Sch. & ...
A. M., Sec. Sch. & ...
A. M., Sec. Sch. & ...
A. M., Sec. Sch. & ...

... whole number of alumni ...
... Wednesday in August. Vacations; —
... weeks; — 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in
... the 1st Wednesday in May, 4 weeks.
... \$27; other college charges \$15; board
... \$1,25) 50; fuel and lights, 10; wash-

PHILLIPS SEMINARY AT ANDOVER.

... established in 1807, and opened in 1808; and it
... situation, 19 miles N. of Boston. It is
... by the munificence of Messrs. John Norris of
... of Andover, and Moses Brown and William
... The whole amount of property belong-
... funds, buildings, and library, is stated at about
... three large brick edifices, two of them for the accom-
... students, the third containing a chapel, library, and lecture-
... houses for the officers. The library is very valuable,
... about 11,000 volumes; and a library belonging to the
... It was founded by the Congregationalists,
... Protestants of every denomination; and is under the
... of a board of four visitors; and of the board of
... of Phillips Academy.

Faculty and Instructors.

- ... D. D., *President, and Lecturer on Homiletics.*
 - ... D. D., *Professor of Christian Theology.*
 - ... *Professor of Sacred Literature.*
 - ... D. D., *Professor of Sacred Rhetoric.*
 - ... D. D., *Prof. Eccl. Hist. & Lect. Past. Duties.*
- ... students, in 1863, 145. Whole number educated 574.
... on the 2d Wednesday in September. Vacations; —
... 5 weeks; — 2d, from the last Wednesday

... and room-rent in the public buildings are
... to all; and about two thirds of the price of
... pecuniary circumstances require it.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

This institution, which was founded in 1825, and incorporated in 1835, is pleasantly situated at Newton, 7 miles W. of Boston, and is under the direction of the Baptist denomination. It has two principal buildings, and a library of 1,800 volumes; but it has no funds except a sum the principal and interest of which will support two professors for 20 years, and one permanent scholarship.

Professors.

Rev. Nath Chase, A. M., *Prof. Bibl. Theol. & Eccl. History.*
Rev. Henry J. Ripley, A. M., *Professor of Biblical Literature.*
Rev. James D. Knowles, A. M., *Professor of Pastoral Duties.*

Number of students in the three classes, in 1833, 40; irregular students 10. Number educated 31.

Expenses. Tuition, room-rent, and use of the library are afforded free of expense to all:—board is about \$1,50 a week.

The *Anniversary* is on the Thursday after the 2d Wednesday in September. *Vacations*:—1st, from the anniversary, 6 weeks; 2d, from the Thursday after the 3d Wednesday in April, 6 weeks.

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This institution was incorporated in 1829; and was endowed in 1832, by Thomas H. Perkins, Esq., with a house, valued at \$30,000; and, by various individuals, with a fund of \$50,000.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences; incorporated in 1780. Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D., F. R. S., *President*.—This Academy has published five quarto volumes of *Memoirs*.

Massachusetts Historical Society; instituted in 1791; and incorporated in 1794. John Davis, LL. D. *President*.—This society has published 24 volumes 8vo. of *Collections*.

American Antiquarian Society; incorporated in 1812. Thomas Winthrop, *President*. This society has published one volume of *Collections*.

Massachusetts Medical Society; incorporated in 1781. John C. Warren, M. D., *President*. This society has published several volumes of *Medical Communications*.

American Institute of Instruction; founded in 1831. Wm. E. Channing, *President*. This society has published 2 volumes of *Lectures*.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1833.

Newspapers.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		
Suffolk,	Boston,	{ Daily 10	Norfolk,	{ Dedham,	Weekly 2	
		{ Semi-w'kly 7		{ Wrentham,	do. 1	
		{ Weekly 26		{ Plymouth,	do. 2	
Essex,	Salem,	{ Semi-w'kly 3	Plymouth,	{ Bridgewater,	do. 1	
		{ Weekly 3		{ Hingham,	do. 1	
	Newburyport,	{ Daily 1	Barnstable,	{ Barnstable,	do. 2	
		{ Semi-w'kly 1		{ Nantucket,	Semi-w'kly 1	
		{ Weekly 1	Worcester,	{ Worcester,	Weekly 3	
	Haverhill,	{ Fitchburg,		do. 1		
	Lynn,	{ Southbridge,		do. 1		
	Middlesex,	Marblehead,	{ Weekly 1	Hampshire,	{ Northampton,	do. 2
			{ Weekly 1		{ Springfield,	do. 3
		Gloucester,	{ Weekly 1	Hampden,	{ Westfield,	do. 1
{ Weekly 1			{ Franklin,		do. 3	
Bristol,	Lowell,	{ Daily 1	Berkshire,	{ Greenfield,	do. 1	
		{ Weekly 4		{ Pittsfield,	do. 1	
	Charlestown,	{ Weekly 1	Adams,	{ Lenox,	do. 1	
		{ do. 1		{ Adams,	do. 1	
New Bedford,	{ Daily 2					
	{ Weekly 3					
	{ do. 2					
Fall River,	{ do. 1					
	{ do. 1					
					Total 100	

Reviews, Magazines, &c.

Suffolk,	Boston,	{ Once in 2 weeks 3	Quarterly	7
		{ Monthly 22	Semi-annual	1
		{ Once in 2 months 5	Annual (including 6 Almanacs)	9
Essex,	Andover,	{ Quarterly 1	Newburyport, Monthly	1
		Newspapers 100 ; Other Periodical Publications 49 ; — total 149.		

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1834.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS,	<i>Governor,</i>	Salary.
Jeffrey Hazard,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	\$400
Henry Bowen,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	200
John Sterne,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	750 & fees.
Albert C. Greene,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	450
		Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 senators.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Joseph L. Tillinghast, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Samuel Eddy, Chief Justice,
Charles Brayton, Associate Justice,
Job Durfee, do.

Each of the Courts of Common Pleas comprises five judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

EDUCATION.

The subject of general education has, till within a few years, been much neglected in Rhode Island. In 1838, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 annually for the support of public schools, with authority to each town to raise by tax double the amount of its proportion of the \$10,000. All the towns availed themselves of this appropriation. The number of towns in the state is 31; the number of public schools, in 1831, was 323; scholars taught in them 17,034; — money expended upon them \$21,490, of which the sum of \$11,490 was raised by the towns, and \$10,000 drawn from the school fund.

There are several academies and good private schools in different places. A respectable institution called the "Friends' Boarding School," belonging to the Yearly Meeting for New England, is at Providence. The edifice is a spacious structure of brick, with a basement of granite. It has 5 male and 4 female teachers; 117 male, and 70 female pupils; and a small library.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

This institution was incorporated in 1764, by the name of "The College of Rhode Island," and first established at Warren, where the first commencement was celebrated in 1769. In 1770, it was removed to Providence; and in 1804, its name was changed to "Brown University" in honor of Nicholas Brown, its most distinguished benefactor. It has two large brick halls, four stories high, having an elevated and pleasant situation, a library of 6,000 volumes, and a good philosophical apparatus; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 5,000 volumes. Another large hall is about to be erected. The legislative government is vested in a board of Fellows, of 12 members, 8 of whom, including the president, must be Baptists; and a board of trustees, of 36 members, 22 of whom must be Baptists, 5 Friends, 5 Unitarians, and 4 Congregationalists.

Succession of Presidents.

1765 to 1791 | Rev. Amos A. Phelps, D. D., LL. D., 1828 to 1831
1792 to 1803 | Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., 1832 to 1835

Officers of Instruction.

Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Solomon Peck, A. M., <i>Prof. Lat. Lan.</i>
W. G. Goddard, A. M., <i>Pr. Mo. Phi. & Met.</i>	George I. Chase, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>
Rev. Romeo Elton, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	Chris. M. Nickels, A. B., <i>do.</i>
Rev. Alexis Caswell, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil.</i>	William Gammel, A. B., <i>do.</i>

Number of undergraduates, in 1832-3, 136. Alumni 1,219. *Commencement* is on the 1st Wednesday in September. — *Vacations* : — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks ; — 2d, from the last Friday in December, 6 weeks ; — 3d, from the 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.

Annual expenses ; — for tuition, room-rent, use of the library, and incidental expenses, \$64,50 ; for board, (from \$1,00 to 1,61, for 39 weeks,) from \$39,00 to \$64,00 : — total from \$103,50 to \$128,50.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Rhode Island Historical Society ; incorporated 1822. James Fenner, LL. D., *President.* Thomas H. Webb, M. D., *Corresponding Secretary.*

Franklin Society ; formed at Providence, in 1821, for the purpose of promoting investigation in natural science ; incorporated in 1823.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1834.

	Salary.
HENRY W. EDWARDS, <i>Governor,</i>	\$1,100
Ebenezer Stoddard, <i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	300
Isaac Spencer, <i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Thomas Day, <i>Secretary,</i>	84 & fees.
Elisha Phelps, <i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Seth P. Beers, <i>Commissioner of the School Fund,</i>	1,250

Charles Hawley, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel Ingham, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

	Salary.
David Daggett, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,100
John T. Peters, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Thomas S. Williams, <i>do.</i>	1,050
Clark Bissell, <i>do.</i>	1,050
Samuel Church, <i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day, <i>Reporter,</i>	350

For other information respecting the Courts, see Am. Almanac for 1832.

STATISTICS OF CONNECTICUT AS RETURNED BY THE ASSESSORS FOR 1832.

	Number.	Value.		Value.
Acres of Land, -	2,622,676	\$50,782,455	Quarries, 25 - - -	\$ 38,350
Dwelling-Houses, -	42,852	21,948,740	One Ferry, - - -	200
Neat Cattle, - -	237,989	3,347,667	Bank Stock in State Banks, -	3,143,738
Horses, &c. - - -	34,250	1,290,694	Do. U. S. Bank, - - -	19,880
Sheep, - - - -	271,625	333,565	Insurance Stock, - - -	53,642
Mills, - - - -	1,572	843,511	Turnpike Stock, - - -	157,362
Stores, - - - -	1,826	146,748	Money at Interest, - - -	2,687,975
Manufactories, -	1,521	1,637,149	Silver Plate, - - - -	10,614
Distilleries, - -	283	54,052	Three Folds, - - - -	17,679
Clocks and Watches, -	22,893	174,843	Assessments, - - - -	147,683
Riding Carriages, -	5,196	238,798	Polls, - - - -	689,315
Fisheries, - - -	183	98,625	<i>Total of both columns</i>	<u>\$88,592,388</u>

EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

"The population of the state by the last census, was 297,711; and the ordinary expense of the government was \$60,852; being a proportionate expense of twenty cents and a half for each inhabitant. But the state, during this time, received \$27,053 interest on its three per cent. stock and dividends on bank stock; \$12,446 from the state prison, forfeitures, fines, &c.; and \$2,817 for taxes on bank stock owned by non-residents; all amounting to \$42,316; which being deducted from the ordinary expenses of government, left the sum of \$18,636 to be paid from direct taxes. This balance of \$18,536 would require a contribution by each inhabitant of the state of less than six cents and three mills; and a tax less than three tenths of a mill on each dollar of valuation and assessment returned by the assessor." — *Comptroller's Statement.*

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Connecticut has the greatest School Fund of any of the states in the Union. It arose from the sale of lands reserved by Connecticut in the state of Ohio. The following statement respecting this Fund has been recently made by the Comptroller of Public Accounts. — "The whole capital of this Fund, productive and unproductive, was reported by the Commissioner, in 1832, to be \$1,902,957.87. The interest arising from it is, by the constitution, "inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state;" and by law is apportioned to them, according to the ratio of persons between 4 and 16 years of age belonging to the respective school societies. The whole number of those persons, in 1832, was 86,252; and the amount of interest distributed for that year was \$81,939.40, being 95 cents for each of those persons, and equal to 28 cents for every inhabitant. Thus, while the state was distributing for the benefit of schools

a sum equal to 28 cents for each person in it, the ordinary expenses of the government require of the people only a ratio of contribution less than 6 cents and 3 mills."

The school districts are required to expend all the money which they receive from the Fund in payment for instruction; incidental expenses of every kind are to be paid in some other way. In some districts an additional sum is raised to pay for instruction; but in many there is none. It is a very prevalent opinion that the operation of the School Fund has been injurious; that the length of time during which the schools are kept has not been generally increased; that the interest in them has been diminished; and that, with respect to education, Connecticut now bears a less favorable comparison with the other Eastern States, than before the present system went into operation. In the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, in which the schools are supported almost wholly by a tax on the inhabitants, more money is expended for free schools, in proportion to the population, than in Connecticut.

It is remarked by an intelligent citizen of Connecticut, in speaking of the school system of this state:—"We know, from common and universal experience, that little interest is felt in that which demands neither expense nor attention. Our country is affluent, and pecuniary means may be commanded for whatever we have the *will* to perform. Few, comparatively, are so indigent as to need charitable aid in the education of their children. A public fund for the instruction of youth in common schools, is of no comparative worth, as a means of relieving want. A higher value would consist in its being made *an instrument for exciting general exertion* for the attainment of that important end. In proportion as it excites and fosters a salutary zeal, it is a public blessing. It may have, on any other principle of application, a contrary tendency, and become worse than useless. It may be justly questioned whether the School Fund has been of any use in Connecticut. It has furnished a supply where there was no deficiency. Content with the ancient standard of school instruction, the people have permitted the expense of sustaining it to be taken off their hands, and have aimed at nothing higher. They expended about an equal sum before the school fund existed. They would willingly pay \$70,000 more, if made a condition of receiving the state bounty, and thus the amount would be doubled, for an object in which they would *then* feel they had some concern."

ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Cheshire,	Inc. 1801	Goshen,	Inc. 1824	Norwich,	Inc. 1823
Colchester	1802	Litchfield,	1826	Plainfield,	1783
Ellington,	1829	Madison, Lee's,	1825	Tolland,	1829

The Episcopal Academy at Cheshire has a fund of \$100,000, and the Academy at Colechester, a fund of \$30,000. There are also several incorporated academies or high schools, and many that are not incorporated, at Hartford, New Haven, and other places. According to the Gazetteer of Connecticut, published in 1819, there were then 46 incorporated academies, and 26 unincorporated academies and private schools, some of which are endowed with funds."

YALE COLLEGE.

Yale College was established in 1700 at Saybrook; incorporated in 1701; and removed to N. Haven in 1716: the first commencement at Saybrook was in 1703; the first at New Haven in 1717. It derives its name from Elihu Yale of London (but a native of New Haven), governor of the East India Company, who was one of its principal benefactors; it received from Bishop Berkeley 1,000 volumes of books; and since its foundation it has, from time to time, received benefactions from various individuals, and also from the state. It has, for some years past, had a greater number of students than any other college in the United States. It possesses 10 valuable buildings, two of them of stone, the others of brick; four of which are college halls, 100 feet by 40, four stories high, containing 32 rooms each for students; and another hall is soon to be erected. It has the finest cabinet of minerals in the United States, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a library of 8,500 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 10,500 volumes. The funds of this institution, considering its reputation and number of students, are small; and it is supported chiefly by tuition fees. The whole amount of the funds of the different departments, exclusive of buildings, library, apparatus, &c., is stated at \$20,000 or \$30,000. According to the statement of the treasurer, subscriptions have lately been made for the benefit of the college, by 618 individuals, of \$107,000, of which \$41,000 have already been paid. — The college is under the legislative government of a Corporation consisting of a president of the college, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and the six senior senators, *ex officio*, and ten clergymen; and

Succession of Presidents.

1701 to 1707	Rev. Nathl. Daggett, D. D.
1708 " 1722	Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. LL. D.
1723 " 1739	Rev. Tim. Dwight, D. D. LL. D.
1740 " 1789	Rev. Jer. Day, D. D., LL. D.

Faculty and Instructors.

Prof. of Divinity	Benj. Williston, M. D., LL. D.
Prof. of Theology	Pharm., M. D., and Surgeon.
Prof. of Law	James L. Kingsley, LL. D., LL. M.
Prof. of History	and LL.

Eli Ives, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. and Prac. Ph.</i>	Theo. D. Woolsey, A. M., <i>Pr. Gr. Lan., Lit.</i>
Wm. Tully, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med. & Ther.</i>	Henry Durant, A. M., <i>Tutor in Greek.</i>
Rev. N. W. Taylor, D. D., <i>Pr. Did. Theol.</i>	Wm. Carter, A. M., <i>Tutor in Math.</i>
Jona. Knight, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. and Physiol.</i>	Henry N. Day, A. M., <i>Tutor in Greek.</i>
Timo. P. Beers, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics.</i>	Flavel Bascom, A. M., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Josiah W. Gibbs, A. M., <i>Prof. Sac. Lit.</i>	Alfred Newton, A. M., <i>Tutor in Math.</i>
S. J. Hitchcock, A. M., <i>Instructor in Law.</i>	Leverett Griggs, A. M., <i>Tu. Nat. Ph., Astr.</i>
Rev. Eleaz. T. Fitch, D. D., <i>Prof. Divinity.</i>	Ant. D. Stanley, A. B., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Rev. Chauncy A. Goodrich, A. M., <i>Prof. Rhetoric and Oratory.</i>	D. C. Comstock, A. B., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Denison Olmsted, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>	O. P. Hubbard, A. M., <i>Assist. Prof. Chem.</i>
	Eras. D. North, A. B., <i>Teacher in Elocution.</i>

Number of undergraduates on the catalogue for 1832-3, 354; theological students 49; law students 31; average number of medical students for the last 10 years, 73:—total 507.—Alumni 4,609; alumni living 2,506; ministers 1,297; ministers living 559.

Commencement is on the 3d Wednesday in August:—*Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;—2d, from the 1st Wednesday in January, 2 weeks;—3d, from the last Wednesday in April, 4 weeks.

Annual expenses:—instruction \$33; room-rent (average), 9; repairs, sweeping, contingencies, &c. \$7; board (about \$1,60 a week) 64;—total \$113;—exclusive of wood, lights, furniture, books, washing, &c.

In the *Theological Department* professors Taylor and Gibbs are exclusively employed, and two other professors also take part in the instruction. No charge is made to the students for tuition and lectures.

The *Law School* is under the direction of Judge Daggett and Mr. Hitchcock. The terms for tuition are \$75 a year, with an entrance fee of \$5, and \$5 for the use of the library.

In the *Medical Institution* there are 6 professors. The lectures commence 12 weeks from the 3d Wednesday in August, and continue 16 weeks, during which from 50 to 100 lectures are given by each professor. Fees paid in advance for each course \$12,50, except that on *Obstetrics*, which is \$6. Matriculation fee and contingent bill \$7,50.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which has an elevated and pleasant situation, half a mile west of the state-house, at Hartford, was founded by the Episcopalians, in 1824, and held its first commencement in 1827. It has received about \$60,000 from private subscriptions, and \$11,000 from the state legislature, which sums have been expended in buildings, library, &c. It has no funds, but is nearly free from debt. The sum of \$20,000 has recently been subscribed for the endowment of a professorship of *Belles Lettres*; and an agent is now employed in raising \$20,000 more for another professorship. It has a botanic garden, a good philosophical

apparatus, a library of 2,000 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 2,500 volumes. — Bishop Brownell, the first president was succeeded, in 1831, by the Rev. Dr. Wheaton.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Wheaton, D. D., <i>Pres.</i>	J. S. Rogers, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem. and Min.</i>
Wm. M. Holland, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	George Sumner, M. D., <i>Prof. Botany.</i>
Duncan S. Stewart, A. M., <i>Adj. Pr. Anc. Lan.</i>	Wm. W. Ellsworth, A. M., <i>Prof. Law.</i>
Rev. Silas Totten, A. M., <i>Pr. Math., Nat. Ph.</i>	Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D. D., <i>Prof. Orient. Lang.</i>

Number of students in 1833, 60. — *Commencement* is on the 1st Thursday in August. — *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 7 weeks; — 2d, from the Thursday before the 25th of Dec., 2 weeks; — 3d, from the Thursday before the 12th of April, 3 weeks.

Annual expenses: — college bills about \$56; — board 40 weeks, from 50 to 70; — fuel, light, and washing from 16 to 30; — use of books, stationery, and furniture from 10 to 30; — taxes in classes from 5 to 8: — total from \$137 to 194.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which was founded by the Methodists, is situated at Middletown, and occupies the site of the late military academy of Captain Partridge. It has a respectable philosophical apparatus, and a library of 3,000 volumes.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., <i>President.</i>	} — — — — —, <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i> Rev. J. Fred. Huber, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
Rev. J. P. Durbin, A. M., <i>Prof. Nat. Sci.</i>	
Augustus M. Smith, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	

Number of students, in 1833, 60. — *Commencement* is on the 2d Wednesday in August: — *Vacations*; — 1st, from the Wednesday before Christmas, 7 weeks; — 2d, the 5 weeks preceding commencement.

LITCHFIELD LAW SCHOOL.

This institution, which is at Litchfield, 30 miles west of Hartford, was established, in 1782, by Tapping Reeve, chief justice of Connecticut; in 1798, James Gould, some time a judge of the Supreme Court, was associated with him; and since the death of Judge Reeve, Judge Gould has been, a part of the time, assisted in the school by Jabez W. Huntington, Esq. The whole number of pupils from 1798 to 1727, inclusive, was 730.

According to the plan pursued by Judge Gould, the law is divided into 48 titles, which embrace all its important branches. Lectures are delivered daily, usually occupying an hour and a half, and examinations are held every Saturday upon the lectures of the preceding week. The whole course is completed in 14 months, including two vacations of 4

weeks each, one in the spring, the other in the autumn. The terms of instruction are \$100 for the first year, and \$60 for the second. No student can enter for a shorter period than 3 months.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

"The American Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb" was opened at Hartford in 1817, Th. H. Gallaudet, A. M. being Principal. The present Principal is Lewis Weld, A. M.; and there are 9 assistants.

The funds of the Asylum have been derived from private donations, and from a grant of land in Alabama, made by the Congress of the United States, in 1819. These have furnished the institution with a large brick building for the accommodation of the pupils, a house for the principal, and out-houses, including two work-shops, in which the male pupils work 4 or 5 hours daily; and have enabled the directors to form a permanent fund of considerable amount, by means of which the annual charge to each pupil has been reduced from \$200 to 115.

The following statement of the number of the former and present pupils, is copied from the 17th Report, May, 1833.

	Former Pupils.	Present Pupils.
Supported by their Friends,	98	25
" by the state of Maine,	20	16
" by the state of N. Hampshire,	32	15
" by the state of Vermont,	35	20
" by the state of Massachusetts,	97	38
" by the state of Connecticut,	33	16
" by the United States,	1	0
<i>Total</i>	<u>316</u>	<u>130</u>

Of the 316 pupils who have left the Asylum, as many as 160 are stated to be supporting themselves by their own industry.— Annual expenses for each pupil, for tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, stationery, &c. \$115. No pupil can be received for a less term than 3 years. Candidates for admission must not be under 10, nor over 30 years of age.— There are two vacations, of 4 weeks each; beginning on the last Wednesday in April and September.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Connecticut Academy:— Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D., *President*.

Connecticut Historical Society:— Timothy Pitkin, LL. D., *President*; Thomas Day, *Secretary*.

Connecticut Medical Society. Wm. Buel, M. D., *President*.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ <i>Governor; term of office expires Jan. 1, 1835.</i> }	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ <i>Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay \$6 a day during the session.</i> }	
Azariah C. Flagg,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	2,500
Philip Phelps,	<i>Deputy-Comptroller,</i>	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
John A. Dix,	<i>Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,</i>	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	<i>Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,</i>	1,500
Green C. Bronson,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	1,000
Simeon De Witt,	<i>Surveyor General,</i>	800
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	<i>Canal-Commissioner,</i>	
Samuel Young,	<i>do.</i>	
William C. Bouck,	<i>Acting Canal-Commissioner,</i>	1,500
Jonas Earll, Jun.	<i>do.</i>	1,500

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$3 a day. John Tracy, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Charles L. Livingston, *Speaker*. — Pay \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Residence.	Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	Albany,	\$2,000
James Porter,	<i>Register,</i>	do.	Fees.
John Walworth,	<i>Assistant Reg.,</i>	New York,	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	<i>Reporter,</i>	Schenectady,	500

The eight circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

		Residence.	Salary.
John Savage,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Albany,	\$2,000
Jacob Sutherland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	do.	2,000
Samuel Nelson,	<i>do.</i>	Cooperstown,	2,000
John L. Wendell,	<i>Reporter,</i>	Albany,	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

	Salary.
New York,	\$1,250
Kingston,	1,250
Albany,	1,250
Saratoga Springs,	1,250
Utica,	1,250
Greene,	1,250
Onondaga,	1,250
Rochester,	1,250

Superior Court of the City of New York.

	Salary.
Chief Justice,	\$2,500
Associate Justice,	2,500
do.	2,500
Reporter.	
Clerk.	

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The first distribution of public money for the support of common schools, in the state of New York was made, and the present system of supporting them was begun, in 1816; since which time education has made great advances. The conditions on which the public money was offered to the towns, were 1st, that each town should raise by a tax a sum equal at least to the sum appropriated to the town from the state treasury; the total of both sums to be applied to the payment of teachers' wages; 2dly, that before the inhabitants of a neighborhood could draw from the public fund, they were required to organize a district, and to furnish a school-house, and have a school taught in it, at least three months, by a legally qualified teacher.

The school money is apportioned by the Superintendent to 780 cities and towns;— this money is paid to the treasurers of 55 counties, and by the treasurers to the commissioners of 780 towns and cities, and by these commissioners to the trustees of 8,941 districts. The trustees apply for money, and account for its application annually to the school commissioners; and the commissioners make an annual report through the State Comptroller's office to the Superintendent, which contains an abstract of the trustees' reports, as well as an account of the moneys received, and expended to the districts, by the commissioners themselves. The annual report, in October and November last, from the clerks of the various counties, contained copies of the commissioners' reports from every town and city in the State." — *Report of the Superintendent.*

The statute relating to public instruction requires the Secretary of State, as Superintendent of common schools, to submit annually a Report, relating to their condition and the expenditure of the school moneys; and from the Report of the Superintendent made to the legislature January 7, 1833, the following particulars are extracted.

School Funds.

Productive capital of the School Fund,	\$1,735,175.98
Income of the Fund during the year ending Sept. 30, 1832,	93,755.31
Estimated income of the succeeding year,	101,950.00
Aggregate capital of local school funds about	250,000.00
Unproductive School Fund in lands, 800,000 acres.	

Districts, Children, &c.

Cities, towns, and wards in the 55 counties of N. Y.,	811
Organized school districts, computed at	9,600
Number of children from 5 to 16 years of age, Dec. 30, 1831,	506,878
Number of children at school in the year 1832,	494,959

Since the year 1827, returns have been made annually from every town; and in 1832, returns were made from 8,941 districts, in which schools were open, on an average, 8 months in 12; and the number of schools in operation was computed at 9,270.

Expenditure for Common Schools in 1832.

Sum paid out of the state treasury (income of the Fund),	\$100,000.00
Sum raised by a tax on the people of the state,	188,384.58
Sum derived from local funds,	17,193.25
<i>Total of public moneys distributed by commissioners,</i>	<u>\$205,577.83</u>
Additional sum raised in the several districts,	358,299.17
	663,876.95
Of this there was raised by a special tax for building school-houses in the city of New York about	60,000.00

Total sum paid for teachers' wages, \$ 803,908.95

The amount paid for teachers' wages is computed at only about one half of the expense annually incurred for the support of common schools.

Estimated value of 9,270 school-houses (those in the city of New York being computed at \$200,000) \$2,040,000, } \$122,400.00
the annual interest of which at 6 per cent., is

Fuel for 9,270 school-houses, at \$10 each, 92,700.00
Expense of books for 494,959 scholars, at 50 cents each, 247,479.50

Total, 462,579.50

To this add (see above) 663,876.95

Total expenditure for common schools in 1832, \$1,126,456.45

Comparative View of the Returns of Common Schools from 1816 to 1833.

The year in which the Report was made to the legislature.	No. of Towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of School Districts in the said towns.	No. of School Districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the School Districts making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportions of the No. of children taught to the No. of children reported, between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	\$55,720.98	.	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834.88	.	170,385	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235.42	.	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010.54	.	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151.07	.	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418.08	.	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195.04	.	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420.60	.	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820.25	.	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741.61	.	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182,790.09	.	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8,114	7,550	185,720.46	.	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995.77	.	441,856	419,216	26 to 21
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343.21	.	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840.14	\$297,048.44	480,041	468,257	40 to 41
1831	785	9,063	8,631	238,641.36	346,807.20	499,424	497,503	250 to 249
1832	703	9,339	8,841	244,998.85	374,001.54	507,105	509,967	
1833	811	9,600	8,941	305,582.78	358,320.17	494,959	508,878	

INCORPORATED ACADEMIES.

Albany,	Flatbush, <i>Eras. Hall,</i>	Lansingburgh,	Penn Yan, <i>Yates Co.</i>
Albany, <i>Fem. Acad.</i>	Fort Covington,	Lewiston,	<i>Acad. & Fem Sem.</i>
Albany, <i>Fem. Sem.</i>	Franklin,	Lowville,	Potsdam, <i>St. Law.,</i>
Auburn,	Fredonia,	Malone, <i>Franklin,</i>	Pompey,
Bridgewater,	Gaines,	Madison, <i>Sem., Gen.</i>	Poughkeepsie, <i>Dutch.</i>
Buffalo,	Gouverneur, <i>Hi. Sch.</i>	& Oneida <i>Con.</i>	Rodhook,
Cambridge, <i>Wash'n.</i>	Granville,	Middlebury,	Rochester, <i>High Sch.</i>
Canandaigua,	Greenville,	Montgomery,	Salem, <i>Washington.</i>
Canandaigua, <i>Ontario Fem. Sem.</i>	Hamilton,	Monroe,	Schenectady,
Canajoharie,	Hartwick,	Newburgh,	Sing Sing, <i>Mt. Pleas.</i>
Cayuga,	Homer, <i>Courtland,</i>	North Salem,	Springville,
Cherry Valley,	Hudson,	Onondaga,	Sullivan Co.
Clinton, <i>Gram. Sch.</i>	Ithaca,	Ovid,	Union,
Delhi, <i>Delaware,</i>	Jamaica, <i>Un. Hall,</i>	Oxford,	Utica,
E. Hampton, <i>Clinton,</i>	Johnstown,	Owego,	Whitesborough,
Fairfield,	Kinderhook,	Oyster Bay,	Whitestown, <i>Oneida</i>
	Kingston,	Plattsburgh, <i>Franklin</i>	<i>Institute.</i>

"In the erection and endowment of the incorporated academies," according to the Superintendent of common schools, "about \$400,000 have been expended by the state and individuals; and to these academies a revenue of \$10,000 is distributed annually by the state." The sum of \$1,200 is assigned to the institutions situated within each of the 8 senate districts. Besides the incorporated academies, there are

many other flourishing seminaries in different parts of the state, among which are the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for young ladies, and the Troy Female Seminary; and there are institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the city of New York and at Canajoharie.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In 1784, an act was passed instituting a university in New York; and in 1787, that act was repealed, and a literary corporation or society was constituted, styled the "Regents of the University of the State of New York," consisting of 21 members, who are all appointed by the legislature, except the governor and lieutenant-governor, who are members *ex officio*. They meet annually (and oftener if necessary) at Albany, on the 2d Thursday in January. They have the power of conferring medical degrees, and other degrees of a higher order than that of Master of Arts, and of incorporating academies; are authorized to visit and inspect annually all the colleges and academies in the state, and make a report of their condition and management to the legislature; and are also charged with the care of distributing the annual income of the Literary Fund in equal proportions in the eight senate districts, for the benefit of common schools, and among the incorporated academies in proportion to the number of students pursuing classical studies.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is in the city of New York, was established by a royal charter, in 1754, under the name of *King's College*, by which name it was known till the Revolution. Its operations were suspended during the revolutionary war, and in 1787, an act was passed confirming its original charter; but the name of the institution was changed to Columbia College, and its legislative government was vested in 24 Trustees.—The college library contains 8,000 volumes; and the students' libraries 6,000.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D.,	1754 to 1763	Rev. C. H. Wharton, D. D.,	1801 to 1801
Rev. Myles Cooper, LL. D.,	1763 to 1775	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.,	1801 to 1811
		Rev. Wm. Harris, D. D.,	1811 to 1829
Wm. S. Johnson, LL. D.,	1787 to 1800	Wm. A. Duer, LL. D.,	1830

Faculty in 1833.

Wm. A. Duer, LL. D., <i>President.</i>	Wm. H. Elliott, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
Rev. John McVickar, D. D., <i>Pr. Mor. Phil., Rhet., &c.</i>	H. J. Anderson, M. D., <i>Prof. Math., &c.</i>
N. F. Moore, LL. D., <i>Prof. Greek & Latin.</i>	James Kent, LL. D., <i>Prof. Law.</i>
Ch. Anthon, LL. D., <i>Prof. Greek, Lat., &c.</i>	Lorenzo da Ponte, <i>Prof. Italian.</i>
J. Renwick, LL. D., <i>Pr. Nat. Phil. & Chem.</i>	Rev. Antoine Verren, <i>Prof. French.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, about 100. Alumni 1,150. *Commencement is on the 1st Tuesday in August. Vacation from commencement*

to the 1st Monday in October; and recess from the 24th of December to the 2d of January.

UNION COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Schenectady, was incorporated in 1794; and it derives its name from the union of several religious denominations in its establishment. It is pleasantly situated to the east of the compact part of the city, on an eminence which affords a fine prospect. The buildings consist of two brick edifices of four stories, each 200 feet long, and each having two wings extending 150 feet, containing upwards of 100 rooms for students; and two boarding-houses. The college has been liberally patronized by the state; it has valuable funds, and a library of 5,350 volumes; and the students' libraries contain 8,920 volumes. The Trustees consist of the governor, lieutenant-governor, chancellor, judges of the supreme court, attorney-general, surveyor-general, comptroller, and treasurer, *ex officio*; and 13 elected members.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. John B. Smith, D. D.,	1795 to 1799	Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D.,	1801 to 1804
Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D.,	1799 to 1801	Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.,	1804

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.,	<i>President.</i>	Isaac W. Jackson, A. M.,	<i>Assistant Prof.</i>
Rev. B. Proudfit, D. D.,	<i>Prof. Greek & Lat.</i>		<i>Math. & Nat. Phil.</i>
Rev. A. Potter, A. M.,	<i>Pr. Mor. Phil., Rhet.</i>	Th. C. Reed, A. M.,	<i>Assistant Prof. Polit.</i>
B. F. Joelin, M. D.,	<i>Pr. Nat. Phil. & Math.</i>		<i>Ec. & Intel. Phil.</i>
John A. Yates, A. M.,	<i>Prof. Orient. Lit.</i>	Chester Averill,	<i>Assistant Prof.</i>
		Silas Totten, A. B.,	<i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 223. Alumni 1,444; alumni living 1,394; ministers 308; ministers living 290.

Commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in July. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;—2d, 4 weeks, ending about the 5th of January;—3d, 4 weeks, ending about the 1st of May.

Annual expenses, including all charges, \$112.50; charity students, \$49.50.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated near the village of Clinton, 9 miles W. by S. of Utica, was originally established as an academy, styled Hamilton Oneida Academy, and was erected into a college in 1812. It has received benefactions from various individuals, and considerable patronage from the state. The college edifices, three in number, four stories high, stand in a line, on an elevated site, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The college library contains 2,500 volumes, and the students' libraries 3,700. A law professorship has lately been founded by a bequest of \$20,000 from Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. The board of Trustees consists of 24 members.

NEW-YORK

Successors of President.

Rev. Amos Beckus, D. D., 1812 to 1816 | Rev. Simeon E. Dwight, D. D., 1830
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., 1817 to 1822

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Simeon E. Dwight, D. D., President. | Josiah Noyes, M. D., Pr. Chem. & Nat. Hist.
J. H. Lathrop, A. M., Pr. Math. & Nat. Ph. | Prof. of Law.
Rev. Amos North, A. M., Prof. Lang. | Ebenezer D. Makbit, Tutor.

Number of students, in 1833, 97 : — alumni 270 ; alumni living 257 ; ministers 69.

Commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August. Vacations ; — 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks ; — 2d, from the 3d Wednesday in December, 4 weeks ; — 3d, from the 3d Wednesday in April, 4 weeks.

Annual expenses of students of the two higher classes from \$81 to 100 ; in the two lower classes, from \$72 to 91.

GENEVA COLLEGE.

This institution, which was founded by the Episcopalians in 1825, is pleasantly situated at Geneva. The college library contains 620 volumes ; the students' libraries 1,150. Rev. Jasper Adams, President, from 1826 to 1828 ; — succeeded by the Rev. R. S. Mason.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D., President. | M. B. Holstein, Prof. Med. Lang.
H. Webster, A. M., Prof. Math. & Nat. Ph. | Gen. J. G. Swift, Prof. Stat. & Civil Engin.
Edward Outbush, M. D., Pr. Chem. & Min. | John M. Ernot, A. M., Tutor.
Rev. Henry Mandeville, Prof. Hebrew. | P. H. Fowler, A. B., Tutor.

Number of students, in 1833, 44 : — alumni 18 ; ministers 9.

Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in August. Vacations ; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks ; — 2d, at the close of the year, 2 weeks ; — 3d, in April, 3 weeks.

BROCKPORT COLLEGE.

The Baptists are now constructing, at Brockport, a flourishing village, on the Erie Canal, 72 miles east of Buffalo, a college edifice of free stone, 100 feet by 60, five stories high including the basement, which is to contain 90 rooms for the accommodation of students, a chapel, library-room, &c.

HAMILTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, at Hamilton, in Madison county, 25 miles SW. of Buffalo, was founded by the Baptists, and incorporated in 1819. The edifice occupied by the institution is an edifice of stone, built in 1820, 100 feet by 60, containing 34 rooms for study, as well as a reading-room, a lecture-room, and a chapel suffi-

Another building of equal size is necessary has a boarding-house, a joiner's shop, but the funds are small. The course of study is completed in about two years in the preparatory school.

- Professors:
- Rev. Daniel Hassall, A. M., Prof. Sci. & Nat. Hist.
 - Rev. Joel M. Bacon, A. M., Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil.
 - Rev. A. C. Kendrick, A. B., Prof. Lang.

Students in the 4 classes, in 1833, 38; in the preparatory school 25. The year is held on the 1st Wednesday in June. Vacations;—1st, from the 3d Monday in August to the 3d Monday in January, 3 weeks. Tuition \$16:—for board, washing, and lodging \$16.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at New York; founded in 1819.

Professors in 1833.

- R. C. Moore, LL. D., Prof. Orient. & Gr. Lit.
- J. M. Wainwright, D. D., Prof. Pol. Eco., &c.
- F. L. Hawks, D. D., Prof. Ecol. Hist.

Students, in 1833, 50:—whole number educated 146. Library 3,570.

Extracted from the last Report:—"The contributions to the seminary from its first establishment down to the amount to \$158,928.67; of which there have been expenditures for buildings \$33,520; filling up \$2,505; assessments for streets, &c. \$1,325; investments contributed for scholarships \$14,194.72; leaving a balance of \$108,583.25 invested in stocks, bonds, and mortgages, yielding an income of \$3,600. The annual expenditure, with the utmost economy, is \$5,000, and the deficiency, consequently, of the year over the expenditure, is \$1,400. Two large legacies have been made to the institution, one of \$60,000 by Mr. Sherrerd, and another of \$100,000 by Mr. Frederic Kohne, but neither of them is yet

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at the town of Auburn, was founded by the Presbyterians in 1821. The principal building is a large, commodious edifice of stone. The library contains 4,500 volumes. Number of students, in 1833, 54:— whole number educated 100. Board is furnished for \$1 a week.

Professors in 1833.

Rev. James Richards, D. D., Prof. Theol.	Rev. Henry Mills, Prof. Sacred Literature.
Rev. H. L. R. Ferriss, D. D., Prof. Ecol.	Prof. Sacred Eloquence.

HARTWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, situated at Hartwick, in Otsego county, 70 miles W. of Albany, was incorporated in 1815, and owes its establishment to the liberality of the Rev. John C. Hartwig, a Lutheran minister, who bequeathed a large estate in land for the purpose of founding a seminary for educating young men for the ministry, particularly in the Lutheran Church. It consists of two departments, the theological and the academical. The former had, in 1832, 9 students; the latter 80. The library contains 1,000 volumes.— Rev. G. B. Miller, A. M., *Principal*. Rev. C. B. Thummel, A. M., *Assistant*.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF N. YORK.

This institution was incorporated, in 1807, by the recommendation of the Regents of the University, under whose government it is placed, and by whom its degrees are conferred. The lectures commence on the 1st of November, annually, and continue 4 months. Expense of the whole course \$100. Number of students in 1832—3, 188.

Professors.

J. A. Smith, M. D., Prof. Anat. & Physiol.	Edward Delafeld, M. D., Prof. Obst., &c.
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Prof. Surgery.	John B. Beck, M. D., Prof. Med. &c.
Valentine Mott, M. D., Prof. Surg. & Anat.	John Torrey, M. D., Prof. Chem. & Bot.
J. H. Smith, M. D., Prof. Theor. & Prac.	

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

This medical school which is established at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, N. Y., is also under the superintendance of the Regents of the University.

Professors.

J. McNaughton, M. D., Prof. Anat. & Surg.	James Hadley, M. D., Prof. Theor. & Prac.
T. R. Beck, M. D., Prof. Med. &c.	James Dehaester, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
W. Willoughby, M. D., Prof. Chem. &c.	

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

... in 1831; opened at Clinton Hall in
... of an edifice for its accommodation
... of July, 1833. It is formed on a plan similar to that
... of Europe; and funds to the amount of about
... in the year 1833, been raised by individuals; and
... into transferable shares of \$25 each. Its govern-
... shareholders, elected by shareholders, together with
... members of the common council of the city of
... being. In this board of 37 members, no one
... is allowed to have a majority; and persons of
... are eligible to all offices. The annual
... shareholders is on the 1st Monday in November.

... comprises two departments; one for the higher
... and science; the other embraces what is usually
... of classical, philosophical, and mathematical in-
... a complete course of English literature, of mathe-
... with their application to agriculture, to the arts,
... to the ordinary pursuits of life. The Professors (whose
... from salaries and from fees) are divided into the
... of Science and the Arts, of Law, and of Medicine.
... of students, in 1833, was 137.

Professors already Appointed.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ... D. D., Chancellor, & | Rev. John Mulligan, A. M., Prof. Gr., Lat. |
| ... A. M., Prof. Mor. | Wm. Ernenpeutsch, A. M., Prof. German. |
| ... Prof. Math. & Astr. | Mig. Cabrera de Nevaros, Prof. Spanish. |
| ... Prof. Chem., Bot., &c. | Lorenzo L. da Ponte, Prof. Italian. |
| ... Prof. Sculp., Paint. | Charles Parmentier, A. M., Prof. French. |
| ... D. D., Prof. Greek | C. D. Cleveland, A. M., Prof. Latin. |
| ... A. M., Adj. Prof. Hebr. | Henry Bostwick, A. M., Instr. Hist., Geog. |
| | Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Lect. Mor. Phil. |
| | Francis Lieber, P. D., Lect. Com., Agric., &c. |

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

- Historical Society**; founded in 1804. Morgan Lewis, Pres-
... De Peyster, Jun., Secretary.
- Literary and Philosophical Society**. David Hosack, M. D.,
... Frederick de Peyster, Jun., Secretary.
- Academy of Fine Arts**; founded in 1808. John Trumbull,
... James Herring, Secretary.
- Academy of Design**; founded in 1826. S. F. B. Morse, Pres-
... Secretary.

American Lyceum; founded in 1831. Stephen Van Rensselaer, President.

Medical Society of the State of New York: Thomas Spencer, M. D., President.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

This institution is supported by the government of the United States; was established in 1802; and is situated at the military post of West Point, on the Hudson, at its passage through the Highlands, on a tract of 250 acres of land which was ceded by the state of New York to the United States. The Chief Engineer of the Army (now Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot) is, *ex officio*, Inspector of the Academy. The Military Staff comprises the Superintendent and Commandant, and about 40 individuals, consisting of professors, assistant-professors, and teachers. The number of cadets is limited to 250. Candidates for a situation in the school as cadets must not be under 14 nor above 21 years of age; and each cadet previously to his appointment by the President of the United States, must, with the consent of his parent or guardian, sign articles by which he engages to serve 5 years, unless sooner discharged. The pay of a cadet is \$16 a month, and two rations a day. The regular course of studies comprises 4 years.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

ELIAS P. SEELEY,	<i>Governor and Chancellor of the State</i>	<i>ex officio</i> ;	term of office expires Oct. 1833,	\$3,000
Edward Condit,	<i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,</i>		3,500 a day	
James D. Westcott,	<i>Secretary of State and Auditor,</i>		50 & perquisites	
William Grant,	<i>Treasurer,</i>		1,100	
John M. White,	<i>Attorney General,</i>		80	
Stacy G. Potts,	<i>Clerk in Chancery,</i>		Perquisites.	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.		
	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,500
	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,100
	<i>do.</i>	1,100
	<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court,</i>	

...made any adequate provision for the support of
...School Fund, which amounted, in Oct. 1832,
...income of which was \$15,951.89. A law of
...\$20,000 shall be annually distributed among the
...in the ratio of the taxes paid for the support of
...the income of the Fund does not amount to this
...of the Fund shall draw upon the state treasurer
...necessary to make up the deficiency; and that the
...is distributed, shall be applied to pay teachers of
...The law also "authorizes" and "recommends,"
...that "the several townships, at their annual town-
...by tax or otherwise, such additional sum or sums of
...same object, as they may deem proper; — and also the
...may apply the sum received from the state, to school-
...pair of the said township, if they elect to do the same."
...have complied with these recommendations; others have
...them. The town of Newark received, in 1833, \$410.76
...and raised the additional sum of \$1,750.

The following extract from Governor Southard's Message to the Le-
gislative Council, in January, 1833, presents a view of the present con-
dition of common schools in this state.

The school system is certainly inefficient. It has defects which
may be corrected, and which experience has enabled the people of
this state to remedy. It needs a larger fund; and it is hoped that
the legislature will, before long, be able to augment it. It needs an intelli-
gent and zealous commissioner, whose official duty it shall be to devise,
and to have approved by the legislature, to carry into execution such uni-
fied measures as may be calculated to effect the great object; and although
there is a just reluctance to the creation of new offices, yet that portion
of the public treasury which may be devoted to his compensation, will be found to
be a small expenditure. It needs more competent teachers, and cannot
succeed, unless means be adopted to provide them. It needs also the
coöperation of the townships, in raising the money which is to be
expended. Unless this be done, no amount of money which the state
may be able to add to the principal fund, will enable us to accom-
plish our object; and we shall fall far behind other states, in our
progress towards that proud consummation, when the doors of the
schools shall be opened to every child, and education and light be
afforded on all, on whom the right of suffrage devolves, and on whose
conduct and virtue the value and permanency of our institutions
depend. A change of the law as will require this coöperation, is

neither unreasonable nor unjust. The benefit of the fund may, without wrong to any, be made to depend on a willingness to aid the purposes for which it was created, and to enjoy its advantages."

ACADEMIES.

There are few academies in this state which possess any considerable funds; and public institutions of this kind have generally declined, and have been superseded by private schools, which are more popular and better supported. There are, in several of the towns and in different parts of the state, respectable and flourishing seminaries for the education of females, for preparing lads for college, and also for affording a good English education. Among the respectable institutions for these purposes, are the Edgehill Seminary at Princeton, the Young Ladies' Institute at Newark, the Mantua Manual-Labor Institute near Sergeantville, Lawrenceville High School, Bloomington Academy, and the Athenian Academy, at Rahway.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY AT PRINCETON.

This college was established at Elizabethtown in 1746; the next year it was removed to Newark; and in 1757, to Princeton. It has long been a highly respectable and flourishing seminary, and here many distinguished men have received their education. The college edifice, styled Nassau Hall, is built of stone, four stories high, 175 feet by 50, containing a chapel, and 60 rooms for students. There are also buildings for the library, philosophical apparatus, museum, refectory, recitation-rooms, &c. The college library contains 7,000 volumes; and the students' libraries 4,000. The board of Trustees consists of the governor of the state (who is president *ex officio*), 10 other laymen, and 10 clergymen.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Jona. Dickinson,	1746 to 1747	} 1768 to 1795.
Rev. Aaron Burr,	1748 " 1757	
Rev. Jonathan Edwards,	1757 " 1758	
Rev. Samuel Davies,	1759 " 1761	
Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D.,	1761 " 1764	
		Rev. J. Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D.,
		Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D., LL.D.,
		Rev. Ash. Green, D. D., LL.D.,
		Rev. James Carnahan, D. D.,

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Sam. L. Howell, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. & Phys.</i>
Rev. John Maclean, <i>Vice-Pres. and Prof. Ancient Lang.</i>	Lewis Hargous, <i>Prof. French and Span.</i>
Rev. Albert B. Dod, <i>Prof. Mathematics.</i>	J. Alexander, <i>Adj. Prof. Ancient Lang.</i>
Joseph Henry, <i>Prof. Nat. Phil.</i>	Benedict Jager, <i>Prof. Ger. and Ital.</i>
John Torrey, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>	S. H. McDonald, J. C. Edwards, and John S. Hart, <i>Tutors.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 133: — whole number of alumni 1,930; ministers 406; alumni living 1,190.

Commencement is on the last Wednesday in Sept. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; — 2d, from the 1st Thursday after the 2d Tuesday in April, 5 weeks.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON

...in 1862, is under the patronage and supervision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The principal building is a large edifice of stone, which accommodates for 400 students. There are 23 scholarships. The use of the library are afforded free of expense to all. It contains 6,000 volumes, and the students' libraries of 500.

Prof. **William Alexander, D. D., Prof. Didactic and Pol. Theol.**
Prof. **Samuel Miller, D. D., Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Church Gov.**
Prof. **Charles Hodge, A. M., Prof. Oriental and Biblical Literature.**

Students, in 1833, 126; whole number educated 619; number of graduates, 100.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

This institution was founded, in 1770, by ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, and named Queen's College; but some years since it has assumed the present name in honor of a distinguished benefactor. The principal building is of stone, three stories high, devoted to public purposes. Students generally lodge in private families. The library contains 2,500 volumes, and the students' libraries 2,500.

Faculty in 1833.

Prof. Samuel Miller, D. D., President.	Rev. ——— Beck, Prof. Chem. & Nat. Hist.
Prof. Samuel Miller, D. D., Vico-Pres.	John O. Currie, Teacher in the Grammar School.
Prof. Charles Hodge, D. D., Prof. Christ., Polit. Econ., &c.	

Students in the 4 classes, in 1833, 70.

Theological Seminary.

This institution is connected with Rutgers College, and is under the patronage of the Dutch Reformed Church. Students, in 1833, 24.

Prof. **Samuel Miller, D. D., Prof. Didactic and Polemic Theol.**
Prof. **Samuel B. Cannon, D. D., Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Church Gov.**
Prof. **Samuel McClelland, D. D.; Prof. Biblical Literature.**

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
GEORGE WOLF, Governor, (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1835,)	\$4,000
Samuel McKean, <i>Secretary,</i>	1,600
Alexander Mahon, <i>State Treasurer,</i>	1,400
David Sturgeon, <i>Auditor General,</i>	1,400
Jacob Spangler, <i>Surveyor General,</i>	1,400
Samuel Workman, <i>Secretary of the Land Office,</i>	1,400
Ellis Lewis, <i>Attorney General,</i>	300 and fees.
Jesse R. Burden, <i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Samuel Anderson, <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
John B. Gibson, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,666.67
Milton C. Rogers, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,000 00
Charles Houston, <i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Ross, <i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Kennedy, <i>do.</i>	2,000.00
William Duane, <i>Prothonotary for East District,</i> Fees.	

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following three District Courts for Philadelphia and for the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

	Salary.
Joseph Barnes, <i>President Judge,</i>	\$2,000
Th. McKean Pettit, <i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Charles S. Coxe, <i>do.</i>	2,000
John Lisle, <i>Prothonotary.</i>	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

	Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes, <i>President Judge,</i>	\$1,600

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

	Salary.
Robert C. Trier, <i>President Judge,</i>	\$1,600

The State is divided into the 17 following Districts, for the sessions of

The President Judge of the District of
 Law Judge have each a salary of \$2,800;
 Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in
 of \$1,600; and their associates \$200.

President Judges.

Northampton, and Lehigh,	Edward King.
Northampton, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Walter Franklin.
Butler, and Allegheny,	Garrick Mallary.
Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	Thomas Burnside.
Franklin, and Montgomery,	Charles Shaler.
York, Luzerne, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia,	Henry Shippen.
Westmoreland, Adams, and Perry,	John Fox.
Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria,	John Reed.
Lawrence, Wayne, and Pike,	John Young.
Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	David Scott.
York, Schuylkill, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Calvin Blythe.
York, Schuylkill, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Edward Herrick.
York, Schuylkill, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Thomas H. Baird.
York, Schuylkill, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Isaac Darlington.
York, Schuylkill, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Alex'r Thomson.

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Penn., at the commencement of the settlement of Pennsyl-
 in 1682, published his "Preface to the Frame of Government,"
 he says, "That which makes a good constitution must keep it,
 of wisdom and virtue, — qualities that, because they descend
 worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtu-
 of youth." In the "Frame" itself, he provides that the
 and provincial council shall erect and order all public schools.
 constitution of the state, adopted in 1790, contains the following
 — "The legislature, as soon as conveniently may be, shall
 by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the state,
 manner that the poor may be taught gratis."
 was passed by the legislature, on the 2d of April, 1831, pro-
 the establishment of a general system of education, by cre-
 "Common School Fund," and appointing three commissioners
 — assigning to the fund all moneys due for unpatented
 secured to the state by mortgages or lien for purchase money, and
 for applications, warrants, and patents for land, fees in the
 and the proceeds of a tax of one mill per dollar, laid March

1831; — the state treasurer being required to make an annual report of the amount received for the fund. The interest is to be added to the principal till the annual interest shall amount to \$100,000; afterwards the interest is to be annually distributed for the support of schools, as shall be provided by law. According to the statement of Samuel McKean, Esq., Secretary of State, in his Report relative to Educating Poor Children (March, 1833), the School Fund amounted, on the 3d of April, 1833, to about \$304,000; and the income of the Fund will amount to the proposed sum of \$100,000 per annum by the 1st of April, 1839, when it will be at the disposal of the legislature for the promotion of free schools throughout the state.

Mr. McKean observes; — "Since 1816, [in the state of New York,] the number of children taught and the amount of money expended under the present system have regularly increased, until, in the last year, 1832, we have the sublime spectacle of 507,105 pupils, without distinction, receiving regular and constant instruction, upon uniform principles, under the direct supervision of the government, at an expense of about one million of dollars, or not much exceeding two dollars a scholar; whilst Pennsylvania, for the same year, with equal wealth, and a population not vastly inferior in number to that of New York, presents the lamentable contrast of 17,467 children not educated, but returned as subjects entitled to receive instruction, under a system condemned by universal public opinion and experience, and that too at an expense of \$48,466.25." In this statement the county of Philadelphia was not included. — The whole number of children returned by the assessors, as educated at the public expense throughout the state, in 1832, was 23,592; at the expense of \$81,116.70. — See *Hazard's Penn. Register*, April 6, 1833.

According to a Memorial which was read before the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, at Philadelphia, Oct. 1830, "There were at least 400,000 * children in Pennsylvania between the ages of 5 and 15; of these during the preceding year, there were not 150,000 in all the schools in the state."

According to a Chronological View of the enactments of the legislature, on the subject of education, since the first settlement of Pennsylvania, communicated to Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, by Mr. W. R. Johnson, the public acts relating to this subject amount to 220; the whole amount of appropriations in money or in other interests equivalent to money, is \$297,116; the number of acres of land applied in aid of corporations, 57,223; and the institutions created, endowed, or remodelled by these laws, consist principally of 2 universities, 8 colleges, and 10 academies.

* Ascertained. According to the Census of 1830, the number of white children, from 5 to 15, was 251,000.

ACADEMIES.

The following are the 55 academies in the state, with the date of their foundation or incorporation, as stated in the Register of Pennsylvania. These institutions have received small endowments from the state, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each.

Allentown,	1813	Franklin, <i>Venan.</i>	1812	Montrose, <i>Susqu.</i>	1816
Athens,	1813	Germantown,	1784	Newtown,	1790
Beachwoods,	1813	Gettysburg,	1810	Norristown,	1804
Beaver,	1803	Greensburg,	1810	Northumberland,	1804
Bedford,	1810	Greensburg,	1810	Orwigsburg,	1813
Bellefonte,	1805	Hatboro', <i>Loller,</i>	1812	Philadel. <i>Epis.</i>	1787
Butler,	1810	Harrisburg,	1809	Pittsburg,	1787
Carmich. <i>Greene,</i>	1810	Huntingdon,	1816	Reading,	1788
Chambersburg,	1799	Indiana,	1814	Smethport,	1829
Chester,	1811	Kittaning,	1821	Somer-et,	1810
Clearfield,	1827	Lancaster,	1827	Strasburg,	1823
Danville,	1818	Lebanon,	1816	Stroudsburg,	1814
Delaware,	1813	Le Raysville,	1830	Warren,	1822
Doylestown, <i>Un.</i>	1827	Lewistown,	1814	Waterford,	1811
Dundaff,	1830	Meadville,	1807	Wellsborough,	1817
Easton,	1805	Mercer,	1811	Wilkesbarre,	1807
Ebensburg,	1819	Milford,	1827	Williamsport,	1811
Erie,	1811	Mifflinsburg,	1827	York,	1799
Franklin, <i>Green,</i>	1813				

At Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz, there are Moravian Schools which have long had a good reputation.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The universities that have been incorporated in this state, are the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 1755; Western University at Pittsburg, 1820. The *Colleges*; Dickinson College at Carlisle, 1783; Franklin College at Lancaster, 1787, *now closed*; Jefferson College at Canonsburg, 1802; Washington College at Washington, 1806; Allegheny College at Meadville, 1815; Lafayette College at Easton, 1826; Madison College at Union Town, *now closed*, 1827; Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, 1832.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution was incorporated in 1755, at Philadelphia, by the name of "the College, Academy, and Charity School"; in 1779 it was erected by an act of the legislature into a university; and in 1791, it was placed upon its present footing by an act uniting into one body the trustees of the university, and those of the college, academy, and charity schools of Philadelphia. The moneys granted to it by the state legislature at different times, amount to \$69,666 $\frac{2}{3}$, besides the exemption, in 1832, of its real estate from taxation for 15 years. Its whole

property, in 1830, as reported to the legislature, was \$195,000; its annual income \$15,000; value of real estate \$167,059.— See *Register of Penn.*, Jan. 1833, Vol. XI. The institution comprises the medical, collegiate, and academical departments; and charity (English) schools; and is under the legislative government of 24 trustees, of whom the governor of the state is a member *ex officio*.

Succession of Provosts.

William Smith, D. D.,	1755 to 1779	John Andrews, D. D.,	1810 to 1813
John Ewing, D. D.,	1780 " 1802	Frederick Beasley, D. D.,	1813 " 1823
John McDowell, LL. D.,	1806 " 1810	Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D.,	1823 " 1833

Faculty of Arts, or Collegiate Department, in 1833.

———, <i>Provost.</i>	Henry Reed, A. M., <i>As't. Prof. Mor. Phil., &c.</i>
Robert Adrain, LL. D., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Rev. Chr. F. Crusé, A. M., <i>Assist. Prof.</i>
Rev. S. B. Wylie, D. D., <i>Prof. Heb., Greek,</i> <i>and Latin Lang.</i>	Aug. de Valville, <i>Instruct. in French.</i>
Alex. D. Bache, A. M., <i>Pr. Nat. Ph. & Chem.</i>	Augustus Willis, <i>do. in Spanish.</i>
	Hermann Bokum, <i>do. in German.</i>

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 105. Whole number of alumni unknown:— number of those who received the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1829, 11; in 1830, 8; in 1831, 20; in 1832, 25; in 1833, 25.

Commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The collegiate year consists of three terms:— 1st, from the 15th Sept. to the 22d Dec.;— 2d, from the 7th Jan. to the 15th April;— 3d, from the 1st May till *Commencement*.

Expenses— for instruction \$15 a term, with a moderate additional charge for the modern languages:— board in the city from \$2,50 to \$3 a week.

Medical Department.

The medical school, which forms a part of the university, is the oldest, most distinguished, and most numerously attended of any in the United States.

Faculty of Medicine.

Philip S. Physic, M. D., <i>Emeritus Prof. of</i> <i>Surg. and Anat.</i>	Robert Hare, M. D., <i>Prof. Chemistry.</i>
John R. Coxe, M. D., <i>Pr. Mat. Med. & Phar.</i>	Wm. Gibson, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>
Nath. Chapman, M. D., <i>Prof. Inst. & Prac.</i> <i>Med.</i>	Wm. E. Horner, M. D., <i>Prof. Anatomy.</i>
Th. C. James, M. D., <i>Prof. Midwifery.</i>	Wm. P. Dewees, M. D., <i>Adj. Prof. Midw.</i>
	Samuel Jackson, M. D., <i>Assist. Prof. Inst.</i> <i>and Prac. Phys. and Clin. Med.</i>

The *Lectures* commence on the 1st Monday in Nov., and the commencement for conferring degrees is held about the 1st of April.

Expenses:— matriculation (first year only) \$5; lectures of the six professors \$20 each,— \$120;— ticket for the almshouse or hospital (first year only) \$10:— total, the first year, \$135.— Second year, lectures \$120; graduation and diploma \$40:— total, for two years, \$295.

Medical students, in 1833, 368 ; in the collegiate department 105 ; in The academical department 186 ; in the charity schools 164 : — total 823.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical Faculty of Jefferson College (an institution grafted upon Jefferson College at Canonsburg) was incorporated in 1826 ; and its affairs are managed by a board of 10 trustees residing in Philadelphia, where the institution possesses a spacious and well furnished college edifice.

Medical Professors.

G. Sharp Pattison, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat.</i>	Sam'l. Calhoun, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
Geo. McClellan, M. D., <i>Prof. Surg.</i>	Jacob Green, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
John Revere, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. & Pr. Phys.</i>	Sam'l. McClellan, M. D., <i>Prof. Midw., &c.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 121. — The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in Nov., and end in March.

Expenses : — lectures of the six professors, \$15 each, \$90 ; ticket for the almshouse or hospital \$10 ; — total, first year, \$100 ; — for the 2d year (with the graduation fee, \$15) \$115. — Fee to the dissector in anatomy \$10. This ticket may be taken or not, at the option of the student. — Board of medical students, from \$2,50 to \$5 a week.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Carlisle, was incorporated in 1783, and has received from the state donations at different times, amounting in all to \$51,800, and 10,000 acres of land. It has, at some periods, prospered ; at others declined ; and at others, it has been entirely suspended. The principal building is a large edifice of stone ; and the college library contains about 2,000 volumes.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. Charles Nisbot, D. D.	1784 to 1804	Rev. John M. Mason, D. D.	1821 to 1824
Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.	1804 " 1809	Rev. William Neill, D. D.	1829
Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D.	1809	Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D.	1829 " 1832

The college was closed from about 1816 to 1822 ; also in 1829 ; and again in 1832. On the 6th of June, 1833, the land, buildings, library, apparatus, and other property were transferred to a joint committee of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the full consent of the old board of trustees, who resigned their offices, and a new board was elected, of which the Rev. John Emery, D. D., a Methodist Bishop, was chosen president. — The new board elected the Rev. John P. Durbin, A. M., *President of the college* ; and John Reed, *Professor of Law* ; passed resolutions to make immediate arrangements for establishing a preparatory school, and took measures for reopening the college without unnecessary delay.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at Canonsburg, 28 miles SW. of Pittsburg, was incorporated in 1802. It has received the following donations from the state; — in 1806, \$3,000; in 1821, \$1,000 annually for five years; in 1826, \$1,000 annually for four years; in 1832, \$2,000 annually for four years, — 6 indigent students to be educated for four years; and afterwards, 24 to be prepared for school-teachers. — The college library contains 1,000 volumes, and the students' libraries 2,400. The board of trustees consists of 30 members.

Succession of Principals.

Rev. John Watson,	1802 to 1802	Rev. Wm. McMillan,	1817 to 1822
Rev. James Dunlap,	1803 " 1811	Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D.,	1822.
Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.,	1812 " 1816		

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Jacob Green, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem. & Nat. Hist.</i>
Rev. John McMillan, D. D., <i>Prof. Theol.</i>	Wm. Smith, <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
Rev. James Ramsay, D. D., <i>Prof. Hebrew.</i>	George Marshall, } <i>Teachers.</i>
J. H. Kennedy, <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>	George M. Hall, }

Number of undergraduates, in 1833, 155 : — alumni 404 ; alumni living 371 ; — ministers 170. — Students in the preparatory school connected with the college, 77.

Commencement is on the last Thursday in September. *Vacations* : — 1st, from commencement to the 1st Monday in Nov. ; — 2d, from the 1st of April to the 1st of May.

Annual expenses : — tuition, fuel, library, repairs, &c. \$25 : — board in college about 75 cents a week ; in private families from \$1 to 1,62½. — There is belonging to the college a farm of 200 acres, on which 26 students nearly support themselves by laboring two hours a day.

The Medical Faculty of Jefferson College, a branch of this institution, is under a board of 10 trustees, residing in Philadelphia, where the lectures are given.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Washington, 7 miles from Canonsburg, and 26 SW. of Pittsburg, was incorporated in 1806, and was newly organized in 1830. The state legislature endowed it with lands valued at \$20,000, besides making other donations; one of which was by an act of 1826, granting it \$1,000 annually for four years; another in 1831, granting \$500 annually for five years. The college library contains 1,500 volumes.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. David McConaugby, A. M., <i>Principal.</i>	Joseph Ritner, jr., A. M., <i>Prof. Engin.,</i>
Rev. Wm. P. Alrich, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.,</i>	<i>Polit. Econ., &c.</i>
<i>Nat. Phil., and Chem.</i>	Nich. Murray, <i>Assist. Teacher Clas. Depart.</i>
Robert Fulton, <i>Prof. Languages.</i>	Albert Torrence, <i>Assist. Teacher English</i>
John L. Gow, <i>Prof. Eng. Lit.</i>	<i>Department.</i>

Number of students in the college in 1833, 47; in the English department, 72:— alumni 146.

Commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. There are two *vacations*,— during the months of April and October.

Expenses:— tuition \$20 a year;— fuel, candles, and washing about \$15;— board from \$1 to 1.50 a week.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is situated at Pittsburg, was incorporated in 1819; and in 1826, it received from the state a grant of \$2,400, annually for 5 years, in consideration of a relinquishment of land by the university. Persons of every religious denomination may be trustees, principals, and professors.

Rev. R. Bruce, M. D., *Principal*;— with three other instructors. Number of students 50:— alumni 45. Volumes in the library 500. *Commencement* is on the last Friday in June.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Meadville, was founded in 1815, incorporated in 1817, with a grant from the legislature of \$2,000: in 1821, it received another grant of \$1,000 annually for 5 years; and in 1827, \$1,000 annually for 4 years. It has a college edifice of 3 stories, 120 feet by 40; and a library of 8,000 volumes, mostly the donation of the late Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, Mass.— Whole number of alumni 10.— The operations of this institution have been, for some time, discontinued; but it has lately come into the possession of the Methodists, and is placed under the direction of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A professorship called the "Roberts professorship," in honor of Bishop Roberts, has been endowed, and the college will be opened for students on the 1st of Nov.— Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., *President*; Rev. Homer J. Clark, A. M., *Vice-President and Prof. Math.*; Augustus W. Ruter, A. B., *Prof. Lang.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Gettysburg, 44 miles SW. of Harrisburg, was formed by erecting a gymnasium or preparatory school, connected with the theological seminary at the same place, into a college, and was incorporated in 1832. No disabilities are to be imposed on account of religious opinions.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Ernest L. Hazelius, D. D., *Pres. & Prof. Latin Lang. & Ger. Lit.*

Rev. S. S. Schmucker, A. M., *Prof. Intel. Phil. and Moral Science.*

H. Baucher, A. M., *Prof. Greek Lang and Belles Lettres.*

M. Jacobs, A. M., *Prof. Math., Chem., and Natural Philosophy.*

J. H. Marsden, A. M., *Prof. Mineralogy and Botany.*

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Easton on the Delaware, was incorporated in 1826. No disabilities can exist as to professors or students on account of religion.— A college edifice of stone is now in progress, three stories high with a basement; 112 feet long and 44 wide, with a projection 49 feet in length and 17 in width; containing 54 rooms for students, a library-room, a hall, and recitation-rooms.

The institution has commenced operations, and has 50 students, though the classes are not yet (Aug. 1833) properly formed, and the library and apparatus are scarcely begun.— Rev. George Junkin, *President*; with three professors.

MADISON COLLEGE.

This institution was founded by the Methodists at Union Town, in Fayette county, on the Cumberland road, 60 miles W. by N. of Cumberland, and incorporated in 1827, . The legislature, in 1828, made a donation to it of \$5,000.— It was for a time in operation, but is now closed.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

The corner-stone for the principal building for this institution was laid on the 4th of July, 1833, on a tract of land containing 45 acres, 1½ miles from the city of Philadelphia. The order of the edifice is Grecian Corinthian; the material white and light-blue marble. The building is to be 160 feet in front, by 217 feet on the flank, including the porticoes, and its height 97 feet. The sum of \$2,000,000 is specifically appropriated to erect the buildings and support the college; and if this shall be found inadequate, such further sum as may be necessary is provided for in the conditions of other bequests by the founder.

BRISTOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

This institution, which is situated on a farm called "China Retreat," on the Delaware, 3 miles below Bristol, was established, in 1833, by gentlemen belonging to the Episcopal church; and it is designed for the preparation of young men for the ministry, or for any of the liberal professions. The course of studies embraces 4 years; and a preparatory school is to be connected with the institution. The collegiate year commences on the 1st Wednesday in Oct., and ends on the 4th of August. The plan embraces a system of manual labor in shops or on the farm three hours daily.— Rev. Chauncey Cotton, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution was established at Philadelphia in 1830; was incorporated in 1832, and received a donation of \$8,000 from the state, and an appropriation of \$10,000 for the support and education of indigent pupils. A handsome building of granite, 96½ feet by 63, was erected in 1835 for accommodation. The annual charge to pupils who pay, is \$100. The number of pupils, in 1830, was 76, of whom 32 were educated in Pennsylvania, 16 of Maryland, and 9 of New Jersey.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Theological Seminary at Gettysburg; established in 1826, incorporated in 1827. About \$12,000, together with valuable books and a library, were collected for it in Europe. The building contains 100 students, a chapel and library, and lecture-rooms. The library contains 7,000 volumes, mostly in the German language. Students 20. — Rev. E. L. Hazellius, D. D., *Prof. German, Greek, Latin, and Church History*; Rev. S. S. Schinucker, *Prof. Theol., Pastoral, &c.*

Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, at York; established at Carlisle in 1824, removed to York in 1829, and incorporated in 1830. — Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., *Prof. Theol.*; Rev. F. A. Rauch, *Prof. Bibl. Lit.* — Students 20. — A Classical School connected with the Seminary, under the care of Dr. Rauch, commenced operation in 1833.

Theological Seminary, at Allegheny-Town, established in 1827, under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has an edifice of 4 stories, 150 feet long, and a library of 4,000 volumes. — Luther Halsey, D. D., *Prof. Theol.*; John W. Nevin, *Prof. Bibl. Lit.* — Students 29. — Manual labor is combined with study.

Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, at Pittsburg; established in 1828. — Rev. Mr. Pressly, *Prof.* — Students 19.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Philosophical Society; instituted in 1769; incorporated in 1800. — G. S. Duponceau, LL. D., *President*. This society has published 10 volumes of Transactions.

Academy of Fine Arts; founded in 1805; incorporated in 1810. — Joseph Hopkinson, *President*.

Society of Natural Sciences; founded in 1812; incorporated in 1817. This society has published 6 volumes of Transactions.

Historical Society; formed in 1825. William Rawle, *President*. This society has published 4 half-volumes of Memoirs.

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

CALEB P. BENNET,	<i>Governor</i> ;	(term of office expires on the third Tuesday in January, 1837); salary	\$1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joshua Burton,	<i>Speaker of the Senate,</i>		
John Raymond,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives,</i>		

JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
Thomas Clayton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,200
James R. Black,	<i>Associate Jus. for Newcastle county,</i>	1,000
Sam'l L. Harrington,	<i>do. for Kent county,</i>	1,000
Peter Robinson,	<i>do. for Sussex County,</i>	1,000
Kensey Johns, Jun.	<i>Chancellor,</i>	1,100

Outlines of the Constitution as amended, December 2, 1831.

The supreme executive power is vested in a governor who is chosen by the citizens, and holds his office during 4 years from the third Tuesday in January next ensuing his election; and he is not eligible a second time to the office.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives; the senators being elected for 4 years, and the representatives for 2. There are 3 senators and 7 representatives chosen in each of the three counties. Whenever a greater number is judged necessary by the General Assembly, then, two thirds of each branch of the legislature concurring, it may be increased; but the number of senators can never be greater than one half, nor less than one third of the number of representatives.

The General Assembly meets on the first Tuesday of January, biennially, unless sooner convened by the governor.

All elections for governor, senators, representatives, sheriffs, and coroners, are held on the 2d Tuesday in November, and are by ballot; and in such elections every free white male citizen, of the age of 22 years or upwards, having resided in the state one year next before the election, and paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, enjoys the right of an elector; and every free white male citizen of the age of 21 years, and under 22 years, having resided as aforesaid, though not having paid a tax, (idiots, insane persons, and criminals excepted,) enjoys the right of an elector.

The judicial power is vested in a Court of Errors and Appeals, a Superior Court, a Court of Chancery, an Orphans' Court, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.—To

compose these several courts there are five judges, who are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during good behavior. The Superior Court is composed of the chief justice and the two associate justices who do not reside in the county where the court is held; and the Court of Sessions is composed in the same manner. The Court of Oyer and Terminer consists of all the judges, except the chancellor; and the Orphans' Court, of the chancellor and the resident judge of the county.

EDUCATION.

There is no college in this state; one was incorporated in 1803, at Wilmington; but it never went into operation. There are respectable seminaries of learning for both sexes at Wilmington, and several academies have been established at different places

The state has a School Fund of \$170,000, the income of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district of four miles square, at the will of the majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of free schools. No district is entitled to any share of the Fund, that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the Fund.

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

JAMES THOMAS, *Governor*; term of office expires Jan. 1834. Salary.
\$3,500

William Potter, T. C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, Robert W. Bowie, and John S. Martin, *Executive Council*.

Senators elected for 5 years, on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831.

Benj. S. Forrest, *President*.

John B. Morris,	Baltimore.	B. S. Forrest,	Montgomery.
Benj. S. Pigman,	Alleghany.	J. C. Groom,	Cecil.
Charles F. Mayer,	Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory,	Queen Ann.
John G. Chapman,	Charles.	William Hughlett,	Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington,	Frederick.	Henry Page,	Dorchester.
James Montgomery,	Harford.	Littleton P. Dennis,	Somerset.
Wm. T. Wootten,	Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborn,	Kent.
Dennis Claude,	Annapolis.		

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and two from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. Richard Thomas, *Speaker*.

The state is divided into six judicial districts, for each of which there are a chief judge and two associate judges. The Court of Appeals is composed of the six chief judges of the six districts; and the associate judges of the District Courts are judges of the County Courts of each county within the district.

JUDICIARY.

Theodoric Bland,	Chancellor,	Salary.
		\$3,600
<i>Court of Appeals.</i>		
John Buchanan,	Chief Judge,	Salary.
		\$2,200
Richard G. Earle,	Associate Judge,	2,200
William B. Martin,	do.	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	do. (Baltimore)	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	do.	2,200
John Stephen,	do.	2,200
<i>Court of the City of Baltimore.</i>		
Nicholas Brice,	Chief Judge,	Salary.
		\$2,400
J. D. Worthington,	Associate Judge,	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	do.	1,500

EDUCATION.

A law in favor of primary schools in this state was passed in 1825, and has been partially carried into effect in a few of the counties. The whole amount of the public funds for the support of common schools, (including \$47,293.66 belonging to different counties for the education of indigent children), was, Dec. 1, 1831, \$142,063.76; and in addition to this, there is a tax for the same purpose on bank capital of 20 cents on every \$100. The state also appropriates annually the sum of \$5,000 to the University of Maryland, an annual sum amounting, in 1832, to \$16,699.98 to other colleges, academies (\$300 to each), and schools; and about \$3,500 for the support of the indigent-deaf and dumb.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Annapolis, was incorporated in 1784; opened in 1789; and the first commencement was held in 1793. It received from the state, at the time of its incorporation, a grant of £1,750 sterling per annum, on condition that the city should convey to the trustees a lot of 34 acres, the present site of the college, which had been given to the corporation by Lord Baltimore. The grant was annulled by the legislature in 1805; but the college has since received \$20,000 by a lottery; and an annual grant of \$1,000

...of three stories, 90 feet by 60.
 ...buildings for the accommodation of stu-
 ...in the city. The library contains
 ...students' library, 400.

...of the institution were Bishops Carroll and Clag-
 ...Smith, Alex. C. Hanson, and Charles Carroll of
 ...*Presidents*;— John McDowell, LL. D., Rev.
 ...D. D., Rev. Wm. Rafferty, D. D., (died 1830) and
 ...Humphreys, D. D., (inaugurated 1831.)

...of a *President* (Rev. Dr. Humphreys), and four
 ...Number of students in the four college classes, in 1833,
 ...preparatory department about 40.— Whole number of
 ...at 643.

...is on the 29d of Feb. *Vacations*;— 1st, from Good
 ...the 2d Monday following;— 2d, from the last Wednesday in
 ...the 1st Monday in Sept.;— 3d, from the 23d of Dec. to the 1st
 ...in Jan.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

...college was established in Baltimore in 1807; in 1812, the
 ...of Maryland was incorporated, of which the medical college
 ...department: at length a collegiate department, or faculty of
 ...was organized with the expectation that it would go into operation
 ...but the medical and law departments are the only ones now
 ...operation.

Medical Faculty.

... M. D., <i>Prof. Pathol. and</i>	Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. & Phar.</i>
... M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics.</i>	E. Goddings, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat. and Physiol.</i>
... M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>	Robley Dunglison, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med., Therap., Hygiene, & Med. Juris.</i>

...lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and continue
 ...of March. *Expenses*:— fee to each professor for each of
 ...courses \$ 20;— graduation \$ 20.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Hoffman, LL. D., *Prof. Nat., Civil, and Admiralty Law, and the
 Law of Nations.*
 ...*Prof. Constitutional and Statute Law of the U. S., &c.*
 ...*Prof. Common Law, Law of Pleading and Evidence, &c.*

WASHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

... M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>	S. Aman, M. D., <i>Prof. Anatomy.</i>
... M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>	J. B. Rogers, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
... M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics.</i>	T. E. Bond, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. & Prac. Ph.</i>

...institution was incorporated in 1833, and is established in Balti-
 ...The lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and
 ...the end of February. *Expenses*;— for each ticket \$15;—
 ... \$ 5;— ticket for dissection \$ 5;— graduation \$ 10. A

student is required to attend the entire course before he can become a candidate for a degree.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This is a Catholic institution, which has a pleasant situation in the northwest part of Baltimore, near the confines of the city, and was founded as a seminary in 1791; as a college in 1799; and empowered by the legislature to confer degrees, as a university, in 1805. Its buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of 150 boarders. It has a library of 10,000 volumes, and a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. The course of studies for such as begin their classical education, embraces 7 years.

Number of pupils, in 1831, 147; — 71 boarders, and 76 day scholars. — Number graduated, in 1833, 4. — Rev. Samuel Eccleston, *President*; — with 16 other instructors. It has a theological department.

Commencement is on the 3d Tuesday in July. *Vacation*, from commencement to the 1st Monday in Sept.

Annual expenses: — tuition \$ 60; — board \$ 140.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This is also a Catholic institution, established in 1809, by Dr. Dubois, now Catholic bishop of New York, and incorporated as a college in 1830. It has a beautiful and romantic situation, at the foot of a branch of the Blue Ridge mountains, in Frederick county, 2 miles from Emmitsburg, 50 WNW. of Baltimore. It has a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of 7,000 volumes. The *Faculty* consists of a principal, vice-principal, 9 professors, and 16 associate professors and tutors. The course of studies for those who begin their classical education, comprises 7 years. The number of students, in 1831, was 130. — The number graduated, from 1830 to 1833, 21. — Rev. John B. Purcell, *Principal*.

Commencement is on the last week in June. — One *Vacation*, from the 1st of July to the 16th of August.

Annual expenses: — board, lodging, and tuition \$ 172; with extra charges for certain branches of education.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOHN FLOYD, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires March 31, 1834,	\$3,333 1/3
Wyndham Robertson, <i>Counsellor, Lt.-Gov.</i> ; term expires } March 31, 1834,	1,000
James Barfoot, <i>Treasurer of State,</i>	2,000
James Smith, <i>Auditor,</i>	2,000
James Jones, <i>Second Auditor,</i>	1,000
James Smith, <i>Register of the Land Office,</i>	1,500

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
Chief Justice	President,	2,720
Judge	Judge,	2,500
do.	do.	2,500
do.	do.	2,500
do.	do.	2,500

are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents per diem for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Leesburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 1st Monday in August and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time, appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The State is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits. A Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice yearly in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, and their names, and the number of their respective circuits, are as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. James B. Taylor, | 8. William Daniel, | 15. Benjamin Estill, |
| 2. John F. May, | 9. William Leigh, | 16. James E. Brown, |
| 3. Robert C. Uphur, | 10. Fleming Saunders, | 17. Allen Taylor, |
| 4. Thomas Browne, | 11. Richard H. Field, | 18. Edward D. Duncan, |
| 5. John V. Lomax, | 12. Lucas P. Thompson, | 19. Lewis Summers, |
| 6. John Scott, | 13. Richard E. Parker, | 20. Joseph L. Frye. |
| 7. James Breckenbrough, | 14. Daniel Smith, | |

EDUCATION.

An interesting article in the London "Quarterly Journal of Education" on the subject of "Education in Virginia," said to have been written by a gentleman who was formerly a professor in the University of Cambridge, it is remarked; — "Education seems never to have been an important public concern in Virginia, before her separation from Great Britain; nor is there a single statute in the colonial code in which the subject is mentioned, unless, perchance, in some special enactment concerning the College of William and Mary." In accordance with this is the following extract from the answer of Sir William Berkeley:

ley, (the most distinguished governor that Virginia had during her colonial state, and once a fellow of Merton College, in Oxford University,) to the Committee for the Colonies:—"I thank God there are no free schools nor printing; and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government."

"But after the declaration of independence," as is stated in the article above mentioned, "education seems to have been one of the first subjects which engaged the attention of the leading politicians of Virginia." From the same article we select the following facts. A general system of education for all classes of the community comprehending elementary schools, colleges, and a university, was prepared by Mr. Jefferson; but it appears to have been too extensive for that early period. But the part of it which related to elementary schools, was adopted by the legislature in 1796; yet it was never carried into execution, apparently because it imposed a tax on the rich for the education of the poor.

In 1809, an act was passed providing for a *Literary Fund*, by appropriating all fines, escheats, and forfeitures of every description to a permanent fund "for the encouragement of learning." In 1816, Virginia appropriated the principal part of a large claim on the government of the United States, for military services during the war with Great Britain, to this Fund; and commissioners were appointed to devise a system of education. In the session of the legislature, 1817-18, it was found that the Fund amounted to upwards of \$ 900,000, yielding an income of more than \$ 50,000; and a permanent appropriation was made of \$ 15,000 a year for the support of a university, and \$ 45,000, annually, for the education of the poor, to be distributed among the several counties and corporate towns of the state, according to their free white population; and to be placed under the management and control of *school commissioners*, who were to be annually appointed by the courts of the several counties and towns. The number of poor children instructed, in 1822, in 48 counties, under the operation of this law, was 3,298, at the average cost of \$ 7.03, for each child; in the year 1830, the number of children instructed, in 95 counties, was 14,100, at the average cost of \$ 2.82 for each child.—It appears from the Auditor's Report of 1831, that the number of poor children in the state according to the returns of the school commissioners amounts to 14,100, which is about one 25th of the whole white population, and about one 5th of the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 15. From the mass of evidence exhibited to the legislature in the Auditor's Report, it appears that, although the plan has been carried into effect with different degrees of success in the different coun-

...and continued improvement through
...of the law. It has already imparted the
...writing, with all their moral tendencies, pro-
...; and, before many years, it will have
...blessings on twice that number.

...passed authorizing the extension of the system
...to all classes, but leaving it discretionary. This
...to the school commissioners of each county, when-
...the purposes of education would be thereby promoted,
...county into districts, of from three to seven miles square;
...the inhabitants of such district shall have raised three-
...and required to build a school-house in the district, the
...are authorized to contribute the other two-fifths, so, how-
...if it exceed ten per cent. of the county's annual quota of the
...They are further authorized to pay a sum not exceeding \$100
...the salary of a teacher, provided the inhabitants of the district
...an equal or greater amount; and, at the school thus pro-
...white child in the district may be taught gratis. Each
...be placed under the control of three trustees, of whom the
...commissioners are to appoint one, and the private contributors

Academies and High Schools.

...in Virginia are private schools, commonly established by
...spirited individuals in a county or neighborhood, who erect
...and provide requisite teachers. The ordinary number
...from 30 to 50. There are about 55 of these academies in
...the grammar schools are conducted solely by their respective
...In some of them Latin, Greek, and mathematics are taught.
...part of the youth of both sexes are taught in domestic
...A teacher can be procured for 200 or 300 dollars exclusive of
...the children of the neighbors will come in as scholars,
...of them as boarders. The chief difficulty in carrying on any
...schools is that of obtaining suitable instructors. There has
...great improvement in female education in Virginia.
...more than twenty female academies, of which there was not
...the Revolution; and three-fourths of them have been estab-
...the last 20 years.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

...of Virginia at the session of 1817-18, adopted mea-
...establishing an institution then proposed to be named Central
...were appointed to select a site for it.
...affected a pleasant and elevated spot nearly two miles

near Charlottesville, in the county of Albemarle, not far from the centre of the population of the state. Their choice was confirmed by the legislature in 1819, and an act was passed incorporating the institution by the title of the *University of Virginia*, which went into operation in 1825. It was erected and endowed by the state; and it owes its origin and peculiar organization chiefly to Mr. Jefferson. It has a fine collection of buildings; consisting of four parallel ranges about 600 feet in length, and 200 feet apart, suited to the accommodation of 9 professors and upwards of 200 students; which together with the real estate, cost \$333,996. It possesses a very valuable library of 8,600 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus, which together cost \$36,948. The state gives annually \$15,000 for the support of the institution. The whole annual income of the university is about \$18,500. The professors are paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by fees received from the students; but the sums which they severally receive are widely different, varying in ordinary years from \$1,600 to \$3,500.

The plan of this university differs materially from that of other institutions of the kind in the United States. The students are not divided into four classes, with a course of studies embracing four years; but the different branches of science and literature here taught are styled *schools*. The following particulars are extracted from the "Regulations," &c. Students are not admitted under 16 years of age; every one is free to attend the schools of his choice, and no other than he chooses; provided, that if under the age of 21, he shall attend at least three professors, unless he has the written authority of his parents or guardian, or the Faculty shall, for good cause shown, allow him to attend less than three. In each school there are three regular lectures a week; besides which, there are in most of them extra lectures suited to the several classes into which the school is divided. The mode of instruction is by text-books and lectures, accompanied by rigid examinations.

Three honorary distinctions are conferred by this institution; a *Certificate of Proficiency*, — that of *Graduate* of any class, — and that of *Master of Arts of the University of Virginia*. No particular period of study is prescribed for the acquisition of these honors. The student obtains them whenever he can undergo the rigid examination to which the candidates for them are subjected.

The title of *Doctor of Medicine* is conferred on the graduates of the Medical Department.

There is but one session annually, commencing on the 10th of September, and ending on the 20th of July. Commencement takes place on the 20th of July, when there are public exercises, and the names of the graduates are awarded. — *Honorary distinctions*, &c. are conferred on the 10th of July, but in some cases before the commencement.

The first degree was conferred in 1828;—number of graduates in 1828, 10; in 1829, 12; in 1830, 30; in 1831, 20; in 1832, 46.—total 118; of these 16 were graduates in the ancient languages; 14 in mathematics; 23 in natural philosophy; 9 in chemistry; 17 in moral philosophy; 22 in medicine; and 17 in law.—The title of “Master of Arts of the University of Virginia” was conferred on one student at the commencement of 1832.

Number of students in the school of	{	Ancient Languages	from 1825 to 1833, 519; in 1833, 58
		Modern Languages,	“ 1825 to 1833, 425; in 1833, 22
		Mathematics,	“ 1825 to 1833, 619; in 1833, 76
		Natural Philosophy,	“ 1825 to 1833, 410; in 1833, 83
		Chem. and Mat. Med.,	“ 1825 to 1833, 407; in 1833, 69
		Medicine,	“ 1825 to 1833, 238; in 1833, 40
		Anatomy and Surgery,	“ 1825 to 1833, 183; in 1833, 35
Moral Philosophy,	“ 1825 to 1833, 252; in 1833, 38		
Law,	“ 1825 to 1833, 201; in 1833, 37		

Annual expenses;—board, including bed, washing, and attendance, during the session, from September 10 to July 20, \$100; fuel and candles \$15; room-rent \$8; use of library and public rooms \$15; fees to three professors (to one only \$50; to two \$30 each; if more than two, \$25 each) — \$75:—total \$213.

Faculty in 1833.

Gesner Harrison, <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	Thomas Johnson, <i>Prof. Anat. & Surg.</i>
George Blattermann, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>	—————, <i>Prof. Medicine.</i>
Charles Bonnycastle, <i>Prof. Math.</i>	George Tucker, <i>Prof. Mor. Phil.</i>
Robert Patterson, <i>Prof. Nat. Phil.</i>	John A. G. David, <i>Prof. Law.</i>
John P. Emmett, <i>Prof. Chem. & Mat. Med.</i>	J. Hervey, <i>Tutor Mod. Lang.</i>

Chairman of the Faculty, in 1833, Professor Tucker.—The chairman is annually chosen from the professors by the rector and visitors.

Board of Visitors.—James Madison, *Rector*; James Breckenridge, Chapman Johnson, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, Thomas J. Randolph, and William H. Brodnax.—Frank Carr, *Secretary*.—The Visitors are appointed by the governor and council every four years.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

This institution, which is at Williamsburg, formerly the capital of Virginia, and is, next to Harvard College, the oldest in the United States, derives its name from William and Mary, sovereigns of England, by whom its charter was granted in 1691. It received with its charter a grant of £1,985, 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound on tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland; and it was further aided by private donations, particularly by the munificence of the Hon. Robert Boyle. In 1693, the Assembly of Virginia ordered that it should be built at Williamsburg, and made some additional grants, so that its annual

income became upwards of £3,000; but it was subsequently greatly diminished. — “The funds,” as recently stated by the President of the college, “consist of bonds, stocks, lands, and houses, amounting in all to about \$150,000, not yielding, however, a revenue in proportion to the amount.” — “No regular list of students or graduates, has been kept till within the last few years; the number, therefore, of alumni we cannot determine; but it is certainly greater than from any other college south of the Potomac. Owing to peculiar circumstances, our graduates have always been few. Nine-tenths of our students have gone through one course without applying for a degree.” Many of the most eminent men of Virginia were educated here. The condition of the college, at different periods, has been very variable; but, after a period of declension, it has had, for some years past, a considerable degree of prosperity. — It is under the legislative government of a board of 24 trustees who supply vacancies in their own body.

The college edifice is a large misshapen pile of building. The college library contains 3,500, and the students' library, 600 volumes.

The Rev. James Blair, D. D., was named *President* in the charter, but is said not to have entered upon the duties of the office till 1729; he died in 1742, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Stith, who died in 1750. The Rev. James Madison, D. D., (Bishop of Virginia) was president from 1777 to 1812. His successors have been the Rev. W. H. Wilmer, Dr. J. Augustine Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Adam Empie.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Adam Empie, D. D., *Pres. & Prof. Th. R. Dew, Prof. Hist., Metaph., &c.*
Mor. Phil. | Robert Saunders, jr., *Prof. Mathematics.*
 William B. Rogers, *Pr. Chem. & Nat. Phil.* —————, *Prof. Law.*
 Dabney Brown, *Prof. Humanity.*

Number of students in the Senior and Junior classes in 1833, 26; irregular students 15; law students 12; academical 37; — total 90. — Graduates in 1829, 5; in 1830, 7; in 1831, 15; in 1832, 11.

Commencement is on the 4th of July. — *One Vacation*, from commencement to the last Monday in October.

Annual expenses; — for a Junior student; — board and lodging \$100; washing, fuel, candles, &c. \$20; three fees for the moral, mathematical, and chemical courses, and half a fee for the metaphysical course, \$70; matriculation \$5: — total \$195: — for a Senior student \$185.

The *Law Course* commences at the opening of the college, and terminates on the Saturday before the last Monday in April. *Expenses*; board, washing, and fuel \$90; — tuition \$20; — matriculation \$5: — total \$115.

The Grammar School opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 1st of August. *Expenses*; — board, including every thing, \$100; tuition \$20: — total \$120.

LIBERTY HALL ACADEMY.

...represented, at Lexington, in Rockbridge county, the name of Liberty Hall Academy; and in 1812 it was ... called Washington College from General Wash- ... it with 100 shares in the James River Canal, ... in 1831, an annual income of \$2,400. "This donation ... the only part of its funds that are now productive, and may ... at \$25,000. Its other funds consist also of donations, ... by a private citizen of Lexington, estimated at \$50,000, ... from certain debts of the testator, and another from the ... Society of Virginia, on their voluntary dissolution, amount- ... 15,000, but not yet drawn out of the hands in which it was ... making in all \$90,000." See Education in Virginia. There ... buildings of brick, which afford accommodations for 50 or 60 ... and a library of 1,500 volumes. It is pleasantly situated; ... for education are not high; but its students have never ... numerous. — Number in 1833, 46.

Faculty in 1833.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ... M. B., <i>President.</i> | J. W. Farnum, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem. & Nat. Phil.</i> |
| ... Prof. Math. | N. Brown Seabrook, <i>Tutor.</i> |
| ... Prof. Ethics. | |

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE.

This institution, which has an elevated and pleasant situation, a mile from the court-house in Prince Edward county, 80 miles SW. of Richmond, was founded in 1774; and it owes its establishment altogether to individual enterprise. The annual income of its funds has not, till recently, been more than about \$600, but within 5 or 6 years, a contribution has been made to the funds of the institution of \$30,000, of which \$25,000 have been set apart as a permanent fund for the support of the college; so that the annual income of the funds is now stated to amount to \$2,000. It has two buildings, both of brick, one 190 feet long of 4 stories, containing 48 rooms for students; a chapel, a library, and other public rooms; the other 45 feet by 40 of 3 stories, occupied by the academy or preparatory school attached to the college. It has a valuable philosophical apparatus, and a considerable library. The executive government is vested in 27 trustees who fill up vacancies in their own body. Number of students for several years past varied from 40 to 140; — in 1832, 60. Annual expenses; — for tuition, room-rent, washing \$150. Commencement is on the 4th Wednesday, September. Vacations; — 1st, the month of October; — 2nd, the month of May.

Jonathan P. Cushing, A. M., *President & Prof. Ment. & Mor. Phil., Rhet., &c.*

There are professorships of Mathematics, Languages, and Chemistry.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE.

This institution was founded by the Methodists, in 1831, at Boydton, in Mecklenburgh county, 88 miles SW. of Richmond, and the sum of \$50,000 is said to have been raised for it.

Officers Elected.

John Emory, D. D., *President.*

Martin P. Parks, *Prof. Math.*

Lorenzo Lea, *Prin. Prepar. School.*

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is situated in the vicinity of Hampden Sidney College, was founded by the Presbyterians. It went into operation in 1824; and on the 1st of January of that year the Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., was inaugurated professor of theology. It has three handsome buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students, a library of 3,000 volumes, and the income of the funds is sufficient to support two professors. The Directors consist of 8 clergymen and 4 laymen of the Synod of Virginia, and 8 clergymen and 4 laymen of the Synod of North Carolina. — Number of students, in 1833, 33: — whole number educated 71.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. George A. Baxter, D. D., *Prof. Christ. Theol.*

Rev. H. G. Goodrich, D. D., *Pr. Orient. Lit.*

—————, *Prof. Church Hist.*

Elisha Ballentino, *Assistant Teacher.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SEMINARY.

This theological seminary, which is under the care of the diocese of Virginia, is pleasantly situated 3 miles from Alexandria, and 6 from Washington. The building is of brick, 42 feet by 30, three stories high, and will accommodate 30 students. The library contains 2,000 volumes.

Rev. Beuel Keith, D. D., *Prof. Syst. Divin.* | Rev. Edward R. Lippitt, *Prof. Sac. Lit.*

VIRGINIA BAPTIST SEMINARY.

This institution, about 4 miles from Richmond, has been recently established; — had in 1833, 14 students, all preparing for the ministry, and devoting 3 hours 5 days in the week to manual labor.

Annual expenses; — \$95. Rev. Robert Ryland, *Principal.*

Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society; formed in 1832. John Marshall, LL. D., *President.*

NORTH CAROLINA

GOVERNMENT.

Governor; term expires December, 1834;	\$2,000
Treasurer,	1,500
Secretary of State,	800 & fees
Comptroller,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice,	\$2,500
Associate Justice,	2,500
do.	2,500

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.

William Norwood,	Robert Strange,	Henry Seawell,
John B. Donnell,	James Martin,	Thomas Settle.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties; so that each judge attends in about ten counties; and he is paid \$90 for every court which he holds; in all about \$1,800.

Memphis Sanders, Attorney General. John Scott, Solicitor General. A. Troy, Stephen Miller, William J. Alexander, and John L. Bailey, Esquires.

EDUCATION.

North Carolina has no system of common or free schools; and nothing has yet been done by the government to promote them. The counties in the state generally contain one or more academies; but the high price of tuition is a great obstacle to a general diffusion of education among the lower orders of the people. The state possesses a Literary Fund arising from bank dividends, entries of vacant lands, &c., amounting, November, 1832, to \$89,358.61. The income of this fund when it shall be sufficiently large, is to be appropriated to the support of schools, divided according to the free population.

The *Book Establishment* of Messrs. Turner and Hughes has done much within a few years past, to diffuse useful knowledge, and promote education in North Carolina. From their extensive book-store, at Raleigh, they have been in the habit of sending forth, throughout the state, useful publications, and especially school-books; and by a system of "book itinerancy," maintaining a constant communication with all parts of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A school or seminary has been projected by the Episcopalians, and is intended to be opened at Raleigh in January, 1834, under the direction of the Bishop of North Carolina and a committee. The object of the institution is to afford a good education at a small expense.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution, which is at Chapel Hill, 98 miles WNW. of Raleigh, was founded in 1791, incorporated in 1793, and it first conferred degrees in 1797. Its funds, a few years since, consisted of \$30,000, or \$40,000 in bank stock, 50,000 or 60,000 acres of land, and all escheated property in the state. It has three college edifices, a good chemical apparatus, a library of 1,800 volumes; and the students' libraries contain 3,000 volumes.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., *Pres. & Prof.* Walker Anderson, *Prof. Rhet. & Bel. Let. Mor. Phil.*
 _____, *Prof. Med. Lang.*
 Rev. Elisha Mitchell, A. M., *Pr. Chem. & Min.* De Berniere Hooper, A. B., *Tutor.*
 Rev. Wm. Hooper, LL. D., *Pr. Sac. Lang.* J. Thompson, A. B., *Tutor.*
 James Phillips, A. M., *Pr. Math. & Nat. Ph.* Giles Mebane, A. B., *Tutor.*

Number of regular students, in 1833, 99; irregular students 5. — Alumni about 450.

Commencement is on the 4th Thursday in June. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; — 2d, from the 15th of December, 4 weeks.

Annual expenses; — tuition, room-rent, damages, &c. \$42; — board from \$5 to 8 a month; — washing, &c. \$16.

North Carolina Institute; formed in 1831; meets annually at Chapel Hill at the time of the commencement of the university, and hears lectures and addresses on the subject of education. Simmons Jones Baker, M. D., *President.*

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

Robert Y. HAYNE, <i>Governor</i> , elected December, 1832; term of office expires December, 1834,	<i>Salary</i> \$3,500
John Pickens Pinckney, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> .	William Laval, <i>Comp. Gen.</i>
_____ <i>Secretary of State</i> .	Th. Lehre, Jun., <i>Treas.</i>
_____ <i>Superintendent of Public Works</i> .	Tandy Walker, <i>Gen. Secy.</i>
_____ <i>President of the Bank of South Carolina.</i>	

The court is elected for four years, and the
 is composed of 124 members, elected
 at Columbia, on the fourth Monday
 of each year. Each member receives a salary of \$4.00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Year	Appointed	Salary
1824	1824	\$3,500
1830	do. 1830	3,000
1830	do. 1830	3,000

Chancellors in Equity.

Year	Appointed	Salary
1808	Decussure, appointed, 1808	\$3,500
1830	do. 1830	3,000

Henry Bailey, Reporter.

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

Year	Appointed	Salary
1791	1791	\$2,572
1815	do. 1815	3,500
1818	Richardson, do. 1818	3,500
1829	Evans, do. 1829	2,500
1830	Paris, do. 1830	2,500
1830	B. Martin, do. 1830	2,500

EDUCATION.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The first free school in South Carolina was established at Charleston in 1712; but the system of free schools throughout the state, was not established till December, 1811, at which time, by an act of the legislature, a number of schools were established in each election district, and placed under the care of commissioners appointed for three years. The act provides that, "where more children shall apply for admission at any school than can be conveniently educated therein, a preference shall always be given to poor orphans and the children of indigent and distressed parents." The commissioners are also required to make an annual return of the state of the schools to the legislature. In October, 1822, there had been appropriated to the support of the free schools the sum of \$441,175.00. The usual annual appropriation is \$17,000 to \$20,000; in 1832, it was \$37,000. According to the report to the legislature, Dec. 1832, there were in the state 532 schools, in which 6,000 children were instructed. From one parish

It is believed that some might be improved; but it is highly useful, especially in Charleston and all the villages."

ACADEMIES.

The following list of academies is taken from Mills's "Statistics of South Carolina," (1836,) with the exception of four or five, which have been incorporated since the publication of that work.

Abbeville,	Chesterville, 2	Marion,	Rocky Spring,
Barnwell,	Columbia, 2	Mifflinville,	St. Matthew's,
Beaufort,	Edgefield,	Monticello,	Society Hill,
Blotter Settle'mt	Edisto Island,	Mount Ariel,	Unionville,
Boiling Springs,	Fair-View,	Mount Clio,	Varenes,
Broad River,	Gilesborough,	Newberry,	Wellington,
Cambridge,	Greenville, 2	Pendleton,	Winnaborough,
Camden, 2	Laconville,	Pineville,	Woodville,
Cedar Springs,	Long Town,	Platt's Springs,	Yorkville,
Cheraw,			

In 1795, a charter was granted for a college at Beaufort; a handsome edifice was erected; and "the college fund," according to Mills, "amounts to about \$60,000 or \$70,000;" but the institution has not assumed a higher form than that of a respectable academy.

A charter was granted for a college at Cambridge, in Abbeville district, in 1765; but it has never gone into operation as a college. With respect to the institution at Winnaborough, it is stated by Mills (1836); "Mount Zion College was established at this place before the war, and received an act of incorporation in 1777. It was formerly in high repute, and conferred degrees — It has gone again into successful operation, and realized considerable funds to enable it to be put upon the most respectable footing." But, as is stated by a correspondent (Sept., 1833), "It has long ceased its operations as a college, and is now merely a respectable academy."

COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Columbia, was incorporated in 1801; but did not go into operation till 1804; and degrees were first conferred in 1807. It has been very liberally patronized by the state; and has two large brick edifices, three stories high, about 100 feet long, and 25 wide; containing rooms for students, recitation-rooms, and a chapel; and other buildings for the officers, the library, and other purposes, &c. The whole expense of the college to the state amounts to not more than \$400,000; and of this sum the buildings, &c. cost \$154,324. The usual annual appropriation for the general expenses of the college, exclusive of salaries, is about \$14,000. The subjects of natural history, and the cabinet of minerals, are extensive, and the buildings, &c.

and chemi
the library
become m

...and Lieutenant-governor of the
 ...Speaker of the house of represent-
 ...the circuit judges of the
 ...together with 60 other per-
 ...of the senate and house of representa-
 ...four years, and until others shall be elected."

Faculty in 1833.

James Wallace, Prof. Math., Astron., &c.
Henry J. Nott, Prof. Logic & Belles Lettres.
R. W. Gibbs, M. D., Adj. Prof. Chem., &c.
Locke Gibbs, A. B., Tutor.

...students, in 1833, 93.

CHARLESTON COLLEGE.

...which is in the city of Charleston, and which was
 ...under Robert Smith, D. D., afterwards bishop of South
 ...originally chartered in 1785; but it was for about 40 years
 ...a respectable grammar school: and though a considerable
 ...most distinguished men of South Carolina received
 ...within its walls, yet only six degrees in the arts were
 ...before 1826. Its funds were originally large; but, through
 ...they were much diminished; and after having been
 ...years in a state of depression and neglect, it was organized
 ...the 1st of January, 1824, by the Rev. John Dickson, the Rev.
 ...and Wm. E. Bailey, Esq., who, having been instructors in
 ...were appointed professors, and brought their schools together in
 ...buildings: the same year the Rev. Jasper Adams was elect-
 ...and the institution was placed on a respectable footing as
 ...It received, some years since, the sum of \$10,000 from
 ...Horry, Esq., and \$12,500 from Thomas Hanscome, Esq. Its
 ...property is now estimated at \$60,000; and its income from tui-
 ...has, since 1824, amounted annually to as much as \$10,000. It has
 ...very commodious college edifice, a good philosophical apparatus, and
 ...library of 3,000 volumes, and there are libraries belonging to the stu-
 ...containing several hundred volumes.

Faculty in 1833.

Jasper Adams, D. D., Principal and	Ch. B. Cochrane, jr., A. B., Master Eng. Dep.
Nov. and Polit. Phil.	Henry M. Burns, A. B., Tutor Lat. & Greek.
Wm. E. Bailey, Prof. Languages.	Oliver M. Smith, A. B., Tutor in Latin.
James A. M., Pr. Math. & Nat. Phil.	Samuel A. Burns, A. B., Tutor in English.

Students: — Scientific Department (four classes) 46; — Classical
 ...English Department 55; — total 177. Alumni 32. —
 ...is on the 1st Thursday in Oct. Vacations; — 1st, the
 ...2d, 3d, &c. in April.

of the important interests of the course, as established by the President of Charleston College, "is that which admits provision that the instruction be given by departments. While this arrangement can be in no way injurious to those who are pursuing the regular course, it will be of great benefit to those who may wish to pursue a partial course. Thus any, whose pursuits in life render such a course desirable, may study the sciences without giving attention to ancient literature; or they may study Latin or Greek in the classical, and any of the sciences in the scientific department. The entire machine moves on in an equable course;—if any do not choose to attach themselves to it during the whole way, they may attach themselves through such a part of the course as suits their purpose. The price of tuition is \$12 per quarter in the three lower English classes, and \$15 in the highest. Mathematical and classical students are charged \$20; except that mathematical students who have advanced no farther than through quadratic equations in algebra, are charged but \$15. Stationery \$1. Students in the scientific, and in the first class of the classical department, pay \$25 per quarter. By an arrangement made with the medical college, the students of Charleston College attend the lectures of the professors of chemistry, natural history, and physiology, of that institution."

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

By a legislative act of Dec., 1823, the Medical Society of South Carolina was "authorized to organize a Medical School and to confer medical degrees." In 1824, professors were elected and the school was organized. In 1825, the city council of Charleston appropriated \$15,000 to erect a building for the school; and accordingly a handsome edifice was built. The legislature appropriated in aid of the institution, in 1825, the sum of \$10,000; and, in 1830, an additional sum of \$7,000. In consequence of difficulties between the medical society and the professors, the legislature created, in 1831, a new corporation with 13 trustees, and transferred to and vested in the new corporation "all the rights, powers, and duties, before conferred on, or required of, the medical society in relation to the Medical College." A suit of law arose under this act, and in 1832, it was decided by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional. In Dec., 1833, the legislature established a new Medical College, entirely independent of the Medical Society, consisting of a board of trustees and professors. The professors under the former organization resigned, and were made by the new act the professors of the new college, and the right to the college edifice, which has been in dispute between the corporation and the Medical Society, has been settled in favor of the latter. Two medical schools are now established at Charleston, one entitled the "Medical College of South Carolina," and the other the "Medical College of the State of South Carolina." The professors of the former have given notice that the vacant chairs are to be filled on the 2d Monday in October, 1833.

Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

Samuel H. Dickson, M. D., <i>Dean & Prof. Inst. and Prac. Med.</i>	Edmund Ravenel, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
J. Ed. Holbrook, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat.</i>	Henry R. Frost, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
Th. C. Prioleau, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstet.</i>	John Wagner, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>
	James Moultrie, jr., M. D., <i>Prof. Physiol.</i>

The session begins on the 2d Monday in November, and ends on the 1st Saturday in March.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Theological Seminary, at Columbia; founded in 1829; incorporated in 1832; under the care of a board of directors appointed by the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. The permanent fund, embracing houses, land, money invested, and subscriptions, amounts to about \$55,000. The Charleston Union Presbytery stands pledged for the support of one professorship, but the whole amount is not yet subscribed; and the sum of \$28,000 has been raised by subscription in Georgia for the support of a second, called the "Georgia professorship." The salary of a professor is \$1,500 per annum. Funds are provided for two scholarships, — \$2,500 for each; and provision is made for the support of several other students. — The library contains 1,800 volumes. — Number of students, in 1833, 22.

Rev. Thomas Goulding, D. D., *Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Church Gov.*

Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D., *Prof. Theology.*

Rev. George Howe, *Prof. Biblical Literature.*

First session, from the 1st of Jan. to the 15th of April; — 2d, from the 1st of June to the 1st of December.

Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Lexington; incorporated in 1832. — Rev. John C. Hope, *Professor*. Salary \$700 and a house. — Students, in 1833, 9. — A classical school is to be attached to it, in which young men are to be prepared for admission into the seminary.

Furman Theological Seminary, at the High Hills on the Santee, 40 miles E. of Columbia; under the direction of the Baptists. It has a library of 1,000 volumes, and 20 students. — Rev. Samuel Furman and Rev. Jesse Hartwell, *Professors*; with a salary of \$1,000 each.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina; organized in 1813; Stephen Elliot, LL. D., 1st *President*; Timothy Ford, the 2d; and Joel R. Poinsett, LL. D., the 3d; appointed in 1831.

Medical Society of South Carolina; formed in 1789; incorporated in 1794; and by an act in 1817, it was constituted a Board of Physicians to examine and license candidates to practice physic and surgery.

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILSON LUMPKIN,	<i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Nov. 1833,	\$3,000
E. Hamilton,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	2,000
John Williams,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
I. Bethune,	<i>Surveyor General</i> ,	2,000
T. B. Howard,	<i>Comptroller General</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Stocks,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	
Asbury Hall,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

The *Senate* consists of 78 members; the *House of Representatives* of 185.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
William H. Crawford,	<i>Judge of the</i>	Northern Circuit,	\$2,100
Thaddeus G. Holt,	<i>do.</i>	Southern Circuit,	2,100
William Law,	<i>do.</i>	Eastern Circuit,	2,100
Charles Doughurty,	<i>do.</i>	Western Circuit,	2,100
Lucius Q. C. Lamar,	<i>do.</i>	Oakmulgee Circuit,	2,100
Christopher B. Strong,	<i>do.</i>	Flint Circuit,	2,100
Lot Warren,	<i>do.</i>	Middle Circuit,	2,100
G. E. Thomas,	<i>do.</i>	Chatahoochee Circuit,	2,100
John W. Hooper,	<i>do.</i>	Cherokee Circuit,	2,100

Inferior Court.

An *Inferior Court* is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These Courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

EDUCATION.

This state has a fund of \$500,000 for the promotion of education; one half of which (\$250,000) forms an academic fund, the interest of which is annually divided among the incorporated academies:—the other half is appropriated to the education of the poor, and the interest of it is divided among the several counties according to their population; but no general system for rendering this fund useful to those for whom it was designed, has been devised and carried into effect. There are flourishing and well endowed academies at Savannah, Augusta, and some other places. A number of manual-labor schools have been established in different parts of the state, which are flourishing; and an increasing attention is now paid to education. For some further notices of education in Georgia, see the *American Almanac* for 1832.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

This institution, which is at Athens, 92 miles NW. of Augusta, was founded by an act of the legislature in 1788-9, and was at the same time endowed with 30,000 acres of unappropriated land, which was to be leased, but not sold. According to the plan of the charter, the university was to embrace the whole system of public education in the state, including an academy to be established in each county; but the design has never been carried into effect. In 1802, the University of Georgia, or as it is otherwise called, Franklin College, was established at Athens, and the first president appointed. The institution languished for want of means; and in 1816, the trustees obtained leave to sell the university lands, and vest the proceeds in stocks. By the sale of the lands the sum of \$100,000 was realized, and invested in the state bank of Georgia; and the legislature guaranteed that it should yield 8 per cent., or an annual income of \$8,000; and, in 1830, it granted an additional annuity of \$6,000. The income from tuition varies from \$3,500 to \$4,000:—total annual income about \$17,500.

In 1830, one of the college buildings, which cost \$25,000, together with the library, was burnt; but it has since been rebuilt by the state, and a library of 3,200 volumes has been procured; and the students' libraries contain 3,000 volumes. It now has two brick edifices of three stories, 120 feet by 50, for the accommodation of students, having also recitation-rooms; a chapel, 84 feet by 50; a philosophical hall; a hall for the meetings of the trustees, with rooms for the library and cabinet of minerals; two society halls; and the president's house. The philosophical apparatus and the chemical are well furnished; the cabinet of minerals contains 3,000 specimens; and there is also a botanic garden. The board of trustees consists of 28 laymen; the board of visitors of 10 laymen and 5 clergymen.

Succession of Presidents.

Josiah Meigs, LL. D.,	1802 to 1808	Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.,	1818 to 1818
Rev. John Brown, D. D.,	1809 " 1817	Rev. Moses Waddel, D. D.,	1819 " 1829
Rev. Robert Finley, D. D.,	1817 " 1817	Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D.,	1829

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. S. Olin, A. M., <i>Pr. Mor. Phil. & Rhet.</i>
James Jackson, A. M., <i>Prof. Nat. Phil. & Chemistry.</i>	Malthus A. Ward, M. D., <i>Prof. Nat. Hist.</i>
Rev. James Shannon, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lan.</i>	Wm. Lehmann, A. M., <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
Henry Hull, M. D., <i>Prof. Math. & Astron.</i>	Wm. L. Mitchell, A. M., <i>Tutor Math.</i>
	Wm. H. Hunt, A. M., <i>Tutor Anc. Lang.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, 97. Number of alumni 286.

Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in August. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 1 week;—2d, from the Wednesday before the 2d Monday in Nov., to the 1st of Jan.;—3d, the first half of the month of April. *Expenses*:—tuition, library, and servants' hire \$38 per annum.—Board in families from \$8 to 10 a month.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AT AUGUSTA.

L. A. Dugas, M. D., *Prof. Anat. & Physiol.* | M. Antony, M. D., *Prof. Obstetrics, &c.*
 J. A. Eve, M. D., *Prof. Thera. & Mat. Med.* | A. Cunningham, M. D., *Pr. Inst. & Prac. Med.*
 D. Ford, M. D., *Prof. Chem. and Pharm.* | Paul F. Eve, M. D., *Pr. Inst. & Prac. Surg.*

The lectures begin on the 3d Monday in October. Fees for six tickets \$100:—graduation \$10:—matriculation \$5.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOHN GAYLE, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office from Nov. 1831, } to Nov. 1833, }	\$2,000
James I. Thornton, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
George W. Crabb, <i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,000
Hardin Perkins, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,000
Peter Martin, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	\$425 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 22 members; the *House of Representatives* of 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was formerly composed of the seven judges of the Circuit Courts, but in January, 1833, the legislature established a separate Supreme Court, composed of three judges, who are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their office 6 years.

Judges of the Supreme Court. — Abner S. Lipscomb, *Chief Justice*; Reuben Saffold, and John M. Taylor.

Circuit Courts.

	Salary.
Ptolemy S. Harris, <i>Judge of the 1st Circuit</i> ,	\$1,750
Horatio G. Perry, <i>do.</i> 2d <i>do.</i>	1,750
Henry W. Collier, <i>do.</i> 3d <i>do.</i>	1,750
John White, <i>do.</i> 4th <i>do.</i>	1,750
William J. Adair, <i>do.</i> 5th <i>do.</i>	1,750
Anderson Crenshaw, <i>do.</i> 6th <i>do.</i>	1,750
Sion L. Perry, <i>do.</i> 7th <i>do.</i>	1,750

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In 1820, the Congress of the United States granted one *section* of land to the inhabitants of each *township** in the state for the use of

* A *township* is 6 miles square and contains 23,040 acres, and is divided by lines crossing each other at right angles into 36 equal parts or square miles, called *sections*. A *section* contains 640 acres.

...the same townships, for the support of a ... being invested in the legislature of the ... to the object of the grant. The Const- ... in 1819, declares that, "schools and the ... shall for ever be encouraged in this state, and the ... shall take measures to preserve from unnecessary ... such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the ... for the use of schools within each township in this state, ... lands which may be raised from such lands in strict con- ... the object of such grant." The same provision was made ... to the lands granted "for the support of a seminary of ... section of each township was vested in three school com- ... who were empowered to lease the lands, and whose duty it ... the townships into convenient school districts, so that ... shall not contain more than 40, nor less than 30 scholars, ... that number as may be practicable. Three trustees are to be ... by the qualified voters of each district, whose duty it is to em- ... at an annual salary or stated price for each; to cause a ... to be built; to make regulations; and to determine what ... shall be admitted without tuition fees. The teachers must be ... by the commissioners. — By an act passed, in 1828, the lands ... with the consent of the qualified voters of the township, ... proceeds vested in some productive stock. — The benefits in- ... by this grant have not as yet been realized; and they must of ... be very unequally distributed, as the section in one township ... be of great value, and in another of very little.

ACADEMIES.

The following academies were all incorporated as early as January,

Academies.	Counties.	Academies.	Counties.	Academies.	Counties.
Athens,	Limestone	Greenville,	Butler	Rocky Mt.,	Autauga
Athens, Fem.	do.	Jefferson,	Jefferson	St. Stephen's,	St. Ste-
Belleville,	Jackson	Lafayette,	Franklin	phen's t	
Clinton,	Wilcox	Marion,	Perry	Siins Fe.	Tuscaloosa t.
Edborne,	Monroe	Milton,	Montgomery, t.	Solon Grove,	Monroe
Esmond,	Green	Moulton,	Lawrence	Sparta,	Conecuh,
Lawson,	Autauga	Oak Grove,	Perry	Tuscumbia,	Tuscumb.
Franklin,	Russellville, t.	Poplar Spring,	Mor-	Tuscumbia, Fem. do.	
Lawson,	Madison	gan,		Valley Creek,	Dallas.

These academies generally the Greek and Latin languages are ... in addition to the various branches of English education. — There ... several female academies of good reputation chiefly under the man- ... of preceptresses from the northern states.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

This institution was incorporated by the General Assembly, Dec., 1820, under the title of the "University of the State of Alabama"; and, in 1821, two trustees from each judicial circuit were elected by the legislature for three years, the governor of the state being *ex officio* president of the board. The trustees were authorized and required to sell by auction or to rent the university lands; to select a site for the institution; to superintend the erection of the buildings; to appoint officers and fix their salaries; to prescribe the course of studies, and make regulations and laws for the university; and to make an annual report of its financial concerns to the legislature. In the session of 1827-8, the university was placed by the legislature in a fine, healthy situation, about a mile and a half to the east of the state-house in Tuscaloosa, 268 miles NNE. of New Orleans. According to an official report, dated Jan. 14, 1830, 21,845½ acres of the land had been sold for the sum of \$304,651.06, of which \$111,712.59 had been invested in 6 per cent. stock; and 24,234½ acres remained unsold. — The buildings already erected consist of a Rotunda, a circular edifice of three stories, in the centre of the grounds, 70 feet in diameter, and 70 in height. — the ground floor or lower story being used for a chapel, for commencements, examinations, &c., the 2d story forming a circular gallery for spectators, — and the 3d story forming the library room; — of three edifices or dormitories, all three stories high, for the accommodation of students, two of them 60 feet by 30, and the other 90 by 30, — the two former affording accommodations for 48 students each, the latter for 72; — of a laboratory containing the chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet of minerals, and several lecture-rooms; — of a hotel in which the steward resides; — and of 4 houses for professors. The cost of these buildings has not exceeded \$100,000. In order to complete the plan, there are required three more dormitories, four more houses for professors, and another hotel. The university went into operation in April, 1831, a president and three professors having been previously appointed; and the first commencement was held in Dec., 1832. The library consists of 2,000 volumes, and about a thousand additional volumes have been ordered.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Alva Wood, D. D., <i>President & Prof. Moral Phil.</i>	Wm. W. Hudson, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>
John F. Wallis, <i>Prof. Nat. Hist. & Chem.</i>	Calvin Jones, A. B., <i>Tutor Anc. Lang.</i>
Henry Tutwiler, <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	John G. Davenport, <i>Librarian.</i>
Sauveur F. Bonfils, A. M., <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>	Robert B. McMullen, <i>Assist. Prof. Chem.</i>
Rev. Henry W. Hilliard, <i>Prof. Eloc., Eng. Lit.</i>	Robert A. Taylor, Esq., <i>Steward.</i>

...the 22nd of
 ...— extending from
 ...with a recess from
 ...
 ...the tuition, library, fuel, and servants' hire, @ 40
 ...during the college year @ 80. — One student of good
 ...and in indigent circumstances, from each county,
 ...free of expense for the former of these charges.

LACRANCE COLLEGE.

...which is pleasantly situated a few miles from Flor-
 ...at the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee, in
 ...county, was established principally by the Methodists; and
 ...in 1830; but it has not received any public endow-
 ...buildings have been erected, a philosophical apparatus procured,
 ...commenced:— The faculty consists of two professors, one
 ...and natural philosophy, the other of the ancient lan-
 ...

COLLEGE OF SPRING HILL.

...a Catholic institution under the direction of the bishop of
 ...founded, and has an elevated and pleasant situation, 7
 ...of Mobile. The faculty consists of two professors of the
 ...language, two of the French, two of Latin, one of Spanish,
 ...of mathematics, and a director general of the studies. No
 ...admitted who is more than 12 years old. — The annual expense
 ...board, books, stationery, &c., is \$260.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

Hiram G. Runkle,	Governor, elected in 1833, for 2 years,	Salary,	\$2,500
David Dickson,	Secretary of State, do.	1,200	
John Phillips,	State Treasurer, do.	1,200	
John H. Mallory,	Auditor of Public Accounts, do.	1,200	

JUDICIARY.

<i>High Court of Errors and Appeals.</i>			
John L. Shepley,	Presiding Judge,	Salary,	\$3,000
Samuel P. Smith,	Judge,	2,000	
John F. Wright,	do.	2,000	
John D. Patton,	Attorney General,	1,000	

Superior Court of Chancery.

John A. Quitman; - *Chancellor.*
 This court which has jurisdiction over all matters, plaints and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a court of equity; holds two sessions annually; beginning on the first Monday in January and July.

Circuit Courts.

Judge.	Salary.	Judge.	Salary.
James F. Trotter,	\$2,000	Thomas A. Willis,	\$2,000
A. M. Kogan,	2,000	Alexander Montgomery,	2,000

The state is divided into 4 districts or circuits, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is held in each county twice every year. It has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

Outlines of the Constitution as revised by a Convention at Jackson, October 26, 1833

The chief executive power is vested in a Governor, who is chosen by the qualified electors, for two years, and cannot hold the office more than four years in any term of six years. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor of Public Accounts, are all chosen by the electors for two years.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, both together being styled "The Legislature of Mississippi." The representatives are chosen every two years, on the 1st Monday in November and the day following; their number not to be less than 60 nor more than 100. The senators are chosen for 4 years, one half being elected biennially, at the same time with the governor and representatives; and their number cannot be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third, of the whole number of representatives.

The legislature meets every two years at the town of Jackson (then established as the seat of government till 1850), at such times as may be prescribed by law. Time of the meeting of the first session under the present constitution, 3d Monday in November, 1833.

The judicial power is vested in a High Court of Errors and Appeals, which shall sit once a year, consisting of three judges, chosen by the electors. One judge shall be chosen by each of the three districts, and one of the three judges shall hold in each county at such times as may be prescribed by the electors of each district.

... a Superior Court of Quarter Sessions, by the electors of the whole state for 3 years;—and a Board of Police for each county, the members elected for 2 years. Justices of the Peace and members elected for 2 years. No person can ever be appointed to any office in this state for life, or during good behavior. Any white male person of the age of 21 years or upwards, who is a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state next preceding an election, and the last four months of the county, city, or town, in which he offers to vote, is a qualified elector. The mode of electing is by ballot.

EDUCATION.

This state possesses a Literary Fund for the encouragement and support of education, established by an act of the legislature passed in 1833, the Fund having amounted to the sum of \$50,000, and an act passed for annually distributing the income of the several counties according to the white population.

In this state appropriated by Congress to the support of school lands amount to 800,000 acres. In 1833, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the trustees of the *school lands* in each township (being of the 16th section) to lease these lands (when a majority of the families within the township should request it) for the term of 5 years, and apply the income of the proceeds to the support of

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Washington, 6 miles east of Natchez, was founded in 1802, and received from Congress valuable endowments

A college edifice, 170 feet by 40, capable of accommodating more than 100 students was erected; but for more than 20 years, the institution did not take a higher rank than an ordinary academy. In

September, 1829, it was organized on a military plan similar to that of the military school at West Point, under the direction of Major John Holbrook, Superintendent and Professor, and Mr. E. B. Williston, President and Professor; and in 1830, it had 96 cadets; in 1831, 130; and in 1832, 114;—and at the commencement in April, 1832, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 3 students.

On the 5th of May, 1832, E. B. Williston, A. M., having resigned the office of President, was succeeded by John Holbrook, A. M., who died on the 10th of September following, and was succeeded by Captain Alden Partridge, who took charge of the institution in January, 1833; but on the 15th of August of the cholera a few months after, the operations of the college were suspended, and Captain Partridge resigned the presidency. He had previously submitted to the trustees a general plan for

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

A. B. ROMAN, Governor; term of office expires January, 1874.
Secretary of State, George Eustis, **Attorney General**,
F. Gardner, Treasurer. **Louis Bringer**, Surveyor General.

The Senate consists of 17 members elected for four years. **Sebastian Hiriart**, President.

The House of Representatives, 50 members, elected for two years. **Alexander Mouton**, Speaker.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. **George Matthews**, **Francis X. Martin**,
Alexander Porter.

Criminal Court of New Orleans. **F. Grima**, Judge.

Judges of the Eight District Courts.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. { _____, | 3. Charles Bushnell , | 6. J. H. Johnston , |
| Isaac Baldwin , | 4. Charles Watts , | 7. J. H. Overton , |
| 2. Benjamin Winchester , | 5. Seth Lewis , | 8. Clark Woodruff . |

The Supreme Court sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July; and for the Northern District at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September, and October, and at *Baton Rouge*, commencing the 1st Monday in August. The District Courts, with the exception of the Courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeal from the Parish Courts. The Parish Courts hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special Courts when necessary.

EDUCATION.

The State of Louisiana has granted 46,000 acres of land for the support of schools, and 20,000 acres for the support of colleges, amounting to about \$46,000 for the support of schools.

schools; but there is a great deal of mismanagement in the distribution and application of this money; and it has become a subject of interesting inquiry to devise a new and improved system for managing it.

COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

This institution, which is at Jackson, in the parish of East Feliciana, was incorporated in 1825; and it receives annually the sum of \$7,000 from the state treasury for its support. The college buildings are of wood, four in number, two stories high, with galleries or piazzas to each story; one 100 feet by 40; another 60 by 40; the other two 32 by 26. The library contains 350 volumes.

Faculty; H. H. Gird, *Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil., & Pres. ad interim*; M. F. Benet, *Prof. Mod. Lang.*; C. M. Smith, and the Rev. A. D. Wooldrige, *Tutors*. Number of college students, in 1833, 15; in the preparatory department 45; — total 60. None have yet been graduated. — *Commencement* on the 2d Wednesday in June. *Vacations*, — 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; — 2d, from the 20th of December to the 10th of January.

Annual expenses, for tuition, room-rent, fuel, &c., \$30.75; board, washing, &c., \$68: — total \$98.75.

• An institution styled *Franklin College*, has been incorporated by the legislature, to be established at Opelousas; and there was formerly a Catholic college at New Orleans.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

William Carroll, *Governor*; term of office expires Sept. 1, 1835, Salary.
\$2,000

Senators; elected for 2 years, August, 1833.

Stephen Adams,	Joseph Coe,	Wm. Moore,	L. H. Simms,
Cullen Andrews,	Henry Frey,	B. T. Motley,	Thomas Smith,
David Burford,	J. F. Foute,	J. R. McMeans,	Miles Vernon,
Robert Cannon,	S. Jarnagin,	J. Netherland,	Jas. W. Wyley,
Jacob P. Chase,	E. B. Littlefield,	John Rayburn,	Geo. S. Yerger.

The representatives were elected at the same time, also for 2 years. — Pay of the senators and representatives \$4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.

Robert White,	<i>Judge,</i>	Salary.
John Catron,	<i>do.</i>	\$1,800
Jacob Peck,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Chancellors. Nathan Green, and W. A. Cook — Salary \$1,500 each.

Judges of the Circuit Courts. — Salary \$1,300 each.

Samuel Powell,	J. C. Mitchell,	J. C. Hamilton,
Edward Scott,	Thomas Stuart,	Joshua Haskell,
Charles F. Keith,	William E. Kennedy,	William B. Turley.
N. W. Williams,	P. W. Humphreys,	

EDUCATION.

A correspondent in Tennessee has furnished the following statement respecting the provision which has been made by the legislature of the state for common schools. — “All the capital and interest of the new state bank, except one-half of the principal sum already received; the sales of the Hiwassee lands, and all moneys due, and which will hereafter fall due, for lands sold in the Hiwassee district of country; all lands which have heretofore been appropriated in this state to the use of common schools, as well as all the vacant and unappropriated lands within the limits of the same; all the funds denominated School Funds, which have accrued from the sale of lands at 12½ cents per acre, and at 1 cent per acre, together with the interest which has accrued on this und; the donation of John Rice of 5,000 acres of land to the schooling of the poor of Cumberland (now Tennessee); all other donations by devise or otherwise, which have been made to the state, and not designated to any other purpose; all the stock owned by the state in the old bank of the state at Knoxville, namely, 400 shares, are appropriated to the encouragement and support of common schools.

“It is made the duty of the several county courts to appoint one commissioner in each captain’s company in the county. The commissioners so appointed, are required to meet at the muster-ground of the county, lay off the county into convenient school districts, and order an election, in each district, of five trustees for the same; who shall be chosen by voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the state. The chairman of each board of trustees so elected is required to repair to the court-house of the county on the 1st Saturday of June every year. And the chairmen thus assembled are to choose not less than five nor more than seven discreet and intelligent citizens for common school commissioners of said county.

“The School Commissioners and the district Trustees are both incorporated bodies; and each member is bound by an oath of office.

“The Commissioners receiving the moneys are required to distribute the interest thence accruing in proportion to the number of white children between the ages of 6 and 18 years in the respective districts, when the chairman of the trustees of the districts shall have given to said Commissioners satisfactory evidence, that a comfortable school-house is erected in his district, and shall have given them a bond, that

...the money is applied to the support of a free school system. The president and directors of the Bank of the State are authorized to make an estimate of the proportion of the population of each county in the state is entitled, on the basis of the census, to the school commissioners, to make a report of the condition of the schools, before the 1st of September in each year to the Secretary of the State.

The school trustees are required to report annually to the commissioner of the State and receive subscriptions for their district, employ the best teacher, and endeavor to induce all within the specified ages to attend school. They have power to dismiss teachers for neglect of duty, and scholastic or censurable conduct.

The whole amount of funds received by the common-school commissioners through the state, from the best estimate that can now be made, is \$300,000; and it is probable that \$200,000 more will be paid to the schools with the above law.

The common schools, one in each county, were long since established nominally by the appropriation of land. They have not all of them gone into regular operation. But the fund now amounts to an active available amount of \$1,500 for each county, in the hands of trustees duly appointed to the charge of the same."

Another correspondent writes:—"There are many good schools in every part of the state—particularly in the towns and villages. Although the state government has done nothing worthy of notice in the way of education, it is rare to meet with a native who cannot read and write."

—There are two very respectable classical seminaries for boys at Nashville, and several excellent female institutions, particularly the Nashville Female Academy:—and in Maury county, 30 miles S. of Nashville, a manual-labor school, with 6 instructors, has been recently organized.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

This institution, which is situated at Nashville, was originally incorporated, in 1806, by the name of "Cumberland College." It was reorganized in 1824; and in 1827, its name was changed by an act of the legislature to "The University of Nashville." It is the most important university in Tennessee. Its buildings consist of a college edifice, three stories high, 200 feet long, and 50 broad, containing a chapel, recitation hall, and 44 rooms for students; a building of one story, 100 feet by 50, containing a laboratory, apparatus, &c.; a house for the steward, &c.; and a house for the president; all of brick. The mineral cabinet contains upwards of 10,000 specimens; the philosophical apparatus cost \$6,000; there is a good chemical apparatus; and also a cabinet of natural history. The library contains 2,000 volumes; and

there are libraries belonging to the students containing 1,200 volumes. The university has no productive funds. The value of its property in and near Nashville, exclusive of the college buildings, &c., is stated at about \$50,000; and it owns 25,000 acres of land in the Western District. It has hitherto been supported by tuition-fees, the occasional sale of land, and private benefactions.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., *Pres. & Prof. Mor. Phil., Rhet., Polit. Ec., &c.*

Gerard Troost, M. D., *Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy, & Geology.*

James Hamilton, A. M., *Prof. Mathematics & Natural Philosophy.*

N. S. Parmantier, *Prof. French Language and Literature.*

C. Parish, A. M., and A. Stephens, A. B., *Tutors in Greek and Latin.*

Number of students in the four classes, in 1833, from 70 to 100. — Whole number of alumni 118.

Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in October. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 5½ weeks; — 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in April, 5½ weeks.

Annual expenses; — tuition, room-rent, servants' hire, &c. \$50; — for board \$1,75 a week; for the year \$70: — total \$ 120. — Candidates for the ministry of all denominations are admitted at half price.

GREENEVILLE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated 3 miles S. of Greeneville in Greene county, was founded chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. Hezekiah Balch, and was incorporated in 1794. It has received no aid from the national or state government; but the funds necessary for erecting a respectable college edifice, procuring a library, &c., have been derived from private liberality. It has a productive fund of about \$5,000; and a library of 3,500 volumes. Though limited in its means, it has exerted, since its foundation, a salutary influence in the part of the country in which it is situated. *Succession of Presidents*; — Rev. Hezekiah Balch, from 1794 to 1810: — Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D., from 1810 to 1827: — Henry Hoss, Esq., 1827, who is now in office, and there is no other permanent professor.

Number of students, in 1833, 47. The students are divided into four classes; and no qualification for admission is required except in English studies. The records of the college do not furnish the means of ascertaining the number of graduates or alumni; but the number is estimated at about 100.

Commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in September. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks; — 2d, from the 3d Wednesday in March, 5 weeks.

Annual expenses; — tuition \$20; — library \$2; — for board \$1,50 a week.

EAST TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

This institution, at Knoxville, was founded in 1807. It possesses funds to the amount of about \$25,000; a tract of about 15,000 acres of land in the Western District of the state; and a library containing 1,400 volumes. — Number of students, in 1833, 28.

Rev. John H. Piper, *President*. Rev. Stephen Foster, *Professor*.

An institution styled *Washington College*, has been established in Washington county in East Tennessee.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is at Maryville, East Tennessee, was established, in 1821, by the Presbyterian synod of Tennessee. It has both a theological and literary department. A boarding-house is connected with a farm which is cultivated by indigent students. The library contains about 6,000 volumes. — Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D., *Principal*.

Number of students, 1833, 22. Whole number educated 50.

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BREATHITT, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires in September, 1836,	Salary.
	\$2,000
JAMES T. MOREHEAD, <i>Lieut.-Governor and Speaker of the Senate</i> , — pay \$4 a day, while presiding over the Senate.	
LEWIS SANDERS, JUN. <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	750
PORTER CLAY, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,500
JOHN M. FOSTER, <i>Register of the Land Office</i> ,	1,500
JAMES DAVIDSON, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,200
JOEL SCOTT, <i>Keeper of the Penitentiary</i> .	

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary.
	\$1,500
JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, <i>Judge</i> ,	1,500
SAMUEL S. NICHOLAS, <i>do.</i>	1,500
CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	400
JAMES G. DANA, <i>Reporter</i> .	

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into 16 circuits; salary of each Judge \$1,000.

WILLIAM P. ROPER, <i>1st District</i> .		HENRY O. BROWN, <i>2d District</i> .
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Thomas M. Hickey,	3d District.	Richard French,	10th District.
David White,	4th do.	Silas W. Robbins,	11th do.
John M. Herritt,	5th do.	John L. Bridges,	12th do.
Asher W. Graham,	6th do.	A. H. Churchill,	13th do.
Benj. Shackelford,	7th do.	Alney McLean,	14th do.
Benj. Monroe,	8th do.	Joseph Eve,	15th do.
William L. Kelly,	9th do.	Rezin Daridge,	16th do.

EDUCATION.

Statistical View of Common Schools in Kentucky.

The 1st column shows the number of schools; the 2d, the average number of pupils in each; the 3d, the whole number of pupils; the 4th, the number of children, between the ages of 5 and 15, not at school; the 5th, the whole number of children, in 1830, between the ages of 5 and 15; the 6th, the average annual income of teachers; the 7th, the amount paid for education; the 8th, the average cost of tuition. [From the Lexington Journal of Education, 1832.]

Counties,	No. Sch.	Av. no.P.	No. Child-ren.	No. Child. not at Sch'l.	Total No. Child'n.	Average income of Tesc'rs.	Amount paid for Educa-tion.	Average cost of Tuition.
Adair,	13	22	292	1,528	1,820	\$173	\$2,259	\$7.75
Allen,	12	24	286	1,356	1,642	181	2,178	7.50
Anderson,	9	33	302	1,644	946	275	2,480	8.20
Barren,	24	27	644	2,578	3,222	275	5,603	8.40
Bath,	15	30	453	1,549	2,002	219	3,281	7.25
Boone,	19	31	599	1,356	1,955	270	5,136	8.57
Bourbon,	48	26	1,226	1,693	3,019	253	12,134	7.73
Braeken,	12	27	325	1,252	1,587	197	2,360	7.25
Breckenridge,	16	25	400	1,312	1,715	216	3,452	8.63
Butler,	7	22	158	620	768	184	1,289	8.15
Bullitt, not reported.								
Caldwell,	16	28	453	1,380	1,833	267	4,276	9.43
Calloway,	11	22	245	1,137	1,382	190	2,084	8.51
Campbell,	17	21	443	2,113	2,616	187	3,188	7.03
Casey,	6	21	126	1,028	1,154	145	872	6.92
Christian,	20	31	624	1,710	2,334	304	6,093	9.76
Clarke,	21	40	810	2,176	2,423	304	6,383	7.88
Clay,	3	17	51	918	959	180	540	10.59
Cumberland,	9	27	241	1,754	2,005	227	2,044	8.48
Daviess,	9	25	229	835	1,069	238	2,140	9.34
Edmondson,	2	31	62	665	727	372	744	12.00
Estill, not reported.								
Fayette,	39	29	1,122	2,748	3,870	300	11,467	10.22
Fleming,	28	31	870	2,477	3,347	217	6,192	7.00
Floyd,	6	25	151	1,256	1,307	201	1,208	8.00
Franklin,	16	30	485	1,144	1,629	287	4,638	9.56
Gallatin,	14	28	396	1,222	1,618	224	3,167	8.03
Garrard,	20	23	459	1,842	2,301	188	3,945	8.59
Grant,	9	33	296	516	816	334	2,105	7.11

Counties.	No. Sch.	Av. no. P.	No. Child-ren.	No. Child. not at Sch'l.	Total No. Child'n.	Average income of Teac'rs.	Amount paid for Education.	Average cost of Tuition.
Graves,	4	25	102	543	645	\$255	\$1,020	\$10.00
Grayson,	8	31	252	825	1,080	267	2,140	8.49
Greene,	14	23	320	2,520	2,858	232	3,314	10.07
Greenup,	9	30	270	1,270	1,541	268	2,418	8.95
Hancock,	3	29	86	240	327	271	814	9.46
Hardin,	23	30	693	2,520	3,214	277	6,372	9.19
Harlan,	3	21	64	777	841	214	642	10.03
Harrison,	24	35	835	2,157	3,000	308	7,373	8.82
Hart,	6	26	155	1,207	1,372	230	1,381	8.90
Henderson,	12	20	243	910	1,153	241	2,896	11.09
Henry,	23	26	606	1,915	2,521	195	4,557	7.51
Hickman,	5	25	127	1,142	1,269	220	1,112	8.75
Hopkins,	13	20	260	1,327	1,587	161	2,240	8.02
Jefferson, not reported in full.								
Jessamine,	18	29	520	1,279	1,799	254	4,416	8.49
Knox,	4	28	113	991	1,104	259	1,038	9.18
Laurel,	2	20	41	541	582	164	328	8.00
Lawrence,	9	20	179	945	1,124	150	1,346	7.52
Lewis,	9	27	242	1,123	1,365	189	1,686	6.97
Lincoln,	24	22	537	1,491	2,028	203	4,896	9.11
Livingston, not rep.								
Logan,	16	23	393	1,928	2,331	297	5,046	12.91
McCracken, not rep.								
Madison,	33	32	1,054	2,392	3,446	248	8,197	7.77
Mason,	39	30	1,180	1,900	3,080	241	11,089	9.57
Meade,	8	32	256	461	896	284	1,984	7.75
Mercer,	39	28	1,043	2,610	3,441	250	9,737	9.33
Monroe,	7	36	252	1,121	1,483	282	1,976	7.84
Montgomery,	15	36	551	1,595	2,146	279	4,251	7.71
Morgan,					893			
Muhlenberg,	12	21	258	990	1,248	156	1,900	7.36
Nelson,	23	35	857	2,016	2,873	361	8,220	10.31
Nicholas,	16	38	612	1,568	1,180	277	4,435	7.26
Ohio,	7	24	168	953	1,121	212	1,485	8.84
Oldham,	17	26	446	1,538	1,984	215	3,629	8.27
Owen,	12	25	289	1,196	1,468	175	2,108	7.05
Pendleton,	8	40	318	708	1,026	300	2,379	7.48
Perry,	3	17	52	940	992	162	498	9.58
Pike,	3	17	53	732	785	155	464	8.75
Pulaski,	23	26	599	1,847	2,438	170	4,038	6.74
Rockcastle,	7	21	145	539	784	177	1,200	8.28
Russel,	1	28	28	898	926	244	224	8.00
Scott,	18	38	690	1,835	2,525	309	7,288	10.56
Shelby,	43	26	1,125	2,370	3,704	235	8,852	6.67
Simpson,	12	33	393	1,025	1,418	301	3,613	9.19
Spencer,	12	23	282	1,262	1,544	197	2,176	7.71
Todd,	16		363		1,471			
Trigg,	13	24	318	981	1,294	228	3,053	9.81
Union,	8	31	252	673	923	254	2,470	8.20
Warren,	13	31	405	1,886	2,291	237	3,112	7.68
Washington,	34	27	907	3,212	4,119	257	8,551	9.42
Wayne,	9	34	307	2,041	2,350	272	2,650	8.03
Whitley,	7	28	195	891	1,086	228	143	7.35
Woodford,	23	29	666	1,141	1,812	304	7,378	11.08

"Our facts, on this subject," says the *Lexington Journal of Education*, "are deduced from returns made by the assistant marshals engaged in taking the last census. Full certified reports were received from 78 of the 83 counties of the state, which show that there are, in these counties, between 1,100 and 1,200 schools, in which there were in the summer of 1830, 31,834 children out of 139,242, in all the counties, between the ages of 5 and 15; leaving 107,328 of the same ages reported not at school.

"The sum paid by these counties for common-school education, in 1830, was (supposing the same number of children to continue at school during the whole year), \$278, 592. — One county (Morgan) was reported not to have a single school in it, or not a child at school out of 893 in the county. — The proportion of the children at school of the county of Bourbon, the highest in the scale, was as 10 to 23."

The state has a Literary Fund of \$140,000. There is an asylum for the deaf and dumb at Danville; respectable academies or high schools at Lexington, Louisville, and various other places.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is at Lexington, is the oldest of the kind in the Western States. In 1780, the legislature of Virginia made a grant of 8,000 acres of land to endow a public school in Kentucky, which, in 1783, was denominated the "Transylvania Seminary;" in 1788, it was fixed at Lexington; and in 1793, the Rev. James Moore was elected the first president. With the Seminary, the Kentucky Academy, which was founded in 1794, was united, in 1798, and the institution was incorporated under the name of the "Transylvania University." It is very favorably situated, but its prosperity has been variable. In 1829, the principal edifice was burnt; the loss, including the books consumed, was estimated at \$38,000; but it has been since rebuilt. The library, before the destruction of the edifice, contained 6,000 volumes: it now contains about 2,400; and libraries belonging to the students, 1,500.

Succession of Presidents.

Rev. James Moore,	1793 to 1794	Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D.,	1818 to 1827
Rev. Henry Toulman,	1794 " 1796	Rev. Alva Woods, D. D.,	1827 " 1830
Rev. James Moore,	1796 " 1804	Rev. Benj. O. Peers,	1833
Rev. James Blythe, D. D.,	1804 " 1817		

Faculty of Arts in 1833.

Rev. Benj. O. Peers, <i>President.</i>	E. Rovel, <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
John Lutz, D. P., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Charles E. Bains, <i>Prin. Prepar. Depart.</i>

Number of college students, in 1830, 81; medical students 200; law students 19; students in the preparatory department 62: — total 362.

Dr. Williams, Prof. Chemistry, &c.
 Dr. Short, Prof. Nat. Hist. and Med. Bot.
 Dr. Fiddell, Prof. Chem. and Phys.

commences on the 1st Monday in November, and continues 4 months. The Professor of Anatomy and Surgery gives six lectures each week during the course; the other Professors six lectures each. Fees for the entire course, with matriculation and use of books, \$110;—graduation \$20. The medical department of the university has, for several years, been a flourishing institution. In 1832-3, it had 211 students.

The following gentlemen have successively held the office of Professor of law in the university, viz.; 1799 George Nicholas; 1807 James Brown;—Henry Clay; 1807 John Monroe;—1824 John Pope;—Wm. T. Barry—Jesse Bledsoe.—1829 John Boyle;—1832 Daniel Mayer. The number of students in the law school in the public session of 1832-3, was 39; in the private session 25. The private session commences on the 1st Monday in May, and continues 6 weeks. The public session begins on the 1st Monday in November, and continues 4 months. Commencement is held on the last Saturday of the year. No student can be a candidate for graduation who has not attended at least two public sessions, or who has not been two years a licensed practitioner, and attended one session. Expenses:—for the public session \$25; library \$5; matriculation fee \$5.

CENTRE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Danville, 34 miles SSW. of Lexington, was founded by the Presbyterian church, and incorporated in 1818. The affairs are managed by a board of 11 trustees appointed by the Synod of Kentucky. The legislature gave up all control over its concerns, and surrendered it into the hands of the Synod, in consideration of their endowing it without legislative assistance. The charter, however, stipulates that no sectarian peculiarities shall be taught by the professors, and that all sects shall have free access for their children to the institution." The Synod promised the college \$5000 as an equivalent for the right of choosing the trustees, only half of which had been received in 1830. The college is pleasantly situated in a central part of the state, and has a library of 1,600 volumes, and a chemical and philosophical apparatus. The buildings consist of a brick edifice of two stories, a refectory, and a dormitory. There is a grammar school connected with the college. The Rev. John Blackburn, D. D., was the first president.

Officers of Government and Instruction in 1833.

Rev. John C. Young, A. M., <i>President and Prof. Logic and Mor. Phil.</i>	Luke Munsell, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem., Min., and Nat. Phil.</i>
James M. Buchanan, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Rev. Joseph Huber, <i>Prof. Mod. Lang.</i>
Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>	Wm. Y. Allen, } <i>Tutors of the Grammar School.</i>
Lewis W. Green, A. M., <i>Prof. Belles Lettres and Polit. Econ.</i>	Henry G. Comingo, }

Number of students, in 1833, 66. *Commencement* is on the Thursday following the 3d Wednesday in Sept. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement to the Thursday after the 3d Wednesday in Oct.;—2d, after a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.

Expenses, for tuition \$30 per annum in the college, and \$24 in the grammar school; for board, (the common price with washing and lodging,) \$1,50.—“Exclusive of books and clothing, a student may support himself on from \$80 to \$100 per annum.”—Near the college is a farm on which a student, intende for the gospel ministry, by laboring two hours daily, may obtain his entire support, except books and clothing, for \$60 per annum.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, which was founded in 1619, is under the direction of Roman Catholic clergymen. The college buildings are sufficient to afford accommodation for 200 pupils. “The institution has no endowment, but is supported by the tuition-fees and board of the students; the faculty and most of the professors and tutors having generally labored gratuitously.”—“Catholic pupils are required to practise the religion they profess; but students of other denominations are received upon the sole condition of submitting to the general laws of the institution and (as far as pertains to religion) of attending morning and evening prayer daily, and catechism and divine service on Sundays and holy-days.” The library contains about 5,000 volumes, and there is a good philosophical apparatus.

Officers of Government and Instruction in 1833.

Rev. Geo. A. M. Elder, <i>President and Prof. Hist., Belles-Lettres, and Mental Phil.</i>	John McGill, <i>As't. Teacher of Greek.</i>
Joseph Haseltine, <i>Vice-President.</i>	Dr. A. Audd, <i>As't. Teacher of Latin.</i>
Rev. Mr. Deluynes, <i>Prof. Theol. & French.</i>	Rev. Mr. Chambige, <i>As't. Teacher of French.</i>
Rev. Mr. Powell, <i>Prof. Latin and Prefect.</i>	Paul Santasé, <i>Prof. Spanish.</i>
John Cheshire, <i>Prof. Nat. Phil. and Chem.</i>	Col. B. S. A. Lowe, <i>Instructor of Cadets.</i>
Richard Spalding, <i>Prof. Math.</i>	Messrs. Francis, Abell, } <i>Tutors of Preparatory Department.</i>
Rev. Mr. Clark, <i>Prof. Greek.</i>	Grayham, & McMullon, }

The number of students, in 1833, 130; whole number graduated about 30. *Vacations*, the month of August, and one week at Christmas and Easter.

Annual expenses, for tuition in reading, writing, and arithmetic, \$20; — in English grammar, geography, and surveying \$30; — in the languages and higher branches \$50, with \$10 extra for the class in natural philosophy; — for board and washing \$100, with a charge of \$8 for bed and bedding.

St. Thomas's Seminary, which was established in 1811, situated 4 miles from Bardstown, is under the direction of the bishop of Bardstown, and is an appendage to St. Joseph's College. — Rev. Walter Cooms, *Superior*. *Annual expense* for tuition \$16; — board \$72.

St. Mary's Seminary, in Washington County, was established about 10 years since by the late Rev. Wm. Byrne; and it is now governed by the Jesuits under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Chasel. It is a very cheap school, and has annually educated about 100 of the middle class of society.

AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Augusta, on the Ohio, 22 miles below Maysville, was founded, in 1822, by the Ohio and Kentucky Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was originally incorporated as a college, but was conducted as an academy till 1827, when it went into operation as a college; and the first commencement was held in 1829. The college edifice is 80 feet by 40, three stories high. The college library contains 2,000 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students which contain 500 volumes. There is a grammar school, or preparatory department, connected with the college. It is under the legislative government of 23 Trustees. — The Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., the first president, resigned in 1832.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Joseph S. Tomlinson, A. M., <i>Pres.</i>	Fred. A. W. Davis, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. & Bot.</i>
—— ———, <i>Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.</i>	—— ———, <i>Precept. Acad. Department.</i>
Rev. Henry B. Bascom, A. M., <i>Prof. Mor. Sc.</i>	Solomon Howard, <i>As't. Acad. Department.</i>
Rev. Burr H. McCown, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	John Vincent, <i>Teacher Primary School.</i>

Number of students in the collegiate department, in 1833, 75; in the academical department, in 1832, 30; in the primary school 45: — total 146. Number of alumni 60.

Commencement is on the Thursday succeeding the 1st Wednesday in August. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; — 2d, at the close of a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Princeton, in Caldwell county, was founded by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and incorporated in 1824. It has two college edifices of two stories, one of them 60 feet by 22;

the other, just built, 30 feet by 40; a reflecting; two ranges of dormitories of one story, containing dormitories for students; a library of 500 volumes; and an excellent farm of upwards of 5,000 acres, valued at about \$10,000.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. F. R. Comitt, *President.* | Livingston Lindsey, *Prof. Math. & Nat. Ph.*
 Rev. R. Beard, *Prof. Anc. Lang.* | Rev. A. Shelby, *Steward & Superint. Farm.*

Number of students, in 1833, 72. Number of graduates 23. Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in Dec. Vacation;—from commencement to the 1st of Feb.

Annual expenses: — \$80, with two hours' manual labor daily.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

Georgetown College, at Georgetown, 12 miles N. of Lexington, was founded, in 1830, by the Baptist denomination, and went into operation under the Rev. Joel S. Bacon as president. The college has a fund of \$45,000, and a library of 1,200 volumes.

Officers of Government and Instruction in 1833.

Rev. Silas M. Noel, D. D., *President.* | Wm. Craig, A. M., *Prof. Lang.*
 Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, A. M., *Prof. Math.* | Samuel Hatch, M. D., *Prof. Chem. and Nat. Phil.*

Number of students, in 1833, 36.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

	<i>Salary.</i>
ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1833,	\$1,000
Moses H. Kirby, <i>Secretary of State.</i>	
John A. Bryan, <i>Auditor of State,</i>	1,000
Henry Brown, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

The Senate consists of 36 members, elected biennially; Samuel R. Miller, *Speaker.*

The House of Representatives consists of 72 members, elected annually; David T. Disney, *Speaker.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	<i>Salary.</i>
Stephen Wood, <i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$1,500
Associate Judge,	1,000
do.	1,000
do.	1,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

For holding the Courts of Common Pleas, the state is divided into 9 districts or circuits, in each of which there is a presiding judge, whose salary is \$1,000. These judges are severally assisted by three associate judges in each county, who receive \$2,50 a day during their attendance at court.

The names of the present presiding judges are as follows.

George B. Holt,	1st Circuit.	George I. Smith,	6th Circuit.
F. A. Grimké,	2d do.	David Higgins,	7th do.
Matthew Burnhard,	3d do.	Thomas Irwin,	8th do.
Alexander Harper,	4th do.	John M. Goodenow,	9th do.
J. H. Hallock,	5th do.		

All the judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas are elected by the General Assembly for the term of 7 years. — The Supreme Court sits once a year in each county, and the Court of Common Pleas three times.

For other information concerning the Courts of Ohio, see the American Almanac for 1832.

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A system of common schools was established by law in this state in 1825, by which an *ad valorem* tax of a mill upon a dollar is assessed upon all the taxable property in the state. This tax is united with the school fund arising from the land appropriated by congress for the support of schools; and a general system of free schools similar to that of New England has been carried into operation throughout the state, and is becoming useful and popular.

ACADEMIES.

"There are," according to Kilburn's Ohio Gazetteer, 1831, "15 or 20 incorporated academies in various parts of the state. But few if any of them have regular classical schools kept in them, and not one of them is endowed with any permanent fund for its support." — There are now respectable academies at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Dayton, Columbus, and several in the Western Reserve; and at Columbus there is an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

OHIO UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is at Athens, 40 miles W. of Marietta, is the oldest in Ohio; it was founded, in 1802, by the Territorial Legislature, and endowed by congress with two townships, or 46,000 acres, of land; in 1804, the act of the territorial government was confirmed by the

legislature of the state; in or about 1810, a grammar school was opened; and in 1821, a college was organized. The institution consists of a college and an academy. The college edifice is of brick, 66 feet by 60, of four stories including a basement story; and the academy is a brick building of two stories. The philosophical apparatus cost \$2,500; the library contains 1,000 volumes; and there are two libraries belonging to the students which contain 500 volumes each. The rents of the lands amount at present to about \$3,500 per annum.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Wm. Wall, <i>Prof. Math.</i>
Th. M. Drake, M. D., <i>Prof. Natural Phil.</i>	Joseph Dana, Esq., <i>Prof. Greek and Latin.</i>
Chemistry, &c.	Daniel Read, A. M., <i>Præcept. Acad.</i>

Number of students, in 1833, in the college classes 45; in the academy 29.— Whole number of alumni 72.

Commencement is on the Wednesday after the 3d Tuesday in Sept. *Vacations*:—1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;—2d, from the Wednesday after the 2d Tuesday in April, 4 weeks.

Annual expenses:—for tuition \$20;—room-rent, wood, candles, &c., \$15;—board from \$1.25 to 1.50 a week.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which is at Oxford, 37 miles NW. of Cincinnati, was incorporated in 1809; first opened in Nov., 1824; and the first commencement was held in Sept., 1826. The township in which it is situated, was granted by Congress for its support; and the annual income derived from the lands which are now let out on perpetual leases, amounts to \$5,000; and the yearly income from tuition is about \$2,000;—total \$7,000. There are two college edifices, one 100 feet by 40, containing 24 rooms for students; the other, 85 feet by 65, containing a chapel, library, laboratory, and recitation-rooms; with a wing containing rooms for students. The library contains 1,200 volumes; and there are libraries belonging to the students containing 2,500 volumes.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Th. Armstrong, A. B., <i>Pr. Lat. & Greek.</i>
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, A. M., <i>Prof. Mental</i>	Sam'l. McCracken, A. B., <i>Prof. Math.</i>
<i>Philos. &c.</i>	W. F. Ferguson, A. M., <i>Master Gram. Sch.</i>
Rev. J. W. Scott, A. M., <i>Prof. Nat. Phil.</i>	B. Clark, C. Miller, W. F. Robert, } <i>Seni.</i>
<i>Chem., &c.</i>	McC., & Moorehead, J. G. Montford, } <i>Teach.</i>

Number of students in the four college classes, in 1833, 126; English students 7; resident graduates 6;—students in the grammar school 307. Number of alumni, from 1824 to 1833, 80.

... on the last Wednesday in September. *Vacations* ;
 commencement to the 1st Monday in November; — 2d,
 on the last Wednesday in March to the 1st Monday in May.
 ... tuition in the college \$30; in the grammar school
 ... from \$1 to 1,50 a week.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Hudson, 25 miles SE. of Cleveland, was
 organized in 1826; and it was founded by benevolent individuals,
 chiefly with a view to the education of young men designed for the
 ministry, in order to supply the wants of the western country. Its
 funds consist wholly of private benefactions; and it has a theological
 and a preparatory department. The college library contains 1,600 vol-
 umes; and the students' libraries 300. — Manual labor is introduced as
 a part of the general system of discipline. — Rev. Charles B. Storrs,
 the first president, died in 1833.

Faculty in 1833.

<p>_____, <i>President.</i> Rev. Elijah Green, <i>Prof. Sac. Lit.</i> Rev. Rufus Nutting, <i>Prof. Lang.</i></p>	<p>Elisur Wright, jr., <i>Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil.</i> Rev. Daniel Coe, <i>Assist. Instructor.</i></p>
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Number of students in the college 46; in the preparatory department
 24. Number of alumni 10.

Commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in August. *Vacations* ; —
 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks; — 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in
 January, 2 weeks; — 3d, from the 1st Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

KENYON COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at Gambier, in the central part of a tract of
 land belonging to it, 5 miles E. of Mount Vernon, and 52 NE. of Colum-
 bus, was founded, in 1828, by the exertions of Bishop Chase, who went
 to England in 1823, and returned in 1825, having there obtained for it
 about \$ 30,000; and he gave to the college the name of "Kenyon,"
 from Lord Kenyon, one of its principal benefactors, and to the town the
 name of "Gambier," from Lord Gambier, another of its benefactors.
 It has received considerable additions to its funds from individuals in
 several of the states; and it possesses 8,000 acres of land. The college
 edifice, which is of stone, contains 36 rooms, and forms only one third
 part of the entire design. The library contains 2,300 volumes. The col-
 lege is under the direction of a board of 16 trustees, of which the bishop
 of Ohio is president *ex officio*. The college has connected with it a
 theological department and a grammar school.

The Faculty consists of a *President* (the Bishop of Ohio, Dr. C. P.
 McMillaine, who has only a general superintendence,) a *Vice-President*,
 who is also Professor of *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, Professors

of Greek, of Latin, of Chemistry and Mineralogy, of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; and three of Theology.

Number in the college classes, in 1831-2, 48;—irregular students 11;—theological students 3;—students in the grammar school 82:—total 144. Total number, in 1833, 132.

Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in September. *Vacations*;—1st, from commencement, 8 weeks;—2d, after the close of the first session of 20 weeks, 4 weeks.

Annual expenses for two sessions of 20 weeks each, for board, tuition, room-rent, fuel, and lights,—for a theological student \$50,—for a college student \$70,—for a member of the grammar school \$60.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at New Athens, in Harrison county, 18 miles NW. of Wheeling, Va., was founded by the Rev. Wm. McMillan, the first president; was incorporated in 1824; and went into operation in 1825. The college edifice is a brick building of two stories, 60 feet by 30, and was built by private subscription. The college has no endowments, but is supported wholly by tuition. The library contains 1,200 volumes. "The charter prohibits the professors from teaching sectarian views."—It is under the direction of a board of 21 trustees.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Richard Campbell, *President*.
Rev. John Walker, *Vice-President*.

John Armstrong, *Prof. Mathematics*.
George W. Jenkins, *Prof. Languages*.

Number of students, in 1833, 40;—alumni 7.

Commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. *Vacations*;—1st, the month of October;—2d, the month of April.

Annual expenses:—for tuition, &c. \$16,75:—for board from \$1 to \$1,25 a week.

LANE SEMINARY.

This institution, which is situated on a small eminence or elevated ground, called "Walnut Hill," 2 miles from Cincinnati, was founded, in 1820, chiefly for the promotion of theological education: and it derives its name from Messrs. E. and W. A. Lane, merchants of New Orleans, its earliest benefactors. A donation of \$20,000 has been made to it by Arthur Tappan, Esq., the sum of \$20,000 has been subscribed in Cincinnati and its vicinity; and considerable sums been obtained in Philadelphia, New York, and other places. In 1832, an edifice of 4 stories, with a basement, 100 feet long and 40 wide, containing upwards of 100 single rooms for students, was erected; and there is a building for the preparatory school which was previously built. A valuable farm is connected with the institution, and the manual-labor system is

Efforts have been taken for procuring a valuable library. It comprises a theological department, a literary or academic department, and a department for the preparation of school-books. The board of trustees consists of 25 members.

Faculty and Instructors in 1833.

Samuel Beecher, D. D., <i>Pres. & Prof.</i>	Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, A. M., <i>Prof. Bib. Lit.</i>
Rev. N. H. Fulsom, A. M., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>	
Rev. J. Riggs, A. M., <i>Prof. Church Hist.</i>	Th. D. Mitchell, M. D., <i>Prof. Chem.</i>
	E. Whitney, A. M., <i>Teacher Eng. Depart.</i>

The vacations of 6 weeks each; the 1st commencing from the 1st Wednesday in May; — the 2d, from the last Monday in October.

Annual expenses: — for board (\$1 a week) \$40; room-rent \$2; washing \$7; fuel and lights \$8; contingent expenses \$3; — total \$60.

Students in the theological department pay nothing for tuition; those in the literary department pay \$20 per annum. — Whole number of students, in 1832, 88.

GRANVILLE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

This institution, which was founded by the Baptists at Granville, 30 miles W. of Zanesville, went into operation in December, 1831. There is attached to it a large and valuable farm, and the manual-labor system is introduced. It consists of two departments, — one literary, in which an English and classical education is given; — the other theological, in which young men of the Baptist denomination are educated for the ministry. — The annual expense for tuition, board, washing, room-rent, fuel, &c. is only \$70. — *Commencement* on the 2d Wednesday in Aug.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, AT CINCINNATI.

This institution was founded in 1818; remodelled by the legislature in 1824-5; and it has since been flourishing. It has a valuable library of 1,500 volumes.

Medical Faculty.

Jedediah Cobb, M. D., <i>Prof. Anat., Physiol.</i>	Charles E. Pierson, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>
Th. D. Mitchell, M. D., <i>Pr. Chem. & Phar.</i>	John Moorhead, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstet., &c.</i>
—————, <i>Prof. Surg.</i>	John Eberle, M. D., <i>Prof. Theo. and Prac.</i>

The winter course of lectures commences on the last Monday in Oct., and ends in the last week in Feb. Degrees are conferred in March.

The summer course begins in May, and ends in Oct., having a recess in Aug. The aggregate cost of the winter course is \$98: of the summer course \$50.

Number of students, in 1833, 110.

OHIO REFORMED MEDICAL SCHOOL.

This institution was established at Worthington, 9 miles N. of Columbus, in 1830. — The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in October, and continue 6 months or longer. There is no specified time for completing a course of study, but when a student is qualified to pass an examination, he receives a degree. — Expense of the course \$ 140, with \$ 10 for a diploma. Board \$ 1 a week.

LAW SCHOOL AT CINCINNATI, ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Professors. Messrs. John C. Wright, John M. Goodenow, Edward King, and Timothy Walker.

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; established at Columbus in 1830. — Benjamin Tappan, *President*. P. B. Wilcox, *Secretary*.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

NOAH NOBLE, *Governor*; term of office expires in Dec., 1834; ^{Salary.} \$1,000
David Wallace, *Lieut.-Governor*. — Pay \$ 2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.

James Morrison, *Secretary of State*; elected by Gen. Assembly for 4 years.

Samuel Merrill, *Treasurer of the State*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

Morris Morris, *Auditor of Public Accounts*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stevens, and John T. McKinney; — who hold their offices for 7 years from the 28th of January, 1831: — salary, \$700 each.

President Judges of the Circuit Courts.

John R. Porter, Amory Kinney, J. R. E. Goodellet, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each, \$700. The *Associate Judges* receive \$ 2 a day.

EDUCATION.

The Constitution of Indiana contains the following important provision respecting general education. "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation, from

township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be *gratis*, and equally open to all." The 36th part of every township of land is reserved for the support of education; but no general system has yet been devised and carried into effect.

INDIANA COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at Bloomington, about 60 miles SSW. of Indianapolis, was incorporated in 1827, and endowed by Congress with two townships of land. About two thirds of the land have been sold, and the proceeds form a productive fund of \$60,000. There are two college buildings, one 36 feet by 25, containing recitation-rooms; the other 75 feet by 50, of three stories; the lower story forming a chapel, the 2d, recitation-rooms; the 3d, rooms for literary societies. The library contains 400 volumes; and the students' libraries 200.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., <i>President.</i>	| Beaumont Parks, <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
Ebenezer Elliott, <i>Prof. Math.</i>	| Matthew Campbell, <i>Tutor.</i>

Number of students in the college classes, in 1833, 34; and 10 in the English department.— Whole number graduated 10.

Commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. Two *Vacations*; — October and May.

Annual expense of education about \$100.

SOUTH HANOVER COLLEGE.

This institution, which is at South Hanover, 6 miles below Madison, was founded in 1825, by the Rev. Messrs J. M. Dickey and J. F. Crowe, and incorporated in 1829. It is styled "South Hanover College and Indiana Theological Seminary;" and comprises a collegiate, a theological, and a literary department. The principal college edifice is 100 feet by 40, and three stories high. The system of manual labor is introduced. The corporation consists of 16 members.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D., <i>Pres. & Prof.</i>	M. A. H. Niles, A. B., <i>Prof. Lang.</i>
Rev. J. F. Crowe, <i>Vice-President & Prof.</i>	Rev. John Matthews, D. D., <i>Prof. Theol.</i>
<i>Logic, &c.</i>	Rev. J. W. Cunningham, A. B., <i>Prof. Bibl.</i>
John H. Harney, A. M., <i>Prof. Math.</i>	| <i>Lit.</i>

Number of college students, in 1833, 35; theological 5; students in the preparatory department 52; — total 92.

Vacations; — 1st, from the last Wednesday in September to the 1st Monday in November; — 2d, from the last Wednesday in March to the 1st Monday in May.

Annual expenses; — college bills \$15; board (\$1 a week) \$42; room-rent \$1; fuel and lights \$5; washing \$4: — total \$67. For manual labor deduct \$25 — leaving \$42.

Indiana Historical Society; organized in 1830; incorporated in 1831. Benjamin Parke, *President.*

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN REYNOLDS, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1834; salary, \$1,000.

Zadoc Casey, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55; pay of each, usually \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William Wilson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
R. M. Young,	<i>Judge of the Circuit north of Illinois river,</i>	700

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

EDUCATION.

A thirty-sixth part of every township of land is granted to the support of schools; and three per cent. of the net proceeds of the United States' lands, sold within the state, is appropriated for the encouragement of learning, of which a sixth part is required to be bestowed on a college or university. But the state has not yet done any thing for the establishment of schools; and no system of general education has been formed. Funds from the sale of lands, have been received to a considerable amount; but instead of being applied to the support of schools, they have hitherto been employed to meet the demands of the state. The subject, however, arrests the attention of individuals; and in February, 1833, a society was formed at Vandalia, styled the "Illinois Institute of Education," the object of which is the promotion of education in the state.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

This institution, which was founded in 1830, is pleasantly situated at Jacksonville, a flourishing town, in a very fertile district of country, which is very rapidly increasing in population. The sum of \$46,000 has been raised, wholly from private benevolence, to be expended in the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, the procuring of a library, apparatus, &c., the support of instructors, and the putting in operation the system of manual labor; but no provision has yet been made for permanent endowments. There are two college edifices, one 65 feet by 36, of two stories, containing a chapel, 4 recitation-rooms, and 8

rooms for students; the other 104 feet by 40, four stories high, besides a basement story, having two wings 36 feet by 27, of two stories, occupied by the families of the president and professors. The main body of the building contains 32 rooms, having each two bed-rooms, for students; and the basement contains a kitchen and dining-hall. The library contains about 1,200 volumes; the chemical apparatus is tolerably complete; the philosophical is yet very limited. A farm of 228 acres of very excellent land, with three work-shops, belong to the institution. This institution comprises two departments, the collegiate and the preparatory.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Edward Beecher, A. M., <i>President.</i>	J. Turner, A. B., <i>Inst. Greek & Latin.</i>
Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, A. M., <i>Prof. Mat. & Nat. Phil.</i>	Erastus Cotton, A. B., <i>Instructor Preparatory Department.</i>
Truman M. Post, A. M., <i>Inst. Gr. & Latin.</i>	

Commencement is on the 3d Wednesday in August. *Vacations*;— 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks;— 2d, from the Wednesday before December 25th, 2 weeks; 3d, from the 2d Wednesday in April, 4 weeks.

Annual expenses;— tuition \$16,50; room-rent from \$5 to \$10; repairs and recitation-rooms \$3; board and washing from \$45 to \$60:— total from \$69,50 to \$89,50.

No students have yet been graduated, and only two classes (the Sophomore and Freshman, each having 4 members), had, previous to the summer vacation of 1833, been formed. The following remarks are given from the best authority: Aug. 1833.—“Our average number of students has been 65, including both departments. The greater part are yet in the preparatory department; but a considerable number will enter college this fall. Three years ago, there were none in the state fitted to enter college, and no preparatory schools. Hence the necessity of fitting our own scholars for college, and the small number yet in the college classes.”

ALTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution was founded by the Baptists in 1833, at Alton, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 4 miles above the junction of the Missouri, and 20 miles above St. Louis. It is designed to comprise both a college and a theological seminary. A brick edifice is now in progress; and arrangements have been made to obtain the library (1,200 volumes) at Rock Spring, where there has heretofore been a Baptist seminary.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

DANIEL DUNKLIN, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 31st day in November, 1836; salary \$1,500.

Lilburn W. Boggs, *Lieutenant Governor*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	<i>Salary.</i>
Matthias McGirk , <i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	\$1,100
George Tompkins , <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,100
Robert Wash , <i>do.</i>	1,100

Judges, William C. Carr. David Todd, John D. Cook, Priestly H. McBride, John F. Ryland. Salary of each \$1,000.

POPULATION.

Population of Missouri according to a census taken under the authority of the state government, in 1832, 176,236, including 32,184 slaves, and 661 free persons of color.

EDUCATION.

Public lands have been granted by Congress of considerable extent in this state for the support of education; but no system of free schools has yet been put in operation. There are flourishing female academies at St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Ferdinand, and Apple Creek, under the direction of Catholic ladies. A number of other academies have been incorporated, and a college in Marion county is about to be commenced.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

This institution, which was founded in 1829, and styled *St. Louis College*, was incorporated December, 1832, under the name and style of *St. Louis University*, and it is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of the Jesuits. It has an elevated and pleasant situation just on the confines of the city of St. Louis. The edifice is 130 feet by 40, of 4 stories, including the basement; and the library contains between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. The course of instruction embraces both a mercantile and a classical education. The instructors consist of 6 professors, who are Catholic clergymen, and 5 assistant tutors. Rev. Peter J. Verhaegen, *President*.

The students, in 1833, consisted of 86 boarders, 8 half boarders, and 60 day scholars; — total 154. The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of July, on which day is a public *commencement*. *Annual expenses*, for tuition, in the various branches of English education; in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, for board, washing, &c. \$150, and \$10 entrance.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This institution, which is situated at the Barrens in Perry county, was established in 1822, by Dr. William Du Bourg, Catholic Bishop of New Orleans, and has lately been incorporated. It has received no endowment or foreign assistance. As the power of conferring degrees has been but recently granted, there are yet very few graduates, though many have finished their education here. It has a library of about 6,000 volumes; is under the government of a president, prefect, and 14 professors and assistants; and it had, in August, 1833, 124 students. *Commencement* is at the end of September; after which there is a vacation till the 1st of November. *Annual expense* for tuition, board, washing, &c., \$112.

Rev. John M. Odin, *President*. Rev. Joseph Paquin, *Prefect*.

St. Mary's Seminary, a diocesan clerical seminary or theological school, connected with the college is under the care of the priests of the Congregation of the Mission founded by St. Vincent of Paul. Young men designed for the clerical profession, are educated here without rendering any other compensation than some assistance in teaching such classes in the college as may suit their capacity. The present number of students is 15; but the number has been much greater. — There are 8 priests and 5 lay brothers, all under the direction of the Superior.

Rev. John B. Tornatore, *Superior*, who is also *Vicar General*.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	do.	2,000
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County.</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Do. for Alexandria County.</i>	do.

The chief judge of the Circuit Court holds also a District Court.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated at Georgetown, is under the direction of the incorporated Catholic clergy of Maryland, and is the oldest Catholic seminary in the United States: it was first incorporated in 1799; and in 1815, it received an extension of its privileges from Congress, and was authorized to confer degrees. The college library contains 12,000 volumes. The course of ordinary studies is completed in 7 years. The academic or college year commences on the 15th of September, and ends on the 31st of July; and *commencement* is near the last of July. The number of students is usually about 140 or 150; a considerable part of them being day scholars. The number of graduates is not great. The number graduated at the commencement of July 25, 1833, was 7. — There are 19 professors and tutors, of whom three are professors of theology. — Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, *President*.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

This institution, founded by the Baptists, and incorporated by Congress in 1821, went into operation in 1822. It has an elevated and pleasant situation to the north of the city of Washington, one mile from the President's House, and 2½ miles from the Capitol. Its buildings consist of a college edifice of 4 stories, 117 feet by 46, having 48 rooms for students, a chapel, &c.; another edifice of the same dimensions, but partially erected, which is connected with the first by a building of one story, 80 feet by 40, designed for a refectory; a philosophical hall, and two houses for professors. The college has a good philosophical apparatus, and a library of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes. The only public aid which it has received was a grant from Congress of \$25,000. A preparatory school is connected with the college; — also a medical department.

Faculty in 1833.

Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., <i>President</i> .	Wm. Boulware, A. M., <i>Prof. Anc. Lang.</i>
Thomas Sewall, M. D., <i>Pr. Anat. & Physiol.</i>	Philip Leon, <i>Teacher of French.</i>
Wm. Ruggles, A. M., <i>Prof. Math. & Nat. Ph.</i>	Washington Lovrett, A. B., <i>Tutor.</i>
Alex. McWilliams, M. D., <i>Prof. Botany.</i>	D. J. Noyes, A. B., <i>Tutor Prep. School.</i>
Th. P. Jones, M. D., <i>Prof. Chemistry.</i>	

Number of students about 50. *Annual expenses*, exclusive of books and stationery, \$167.

Commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in October. *Vacations*; — 1st, from commencement to the 1st Wednesday in November; — 2d, from the 1st Wednesday in May to the 1st Wednesday in July.

Medical Department.

Thomas Sewall, M. D., <i>Pr. Anat. & Physiol.</i>	Frederick May, M. D., <i>Prof. Obstetrics.</i>
Th. Henderson, M. D., <i>Pr. Theo. & Prac. Med.</i>	Th. P. Jones, M. D., <i>Prof. Chemistry.</i>
N. W. Worthington, M. D., <i>Prof. Mat. Med.</i>	James C. Hall, M. D., <i>Prof. Surgery.</i>

The medical department was organized in 1824, and a large and commodious building has been erected for the use of the institution in the city of Washington, on Tenth Street, about equidistant from the Capitol and the President's House. The lectures commence on the 1st Monday in November, and continue till the last of February. The fee for the lectures on each branch, is \$ 15, or \$90 for the whole course; — the matriculating fee \$5; — graduating fee \$20.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

The "Columbian Institute for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences," was formed at Washington in 1816, and incorporated by Congress in 1818. It consists of five classes, viz. mathematical sciences, physical sciences, moral and political sciences, general literature, and the fine arts. The annual meeting is held on the last Saturday in each year.

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL, <i>Governor</i> ; first appointed in 1822; term of office expires in April, 1834;	\$2,500
James D. Westcott,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

	Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
West Florida,	J. A. Cameron,	\$1,500.	Geo. Walker.	James W. Exum.
Middle Florida,	Th. Randall,	1,500.		T. E. Randolph.
East Florida,	Robert Rice,	1,500.	Th. Douglass.	Samuel Blair.
South Florida,	James Webb,	1,500.	Ed. Chandler.	Th. Eastin.

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

	Salary.
Geo. B. PORTER, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Feb., 1835; . . .	\$2,000
<i>Judges.</i> George Morell, Solomon Sibley, Ross Wilkins, and David Irvine. — Salary of each \$1,200. Daniel Leroy, <i>Attorney.</i> Peter Desnoyers, <i>Marshal.</i>	

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

	Salary.
JOHN POPE, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Feb. 1835; . . .	\$2,000
<i>Judges.</i> Alex. M. Clayton, Benj. Johnson, Th. P. Eskridge, and Edward Cross. — Salary of each \$1,200. Samuel C. Roane, <i>Attorney.</i> Elias Rector, <i>Marshal.</i>	

UNITED STATES.

Most of the following Tables might have been placed with propriety before the division of the *Individual States*; but it has been found expedient to insert them here on account of presenting the information which they contain more recent and complete than could have been done, if they had been introduced earlier.

TABLES RELATING TO THE LEGISLATION, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

L. TABLE exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Time of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesd. in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Mond. in Novem.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence, & Newport,	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.	1st Wed. May & in June.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	1st Wed. Oct. & in Jan.
New York,	Albany,	1st Mond. in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	In October or Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesd. in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Maryland,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tues. in Jan. <i>Nov.</i>
Virginia,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in Decem.
S. Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Mond. in November.
Georgia,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in Novem.
Alabama,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Novem.
Mississippi,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Mond. in August,	4th Mond. in October.
Louisiana,	Jackson,	1st Mond. in Nov.	3d Monday in Novem.
Tennessee,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Kentucky,	Nashville,	1st Thurs. in Aug.	3d Mond. in Sept. <i>Nov.</i>
Ohio,	Frankfort,	1st Mond. in Aug.	1st Monday in Novem.
Indiana,	Columbus,	3d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois,	Indianapolis,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Monday in Decem.
Missouri,	St. Louis,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Dec. <i>Nov.</i>
Wisconsin,	Madison,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Nov. <i>Dec.</i>

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

States.	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine,	Samuel E. Smith,*	People.	Jan. 1832	Jan. 1834
New Hampshire,	Samuel Dinsmoor,	do.	June 1832	June 1834
Vermont,	Wm. A. Palmer,	do.	Oct. 1831	Oct. 1834
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1834
Rhode Island,	John B. Francis,	do.	Jan. 1831	May 1834
Connecticut,	Henry W. Edwards,	do.	May 1832	May 1834
New York,	Wm. L. Marcy,	do.	Jan. 1831	Jan. 1835
New Jersey,	Elias P. Seeley,	Legislat.	Oct. 1831	Oct. 1833
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	People.	Dec. 1829	Dec. 1835
Delaware,	Caleb P. Bennett,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1837
Maryland,	James Thomas,	Legislat.	Jan. 1832	Jan. 1834
Virginia,	John Floyd,	do.	Mar.31, 1831	Mar. 1834
North Carolina,	David L. Swain,	do.	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1833
South Carolina,	Robert Y. Hayne,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1832
Georgia,	Wilson Lumpkin,	People.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Alabama,	John Gayle,	do.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Mississippi,	Hiram G. Runnels,	do.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1836
Louisiana,	A. B. Roman,	do.	Jan. 1831	Jan. 1835
Tennessee,	William Carroll,	do.	Sept. 1831	Sept. 1835
Kentucky,	John Breathitt,	do.	Sept. 1832	Sept. 1836
Ohio,	Robert Lucas,	do.	Dec. 1833	Dec. 1833
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1831	Dec. 1834
Illinois,	John Reynolds,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1834
Missouri,	Daniel Dunklin,	do.	Nov. 1832	Nov. 1836
<i>Territories.</i>				
Florida,	William P. Duvall,		April 1831	April 1834
Michigan,	George B. Porter,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835
Arkansas,	John Pope,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835

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

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

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

* Robert P. Dunlap has been chosen by the people Governor of Maine for the year beginning in January, 1834.

III. TABLE exhibiting the Governors' Term and Salary, the Number of Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the several States.

States.	Gov. Term. Years.	Salary.	Senators.	Term Y'rs.	Representatives.	Term Y'rs.	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per Day.	Electors of President and Vice-President chosen by \$
Maine,	1	1,500	25	1	186	1	211	2.00	G'l Tick.
New Hampshire,	1	1,200	12	1	230	1	242	2.00	do.
Vermont,*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1.50	do.
Massachusetts,†	1	3,666½	40	1	561	1	519	2.00	do.
Rhode Island,	1	400	10	1	72	½	82	1.50	do.
Connecticut,‡	1	1,100	21	1	208	1	229	2.00	do.
New York,	2	4,000	32	4	128	1	160	3.00	do.
New Jersey,||	1	2,000	14	1	50	1	64	3.00	do.
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33	4	100	1	133	3.00	do.
Delaware,	3	1,333½	9	4	21	2	30	2.50	do.
Maryland,	1	3,500	15	5	80	1	95	4.00	Districts.
Virginia,	3	3,333½	32	4	134	1	166	4.00	G'l Tick.
North Carolina,	1	2,000	64	1	134	1	198	3.00	do.
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45	4	124	2	169	4.00	Legislat.
Georgia,	2	3,000	78	1	185	1	263	4.00	G'l Tick.
Alabama,	2	2,000	22	3	72	1	94	4.00	do.
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11	3	36	1	47	3.00	do.
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17	4	50	2	67	4.00	do.
Tennessee,	2	2,000	20	2	60	2	80	4.00	do.
Kentucky,	4	2,000	38	4	100	1	138	2.00	do.
Ohio,	2	1,200	36	2	72	1	108	3.00	do.
Indiana,	3	1,000	30	3	62	1	92	2.00	do.
Illinois,	4	1,000	26	4	55	2	71	3.00	do.
Missouri,	4	1,500	18	4	49	2	67	3.00	do.

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

† The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1833, was 561; but the number is very variable.

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

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

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

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denominat- ion.	Com- mencement.	1876	1877	1878	Vol- in Lib.
Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1876	3	6	6	7,000
Seminary	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	145	634	21,000
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Com. Unit.	1824	3	81	190	
Institution,	Newton, do.	Reformist.	1825	3	40	31	1,000
Med. Dep. Yale Col.	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	49	113	
Presb. Ins. Epist. Ch.	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	6	50	146	2,170
Union of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	3	54	190	4,000
Presb. Lt. & Th. In	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	38	124	2,250
Harwick Seminary,	Harwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Theolog. Da. Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Re.		3	24		
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	3	136	619	6,500
Shes. Beth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	20		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Th. Seminary,	Allegheny, T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	2	29		4,000
Epist. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.		2	70		2,000
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	2	33	71	3,000
Southern Th. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Do.	1829	3	21		1,000
West. Seminary,	Lex'gton, S. C.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	9	
Florida Theol. Sem.	High Hills, S. C.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1831	1	22	50	6,000
Latin Seminary,	Cincinnati, O.	Do.	1829	3			

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

V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stu.
Albany Medical School,	Brunswick,	February,	5	100
N. Hampshire Med. School,	Hanover,	2 weeks aft. Com.	3	24
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,	2d Wed. Sept.	3	14
Vt. Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	42
Mass. Med. School, Hary. Univ.	Boston,	3d Wed. in Oct.	6	62
New Hampshire Med. Inst., Wassa. Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs., Sept.	5	65
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	last week in Oct.	5	72
Coll. Phys. & Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond., Nov.	7	188
Coll. Phys. & Surg. West. Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues., Oct.	5	190
Med. Dep. Jef. Col.	Philadelphia,	1st Mond., Nov.	6	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia,	1st Mond., Nov.	9	306
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	last Mond., Oct.	6	150
Washington Med. Coll.	Baltimore,	last Mond., Oct.	6	
Med. Dep. Columbian College,	Washington,	1st Mond., Nov.	6	30
Med. Dep. Univ. Va.	Charlottsville,	September,	3	46
Med. Col., State S. C.	Charleston,	1st Mond., Nov.	7	150
Med. Col. of S. C.,	Charleston,			
Med. Col. of Georgia,	Augusta,	2d Mond, Oct.	6	
Medical Col. Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. Nov.	6	200
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond., Nov.	6	230
Ref. Med. Col. Ohio,	Worthington,			

VI. LAW SCHOOLS.

At Amherst, Mass., 2 professors and 30 students; at New Haven, Ct., 2 professors and 20 students; at Litchfield, Ct.; at Philadelphia, Pa.; at Baltimore, Md.; at Williamsburg and Alexandria, Va.; at Lexington, Ken., 1 professor and 30 students; and at Charleston, Ohio, with 4 professors.

VII. COLLEGES IN THE

Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1 Bowdoin,	Brunswick,	Me. William Allen, D. D.	1794
2 Waterville,*	Waterville,	do.	1820
3 Dartmouth,	Hanover,	N. H. Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4 Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington,	Vt. James Marsh, D. D.	1791
5 Middlebury,	Middlebury,	do. Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6 Harvard University,	Cambridge,	Mass. Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
7 Williams,	Williamstown,	do. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8 Amherst,	Amherst,	do. Heenan Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9 Brown University,*	Providence,	R. I. Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
10 Yale,	New Haven,	Con. Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
11 Washington,†	Hartford,	do. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, D. D.	1824
12 Wesleyan University,†	Middletown,	do. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
13 Columbia,†	New York,	N. Y. William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
14 Union,	Schenectady,	do. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
15 Hamilton,	Clinton,	do. Soreno E. Dwight, D. D.	1812
16 Geneva,†	Geneva,	do. Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
17 University of N. Y.,	New York,	do. J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
18 College of New Jersey,	Princeton,	N. J. James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
19 Rutgers,	New Brunswick,	do. Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
20 University of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia,	Penn.	1755
21 Dickinson,†	Carlisle,	do. John P. Durbin, A. M.	1783
22 Jefferson,	Canonsburg,	do. Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
23 Washington,	Washington,	do. David McConaughy,	1820
24 Allegheny,†	Meadville,	do. Martin Ruter, D. D.	1806
25 Western University,	Pittsburg,	do. Robert Bruce, M. D.	1815
26 University of Maryland,	Baltimore,	Md. Charles Williams, D. D.	1812
27 St. John's,†	Annapolis,	do. Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
28 St. Mary's,§	Baltimore,	do. Samuel Eccleston,	1799
29 Mount St. Mary's,§	Near Emmitsburg,	do. John B. Purcell,	1830
30 Columbian,*	Washington,	D. C. Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
31 Georgetown,§	Georgetown,	do. Thomas F. Mullydy,	1799
32 William and Mary,	Williamsburg,	Va. Adam Empie, D. D.	1683
33 Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co.	do. J. P. Cushing, A. M.	1774
34 Washington,	Lexington,	do. Louis Marshall, M. D.	1812
35 University of Virginia,	Charlottesville,	do. Prof. Tucker, <i>Chairman.</i>	1819
36 Univ. of North Carolina,	Chapel Hill,	N. C. Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1791
37 Charleston,†	Charleston,	S. C. Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
38 College of South Carolina,	Columbia,	do. Thomas Cooper, M. D.	1804
39 University of Georgia,	Athens,	Ga. Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
40 Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa,	Ala. Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
41 Jefferson,	Washington,	Mi.	1802
42 Louisiana,	Jackson,	La. H. H. Gird,	1825
43 Greenville,	Greenville,	Tenn. Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
44 University of Nashville,	Nashville,	do. Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
45 East Tennessee,	Knoxville,	do. John H. Piper,	1807
46 Transylvania,	Lexington,	Ken. Benj. O. Peers,	1798
47 Centre,	Danville,	do. John C. Young, A. M.	1822
48 Augusta,†	Augusta,	do. J. S. Tomlinson, A. M.	1823
49 Cumberland,	Princeton,	do. F. R. Cossit,	1825
50 St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown,	do. George A. M. Elder,	1819
51 Georgetown,*	Georgetown,	do. Silas M. Noel, D. D.	1830
52 University of Ohio,	Athens,	Ohio. Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
53 Miami University,	Oxford,	do. R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
54 Western Reserve,	Hudson,	do.	1826
55 Kenyon,†	Gambier,	do. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1828
56 Franklin,	New Athens,	do. Richard Campbell,	1824
57 Indiana,	Bloomington,	Ind. Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
58 South Hanover,	South Hanover,	do. James Blythe, D. D.	1829
59 Illinois,	Jacksonville,	Ill. Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
60 St. Mary's,§	Barrens,	Mo. John M. Odin,	1829
61 St. Louis University,§	St. Louis,	do. P. J. Verhaegen,	1829

Under the direction of Baptists (*); Episcopalians (†); Methodists (‡); Catholics (§). The greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges belong to the preparatory department.

UNITED STATES.

	Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.†	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	11	792	41	155	8,000	6,000	First Wednesday in September.
2	5	81	18	82	2,000	600	Last Wednesday in July.
3	10	1,702	429	181	4,500	8,500	Last Wednesday but one in Aug.
4	7	200	.	50	1,000	1,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	572	228	198	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	30	5,260	1,344	212	40,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
7	7	772	228	133	3,000	2,300	Third Wednesday in August.
8	9	308	66	227	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	8	1,219	450	136	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
10	26	4,609	1,297	334	8,500	10,500	Third Wednesday in August.
11	8	.	.	60	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
12	5	.	.	60	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
13	10	1,150	.	100	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
14	9	1,444	308	223	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
15	6	270	69	97	2,500	3,700	Second Wednesday in August.
16	8	18	9	44	820	1,150	First Wednesday in August.
17	16	.	.	137	.	.	.
18	12	1,930	406	133	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
19	4	.	.	70	3,750	2,500	Third Wednesday in July.
20	17	.	.	105	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
21	.	.	.	.	2,000	.	.
22	8	404	170	155	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
23	7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
24	3	10	.	.	8,000	.	.
25	4	45	.	50	500	.	Last Friday in June.
26	7	.	.	.	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
27	5	640	.	32	2,700	400	The 22d of February.
28	18	.	.	140	10,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
29	25	21	.	130	7,000	.	Last week in June.
30	9	.	.	50	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
31	19	.	.	150	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
32	6	.	.	41	3,500	600	July 4th.
33	6	.	.	60	6,500	.	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
34	4	380	.	46	1,500	.	Third Wednesday in April.
35	10	118	.	157	8,000	.	July 20th.
36	7	434	.	99	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
37	7	32	.	46	3,000	.	Last Thursday in October.
38	7	.	.	93	10,000	.	3d Mon. after 4th Mond. in Nov.
39	9	286	.	97	1,200	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
40	9	.	.	93	2,000	.	Second Monday in August.
41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	4	.	.	15	350	.	Second Wednesday in June.
43	1	100	.	47	3,500	.	Third Wednesday in September.
44	6	118	.	70	2,000	1,200	First Wednesday in October.
45	2	.	.	28	1,400	200	First Thursday in October.
46	11	.	.	.	2,400	1,500	Last Wednesday in September.
47	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
48	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
49	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
50	14	30	.	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
51	4	.	.	36	1,200	.	First Wednesday in September.
52	5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
53	8	80	17	126	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
54	5	10	1	46	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.
55	8	.	.	48	2,300	.	First Wednesday in September.
56	4	7	.	40	1,200	.	Last Wednesday in September.
57	4	10	.	34	400	200	Last Wednesday in September.
58	6	.	.	35	.	.	.
59	5	.	.	8	1,200	.	Third Wednesday in August.
60	15	.	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
61	11	.	.	154	4,500	.	July 31st.

† Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students.

Several colleges, not included in this table, have been recently established in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Alabama, which are noticed under these different states.

VIII. VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

- Bowdoin.** 1. Com., 3 weeks;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks;—3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Waterville.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
- Dartmouth.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Mon. Dec., 6 1-2 weeks;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2 1-2 weeks.
- Vermont Univ. Middlebury.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
- Middlebury.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Harvard.** 1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
- Williams.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Amherst.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
- Brown.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
- Yale.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Washington.** 1. Com., 7 weeks;—2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks;—3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
- Wesleyan Univ. Columbia.** 1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks;—2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
- Union.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
- Hamilton.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Dec. 4 weeks;—3. in April, 4 weeks.
- Hamilton.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. Dec., 4 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Geneva.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks;—3. in April, 3 weeks.
- College of N. J. Rutgers.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tuesday April, 5 weeks.
- Penn. University.** 1. Com. to Sept. 15;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7;—3. April 7 to May 1.
- Jefferson.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 2 weeks;—3. April 2 weeks.
- Washington.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Washington.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- St. John's.** 1. Good Friday, 10 days;—2. Last Wed. July to 1st Mond. Sept.;—3. Dec. 23 to 1st Mond. Jan.
- St. Mary's.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.
- Mt. St. Mary's.** 1. July 1 to August 16.
- Columbian.** 1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.;—2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
- William and Mary.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
- Hamp. Sydney.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Washington.** 1. Com. to 3d Wed. May;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
- Univ. Virginia.** 1 July 20 to September 10
- Univ. N. Carolina.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
- Charleston.** 1. Month of December;—2. in April, 3 weeks.
- Coll. S. Carolina.** 1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
- Univ. Georgia.** 1. Com., 1 week;—2. Wed. before 2d Monday Nov. to Jan. 1;—3. April 1 to April 15.
- Univ. Alabama.** 1. Com. to the 3d Monday in October.
- Louisiana.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
- Greenville.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
- Nashville.** 1. Com., 5 1-2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5 1-2 weeks.
- E. Tennessee.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
- Transylvania.** 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
- Centre.** 1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct.;—2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
- Augusta.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
- Cumberland.** 1. Com. to the 1st of February.
- St. Joseph's.** 1. The month of August.
- Georgetown.** 1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.;—2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
- University of Ohio.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
- Miami.** 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. last Wed. March to 1st Mond. in May.
- Western Reserve.** 1. Com., 5 wks.;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 wks.;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 wks.
- Kenyon.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Indiana.** 1. Month of May;—2. Month of October.
- Illinois.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. before Dec. 25, 2 weeks;—3. 2d Wed. April, 4 weeks.

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

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. 7.

Statistical Summary of the Baptist Denomination in the United States and the British Possessions in America, for the Year 1832. [From "The U. S. Baptist Annual Register" for 1833.]

States and Territories.	Associations.	Ch'ches.	Vacant Ch'ches.	Ordained Min- isters.	Licen'd Min.	Bapt'd.	Commu- nicants.
Maine.	9	223	117	145	23	1,902	15,000
New Hampshire.	6	98	26	64	14	506	6,505
Massachusetts.	10	180	50	160	60	2,902	20,300
Rhode Island.	1	20	5	17	3	249	3,271
Connecticut.	5	92	21	77	20	267	10,039
Vermont.	7	125	53	78	9	1,631	10,525
New York.	20	605	175	448	97	7,922	62,022
New Jersey.	2	61	17	53	7	560	3,261
Pennsylvania.	13	157	64	95	26	1,747	11,102
Delaware.	1	9	3	3	2	13	420
Maryland.	2	34	7	21	2	66	1,341
District of Columbia.		5	1	4		11	533
Virginia.	229	435	146	225	36	7,562	54,302
North Carolina.	19	332	177	165	46	232	12,918
South Carolina.	10	273	118	155	43	7,206	22,426
Georgia.	18	509	278	206	49	2,319	22,322
Alabama.	13	250	149	109	36	1,445	11,445
Mississippi.	3	84	31	34	5	278	3,129
Louisiana.	1	16	4	12	1	77	722
Tennessee.	20	413	178	212	24	205	22,472
Missouri.	13	146	60	86	7	222	4,272
Kentucky.	34	484	222	226	22	231	24,124
Illinois.	16	161	50	107	16	127	4,222
Indiana.	21	229	140	122	42	221	12,224
Ohio.	21	220	115	142	24	222	12,222
Arkansas.	2	17	7				121
Michigan.	1	17	5	11	2	102	627
Upper Canada.	4	37	5	22	16	214	1,272
New Scotia.	1	44	3	31	7	253	3,222
New Brunswick.	1	31	12	8	2		1,222
Jamaica.	1	24		14			12,222
Seventh-day Baptists.	1	22		22	2	242	4,222
Six-Principle Baptists.	1	22	11	12		112	2,222
Total in 1832	311	5,513	2,457	3,153	657	42,517	400,652
Total in 1831	300	5,075		2,234	436	31,422	361,224
Increase	11	438		219	221	11,055	42,222

RECAPITULATION.

Regular Baptists in America.	Associa- tions.	Ch'ches.	Vacant Ch'ches.	Ordain- ed Min- isters.	Licen'd Min.	Bapt'd.	Commu- nicants.
U. States and Territories.	302	5,322	2,422	3,024	622	41,122	324,222
Upper Canada.	4	37	5	22	16	214	1,272
New Brunswick & N. Brunswick.	2	75	15	22	2	222	2,222
Jamaica & Jamaica.	1	24		14			12,222
Total	309	5,458	2,442	3,102	642	41,722	327,222
Seventh-day.		22		22	2	242	4,222
Six-Principle.		22	11	12		112	2,222
Grand Total.		5,622	2,551	3,222	772	42,222	332,222

X. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.
Vermont,	J. H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	15				
E. Diocese,	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	57	Virginia, }	R. C. Moore, D. D.	1814	56
Connec't,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	57		Wm. Meade, D.D.	1829	
New York,	B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	163	S. Carolina,	N. Bowen, D. D.	1818	34
N. Jersey,	Geo. W. Doane, D. D.	1832	19	Georgia,			3
	William White, D. D.	1787	60	Louisiana,			3
Pennsylv. }	H. U. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827	6	Mississippi,			4
Delaware,			6	Kentucky,	B. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	27
Maryland,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	54	Ohio,	C. McIlvaine, D. D.	1832	19
N. Carol.,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	16				

XI. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following statistical view of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, is extracted from the "Minutes of the several Annual Conferences," for 1832.

Conferences.	No. of Dist.	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.	Total.	Trav. Preach.	Superannuated.
Maine,	6	14,347	8	.	14,355	104	6
New Hampshire,	5	14,560	11	.	14,571	123	3
New England,	3	15,257	289	.	15,546	121	8
New York,	5	46,471	615	.	47,086	123	9
Troy,	4			.		88	
Oneida,	7	31,449	111	.	31,560	123	11
Genesee,	5	21,415	56	.	21,471	104	4
Philadelphia,	6	39,529	8,516	.	48,045	145	7
Pittsburg,	5	25,874	187	.	26,061	107	7
Baltimore,	6	32,424	11,566	.	43,990	121	17
Virginia,	6	32,536	8,210	.	40,746	114	13
South Carolina,	5	21,731	20,197	.	41,928	74	7
Georgia,	5	24,241	7,330	.	31,571	89	11
Alabama,	4			.		38	
Mississippi,	5	12,935	5,185	1,312	19,432	42	3
Holstein,	5	19,257	2,319	.	21,576	52	4
Tennessee,	6	22,432	3,624	855	26,911	122	
Kentucky,	6	21,513	4,594	.	26,107	93	15
Missouri,	3	4,754	451	.	5,205	44	2
Illinois,	8	27,349	204	.	27,553	95	3
Ohio,	7	44,290	344	245	44,879	135	13
<i>Total</i>	112	472,364	73,817	2,412	548,593	2,057	143

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have no particular provinces or districts. Each one is bishop of the church throughout the whole United States. The Annual Conferences are severally defined by geographical limits; and the Bishops, by an arrangement of their own, so interchange their visits to the different Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years. The General Conference, which is composed of delegates from the 21 Annual Conferences, meets once in four years.

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

Elijah Hedding, D. D., Lynn, Mass.	Wm. McKendrio, D. D., Nashville, Ten.
John Emory, D. D., Baltimore, Md.	Joshua Soule, D. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
James O. Andrews, D. D., Augusta, Geo.	Robert R. Roberts, D. D., Bono, Ind.

XII. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising	Bishops.
Boston, - -	New England,	J. B. Fenwick, D. D.
New York, - -	N. York and part of N. Jersey	J. Dubois, D. D.
Philadelphia, - -	{ Penn. and part of N. Jersey	{ H. Conwell, D. D.
Baltimore, - -	and Delaware,	{ T. P. Kenrick, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>
Charleston, - -	Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia,	Jas. Whitefield, D. D., <i>Abp.</i>
Mobile, - -	N. Caro., S. Caro., & Ga.,	J. England, D. D.
New Orleans, . .	Alabama and Florida,	M. Portier, D. D.
Bardstown, - -	Louisiana and Mississippi,	{ B. J. Flaget, D. D.
Cincinnati, - -	Kentucky and Tennessee,	{ J. B. Davide, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>
St. Louis, - -	Ohio and Indiana,	J. Rosati, D. D.
Detroit, - -	Missouri, &c.	Frederick Rese, D. D.
	Michigan,	

XIII. ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONALISTS.

[American Quarterly Register.]

States.	Ch'ches.	Pastors.	Communicants.	Added in the year 1831-32.
Maine,	172	111	13,000	2,547
New Hampshire,	152	117	18,090	3,913
Vermont,	195	118	22,633	5,300
Massachusetts,	289	257	39,982	7,019
Rhode Island,	10	10	12 or 1300	
Connecticut,	226	190		7,007

XIV. SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

	Synods.	Presbyt.	Chh. or Cong.	Ministers.	Licen.	Commun.
Presbyterians,	21	110	2,381	1,730	205	217,348
Associate Presbyterians		<i>classes.</i>	151	73		12,033
Ref. Dutch Church,	2	16	190	132	28	20,186
German Ref. Church,	3		570	160		
Cumberland Presbyt.,			100	60		10,000
Lutheran Church, . .						44,356
United Brethren, . .			24	33		4,000
Unitarians,			193	150		
Universalists,			600	600		3 or 4,000

Friends or Quakers 462 societies; Mennonites 200 ministers; Tunkers 40 congregations; Millennial Church or Shakers 15 congregations; New Jerusalem Church 28 churches.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

	Population.
Lower Canada, in 1831,	511,917
Upper Canada, in 1832,	261,500
Nova Scotia estimated, in 1832,	140,000
New Brunswick, estimated, in 1832,	90,000
Cape Breton, Newfoundland, & Pr. Edw. Isl., est., in 1832,	100,000
Total	1,103,417

Lower Canada.— Roman Catholics, in 1831, 403,472; belonging to the Church of England 34,620; Church of Scotland 15,069:— Houses 82,437; common schools 1,099; colleges, academies, and convents 38.

Governors.

L. Canada, Lord Aylmer	} Demarara, } } Essequibo, } } & Berbice } Sir Benj. D'Urban
Newfoundland, Sir Th. J. Cockrane	
Bermuda, Sir Step. R. Chapman	
Jamaica, Earl of Mulgrave	
Barbadoes, Sir Lionel Smith	
Antigua, Sir Evan J.M. Macgregor	
Dominica, Sir Ch. M. Schomburgk	
St. Lucia, Jas. A. Farquharson	
Bahamas, Sir Ch. C. Smyth	
British Guiana	

Lieut.-Governors.

U. Canada, Sir John Colborne
Nova Scotia, Sir Peregr. Maitland
N. Brunswick, Sir Arch. Campbell
St. Vincent, George Tyler
Grenada, Geo. Middlemore
Tobago, Henry C. Darling
Montserrat, Samuel P. Steward
St. Christopher, Lewis Nixon
Nevis, John L. Nixon
Trinidad, Sir Geo. F. Hill

A Statement of the Population, Produce, and Imports and Exports, of the British West Indies, compiled from official documents.

Islands.	Whites.	Colored (Free.)	Slaves.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Value of	Value of
							Exports to Great Britain.	Imports from G. Britain.
				Cwt.	Lb.	Gallons.	£	£
Antigua,	2,000	3,000	30,000	169,000	.	160,000	270,000	115,000
Bahamas,	4,200	3,000	9,300	.	82,500	.	21,000	59,000
Barbadoes,	15,000	5,100	82,000	322,000	.	27,000	542,000	360,000
Berbice,	550	1,150	21,300	122,000	1,585,000	220,000	371,000	74,000
Bermuda,	3,900	740	4,600	.	.	.	4,000	60,000
Demerara,	3,000	6,400	70,000	737,000	1,940,000	3,320,000	1,627,000	450,000
Dominica,	850	3,600	15,400	56,000	613,000	63,000	150,000	16,000
Grenada,	800	2,800	24,000	186,000	6,000	330,000	338,000	79,000
Honduras,	250	2,300	2,100	.	.	.	222,000	572,000
Jamaica,	37,000	55,000	323,000	1,396,000	15,460,000	3,506,000	3,653,000	1,800,000
Montserrat,	330	800	6,200	26,000	.	41,000	33,000	8,000
Nevis,	700	2,000	6,600	50,000	.	150,000	80,000	14,000
St. Christoph.	1,600	3,000	19,200	102,000	.	257,000	203,000	70,000
St. Lucia,	980	3,700	13,600	50,000	83,000	12,000	149,000	32,000
St. Vincents,	1,300	2,800	23,500	222,000	.	160,000	395,000	82,000
Tobago,	320	1,200	12,500	121,000	.	500,000	165,000	41,000
Tortola,	480	1,300	5,400	16,000	.	.	25,000	3,000
Trinidad,	4,200	16,000	24,000	241,000	.	62,000	355,000	200,000
Total	77,460	113,800	692,700	3,816,000	19,769,500	7,808,000	8,603,000	4,035,000

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE GLOBE.

[From *Smith's Atlas & Geographic*.]

EUROPE.

States.	Geogra'l square miles.	Popula-tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Debt in Francs.	Army or Con-tingent
WESTERN EUROPE.						
<i>Central Part.</i>						
France,	154,000	32,000,000	208	987,620,000	3,900,000,000	279,257
Switzerland,	11,200	1,980,000	177	10,410,000		33,758
Germ. Confederation,	68,500	13,000,000	193	242,119,000	703,862,000	122,249
Bavaria,	22,120	4,070,000	184	69,733,000	265,200,000	35,800
Wurtemberg,	5,720	1,520,000	266	20,000,000	60,000,000	13,955
Hanover,	11,125	1,550,000	139	27,000,000	64,000,000	13,054
Saxony,	4,341	1,400,000	314	28,000,000	70,000,000	12,000
Baden,	4,480	1,130,000	252	20,000,000	39,000,000	10,000
Hesse-Darmstadt,	2,826	700,000	248	12,600,000	27,000,000	6,195
Hesse-Cassel,	3,344	592,000	177	11,000,000	5,000,000	5,679
Saxe-Weimar,	1,070	222,000	204	4,913,000	16,291,000	2,100
Mecklenburg-Schw.	3,582	431,000	120	6,000,000	20,500,000	3,580
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	578	77,000	133	1,500,000	3,000,000	717
Oldenburg,	1,880	241,000	128	3,800,000		1,650
Nassau,	1,446	337,000	233	6,000,000	9,500,000	3,023
Brunswick,	1,126	242,000	215	6,300,000	8,000,000	2,096
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	734	145,000	199	2,500,000	11,600,000	1,394
Saxe-Meinigen,	691	130,000	188	1,939,000	8,000,000	1,268
Saxe-Altenburg,	397	107,000	270	1,526,000	3,000,000	1,026
Anhalt-Dessau,	261	56,000	215	1,400,000	1,600,000	529
Anhalt-Bernburg,	253	38,000	150	1,100,000	1,700,000	370
Anhalt-Coblen,	240	34,000	142	630,000	3,103,000	324
Reuss, Elder Line,	109	24,100	221	362,000	517,000	206
Reuss, Younger Line,	156	30,000	191	336,000	1,810,000	280
Reuss, Loben-Eb'rf	182	27,500	151	621,000		260
Schw. Rudolstadt,	306	57,000	187	800,000	600,000	539
Schw. Sonderhausen,	270	48,000	178	600,000	540,000	451
Lippe-Detmold,	330	76,000	230	1,267,000	1,500,000	690
Lippe-Schaumburg,	157	26,000	166	556,000	1,034,000	240
Waldeck,	347	54,000	156	1,034,000	3,103,000	518
Hohenzol.-Sigmar'n,	293	38,000	130	500,000	2,600,000	320
Hohenzol.-Hechin'n,	82	15,000	183	310,000	700,000	145
Lichtenstein,	40	6,000	150	50,000		55
Hesse-Homburg,	125	21,000	168	400,000	1,164,000	200
Frankfort,	69	54,000	783	1,634,000	17,000,000	473
Bremen,	51	50,000	980	1,034,000	7,800,000	385
Hamburg,	114	148,000	1,302	5,600,000	40,000,000	1,298
Lubeck,	88	46,000	523	1,034,000	9,000,000	406
Kniphhausen, <i>L'dchip,</i>	13	2,859	220	40,000		23
Austria,	194,500	32,000,000	165	440,000,000	1,700,000,000	271,404
Prussia,	80,450	12,464,000	155	215,000,000	726,680,000	162,600
Holland,	8,326	2,302,000	277	85,000,000	2,838,000,000	26,000
Belgium,	9,700	3,816,000	392	90,000,000	849,445,000	47,000
<i>Southern Part.</i>						
Sardinia,	21,000	4,300,000	205	70,000,000	100,000,000	46,857
Parma,	1,660	440,000	264	6,500,000	12,000,000	1,800
Modena,	1,570	380,000	238	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,780
Lucca,	312	143,000	464	1,700,000	1,000,000	800
Monaco,	38	6,500	171	120,000	?	
San Marino,	17	7,000	412	70,000		40
Tuscany,	6,324	1,275,000	202	17,000,000		4,000
States of the Church,	13,000	2,590,000	199	45,000,000	350,000,000	7,400
Two Sicilies,	31,460	7,420,000	236	84,000,000	500,000,000	51,510
Portugal,	29,150	3,530,000	121	54,096,000	160,000,000	22,645
Spain,	137,400	13,900,000	101	178,600,000	4,000,000,000	93,933
Andotra,	144	15,000	104	?		

States.	Geograph'l square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Debt in Francs.	Army or Contingent
<i>Northern Part.</i>						
Sweden and Norway,	223,000	3,866,000	17	49,300,000	81,000,000	45,201
Sweden,	127,000	2,800,000	22	41,000,000	54,000,000	33,201
Norway,	96,000	1,050,000	11	8,300,000	27,000,000	12,000
Denmark,	16,500	1,950,000	119	33,000,000	150,000,000	30,838
Great Britain,	90,350	23,400,000	257	1,525,000,000	20,345,000,000	102,283
<i>EASTERN EUROPE.</i>						
Russia,	1,535,700	56,500,000	37	434,000,000	1,575,000,000	710,000
Russia Proper,	1,499,000	52,575,000	35	400,000,000	1,440,000,000	674,000
Poland,	36,700	3,900,000	106	34,000,000	135,000,000	36,000
Cracow,	373	114,000	308	861,000	?	80
Turkey,	112,500	7,100,000	63	360,000,000	. . . . .	300,000
Servia,	9,000	380,000	42	3,900,000	. . . . .	?
Wallachia,	21,600	970,000	45	13,000,000	. . . . .	?
Moldavia,	11,600	450,000	39	6,000,000	. . . . .	?
Greece,	11,800	600,000	51	6,000,000	70,000,000	11,800
Ionian Isles,	754	176,000	234	3,656,000	?	1,200

ASIA.

States.	Geograph'l square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Army.
Chinese Empire,	4,070,000	170,000,000	42	980,000,000	914,000
Empire of Japan,	180,000	25,000,000	139	250,000,000	120,000
Empire of Annam,	210,000	12,000,000	57	90,000,000	90,000
Kingdom of Siam,	152,000	3,600,000	24	40,000,000	30,000
Birman Empire,	153,000	3,700,000	24	45,000,000	35,000
Kingdom of Singhia,	29,700	4,000,000	134	26,000,000	20,000
Kingdom of Nepal,	40,000	2,500,000	63	13,000,000	17,000
Confederation of Seikhs,	130,000	8,000,000	62	70,000,000	60,000
Principality of Sindh,	40,000	1,000,000	25	13,000,000	50,000
Kingdom of Cabul,	110,000	4,200,000	38	27,000,000	150,000
Confed'n of the Belouches,	110,000	2,000,000	18	?	150,000
Kingdom of Herat,	50,000	1,500,000	30	8,000,000	8,000
Kingdom of Persia,	338,000	9,000,000	26	80,000,000	80,000
Khanat of Bakharia,	60,000	2,500,000	42	12,000,000	25,000
Khanat of Khiva,	110,000	800,000	7	?	100,000
Khanat of Khokhan,	58,000	1,000,000	17	?	100,000
Imamat of Yemen,	40,000	2,500,000	63	12,000,000	5,000
Imamat of Mascat,	39,000	1,600,000	41	4,000,000	2,500
<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>					
English Empire in India,	849,650	114,430,000	135	. . . . .	. . . . .
Territory of Eng. E. Ind. Co.	349,000	89,800,000	231	527,236,000	210,000
Countries trib. to E. Ind. Co.	485,000	32,800,000	68	. . . . .	. . . . .
Kingdom of the Nizam,	72,000	10,000,000	138	48,000,000	20,000
Kingdom of Nagpour,	53,000	3,000,000	57	14,000,000	18,000
Kingdom of Mysore,	20,000	3,000,000	148	27,000,000	6,000
Kingdom of Oude,	15,000	3,000,000	201	45,000,000	5,000
Kingdom of Guicowar,	13,600	2,000,000	147	18,000,000	22,000
Kingdom of Indore,	8,600	1,200,000	140	19,000,000	34,000
Kingdom of Sattarah,	8,000	1,500,000	183	4,400,000	4,000
Kingdom of Travancore,	5,800	900,000	155	7,800,000	11,000
Island of Ceylon (English),	15,650	830,000	53	. . . . .	. . . . .
Asiatic Turkey, with part of Arabia,	556,000	12,500,000	23	. . . . .	. . . . .
Asiatic Russia,	4,010,000	3,600,000	0.89	. . . . .	. . . . .
Portuguese Possessions,	3,700	500,000	135	. . . . .	. . . . .
French Possessions,	400	209,000	523	. . . . .	. . . . .
Danish Possessions,	70	35,000	500	. . . . .	. . . . .

AFRICA.

States.	Geograph' l square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Army.
Empire of Morocco, - -	130,000	6,000,000	46	22,000,000	26,000
State of Tunis, - - -	40,000	1,800,000	45	7,000,000	6,000
State of Tripoli, - - -	208,000	660,000	3.2	2,000,000	4,000
Kingdom of Tigré, - - -	150,000	1,800,000	12	?	?
Empire of Bornou, - - -	50,000	1,200,000	25	?	?
Empire of the Fellatahs,	70,000	1,700,000	24	?	?
Republic of Fouta-Toro,	15,000	700,000	47	?	?
Empire of Ashantee, - -	100,000	3,000,000	30	?	?
Kingdom of the Molouas,	200,000	1,000,000	5	?	?
Kingdom of Changamera,	50,000	500,000	10	?	?
Kingdom of Madagascar,	120,000	2,000,000	17	?	?
<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>					
Turkish Possessions, - -	367,000	3,000,000	3.2	100,000,000	70,000
Portuguese Possessions, -	390,000	1,400,000	3.6		
French Possessions, - - -	74,000	1,600,000	22		
English Possessions, - - -	91,000	270,000	3		
Spanish Possessions, - - -	2,430	208,000	86		
Dutch Possessions, - - -	80	15,000	188		
Danish Possessions, - - -	480	30,000	63		
American Possessions, - -	3,000	25,000	8.3		
Arabian Possessions, - - -	4,000	100,000	25		

AMERICA.

States.	Geogra' l square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Fran cs.	Public Debt in Francs.	Army.
United States, - - - -	1,570,000	11,800,000	7.5	138,490,000	395,900,000	5,779
Mexico, - - - - -	1,242,000	7,500,000	6	74,757,000	598,500,000	22,750
Central America, - - -	139,000	1,650,000	11.9	10,000,000	9,500,000	3,500
Colombia, - - - - -	828,000	2,800,000	3.4	42,800,000	254,000,000	32,366
Peru, - - - - -	373,000	1,700,000	4.6	30,000,000	147,488,000	7,500
Bolivia, - - - - -	310,000	1,300,000	4.2	11,000,000	16,000,000	?
Chili, - - - - -	129,000	1,400,000	10.1	15,000,000	36,000,000	80,000
Rio de la Plata, - - -	683,000	700,000	1	15,000,000	134,000,000	10,000
Banda Oriental, - - -	60,000	70,000	1.2	1,800,000	?	?
Paraguay, - - - - -	67,250	250,000	3.7	5,000,000		5,000
Brazil, - - - - -	2,253,000	5,000,000	2.2	60,000,000	223,000,000	30,000
Hayti, - - - - -	22,100	800,000	36	15,000,000	150,000,000	45,000
Independent Indians, -	6,000,000	1,300,000	0.2			
<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>						
English Possessions, - -	1,930,000	1,900,000	0.98			
Spanish Possessions, - -	35,400	1,000,000	28			
French Possessions, - -	39,000	240,000	8			
Dutch Possessions, - - -	30,000	140,000	3.8			
Danish Possessions, - - -	324,000	110,000	0.3			
Russian Possessions, - -	370,000	50,000	0.1			
Swedish Possessions, - -	45	16,000	356			

* * *Presidents* of the Republics of America:—United States, Andrew Jackson; Mexico, Santa Anna; Central America, Morazan; Colombia (New Grenada, Obando; Venezuela, Paez); Peru, Gamarra; Bolivia, Santa Cruz; Chili, Prieto; Rio de la Plata, or Buenos Ayres, Juan-Roman Balcarce; Banda Oriental, Lavalleja; Hayti, Boyer; Paraguay, Francia, Dictator; Brazil, Pedro II, Emperor.

OCEANICA.

States.	Geogra'l square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.
Kingdom of Siak, (Sumatra) - - - - -	20,000	600,000	30
Kingdom of Achem, (Sumatra) - - - - -	17,500	500,000	29
Kingdom of Borneo, (Borneo) - - - - -	30,000	400,000	13
Kingdom of Soulou, (part of Borneo) - - - - -	8,000	200,000	25
Kingdom of Mindanao, (Mindanao) - - - - -	12,100	360,000	30
Kingdom of Hawaii, (Sandwich Isles) - - - - -	5,100	130,000	26
Dutch Isles; Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor, &c.	203,000	9,360,000	46
Spanish Isles; Philippine and Mariana Isles - - -	39,000	2,640,000	68
English Isles; Australia, Van Diemen's Land, &c.	1,496,000	100,000	0.05
Portuguese Isles; — the most of Timor, &c. - - -	8,000	137,000	17

* * The "Abrégé de Géographie" of Balbi, from which these Tables are extracted, was published in 1832; but the statistical statements refer generally to the year 1826. The Table of Europe was inserted in the American Almanac for 1832; but it has been thought advisable to give here the entire summary of this learned and laborious geographer. — The statement of the *Army* relates to the time of peace. — The French *franc* according to the rate of exchange, is nearly equal to 20 cents.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	Balbi.			Weimar Almanac, 1833.		
	Population.	Geographa'l sq. miles.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Population.	English sq. miles.	Pop to sq. mile.
Europe,	227,700,000	2,793,000	82	221,906,964	3,134,652	61
Asia,	390,000,000	12,118,000	32	461,196,400	17,238,881	26.7
Africa,	60,000,000	8,500,000	7	107,615,048	10,787,063	9.9
America,	39,000,000	11,146,000	3.5	42,164,410	14,755,006	2.8
Oceanica,	20,300,000	3,100,000	6.5	2,695,400	3,347,840	0.8
<i>Total</i>	737,000,000	37,673,000	19.6	835,578,222	49,263,448	16.9

NUMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

	Malte-Brun.	Graberg.	Pinkerton.	Hassel.	Balbi.
Christianity	228,000,000	236,000,000	235,000,000	252,000,000	260,000,000
Judaism	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,930,000	4,000,000
Mahometan.	110,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,105,000	96,000,000
Bramanism	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	111,353,000	60,000,000
Buddhism	150,000,000	150,000,000	180,000,000	315,977,000	170,000,000
All others	100,000,000	115,000,000	100,000,000	134,490,000	147,000,000
<i>Total</i>	653,000,000	686,000,000	700,000,000	938,421,000	737,000,000

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>	<i>Age Accession.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 25, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 15, 1815	41	Reform'g
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederick	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	April 29, 1763	Sept. 22, 1780	17	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	June 15, 1769	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Land'g've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'l
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Electo	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 25, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Francis	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792	24	do.
Louis-Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Melchior Hirzel	Land'man	Switzerland, Rep.				
Ferdinand VII.	King	Spain	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808	23	Cath.
Miguel	do.	Portugal	Oct. 26, 1802	June 26, 1828	24	do.
Donna-Maria	Queen	Portugal	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Ch'les Emanuel	do.	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Antonio Comuto	President	Ionian Isles, Rep.		1804		Gr. Ch.
Otho	King	Greece	June 1, 1815	electd 1832		Cath.
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are Catholics, though the greater part of their subjects are Protestants; and the King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics;—Frederick Augustus is joint regent of Saxony. See Am. Almanac for 1832, p. 298.

Table exhibiting the Number of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institutions for them, in the different Countries of Europe. — [According to Edward Schmalz, Dresden, 1839.]

	Population.	Number Deaf & Dumb.	Deaf and dumb to 100,000.	Institutions.	Number educated.	Number admitted annually.
Portugal,	3,000,000	1,950	1,539	1	90	4
Spain,	11,000,000	7,150	1,539	1	30	6
France,	32,000,000	20,800	1,539	26	700	120
Italy,	20,000,000	13,000	1,539	5	150	50
Netherlands,	2,000,000	4,000	500	5	79	14
Germany,	44,233,000	31,657	1,307	48	820	164
Hungary,	9,444,000	6,139	1,539	1	48	8
Netherlands,	6,000,000	3,900	1,539	5	220	44
Denmark,	1,800,000	1,260	1,420	2	180	35
Sweden & Norway,	3,300,000	2,470	1,539	1	40	8
Russia in Europe,	44,118,000	28,667	1,539	2	120	24
Poland,	5,700,000	2,408	1,539	1	50	10
Great Britain,	21,000,000	13,650	1,539	11	480	98
Europe,	214,000,000	145,151	1,474	109	2,220	594

REMARKS ON EUROPE.

1. Malte-Brun, in the first volume of his valuable Geography, states the population of Europe at 170 millions; but in the sixth volume, at 200 or 205 millions, which is doubtless nearer the true amount. He says that "the mean annual increase of the whole European population cannot, according to the lowest estimate, be less than a million, so that before the year 1900, it may amount to 300 millions."

2. Hassel, a late learned geographical and statistical writer, computed the population of Europe, in 1824, at 206,772,400; and in 1833, at 216,687,463; and Balbi, in 1826, at 227,700,000. The present actual population of Europe, taking European Russia in its largest sense, does not probably fall short of 230 millions.

3. According to Malte-Brun, the agricultural class, in Europe, comprises two thirds of the whole population. In Russia, its proportion is considerably greater; but in England, it embraces only about half, the other two thirds being chiefly supported by manufactures and commerce. England is not only the first commercial country in Europe, but also the first in all respects with respect to manufactures, for which she derives the greatest advantages from an abundance of coal and iron, and the excellence of her machinery.

"... he observes, "were it not for the... might govern the world; but" (as he rather... of... is paralyzed by these contending... in... in Germany, party spirit in... in France,"... of the different European governments, Malte-Brun at 2,000,000, or one hundredth part of the... and their pay-amounts to two fifths of the public revenue... states.

There is a remarkable difference in the amount contributed to the public revenue, on an average, by each individual in the different European states; and it is greater under constitutional governments, than under those that are despotic. Some governments are loaded with immense public debts, and are under the necessity of imposing very oppressive taxes on their subjects. Such is the case with England, whose public debt, amounting to nearly 800 million pounds sterling, exceeds the sum of the debts of all the other states; and yet England is the wealthiest country in Europe.

The following statement exhibits the amount which each individual contributes to the public revenue, according to Malte-Brun:—

England	\$ 16,28	Portugal,	\$ 2,95
British Empire in Europe,	11,28	Austria,	2,77
France,	6,15	Russia,	2,58
Netherlands,	6,11	Sardinian States,	2,40
Bavaria and Wurtemberg,	4,25	Sweden,	2,32
Prussia and Saxony,	4,07	States of the Church,	2,22
Spain,	3,89	The Two Sicilies,	2,08
Denmark,	3,33	Tuscany,	1,84
Poland,	3,13		

In the preceding volumes of the American Almanac, especially in 1823, much information is given respecting the government and statistics of the different countries of Europe; but it has been thought expedient to omit giving, in this volume, a separate article on each of the European states, in order to make room for a full view of the British Parliament, including both the House of Lords and the House of Commons; and other interesting matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and Parliament. The King has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but his ministers only are responsible for them.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

	Salary.
Earl Grey,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i> £5,000
Viscount Althorp,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i> 5,000
Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i> 14,000
Marquess of Lansdowne,	<i>President of the Council,</i> 2,000
Earl of Ripon,	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i> 2,000
Viscount Melbourne,	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i> 5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Sec. State for the Foreign do.</i> 5,000
Rt. Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley,	<i>Sec. State for the Colonial do.</i> 5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, bt.	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i> 4,500
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control,</i> 3,500
Duke of Richmond,	<i>Post-master General,</i> 2,500
Lord Holland,	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,</i> 3,563
Lord John Russell,	<i>Paymaster of the Forces,</i> 2,000
Edward J. Littleton,	<i>Chief Sec. of State for Ireland,</i> 5,500
Earl of Carlisle,	

* * The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice,	<i>Secretary at War,</i> 2,500
Lord Hill,	<i>Com. in Chief of the Forces,</i> 3,450
Rt. Hon. Sir James Kempt,	<i>Master General of the Ordnance,</i> 3,000
Lord Auckland,	<i>Mast. Mint & Pr. Board of Trade,</i> 2,000
Duke of Devonshire,	<i>Lord-Chamberlain,</i> 3,058
Marquess Wellesley,	<i>Lord-Steward,</i> 2,436
Earl of Albemarle,	<i>Master of the Horse,</i> 3,350
Marquess of Winchester,	<i>Groom of the Stole,</i> 2,130
Viscount Duncannon,	<i>First Commis. of Land Revenue,</i> 2,000
Rt. Hon. Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Treasurer of the Navy and Vice- Pres. Board of Trade,</i> 2,000
Sir William Horne, kt.	<i>Attorney-General,</i> 6,200
Sir John Campbell, kt.	<i>Solicitor-General,</i> 4,000

IRELAND.

		Salary.
Marquess of Anglesey,	Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,	20,000
Lord Plunket,	Lord-Chancellor,	8,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian,	Commander of the Forces,	3,607
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Blackburn,	Attorney-General,	3,000
Philip C. Crampton, Esq.	Solicitor-General,	3,000

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The Lord High Chancellor Brougham, *Speaker*.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops: — The number of each, in 1833, being as follows:

Dukes (4 Royal Dukes),	25	Representative Peers of Scotland,	16
Marquesses,	19	Representative Peers of Ireland,	28
Earls,	106	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts,	18	Irish Representative Bishops,	4
Barons,	185		

Total of the House of Peers, 427

The Lords Temporal are Peers of the Realm, and are hereditary Counsellors of the Crown: their honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary. A Peer may vote by proxy: when sitting in judgment he gives his vote not on *oath*, like a Commoner, but upon his *honor*. The persons of Peers are for ever sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c. They cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons; and they are possessed of various other privileges and immunities.

The number of the Lords Temporal is indefinite, and may be increased at the pleasure of the Crown. The ancient nobility sit in the house by *descent*; the new-made peers by *creation*; the 16 representative peers for Scotland, and the 28 representative peers for Ireland, by *election*: the former are elected for each parliament; the latter for life.

The prerogative which the King enjoys of increasing the peerage at his pleasure, is, when properly exercised, made use of for the purpose of rewarding such as are eminent for their public services; but there are too many instances on record of its application to purposes of favoritism; and not a few to the unworthy one of insuring votes in the Upper House, for the carrying of an obnoxious and oppressive measure.

List of the Houses of Lords, with the Title, Family Name, Date of Creation, and the Rank of the present Peer.

Those who have a name (*) prefixed to their names voted against the Bill, and those who have a name (\$) prefixed, voted in favor of it. The other Peers whose names are not marked, are such as omitted to vote, or who have been absent on the day of the debate.

Royal Dukes. — 4.				Title.	Name.	Created.	Rank.
*Cumberland	Ernest Augustus	1771		*Aumbert	Wm. P. Aumbert		
*Gloucester	Frederick Augustus	1726		*Ashburnham	S. Ashburnham		
*Cambridge	Adolphus Frederick	1774		*Ayloott	Samuel Ayloott		
*Glanester,	William Frederick	1776		*Bathurst	Henry Bathurst		
Dukes. — 21.				*Beauchamp	J. R. P. Tappin		
Title.	Name.	Created.	Rank.	*Berkeley	T. M. P. Berkeley		
*Bessefort	H. Ch. Somerset	1682	1766	*Beverley	Algernon Percy		
*Bedford	John Russell	1694	1796	*Bradford	G. A. F. Bridgman		
*Berkend	Alex. Hamilton	1711	1767	*Brooke & Warb	Geo. Warwick		
*Buckingham	R. G. O. Temple	1682	1776	*Brownlow	John Cust		
*Cleveland	Wm. Harry Vane	1633	1766	*Buckingham	G. R. T. H. Hampton		
*Devonshire	W. S. Greville	1694	1790	*Burlington	G. A. H. Cavendish		
*Dorset	Ch. S. Germain	1790	1767	*Cadezan	G. Cadezan		
*Grafton	G. H. Fitzroy	1675	1760	*Camperdown	R. D. H. Maitland		
*Leeds	G. W. F. Osborne	1694	1775	*Cardigan	E. Brudenell		
*Manchester	Wm. Montagu	1719	1771	*Cardinal	George Howard		
*Marborough	G. S. Churchill	1709	1766	*Carnarvon	H. J. G. Herbert		
*Newcastle	H. P. F. P. Clinton	1756	1785	*Cathart	W. S. Graham		
*Norfolk	B. Edw. Howard	1263	1765	*Cawdor	J. F. Campbell		
*Northumb'land	Hugh Percy	1766	1785	*Chatham	John Pitt		
*Portland	W. H. C. B. Bentinck	1716	1768	*Chesterfield	G. A. F. Stanhope		
*Richmond	Charles Lenox	1675	1791	*Chichester	H. T. Peile		
*Rutland	John H. Manners	1703	1778	*Clarendon	J. C. Villiers		
*St. Alban's	W. de V. Beauclerk	1683	1801	*Cornwallis	James Manners		
*Somerset	E. A. Seymour	1546	1775	*Coventry	G. Wm Coventry		
*Sutherland	G. G. Lev. Gower	1833	1786	*Cowper	F. L. L. F. Cowper		
*Wellington	Arthur Wellesley	1814	1769	*Craven	Wm. Craven		
Marguesses. — 19.				*Dartmouth	Wm. Legge		
Abercorn	J. J. Hamilton	1790	1811	*De La Warr	G. J. West		
*Ailes	Arch. Kennedy	1831	1770	*Denbigh	R. P. Fielding		
*Anglesey	H. W. Paget	1815	1768	*Derby	E. S. Stanley		
*Aynsbury	C. B. B. Bruce	1691	1773	*Devon	Wm. Campbell		
*Bath	Th. Thynne	1789	1765	*Doncaster	Wm. F. Scott		
*Breadalbane	John Campbell	1831	1762		[B. Macleish, Esq.]		
*Bristol	F. W. Hervey	1696	1769	*Digby	Edward Digby		
*Bute	J. O. Stuart	1796	1793	*Durham	J. G. Lambton		
*Camden	J. L. Pratt	1812	1759	*Egrement	G. O. R. Wyndham		
*Chalmersley	G. J. Chalmersley	1815	1792	*Eldon	John Scott		
*Chichester	Browlow Cecil	1801	1795	*Essex	G. C. O'Dingby		
*Clarendon	H. A. F. Hastings	1816	1803	*Falmouth	Edw. Boscawen		
*Clarendon	F. C. S. Conway	1793	1777	*Ferrers	Washington Shirley		
*Clarendon	Henry Petty	1814	1760	*Fitzwilliam	C. W. Fitzwilliam		
*Clarendon	Wm. A. G. G. Cecil	1812	1790	*Fortescue	H. Fortescue		
*Clarendon	Wm. A. G. G. Cecil	1769	1791	*Graham	James Graham		
*Clarendon	Wm. A. G. G. Cecil	1767	1778		[D. Montagu, Esq.]		
*Clarendon	Wm. A. G. G. Cecil	1831	1767	*Grey	Charles Grey		
*Clarendon	Wm. A. G. G. Cecil	1831	1774	*Gifford	Francis North		
				*Harborough	Philip Skerard		
				*Hardwicke	Philip Yorke		
				*Harrowood	H. Lawson		
				*Harrington	Charles Stanhope		
				*Harrowby	Bailey Bland		
				*Hillsborough	A. B. T. Hill		
					[M. Downall, Esq.]		
				*Howe	S. W. P. C. Howe		
				*Huntington	F. T. H. Hastings		
				*Huntington	H. S. P. Fitzgibbon		
				*Huntington	George Villiers		
				*Huntington	Th. Wm. Anson		
				*Huntington	Thomas Galt		

Name	Yr.	Yr.	Name	Yr.	Yr.
	1746	1791	A. G. P. P. P.		
	1766	1786	Henry Maynard		
	1802	1771	E. S. Dumas		
	1801		E. J. Jarvis		
	1805	1757	Henry Adington		
	1789	1805	J. R. Townsend		
	1721	1768	George Byg		
Barons. — 185.					
	1801	1770	G. Abercromby		
	1801	1789	Wm. Arden		
	1802	1756	C. G. Perceval		
	1806	1819	A. Montgomerie		
	1605	1786	[E. Eglington, &c.]		
	1793	1784	Everard Arundel		
	1796	1783	George Eton		
	1780	1773	G. J. T. Tchet		
	1805	1781	Wm. Bagot		
	1797	1797	Ch. Noel Noel		
	1455		H. W. Powlett		
	1784		See Hamilton		
	1823	1766	Robert Wilson		
	1797	1782	Wm. Noel Hill		
	1761	1777	Nich. Vansittart		
	1711	1767	Wm. O. Powlett		
	1788	1783	George Iby		
	1796	1754	Edmund Boyle		
	1830	1779	[E. Cork & Orr, Jr.]		
	1796	1754	Richard Griffin		
	1830	1779	George Brodrick		
	1828	1795	[V. Middlet., Jr.]		
	1643	1789	Henry Brodgham		
	1796	1787	Geo. A. Byron		
	1786	1771	G. G. Calthorpe		
	1797	1752	Henry Boyle		
	1784	1770	[E. Shannon, Jr.]		
	1801	1780	Robert Smith		
	1831	1772	Geo. Thynne		
	1815	1779	John Proby		
	1828	1795	[E. Carrysfort, Jr.]		
	1672	1790	J. C. Brabazon		
	1608	1795	[E. of Meath, Jr.]		
	1928	1787	F. A. Spencer		
	1821	1788	Richard Meade		
	1831	1768	[E. Cianwm. Jr.]		
	1817	1798	H. Ch. Clifford		
	1806	1742	Henry Bligh		
	1307	1774	[E. Darnley, Jr.]		
	1815	1770	R. C. B. J. Trufus		
	1797	1757	Robert Jocelyn		
	1821	1767	[E. of Reden, Jr.]		
	1831	1768	N. Clements		
	1831	1808	[E. Leitrim, Jr.]		
	1817	1798	V. B. Lawless		
	1828	1773	Charles Abbot		
	1806	1742	H. Wollaley		
	1307	1774	John Crew		
	1815	1770	Thomas Brand		
	1797	1757	George Rainey		
	1821	1767	[E. Dalhousie, Scot.]		
	1821	1767	Francis Basset		
	1821	1767	Th. Chetwode		
	1821	1767	S. W. [?]		
	1807	1772	De Dustanville		
			De Balmore		
			De Ros		
			De Sambre		
			De Tabley		
			De Dinorben		

Parish	Name	1850	1851	Parish	Name	1850	1851
Donner	Guy Carlton	1788	1811	Landfordale	James Malthead	1788	1811
Donner	J. T. Donner	1815	1790	Landfordale	[E. Landfordale, S.]	1788	1811
Douglas	Arch. Douglas	1788	1773	Landfordale	Th. A. Potts	1788	1811
Dover	G. J. W. Agar Ellis	1831	1787	Landfordale	John Loftus	1788	1811
Ducie	T. E. Moreton	1788	1776	Landfordale	[M. of Ely, Ire.]	1788	1811
Dunley	Elizabeth Ward	1844	1781	Landfordale	John Fenneral	1788	1811
Dundas	Lawrence Dundas	1794	1788	Landfordale	[E. Egmont, Ire.]	1788	1811
Dunmore	George Murray	1831	1788	Landfordale	George J. Ludlow	1788	1811
	[E. Dunmore, Sc.]			Landfordale	[E. Ludlow, Ire.]	1788	1811
Dyver	G. T. Rice	1788	1765	Landfordale	John S. Copley	1788	1811
Elmhorough	Edward Law	1809	1790	Landfordale	Th. Graham	1788	1811
Erskine	R. M. Erskine	1806	1773	Landfordale	Wm. H. Lydleton	1788	1811
Farsborough	Charles Long	1836	1719	Landfordale	T. Manners Sutton	1788	1811
Farsingham	T. H. Dancombe	1836	1764	Landfordale	W. Wellenley Pole	1788	1811
Fife	James Duff	1837	1776	Landfordale	Wm. Lamb	1788	1811
	[Earl Fife, Ire.]			Landfordale	[V. Melbourn, Ir.]	1788	1811
Fingall	A. J. Plunkett	1831	1759	Landfordale	George Gordon	1788	1811
	[E. Fingall, Ire.]			Landfordale	[E. Aboyns, Scot.]	1788	1811
Fisherwick	G. A. Chichester	1790	1769	Landfordale	Th. Hamilton	1788	1811
	[M. Donagal, Ire.]			Landfordale	[E. Hadington, S.]	1788	1811
Fitzgibbon	J. Fitzgibbon	1799	1799	Landfordale	H. W. Agar Ellis	1788	1811
	[E. of Clara, Ire.]			Landfordale	[V. Childs, Ire.]	1788	1811
Foley	Th. H. Foley	1776	1778	Landfordale	H. Willoughby	1788	1811
Forester	J. G. Forester	1831	1801	Landfordale	F. N. Conyngnam	1788	1811
Foxford	E. H. Percy	1815	1758	Landfordale	[M. Conyng, Ire.]	1788	1811
	[E. Limerick, Ire.]			Landfordale	J. George Munn	1788	1811
Gage	H. H. Gage	1790	1791	Landfordale	H. J. Montagu Scot	1788	1776
Gardener	A. H. Gardener	1806	1810	Landfordale	Charles Moore	1801	1776
Gifford	R. F. Gifford	1824	1817	Landfordale	[M. Drogheda, Ir.]	1788	1811
Glenyon	James Murray	1831	1782	Landfordale	Henry Bromley	1741	1776
Godolphin	F. G. Osburne	1831	1777	Landfordale	H. P. Browne	1806	1776
Gower	G. G. Leve. Gower	1703	1788	Landfordale	[M. of Sligo, Ire.]	1788	1811
	[M. of Stafford]			Landfordale	Edward P. Lloyd	1811	1811
Granard	George Forbes	1806	1760	Landfordale	John Rushout	1788	1811
	[E. Granard, Ire.]			Landfordale	T. H. Skeffington	1801	1811
Grantham	Th. P. Waddell	1761	1781	Landfordale	[V. Ferrard, Ire.]	1788	1811
Grantley	Fletcher Norton	1782	1796	Landfordale	James Butler	1788	1811
Gravelly	Wm. W. Grenville	1790	1759	Landfordale	[M. Ormonds, Ire.]	1788	1811
Grey of Groby	Geo. H. Grey	1803	1803	Landfordale	Henry Paget	1788	1811
Gristead	J. W. Cole	1815	1768	Landfordale	[E. of Uzbridge.]	1788	1811
	[E. Enniskillen, I.]			Landfordale	Wm. Manly	1801	1811
Hamilton	E. M. Hamilton	1831	1793	Landfordale	P. C. S. Smythe	1801	1811
	[L. Belhaven, Sc.]			Landfordale	[V. Stratford, Ir.]	1788	1811
Harris	Wm. G. Harris	1815	1782	Landfordale	W. F. H. Petre	1801	1811
Hawke	E. W. Hawke	1776	1799	Landfordale	Wm. C. Plunket	1801	1811
Hay	T. R. H. Drummond	1711	1785	Landfordale	G. W. Bampfylde	1801	1811
	[E. Kinross, Sc.]			Landfordale	Fred. Posenby	1788	1811
Heytesbury	Wm. A. Court	1808	1779	Landfordale	[E. Beboro, Ire.]	1788	1811
Hill	Rowland Hill	1814	1772	Landfordale	John Posenby	1801	1811
Holland	B. E. Vassal Fox	1768	1773	Landfordale	Algernon Percy	1816	1811
Hopetown	John Hope	1809	1803	Landfordale	Thomas Knox	1806	1811
	[E. Hopetown, Sc.]			Landfordale	[E. Ranfurly, Ire.]	1788	1811
Howland	Francis Russell	1686	1768	Landfordale	Thomas H. Liddell	1801	1776
	[M. Tavistock.]			Landfordale	J. Thomas Milford	1802	1806
Howard of Eff.	K. A. Howard	1553	1767	Landfordale	Thomas Lister	1797	1776
Howard de W.	Ch. A. Ellis	1597	1799	Landfordale	George Pitt Rivers	1806	1776
Howden	J. F. Caradoc	1831	1762	Landfordale	George Rodney	1768	1776
Hunsdon	Lucius Carey	1831	1803	Landfordale	John Rolfe	1798	1776
	[V. Falkland, Sc.]			Landfordale	A. J. Primrose	1806	1776
Keble	Th. Taylor	1831	1767	Landfordale	[E. Rosebery, Sc.]	1788	1811
	[E. Headfort, Ire.]			Landfordale	George Boyle	1811	1776
Kelton	George Kelton	1768	1776	Landfordale	[E. Glasgow, Sc.]	1788	1811
	J. W. E. Ker	1831	1794	Landfordale	G. W. F. Kinaird	1831	1806
	[E. Leven, Sc.]			Landfordale	[E. Kinaird, Sc.]	1788	1811
		1831	1801	Landfordale	A. Fitzherbert	1801	1811
		1788	1811	Landfordale	St. Andrew St. John	1801	1811
		1831	1811	Landfordale	J. G. Spotted	1788	1811
		1831	1811	Landfordale	[E. Courtown, Ir.]	1788	1811
		1831	1811	Landfordale	G. W. E. T. Pinner	1801	1811
		1831	1811	Landfordale		1801	1811

	Cre- ated.	B'n.	Sub.	Name.	Cre- ated.	B'n.
[Name]	1781	1751	Cambridge & Hamilton	G. W. Oglethorpe I	1782	1776
[Name]	1826	1771	*Tadmester	[D. Argyll, Scot.]		
[Name]	1823	1772		Wm. O'Brien	1826	1766
[Name]	1831	1768	*Templemore	[M. Thomson, Ir.]		
[Name]	1794	1767	Fensterden	A. Chichester	1831	1767
[Name]	1828	1828	*Teyham	J. H. Abbot	1827	1766
[Name]	1784	1779	Tharlow	H. F. E. Curzon	1760	1762
[Name]	1821	1774	Tyrone	E. T. H. Tharlow	1762	1812
[Name]	1828	1771	*Vernon	H. de la P. Borsford	1766	1811
[Name]	1826	1826	*Wallace	[M. Waterford, Ir.]		
[Name]	1780	1799	*Walsingham	G. C. V. Vernon	1769	1826
[Name]	1796	1804	*Wellesley	Th. Wallace	1826	
[Name]	1840	1771	Wemyss	Th. de Grey	1780	1776
[Name]	1832	1775	*Weslock	Richard Wellesley	1797	1760
[Name]	1796	1766	Western	[M. Wellesley, Ir.]		
[Name]	1449	1776	*Wharnciffe	F. W. C. Doug as	1821	1772
[Name]	1821	1745	*Wigan	[E. Wemyss, Sc.]		
[Name]	1796	1771	*Willo'by de B.	Robert Lawley	1831	
[Name]	1826	1780	Wodehouse	Ch. C. Western	1828	
[Name]	1786	1781	*Wynford	J. A. S. Mackenzie	1826	1776
			*Yarborough	James Lindsay	1826	1764
				[E. Barcarras, Sc.]		
				Henry Verney	1422	1773
				P. R. D. Burrell	1314	1762
				J. Wodehouse	1797	1741
				Wm. D. Best	1829	1767
				C. A. Pelham	1794	1781

To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers, who sit in the House of Lords under English Titles, but who are commonly addressed by their higher Scotch or Irish Titles, the following List is subjoined.

Downshire, M., see Hillsboro'	Limerick, E., see Foxford
Drogheda, M., see Moore	Londonderry, M., see Vane
Eglintoun, E., see Ardrossan	Longford, E., see Chichester
Egmont, E., see Lovell	Lothian, M., see Ker
Ely, M., see Loftus	Middleton, V., see Stradrick
Errol, E., see Kilmarnock	Montrose, D., see Graham
Enniskillen, E., see Grinstead	Meray, E., see Stuart
Falkland, V., see Hunsdon	Roden, E., see Cianbrasil
Ferrard, V., see Oriol	Shannon, E., see Carleton
Galloway, E., see Stewart	Sligo, M., see Mountague
Glasgow, E., see Ross	Stafford, M., see Gower
Gordon, D., see Norwich	Strangford, V., see Fenchurst
Hamlington, E., see Melrose	Tavistock, M., see Howland
Hamilton, D., see Brandon	Thomond, M., see Tadmester
Headfort, M., see Kenlis	Uxbridge, E., see Paget
Kinnaird, E., see Rossie	Waterford, M., see Tyrone
Kinnoull, E., see Hay	

PEERS OF SCOTLAND. — 16.

Elected Jan. 1833. — All Conservatives.

Name.	Cre- ated.	B'n.	Title.	Name.	Cre- ated.	B'n.
Marquess.						
George Hay	1694	1787	*Arbuthnot	John Arbuthnot	1641	1777
Baron.						
David Ogilvy	1639		*Strathallan	James Drummond	1696	1767
Thomas Bruce	1632	1766		Viscounts.		
Alex. Home Ramsay	1605	1769	*Colville	John Colville	1606	1766
David Leslie	1641	1766	Elphinstone	John Elphinstone	1549	1667
George S. Douglas	1457	1766	*Forbes	James C. Forbes	1448	1766
T. J. Fitzmaurice	1696	1803	*Gray	Francis Gray	1448	1766
T. J. Douglas	1646	1809	*Saltoun	Alex. G. Fraser	1445	1766
			Sinclair	Charles St. Clair	1469	

PEERS OF IRELAND. — 23.

Electors for Life.

Title	Name	Created	By	Title	Name	Created	By
Marquesses.				Viscounts.			
*Thames	Wm. O'Brien	1800	1785	*Mayo	John Mordaunt	1785	1785
*Westmeath	G. T. J. Nugent	1822	1785	*Mt. Cashel	Stephen Murray	1822	1785
				*O'Neil	Ch. H. St. J. O'Neil	1822	1785
				*Reeve	Laurence Parsons	1822	1785
				*Wicklow	Wm. Howar	1785	1785
Earls.				Barons.			
*Dublin	S. Lowry Corry	1787	1774	*Doneraile	Hayes St. Lager	1787	1774
*Caledon	D. Alexander	1800	1777	*Gort	Ch. Vereker	1810	1774
*Carrick	S. E. Butler	1748	1779	*Lorton	R. Edw. King	1822	1774
*Charlmonast	F. W. Ousfield	1763	1776				
*Charleville	Ch. Wm. Bury	1806	1764				
*Clontarf	E. Le Poer Trench	1803	1767				
*Enniskillen	J. W. Cole	1789	1768	*Carberry	J. Evans Froke	1789	1768
*Glengall	Richard Butler	1816	1794	*Downes	U. B. Burgh	1822	1794
*Gosford	Archibald Acheson	1808	1775	*Dufferin	J. S. Blackwood	1822	1775
*Kingston	George King	1768	1771	*Dunally	H. S. Frittle	1822	1771
*Limerick	Edm. Henry Pe-y	1803	1756	*Farnham	John Maxwell	1785	1764
*Longford	Th. Pakenham	1785	1774				
*Lucan	Richard Bingham	1795	1764				

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

ENGLAND.

Cont.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cont.	Bishops.	Sees.
1813	*Wm. Howley, D. D.	Canterbury	1824	R. James Carr, D. D.	Worcester
1791	R. V. Harcourt, D. C. L.	York	1824	*Christo. Bethell, D. D.	Bangor
			1825	J. B. Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's
	Bishops.		1827	*Robert Gray, D. D.	Bristol
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D. D.	London	1827	*Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle
1819	*W. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham	1827	*George Murray, D. D.	Exeter
1826	*C. E. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester	1828	*Edw. Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff
1803	*Th. Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury	1828	J. Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester
1805	*H. Bathurst, D. C. L.	Norwich	1829	*Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford
1829	B. E. Sparke, D. D.	Ely	1830	*J. H. Monk, D. D.	Gloucester
1812	*G. Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells	1830	*H. Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter
1815	*Henry Rider, D. D.	Litchf. & Cov.	1831	*Edward Maltby, D. D.	Chichester
1814	*Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough	1832	Edward Grey, D. D.	Hereford
1820	*John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln	1827	Wm. Ward, D. D.	Bath & Wells
1820	*Wm. Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph			

† Not a Lord of Parliament.

IRELAND.

Cont.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cont.	Bishops.	Sees.
1821	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	Elphin
1821	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin	1813	Robert Fowler, D. D.	Down
1821	Richard Lawrence, D. C. L.	Cashel	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	Down
1821	E. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuan	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down
1821			1820	*Th. Ehrington, D. D.	Limerick
1821			1822	Wm. Bissett, D. D.	Limerick
1821			1822	John Jebb, D. D.	Limerick
1821			1826	*John Brinkley, D. D.	Down
1821			1826	E. Ponsuaby, D. D.	Down
1821			1826	*Samuel Kyte, D. D.	Down
1821			1821	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Down

and in the first session of the first reformed Parliament, the Bishops of Down, Elphin, and Clogher.

TABLE OF PEERS.

showing the Kings' Reigns respectively in which the English Peers now existing were created.

Reign.	Dukes.	Mar- quesses.	Earls.	Vicars.	Barons.
.....	..	..	..	..	1
.....	..	..	..	..	2
.....	..	..	1	..	2
.....	1	..	..	..	1
.....	..	..	1	..	..
.....	..	..	1	..	2
.....	1	1	1	1	2
.....	..	..	..	..	2
.....	..	..	3	..	7
.....	..	..	5	..	3
.....	4	..	9	..	1
.....	3	..	4	..	1
.....	3	..	4	1	4
.....	3	..	8	1	1
.....	1	..	12	1	4
.....	1	8	33	7	75
.....	1	5	10	3	12
.....	1	2	8	4	39
.....	2	3	6	..	26

SCOTCH PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT.

Carwath	Roths	Blantyre	Hollo
Dundonald	Seaford	Duffus	Rathven
Kintore	Stair	Ellbank	Temple
Mar	Stathmore	Fairfax	Somerville
Newburgh	Traquair	Nairne	Terpichen
Northesk	Barons.	Napier	
Portmore	Aston	Reay	

IRISH PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT.

Mountnorris	Guillamore	Bridport	Langford
Nerbury	Gormanston	Clonbrock	Lisle
Normantown	Harberton	Clanmorris	Louth
Portarlington	Hawarden	Clarina	Macdonald
Rathdowne	Kingsland	Cremorne	Massy
Rescommon	Lifford	Crofton	Mt. Sandford
Tyreconnel	Lismore	Decies	Muncaster
Winterton	Masserone	Digby	Muskerry
<i>Vicounts.</i>	Molesworth	Dunboyne	Newbrough
Allen	Mountmorres	Dunsany	Nugent
Ashbrook	Palmerston	Pfrench	Ongley
Avonmore	Powerscourt	Fitzgerald	Radstock
Bangor	Ranelagh	Gervagh	Raneliffe
Barrington	Southwell	Graves	Randolpham
Boyne	Taffe	Hartland	Riversdale
Castlemaine	Templetown	Headley	Rokeby
Chetwynd	<i>Barons.</i>	Henley	Rosemore
De Vesci	Ashtown	Henniker	Taigtmouth
Derna	Aylmer	Hotham	Timbleston
Dungannon	Blaney	Kensington	Ventry
Frankfort	Blaque	Kilmaine	Wallcourt
Galway	Bloomfield	Kinsale	Warrington

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. It is not accurately and satisfactorily ascertained at what precise period the Parliament, as it is now constituted, was formed; that is, when the Commons first began to compose a distinct assembly from the Lords; but the generally received opinion is, that the Parliament was, on the whole, much the same as it now is, so long ago as the 17th year of King John, A. D. 1215. (See "New Edinburgh Encyclopedia," Vol. VIII. p. 616.) The first Speaker certainly known was Petrus de Mountford, chosen in 1260, in the reign of Henry III. See "Key to Both Houses of Parliament."

Since the period when the House of Commons was first constituted, various changes have taken place with respect both to the number of members, and the places represented. In the reign of Henry VI. the number of members was upwards of 300; in the first parliament of Henry VII, 298; in the time of Sir Edward Coke, 493; and since the union of Ireland with Great Britain, in 1801, 658.

The duration of Parliament was formerly for three years; but the Septennial Act, in 1715, extended the duration to seven years, unless dissolved by the King; but it seldom happens that Parliament sits out this period. The union with Ireland was carried into effect, January 1, 1801, and the Parliament, which met the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *First Imperial Parliament*, or the *First Parliament of the United Kingdom*. The following Parliaments have since been elected:

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833				

* * For a view of the Act of Parliamentary Reform of 1832, see the American Almanac for 1833. The number of members added to the representation of Scotland by the Reform Act is *eight* instead of *five*, the number stated in the American Almanac for 1833.

The officer of the House of Commons is styled "Speaker," and his business is to speak to or address the King in the name of the Commons, both at the opening and termination of the session; as well as the presentation of grants of money by the Commons to the King on the throne; and when the royal assent is given to bills. In the House he sits merely as moderator or chairman of the assembly. In the country he is but little entitled to the appellation of *Speaker*, as he never speaks, except when he interposes the authority with which he is invested for the due observance of the rules and usages of Parliament, and to allay the occasionally angry passions of the debaters.

During the Speaker's absence, no business can be transacted, nor any question proposed, but that of adjournment. When the mace is on the table (all members being present) the assembly is "a House"; when under the mace, it is "a Committee." On the latter occasion the Speaker leaves his chair, and takes his seat among the members, and speaks on the subject in hand as any other member. In the meantime, another member is voted to the chair, where he sits, *pro tempore*, as chairman of the Committee.

The Speaker is the great functionary of the House of Commons, which in its most respects entirely regulated by him; and by the Speaker and clerks, a great portion of the public business is transacted. His salary did not formerly amount to more than £3,000 per annum; in consequence of which some speakers held offices under the crown. The House, however, became so sensible of the inadequacy of such a salary, and so jealous of the dependence of their Chairman on the executive part of the government, that the sum was doubled.

In addition to his salary and fees (altogether about £8,000 per annum) the Speaker receives £1,000 of *equipment* money, and 2,000 ounces of plate, immediately on his election; 2 hogsheads of claret wine, and £100 for stationery, annually; besides a house, with extensive offices, the principal entrance to which is from the New Palace Yard.

During the session he holds parliamentary levees, and gives dinners in a princely style, to which all the members are in turn invited. The room in which these banquets are served is situated immediately under the House of Commons. The Speaker takes rank next to the Peers of Great Britain, and has also the same precedence at the King's Council-Table.

Present Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Charles Manners

FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

Conservatives: † Reformers: the rest Reformers. [Others Actual Reformers.]

ENGLAND.

Counties.

Members.		Members.	
1 Bedfordshire,	Lord C. J. F. Russell	30 Lancaster, n.	E. G. S. Stanley
2 Berkshire,	*Wm. Stuart	31 Lancaster, s.	J. W. Pease
3 Buckinghamshire,	*Robert Palmer	32 Lancaster, n.	George W. Wood
4 Cambridgeshire,	E. Throckmorton	33 Leicester, s.	Lord Molyneux
5 Cheshire, n. n.	John Watter	34 Lincoln, Lind-	*Lord E. Mansel
6 Cheshire, s. w.	*Marg. Chandos	say, &c.	C. M. Phillips
7 Cornwall, n. n.	John Smith	35 Lincoln, Ke-	E. Dawson
8 Cornwall, s. w.	G. Dashwood	tovan, &c.	*H. Halford
9 Cumberland, n.	*Capt. C. P. Yorke	36 Middlesex,	Hon. C. A. Pelham
10 Cumberland, w.	R. Townley	37 Monmouth,	Sir Wm. A. Ingham
11 Derbyshire, n.	J. W. Childers	38 Norfolk, n.	Henry Handley
12 Derbyshire, s.	Edw. J. Stanley	39 Norfolk, w.	G. J. Heathcote
13 Devonshire, n.	*Wm. T. Egerton	40 Northampton, n.	Joseph Hunt
14 Devonshire, s.	E. W. Wilbraham	41 Northampton, s.	George Byng
15 Dorsetshire,	Earl Grosvenor	42 Northumber-	*Ald. G. Somerset
16 Durham, w. - -	Sir W. Molesworth	land, n.	W. A. Williams
17 Durham, s. - -	W. S. Trevelyan	43 Northumber-	W. R. Wigham
18 Essex, n. - - -	E. W. Pendarves	land, s.	Hon. Gen. Koppel
19 Essex, s. - - -	Sir Charles Lemon	44 Nottingham, n. w.	Sir Wm. Folkes
20 Gloucestershire, n.	Sir Jas. R. Graham	45 Nottingham, s. n.	Sir Jacob Astley
21 Gloucestershire, w.	Wm. Blamire	46 Oxfordshire,	Lord Milton
22 Hampshire, n. -	*Edw. Stanley	47 Rutland,	*Lord Bunsell
23 Hampshire, s. -	Samuel Irton	48 Rutland, n.	Lord Althrop
24 Herefordshire,	Lord (avondish	49 Shropshire, n.	*W. R. Cartwright
25 Herefordshire,	Th. Gisborne	50 Somerset, w. -	Lord Howick
26 Herefordshire,	Hon. G. Vernon	51 Somerset, n. -	*Lord Ouseley
27 Herefordshire,	Lord Waterpark	52 Stafford, n. -	*Matthew Bull
28 Herefordshire,	N. Fellowes	53 Stafford, s. -	T. W. Beaumont
29 Herefordshire,	Lord Ebrington	54 Suffolk, n. - -	Lord Lunsley
30 Herefordshire,	Lord J. Russell	55 Suffolk, w. - -	*T. Houldsworth
31 Herefordshire,	J. C. Bullock	56 Surrey, n. - -	*Earl of Lincoln
32 Herefordshire,	*Lord Ashley	57 Surrey, w. - -	J. E. Denison
33 Herefordshire,	W. Ponsoby	58 Surrey, n. - -	G. G. Harcourt
34 Herefordshire,	*W. Banks	59 Surrey, w. - -	*Lord Netreys
35 Herefordshire,	Hon. H. Lambton	60 Warwick, n.	Major R. Weyland
36 Herefordshire,	Sir H. Williamson		Sir Gerard N. Noel
37 Herefordshire,	J. Pease (Quaker)		Sir G. Heathcote
38 Herefordshire,	John Bowes		*Sir Rowland Hill
39 Herefordshire,	*Sir J. T. Tyrrell		John Cotes
40 Herefordshire,	*Alex. Baring		Hon. R. Clive
41 Herefordshire,	*R. W. Hall Dare		*Lord Dartington
42 Herefordshire,	Sir T. B. Lennard		E. A. Sandford
43 Herefordshire,	Sir B. W. Guise		Charles Tynte
44 Herefordshire,	Hon. H. Moreton		Wm. Gore Langton
45 Herefordshire,	Hon. G. Berkeley		W. P. Dugdale
46 Herefordshire,	Hon. A. Moreton		Sir Oss. Stanley
47 Herefordshire,	Charles R. Lefevre		Edw. Baker
48 Herefordshire,	James W. Scott		Sir E. Woodley
49 Herefordshire,	Via. Palmerston		E. J. Lister
50 Herefordshire,	Sir G. Staunton		*Lord Howick
51 Herefordshire,	Sir Robert Price		R. N. Sharpe
52 Herefordshire,	K. Hoskins		Charles Tyrrell
53 Herefordshire,	*R. T. Foley		Sir H. Parker
54 Herefordshire,	Sir J. Selwight		J. I. Baines
55 Herefordshire,	N. Calvert		A. W. Benson
56 Herefordshire,	*Lord Grimston		W. J. Donisthorpe
57 Herefordshire,	Via. Mandeville		J. Leach
58 Herefordshire,	J. R. Cooper		Hon. C. Cavendish
59 Herefordshire,	Sir E. G. Shmeon		H. B. Curtis
60 Herefordshire,	*Sir E. Knatchbull		Lord Gen. Lennox
	W. Plumptre		Earl of Surrey
	J. L. Hodge		Sir J. E. Wilmot
	Th. Elder		*W. B. Dugdale

MEMBERS.

66 Worcester, W. H. B. Lygon
 67 Yorkshire, N. Edward Boscawen
 68 Yorkshire, N. F. B. Thompson
 69 Yorkshire, W. Hon. W. Desborough
 Lord Morpeth
 G. Strickland

66 Worcester, W. H. B. Lygon
 67 Yorkshire, N. Edward Boscawen
 68 Yorkshire, N. F. B. Thompson
 69 Yorkshire, W. Hon. W. Desborough
 Lord Morpeth
 G. Strickland

102
 42
 144

ENGLAND. — Boroughs, Cities, and Universities.

70 Bedfordshire, *Th. Duffield
 71 Bedfordshire, H. A. W. Fellowes
 72 Bedfordshire, Ralph Etwall
 73 Bedfordshire, Ld. D. C. Stuart
 74 Bedfordshire, W. S. Poyntz
 75 Bedfordshire, Col. Williams
 76 Bedfordshire, W. Ritchford
 77 Bedfordshire, *Col. H. Hanmer
 78 Bedfordshire, H. W. Tancred
 79 Bedfordshire, J. B. Chicester
 80 Bedfordshire, C. St. J. Fancourt
 81 Bedfordshire, Gen. Palmer
 82 Bedfordshire, J. A. Roebuck
 83 Bedfordshire, W. H. Whitbread
 84 Bedfordshire, Samuel Crawley
 85 Bedfordshire, Sir E. Donkin
 86 Bedfordshire, Sir F. Blake
 87 Bedfordshire, Hon. C. Langdale
 88 Bedfordshire, Henry Burton
 89 Bedfordshire, Sir T. Winnington
 90 Bedfordshire, Th. Attwood
 91 Bedfordshire, J. Scholefield
 92 Bedfordshire, Wm. Fielden
 93 Bedfordshire, Wm. Turner
 94 Bedfordshire, *Wm. Peter
 95 Bedfordshire, S. T. Spry
 96 Bedfordshire, Colonel R. Torrens
 97 Bedfordshire, Wm. Bolling
 98 Bedfordshire, John Wilks
 99 Bedfordshire, Benjamin Handley
 100 Bedfordshire, E. C. Lister
 101 Bedfordshire, John Hardy
 102 Bedfordshire, *Robert Pigott
 103 Bedfordshire, *T. C. Whitmore
 104 Bedfordshire, C. K. K. Tynte
 105 Bedfordshire, W. Tayleure
 106 Bedfordshire, H. Warburton
 107 Bedfordshire, John Romilly
 108 Bedfordshire, J. N. Wigony
 109 Bedfordshire, George Faithful
 110 Bedfordshire, *Sir R. R. Vyvyan
 111 Bedfordshire, J. E. Baillie
 112 Bedfordshire, *Sir H. Verney
 113 Bedfordshire, Sir T. Freemantle
 114 Bedfordshire, Lord C. Fitzroy
 115 Bedfordshire, *Earl Jermyns
 116 Bedfordshire, Richard Walker
 117 Bedfordshire, Earl of Kerry
 118 Bedfordshire, G. Fryme
 119 Bedfordshire, T. S. Rice
 120 Bedfordshire, *H. Goulbourn
 121 Bedfordshire, *Ch. Manners Sutton

100 Canterbury (city), { Hon. R. Watson
 Lord Fordwich
 101 Carlisle (city) - P. H. Howard
 W. James
 102 Chatham, - Col. W. Maberley
 103 Chester (city), Ld. R. Grosvenor
 John Jarvis
 104 Cheltenham, Hon. C. Berkeley
 105 Chichester, - Lord A. Lennox
 J. A. Smith
 106 Chippenham, *Joseph Neeld
 W. H. F. Talbot
 107 Christchurch, G. W. Tapps
 108 Cirencester, *Lord Apaley
 Joseph Cripps
 109 Clitheroe, - John Fort
 110 Cockermouth, - F. L. Dykes
 H. A. Aglionby
 111 Colchester, - D. W. Harvey
 *E. Sanderson
 112 Coventry, - Edw. Ellice
 Henry L. Bulwer
 113 Cricklade, - Th. Calley
 Robert Gordon
 114 Dartmouth, - Col. J. H. Scals
 115 Derby, - Edward Strutt
 Hon. H. Cavendish
 116 Devizes, - Wadhams Locke
 Montague Gore
 117 Devonport, - Sir Geo. Grey
 Sir E. Coddington
 118 Dorchester, - *R. Williams
 *A. H. A. Cooper
 119 Dover, - *Sir J. E. Reid
 John Halcombe
 120 Droitwich, - J. H. Foley
 121 Dudley, - Sir J. Campbell
 122 Durham, - W. C. Harland
 W. Chaytor
 123 Evesham, - Sir C. Cockerell
 Th. Hudson
 124 Exeter, - J. W. Buller
 Edward Divett
 125 Eye, - *Sir E. Kerrison
 126 Finsbury (Div.) Robert Grant
 Sergeant R. Spankle
 127 Frome, - Th. Shepard
 128 Gateshead, - C. Rippon
 129 Gloucester, - H. Th. Hope
 J. Phillpotts
 130 Grantham, - Admiral Tatnall
 *G. E. Webb

	Members.		Members.
120	J. W. B. Denton E. G. Barnard	170	Melton, . . . J. C. Papps
121	Capt. Wm. Maxfield	171	Manchester, . . . J. C. Rowland
122	J. Mangels		Mark Saligo, . . .
123	*O. B. Wall	172	Marlborough, . . . C. F. Thompson
124	R. Briggs		*Lord R. A. Broun
125	C. Wood	173	Marlow, . . . *H. B. Baring
126	*J. C. Harries		*T. F. Williams
127	C. T. Tower	174	Marylebone, . . . Wm. R. Clayton
128	Fred. North		Sir Wm. Harve
129	*A. A. Warr	175	Midhurst, . . . Sir Sam'l S. Whalley
130	*S. L. Fox	176	Mosmouth, . . . Hon. F. Spencer
131	E. B. Olive	177	Morpeth, . . . Benjamin Hall
132	*Lord Ingestrie		W. Howard
133	*Lord Mahon	178	Newark, . . . *W. E. Gladstone
134	*Lord Villiers		W. F. Handley
135	James R. Todd	179	Newcastle- on-Tyne, . . . Sir H. W. Ridley
136	Robert H. Hurst		J. Hodgson
137	Lewis Fenton	180	Newcastle under-Lime, 181 Newport, Isle of Wight, . . . Sir H. Willoughby
138	*Col. Jonathan Peel		*W. H. Miller
139	*Frederic Pellock	182	Northampton, . . . J. H. Hawkins
140	M. D. Hill		Wm. H. Ord
141	Wm. Hutt	183	Northampton, . . . J. G. Bosc
142	S. Majoribanks		E. V. Smith
143	James Morrison	184	Norwich, . . . *Charles Rann
144	Rigby Watson		*Lord Somerset
145	J. Brougham	185	Nottingham, . . . Sir James Scarlett
146	R. Geddon		Lord Dunscombe
147	John Richards	186	Oldham, . . . Sir R. C. Ferguson
148	Benjamin Ketch		Wm. Coblentz
149	Charles Tounyson	187	Oxford, . . . John Fielden
150	Benjamin Hawes		J. H. Langton
151	Thomas Greene	188	Oxford Univer- sity, . . . Wm. H. Hughes
152	P. M. Stewart		*T. G. B. Estcourt
153	*Sir H. Hardinge	189	Penryn (with Falmouth), . . . *Sir R. H. Inglis
154	John Marshall	190	Peterborough, . . . R. M. Rolfe
155	Thomas B. Macanley		*Lord Tullamore
156	Wm. Evans	191	Petersfield, . . . Sir R. Horne
157	Wynn Ellis		J. N. Fanshery
158	*Lord Hotham	192	Petersfield, . . . Hylton Jolliffe
159	Thomas Bish		J. Collier
160	T. R. Kemp	193	Pontefract, . . . T. Bewes
161	Sir Ch. R. Blunt		Hon. H. V. Jerning- ham
162	Sir E. Scott	194	Pool, . . . John Gully
163	Sir G. Anson		Benjamin Lester
164	J. F. Henegge	195	Portsmouth, . . . Sir John Byng
165	E. G. L. Bulwer		J. B. Carter
166	Charles Buller	196	Preston, . . . Francis T. Baring
167	William Ewart		Hon. H. T. Stanley
168	*Lord Sandon	197	Reading, . . . F. H. Fleetwood
169	George Grot		C. F. Palmer
170	Matthew Wood	198	Reigate, . . . C. Russell
171	— Crawford		*Lord Easton
172	George Lyall	199	Retford, Hun- dred of Bas- setlaw, . . . Lord Newark
173	*Lord Clive		G. H. Vernon
174	R. Remilly	200	Richmond, . . . Sir Ro ^d . L. Dundas
175	William Pinney		Hon. J. C. Dundas
176	*Sir Harry Neale	201	Ripon, . . . J. K. Stavelay
177	*John Stewart		J. S. Crompton
178	Ld. G. F. Boscawen	202	Rochdale, . . . John Fenton
179	Lord W. Lubbock	203	Rochester, . . . Ralph Bernal
180	John Lyell		John Mills
181	J. Boscawen	204	Rye, . . . E. B. Curtis
182	A. W. Boscawen	205	Salford, . . . John Beethoven
183	C. F. Boscawen	206	Salisbury, . . . W. E. Brodie
184	C. F. Boscawen		*W. Wyncham
185	C. F. Boscawen	207	Sandwich (with Deal, &c.) . . . Joseph Harrist
186	C. F. Boscawen		Sir A. Trowbridge

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
208 Scarborough, .	Sir J. A. Johnstone	232 Totness . . .	Jasper Parrott
	Sir Geo. Cayley		James Cornish
209 Shaftesbury, .	J. S. Poulter	233 Tower Hamlets,	Dr. S. Lushington
210 Sheffield, . .	John Parker		Wm. Clay
	J. S. Buckingham	234 Truro, . . .	Sir H. Vivian
211 Shoreham, . .	Sir Ch. M. Burrell		Wm. Tooke
	H. D. Goring	235 Tynemouth, .	Geo. F. Young
212 Shrewsbury, .	*Sir John Hanmer	236 Wakefield, . .	D. Gaskell
	R. A. Slaney	237 Wallingford, .	*W. S. Blackstone
213 Southampton,	A. Atherley	238 Walsall, . . .	C. S. Forster
	J. S. Penleaze	239 Wareham, . . .	*J. H. Calcraft
214 South Shields,	Robert Ingham	240 Warrington, .	E. Horneby
215 Southwark, .	Wm. Brougham	241 Warwick, . . .	*Sir C. J. Greville
	John Humphrey		Edward B. King
216 St. Alban's, .	Sir F. Vincent	242 Wells,	John L. Lee
	H. G. Ward		Capt. N. Lamont
217 Stafford, . . .	W. F. Chetwynd	243 Wenlock, . . .	*Hon. C. G. Forrester
	*R. H. Gronow		*James M. Gaskell
218 Stamford, . .	*Col. Th. Chaplin	244 Westbury, . . .	Sir R. Lopez
	*George Finch	245 Westminster, .	Sir F. Burdett
219 St. Ives, . . .	James Halse		Col. Evans
220 Stockport, . .	Th. Marsland	246 Weymouth, &	Th. Fowell Buxton
	J. H. Lloyd	Melcombe	*Sir G. F. Johnstone
221 Stoke-upon- . .	J. Wedgewood	Regis	
Trent,	J. Davenport	247 Whithy, . . .	Aaron Chapman
222 Stroud,	W. H. Hyett	248 Whitehaven, .	*Matthias Attwood
	D. Ricardo	249 Wigan,	R. Thicknesse
223 Sudbury, . . .	M. A. Taylor		Richard Potter
	*Sir J. B. Walsh	250 Wilton,	*J. H. Penruddock
224 Sunderland, .	Sir W. Chaytor	251 Winchester	
	Wm. Thompson	(city),	P. St. John Mildmay
225 Tamworth, . .	*Sir Robert Peel	252 Windsor, . . .	W. B. Baring
	Ld. C. Townsend		J. C. Ramsbottom
226 Tavistock, . .	Lord W. Russell		Sir Samuel Pechell
	Col. Ch. R. Fox	253 Wolverhampton,	Wm. W. Whitmore
227 Taunton, . . .	H. Labouchere		Richard Fryer
	E. T. Bainbridge	254 Woodstock, . .	*Marq. Blandford
228 Tewkesbury, .	C. H. Tracey	255 Worcester (city),	G. R. Robinson
	John Martin		Th. H. K. Davies
229 Thetford, . . .	Lord J. Fitzroy	256 Wycombe, . . .	Hon. R. J. Smith
	*Francis Baring	Chipping, . . .	Hon. Col. Ch. Grey
230 Thirsk,	Sir R. Frankland	257 Yarmouth, . .	Hon. G. Anson
231 Tiverton, . . .	J. Heathcote		Sir C. E. Rumbold
	J. Kennedy	258 York (city), .	Hon. E. Petre
			S. A. Bayntun

Reforming members 264 — Conservatives 63.

English university, city, and borough members 327.

Total number of English representatives 471 — thirteen being taken away by the Reform Act.

The political character of the members of Parliament is here given as it is marked in the "Annual Cabinet Register," published in London in 1833, and the London "Atlas." The number of names of the English county members marked as *conservatives*, in the "Register," is only 35, and in the "Atlas," 36; but the number stated in their summaries is 42. All the names marked as conservatives in the "Register" and "Atlas" are contained in this list, except that of Lord Lowther for Cumberland, w., who has been superseded by Samuel Irton; and J. B. Hay for Southampton, who has been superseded by J. S. Penleaze.

WALES.

Counties.

Members.		Members.	
259 Anglesea, . . .	Sir R. Bulkeley	265 Flintshire, . . .	Hon. Edw. Mostyn
260 Brecknockshire, . . .	*Col. Th. Wood	266 Glamorganshire, . . .	C. R. M. Talbot
261 Cardiganshire, . . .	Col. W. E. Powell		L. W. Dillwynn
262 Carmarthenshire, . . .	*Rice Trevor	267 Merionethshire, . . .	*Sir R. W. Vaughan
	E. H. Adams	268 Montgomeryshire, . . .	*C. W. W. Wynn
263 Carnarvonshire, . . .	*T. A. Smith		Sir John Owen
264 Denbighshire, . . .	*Sir W. W. Wynn	269 Pembrokeshire, . . .	*Th. F. Lewis
	R. M. Biddulph	270 Radnorshire, . . .	

Reforming members 8. — Conservatives 7. Welsh county representatives 15.

Borough Districts.

Members.		Members.	
271 Beaumaris, &c. . .	Fredric Paget	278 Flint, &c. . . .	Sir S. R. Glynne
272 Brecknock, . . .	J. L. V. Watkins	279 Haverfordwest . . .	Sir R. B. Phillips
273 Cardiff, &c. . .	*John Nicholl	280 Merthyr Tydvil, . . .	J. J. Guest
274 Cardigan, &c. . .	Pryse Pryse	281 Montgomery, &c. . .	John Edwards
275 Carmarthen, &c. . .	Hon. W. H. Yelverton	282 Pembroke, &c. . .	H. O. Owen
276 Carnarvon, &c. . .	O. J. E. Nanney	283 Radnor, &c. . . .	*Richard Price
277 Denbigh, &c. . .	J. Maddocks	284 Swansea, &c. . . .	J. H. Vivian

Reforming members 11. — Conservatives 3. Welsh borough representatives 14.
Total of representatives for Wales 29, of whom five were added by the Reform Act.

SCOTLAND.

Counties.

Members.		Members.	
285 Aberdeen, . . .	*Hon. Wm. Gordon	300 Inverness, . . .	Charles Grant
286 Argyll,	J. H. Callender	301 Kincardine, . . .	*Gen. H. Arbuthnot
287 Ayr,	R. A. Oswald	302 Kirkcudbright, . . .	R. C. Ferguson
288 Banff,	*G. Ferguson	303 Lanark,	J. Maxwell
289 Bute,	*C. Stuart	304 Linlithgow, . . .	*Sir A. Hope
290 Berwick,	C. Majoribanks	305 Orkney, &c. . . .	George Trail
291 Caithness, . . .	G. Sinclair	Shetland,	
292 Clackmannan & Kinross, . . .	Admiral Adam	306 Peebles,	*Sir J. Hay
293 Dumbarton, . . .	J. C. Colquhoun	307 Perth,	Lord Oimellie
294 Dumfries,	J. J. H. Johnstone	308 Renfrew,	Sir M. S. Stewart
295 Edinburgh, . . .	Sir J. Dalrymple	309 Ross & Cromarty,	J. S. Mackenzie
296 Elgin & Nairne, . . .	*Hon. F. W. Grant	310 Roxburgh,	Geo. Elliot
297 Fife,	Capt. J. Wemyss	311 Selkirk,	R. Pringle
298 Forfar,	Hon. D. G. Hallyburton	312 Stirling,	Adm. Fleming
299 Haddington, . . .	*J. Balfour	313 Sutherland,	R. Macleod
		314 Wigtown,	Sir A. Agnew

Reforming members 22. — Conservatives 8. Scottish county representatives 30.

Boroughs, Cities, and Districts.

Members.		Members.	
315 Aberdeen (city) . . .	A. Bannerman	326 Kirkcudbright Dis.	R. Fergusson
316 Ayr District, . . .	T. F. Kennedy	327 Leith District, . . .	J. A. Murray
317 Dumfries District . . .	Gen. Mat. Sharpe	328 Inverberrie or Montrose Dis.	Horatio Ross
318 Dundee (town) . . .	Sir Henry Parnell	329 Paisley (town) . . .	*Sir J. Maxwell
319 Edinburgh (city) . . .	F. Jeffrey (Ld. Ad.)	330 Perth (town) . . .	L. Oliphant
	J. Abercromby	331 Renfrew, Kilmarnock, &c.	John Dunlop
320 Elgin District, . . .	Col. A. Leith Hay	332 St. Andrew's Dis.	A. Johnston
321 Falkirk, or Linlithgow Dist.	W. D. Gillon	333 Stirling District, . . .	Lord Dalmeny
322 Glasgow (city) . . .	James Oswald	334 Wick, or Kirkwall Dist.	James Loch
	James Ewing	335 Wigtown Dist. . . .	E. Stewart
323 Greenock (town) . . .	Robert Wallace		
324 Haddington Dist. . . .	Robert Stewart		
325 Inverness Dist. . . .	*Col. Bailey		

Reforming members 22 — Conservative member 1. Scotch borough members 23.
Total of Scotch representatives 53, eight of whom were added by the Reform Act.

IRELAND.

Counties.

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
336 Antrim, . . .	Hon. Gen. O'Neil Earl of Belfast	352 Limerick, . . .	Col. Fitzgibbon Hon. S. O'Grady
337 Armagh, . . .	Lord Acheson *Col. Wm. Verner	353 Londonderry, . .	*Sir R. Bateson *Capt. Theob. Jones
338 Carlow, . . .	†W. Blackney T. Wallace	354 Longford, . . .	Viscount Forbes †Anth. Lefroy
339 Cavan, . . .	*H. Maxwell *John Young	355 Louth, . . .	†T. Fitzgerald R. M. Bellew
340 Clare, . . .	†Major Macnamara †C. O'Brien	356 Mayo, . . .	John Browne D. Browne
341 Cork, . . .	†P. O'Connor †G. S. Barry	357 Meath, . . .	†H. Grattan †M. O'Connell
342 Donegal, . . .	*Sir E. Hayes *E. M. Conolly	358 Monaghan, . . .	*Hon. C. Blaney * Sergeant L. Perrin
343 Down, . . .	Lord A. Hill *Vis. Castlereagh	359 Queen's County,	Sir Ch. H. Coote †P. Lalor
344 Dublin, . . .	Geo. Evans †C. Fitzsimon	360 Roscommon, . .	Fitzsteph. French Dennis O'Connor
345 Fermanagh, . .	*Gen. M. Archdall *Vis. Cole	361 Sligo, . . .	*E. J. Cooper *Col. Perceval
346 Galway, . . .	*James Daly Th. Martin	362 Tipperary, . . .	G. O'Callaghan †R. L. Shiel
347 Kerry, . . .	†C. O'Connell F. W. Mullins	363 Tyrone, . . .	*Hon. H. T. L. Corry *Sir H. Stewart
348 Kildare, . . .	*R. M. O'Ferrall †Edw. Ruthven	364 Waterford, . . .	Sir R. Keane †J. M. Galway
349 Kilkenny, . . .	†Hon. P. Butler †W. F. Finn	365 Westmeath, . .	M. L. Chapman †Sir. R. Nagle
350 King's County,	Lord Oxmantown †N. Fitzsimon	366 Wexford, . . .	R. S. Carew H. Lambert
351 Leitrim, . . .	Vis. Clements Col. Samuel White	367 Wicklow, . . .	B. Howard J. Grattan

Reforming members 28. — Conservatives 16. — Repealers 20.

Total of Irish county members 64.

Boroughs, Cities, and University.

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
368 Armagh, . . .	L. Dobbin	385 Ennis, . . .	†F. Macnamara
369 Athlone, . . .	James Talbot	386 Enniskillen, . .	*Hon. A. Cole
370 Bandon, . . .	*Hon. W. S. Bernard	387 Galway, . . .	†A. H. Lynch †L. M'Laughlin
371 Belfast, . . .	Lord A. Chichester J. E. Tennent	388 Kilkenny, . . .	†Richard Sullivan
372 Carlow, . . .	†N. A. Vigers	389 Kinsale, . . .	Col. S. Stawell Wm. Roche
373 Carrickfergus,	*C. R. Dobbs	390 Limerick, . . .	†David Roche *Henry Meynell
374 Cashel, . . .	†James Roe	391 Lisburne, . . .	Sir R. A. Ferguson
375 Clonmell, . . .	†D. Ronayne	392 Londonderry, . .	†W. J. Daunt
376 Coleraine, . . .	*Sir J. Beresford	393 Mallow, . . .	Lord M. Hill
377 Cork (city) . .	†Dr. H. Baldwin †D. Callaghan	394 Newry, . . .	†T. Gladstone
378 Downpatrick,	*J. W. Maxwell	395 Portarlington,	J. H. Talbot
379 Drogheda, . . .	†A. C. O'Dwyer	396 Ross (New) . . .	John Martin
380 Dublin Univ. } 1st Return, }	*Th. Lefroy *Fred. Shaw	397 Sligo, . . .	†M. O'Connell
381 Dublin (city) .	†E. S. Ruthven †D. O'Connell	398 Tralee, . . .	†H. W. Barron W. Christmas
382 Dundalk, . . .	†W. O'Reilly	400 Wexford, . . .	C. A. Walker
383 Dungannon, . .	Hon. J. J. Knox	401 Youghall, . . .	J. O'Connell
384 Dungarvon, . .	Hon. G. Lamb		

Irish borough members 41.

Total 105, of whom five were added by the Reform Act.

Moderate Reformers, who support the present Ministry (except as to tithes), 49 ;
Pledged Repealers (i. e. of the Union) 38 ; and Conservatives 25.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The figures annexed to the names in this List refer to those printed to the left in the preceding list.

Abercromby, J.	319	Brookhouse, J.	166	Cooper, Edw. J.	321	Finch, George	167
Adams, Lord	237	Brodie, Wm. R.	206	Cooper, A. E. A.	116	Finn, Wm.	168
Adams, Admiral	222	Brotherton, J.	205	Coots, Sir Ch. H.	226	Fitzgerald, Wm.	169
Adams, R. H.	229	Brougham, James	147	Cornish, James	222	Fitzgibbon, R.	170
Agnew, H. A.	119	Brougham, Wm.	215	Corry, Hon. H.	228	Fitzroy, Lord G.	171
Agnew, Sir A.	314	Browne, Donal.	356	Cotes, John	48	Fitzroy, Lord G.	172
Althorp, Lord	41	Browne, John	359	Crawford,	161	Fitzsimons, Chas.	173
Anderson, Lord	169	Bruce, Lord E.	172	Crawley, Samuel	79	Fitzsimons, Richd.	174
Anson, Sir G.	157	Brudensell, Lord	40	Cripps, Joseph	106	Fleetwood, R. H.	175
Anson, Hon. G.	257	Buckingham, J. S.	210	Crompton, J. S.	221	Flaming, Chas.	176
Apsley, Lord	166	Bulkely, Sir E.	209	Curtels, Edw. E.	224	Foley, J. H. E.	177
Arbuthnot, Gen. H.	301	Buller, Charles	159	Curtels, H. E.	50	Foley, Edw. Th.	178
Arbuthnot, Gen. M.	345	Buller, Edw.	59	Dalmeny, Lord	223	Foley, Th. E.	179
Ashley, Lord	145	Buller, J. W.	194	Dalrymple, Sir J.	226	Folkes, Sir W. L.	180
Astley, Sir Jacob	29	Bulteel, J. C.	14	Daly, James	246	Forde, Wm.	181
Astley, Sir J. D.	64	Bulwer, H. L.	112	Dare, R. W. H.	19	Forster, G. O. W.	182
Atherley, A.	213	Bulwer, E. E. L.	156	Darlington, Marq.	49	Forster, Ch. S.	183
Attwood, Th.	63	Burdett, Sir Fr.	245	Dashwood, G. H.	2	Fort, John	184
Attwood, M.	249	Burton, Henry	81	Daunt, W. J. O'N.	322	For, S. L.	185
Baillie, J. E.	83	Burrell, Sir Ch.	211	Daveport, John	221	For, Ch. E.	186
Bainbridge, E. T.	227	Butler, Hon. P.	349	Davies, T. H. H.	252	Frankland, Sir R.	187
Baldwin, Dr. H.	377	Buxton, Th. F.	246	Dawson, Edw.	38	Frankland, Sir T.	188
Balfour, J.	229	Byng, George	36	Dillwyns, L. W.	226	French, Francis	189
Banks, W. J.	15	Byng, Sir John	194	Denison, John E.	45	Fryer, Richard	190
Bannerman, A.	315	Calcraft, J. H.	229	Denton, Wm. J.	67	Galway, J. M.	191
Baring, Alex.	18	Callaghan, D.	377	Diak, Quintin	169	Gaskell, David	192
Baring, Fr. T.	195	Callander, J. H.	266	Divett, Edw.	124	Gaskell, J. M.	193
Baring, H. B.	172	Calley, Th.	112	Dobbin, Leonard	372	Gillon, Wm. D.	194
Baring, Fr.	229	Calvert, N.	95	Dobbs, C. E.	373	Gibbons, Th.	195
Baring, W. B.	251	Campbell, Sir J.	121	Donkin, Sir R. S.	80	Gladstone, W. E.	196
Barnard, E. G.	131	Carew, R. S.	368	Duffield, Thomas	70	Gladstone, Th.	197
Barnett, C. J.	167	Carter, J. B.	195	Dugdale, Wm. S.	69	Glynes, Sir E. E.	198
Barron, H. W.	399	Cartwright, W. R.	41	Duncannon, Visc.	185	Godson, Richard	199
Barry, G. S.	341	Castlereagh, Vis.	343	Duncombe, Ho. W.	68	Gordon, Robert	200
Bateman, Sir R.	353	Cavendish, Ho. H.	115	Dundas, J. W. D.	131	Gordon, Hon. W.	201
Baynton, S. A.	258	Cavendish, Hon. C.	52	Dundas, Sir R. L.	200	Gore, Montagu	202
Beauchamp, A. W.	56	Cavendish, Lord,	11	Dundas, Hon. J. C.	200	Goring, H. B.	203
Beaumont, T. W.	43	Cayley, Sir Geo.	206	Dunlop, John,	331	Goulburn, Henry	204
Belfast, Earl of	326	Cayley, Edw. S.	68	Eastnor, Visc.	198	Graham, Sir J.	205
Bell, Matthew	43	Chandos, Marq. of	3	Ebrington, Visc.	12	Grant, F. W.	206
Bellier, R. M.	355	Chaplin, Col. Th.	218	Edwards, J.	261	Grant, Charles	207
Bennett, J.	63	Chapman, M. L.	365	Egerton, Wm. T.	5	Grant, Robert	208
Bentick, Lord F.	165	Chapman, Aaron	247	Ellice, Edward	112	Grattan, Henry	209
Berkley, Hon. G.	21	Chaytor, W. E. G.	129	Elliot, George	310	Grattan, James	210
Berkeley, Hon. C.	104	Chaytor, Sir W.	224	Ellis, Wynn	154	Greene, Th.	211
Bernal, R.	203	Chetwynd, W. F.	217	Estcourt, Th. G. B.	183	Greville, Sir G.	212
Bernard, W. S.	370	Chichester, Ld. A.	371	Etwell, Ralph	71	Grey, Sir Geo.	213
Bethell, R.	67	Chichester, J. P.	77	Evans, Geo. H.	344	Grey, Hon. Ch.	214
Bewes, Th.	192	Childers, J. W.	4	Evans, William,	154	Grimston, Visc.	215
Biddulph, R. M.	204	Christmas, W.	399	Ewart, William,	160	Gronow, R. H.	216
Biddulph, R.	126	Clay, Wm.	233	Ewing, James	322	Grosvenor, Earl	217
Blak, Th.	156	Clayton, W. R.	173	Faithful, Geo.	92	Grosvenor, Ld.	218
Blackney, W.	329	Clements, Visc.	351	Fancourt, Ch. St. J.	77	Grote, Geo.	219
Blackstone, Wm. S.	237	Clive, Lord	162	Fazakerley, J. N.	120	Gust, J. J.	220
Blake, Sir F.	80	Clive, Edw. B.	128	Fellowes, H. A. W.	71	Gaise, Sir E. W.	221
Blair, Wm.	9	Clive, Hon. R. H.	49	Fellowes, Hon. N.	13	Gully, John	222
Blanchard, Mary	254	Cobbett, Wm.	126	Fenton, Lewis	142	Halecombe, J.	223
Blaney, Hon. C.	358	Cockrell, Sir Ch.	123	Fenton, John	202	Halford, Henry	224
Bunt, Sir Ch. R.	152	Codrington, Sir E.	117	Ferguson, Geo.	206	Hall, Benjamin	225
Bulling, Wm.	86	Cole, Hon. A. H.	366	Ferguson, Robert	328	Hallyburton, R.	226
Buss, John G.	122	Cole, Viscount,	345	Ferguson, R. C.	302	Halse, James	227
Burton, John	17	Collier, John	192	Ferguson, Sir R. A.	302	Handley, Benj.	228
Burton, Richard	124	Colquhoun, J. C.	222	Ferguson, Sir R. C.	186	Handley, Henry	229
Burton, W. F.	51	Conolly, Edw. M.	342	Fielden, Wm.	64	Handley, Wm. P.	230
Burton, Wm.	65	Conroy, Th. H.	65	Fielden, John	192	Hannay, Robert	231

er, Sir J.	212	Lambert, Henry	366	Murray, J. A.	327	Pringle, Robert	311
art, Geo. G.	46	Lambton, H.	16	Nagle, Sir R.	365	Pryme, George	98
ge, Sir H.	152	Lamont, Norman	242	Nanney, O. J. E.	276	Pryse, Pryse	274
, J.	88	Langdale, Ch.	81	Neale, Sir H. B.	164	Ramsbottom, J. C.	252
id, W. C.	122	Langton, J. H.	187	Neeld, Joseph	106	Ramsden, J. C.	170
y, D. M.	111	Langton, Wm. G.	51	Newark, Vis.	199	Reid, Sir J. R.	119
t, Benj.	150	Lee, John Lee	242	Nicholl, John	273	Ricardo, David	222
ins, J. H.	181	Leech, John	57	Noel, Sir G. N.	47	Rice, Th. Spring	98
Andrew L.	320	Lefevre, Ch. S.	29	Norreys, Lord	46	Richards, John	149
Sir John	306	Lefroy, Anthony	354	North, Frederick	136	Rickford, Wm.	75
, Sir Edm.	342	Lefroy, Thomas	380	O'Brien, C.	340	Rider Thomas	29
cote, John	231	Lemon, Sir Ch.	8	O'Callaghan, C.	302	Ridley, Sir M. W.	179
cote, G. J.	35	Lennard, Sir Th.	19	O'Connell, D.	381	Rippon, Cuthbert	128
cote, Sir G.	47	Lennard, Th. B.	168	O'Connell, J.	401	Roberts, A. W.	167
ge, Geo. F.	158	Lennox, Lord A.	105	O'Connell, M.	357	Robinson, G. R.	255
ker, Lord	54	Lennox, Ld. J. G.	59	O'Connell, M.	398	Roche, David	390
rt, Sidney	63	Lennox, Ld. W. P.	165	O'Connell, Ch.	347	Roche, Wm.	390
, Sir R.	190	Lester, Benj. L.	194	O'Connor, F.	341	Roe, James	374
s, John Ch.	135	Lewis, Th. F.	270	O'Connor, Dennis	360	Roebuck, John A.	78
d. A. M. W.	343	Lincoln, Earl of	45	O'Dwyer, A. C.	379	Rolfe, Robert M.	189
J. A. M. C.	394	Lister, E. C.	88	O'Ferrall, R. M.	348	Romilly, Edw.	162
Matthew D.	144	Littleton, Edw. J.	53	O'Grady, S.	352	Romilly, John	91
ir R.	48	Lloyd, John H.	220	O'Neil, J. R.-B.	336	Ronayne, D.	375
s, Th. Law	29	Loch, James	334	O'Reilly, Wm.	382	Rooper, John B.	26
on, John	179	Locke, Wadhams	116	Oliphant, L.	330	Ross, Horatio	328
Sir Alex.	304	Lopez, Sir R. F.	244	Ord, Wm. Henry	181	Ross, Charles	183
H. Th.	129	Lowther, H. C.	62	Ormelle, Lord	307	Rotch, Benj.	149
y, Edm.	240	Lumley, Visc.	44	Ossulston, Lord	42	Rumbold, Ch. E.	257
, Sir Wm.	174	Lushington, Ste.	233	Oswald, James	322	Russell, Lord C. J. F.	1
ns, K.	24	Lyall, George	161	Oswald, R. Alex.	287	Russell, Ld. Wm.	226
m, Lord	155	Lygon, H. B.	66	Owen, Sir John	269	Russell, Ld. John	14
sworth, Th.	44	Lynch, A. H.	387	Owen, H. O.	282	Russell, Ch.	197
rd, F. G.	177	Maberley, W. L.	102	Oxmantown, Lord	350	Russell, Wm. C.	65
rd, Ralph	367	Macaulay, Th. B.	153	Paget, Frederick	271	Ruthven, E. S.	381
rd, P. H.	101	Mackenzie, J. A. S.	309	Palmer, Ch.	78	Ruthven, Edw.	348
sk, Visc.	42	Maciachlan, L.	387	Palmer, Ch. F.	197	Ryle, John	166
m, Th.	123	Macleod, R.	313	Palmer, Robert	2	Sanderson, R.	111
ns, Wm. H.	187	Macnamara, W. N.	340	Palmerston, Vis.	23	Sandford, Edw. A.	51
, Joseph	36	Macnamara, F.	385	Parker, Sir Hyde	55	Sandon, Viscount	160
brey, John	215	Madocks, John	277	Parker, John	210	Scale, John H.	114
, Robert H.	141	Mangles, James	133	Parnell, Sir Henry	318	Scarlet, Sir James	184
William	144	Mahon, Visc.	139	Parrott, Jasper	222	Scholefield, J.	83
, Wm. H.	222	Mandeville, Visc.	26	Patten, John W.	30	Scott, James W.	23
rie, Visc.	139	Manners, Ld. R. W.	32	Pease, Jos. jun.	17	Scott, Sir E. D.	157
m, Robert	214	Marjoribanks, Ch.	290	Pechell, Sir J. B.	252	Sebright, Sir J. S.	25
y, Sir W. A.	34	Marjoribanks, S.	145	Peel, Jonathan	143	Sharpe, Matthew	317
, Sir R. H.	188	Marshall, John, jr.	153	Peel, Sir Robert	225	Shaw, Frederick	380
Samuel	10	Marsland, Th.	220	Pelham, C. A. W.	34	Shawe, Robert N.	54
, Wm.	101	Marryat, Joseph	207	Pendarves, E. W.	250	Sheppard, Th.	127
y, Francis	319	Martin, Th. B.	346	Penleaze, J. S.	213	Shiel, Richard L.	362
n, Earl	95	Martin, John	397	Penruddocke, J. H.	250	Simon, Sir R. G.	27
gham, Henry	193	Martin, John	222	Pepys, Ch. C.	170	Sinclair, George	291
, John	103	Maxfield, Wm.	132	Percival, Alex.	361	Skipwith, Sir G.	61
ton, Andrew	332	Maxwell, Henry	339	Perrin, Louis	358	Slaney, R. A.	212
tone, J. J. H.	294	Maxwell, John	303	Peter William	85	Smith, John	3
tone, Sir J. A.	208	Maxwell, J. W.	378	Petre, Edw. R.	258	Smith, Robert V.	183
tone, Sir G.	246	Maxwell, Sir J.	329	Phillips, Sir Geo.	61	Smith, Th. A.	263
, Hylton	191	Methuen, Paul	64	Phillips, Mark	171	Smith, Rob. John	256
, Theobald	353	Meynell, Henry	391	Phillips, R. B. P.	279	Smith, John A.	105
, Sir R.	364	Mildmay, P. St. J.	251	Phillips, Ch. M.	32	Somerset, Lord	37
, Th. R.	156	Miller, Wm. H.	180	Phillipotts, John	129	Spankie, Robert	126
dy, Th. F.	316	Mills, John	203	Pigott, Robert	89	Spencer, Fred.	175
dy, James	231	Milton, Visc.	40	Pinney, Wm.	163	Spry, Samuel T.	85
l, Geo. Th.	38	Molesworth, Sir W.	7	Plomptre, John P.	28	Stanley, Edw.	10
on, Sir E.	125	Molyneux, Visc.	31	Pollock, Fred.	143	Stanley, E. G. S.	30
, Earl of	97	Moreton, A. H.	21	Ponsonby, W.	15	Stanley, H. T.	196
Edw. B.	241	Moreton, H. G. F.	20	Potter, Richard	249	Stanley, Edw. J.	5
hbull, Sir E.	28	Morpeth, Visc.	68	Poulter, John	209	Stanton, Sir G. T.	23
John J.	323	Morrison, James	146	Powell, Wm. E.	261	Staveley, Th. K.	201
chere, H.	227	Moseley, Sir O.	52	Poyntz, Wm. S.	73	Stawell, Sampson	389
, Patrick	359	Mostyn, E. M. L. F.	265	Price, Sir Robert	24	Stewart, Robert	299
, George,	384	Mullins, W. F. K.	347	Price, Richard	283	Stewart, P. M.	151

Stewart, Sir H.	180	Thompson, F. B.	51	William, Vis.	143	Williams, W. H.	225
Stewart, John	181	Thompson, Wm.	224	Vincent, Sir F.	225	Williams, W. H.	225
Stewart, Sir M. H.	322	Throckmorton, R. G. J.	225	Vivian, John H.	224	Wheatley, Geo.	225
Stewart, Mar.	322	Todd, James H.	129	Vivian, Sir R. H.	224	Whitaker, Geo.	225
Stewart, Wm.	184	Tooke, Wm.	224	Vyves, Sir R. E.	63	Wills, John	225
Stickland, Geo.	49	Torrans, E. B.	129	Walker, Ch. A.	499	Williams, Geo.	225
Stutt, Edward	116	Tower, O. T.	129	Walker, Richard	225	Williams, Th.	225
Stuart, Ld. D. O.	72	Townley, R. G.	4	Wall, Ch. B.	122	Williams, Robert	225
Stuart, Wm.	1	Townsend, Lord	225	Wallace, Robert	225	Williams, W. H.	225
Stuart, Ch.	222	Tyso, Ch. H.	222	Wallace, Th.	225	Williams, Geo.	225
Sullivan, Richard	322	Trail, Geo., Jun.	205	Walsh, Sir J. B.	222	Whitbread, W. H.	225
Surrey, Earl of	52	Trelawney, W. L. S.	7	Walter, John	2	Wilmot, Sir J. H.	225
Sutton, Ch. M.	92	Trevelyan, G. E. E.	222	Warburton, H.	91	Wincham, W. H.	225
Talbot, G. E. M.	222	Trewbridge, E. T.	222	Ward, H. G.	216	Winnington, E. H.	225
Talbot, J., Jun.	222	Tullamore, Lord	169	Warre, John A.	124	Wood, Charles	225
Talbot, J. H.	222	Turner, Wm.	64	Wason, Rigby	124	Wood, Geo. W.	225
Talbot, W. H. F.	122	Tynte, Ch. K. K.	90	Waterpark, Baron	124	Wood, Th.	225
Talmash, A.	152	Tynte, Ch. J. K.	50	Watkins, J. L. V.	225	Wood, Matthew	225
Tancred, H. W.	76	Tyrell, Sir J. T.	18	Watson, Richard	122	Wrottesley, Sir G.	225
Tapps, G. W.	127	Tyrell, Charles	55	Wedgwood, J.	221	Wyndham, Ch. W. W.	225
Taylor, Wm.	90	Vaughan, E. W.	227	Welby, G. Earle	122	Wyndham, W.	225
Taylor, M. A.	222	Verner, Wm.	227	Wemyss, James	227	Wyndham, Sir W. W.	225
Tennant, J. E.	371	Vernon, Sir H.	94	Weyland, E.	42	Yalverton, W. H.	225
Tennyson, Ch.	152	Vernon, Geo. J.	12	Whalley, Sir S. S.	124	Yerke, Ch. F.	225
Thickness, R.	242	Vernon, G. H.	19	Whitbread, W. H.	72	Young, Geo. F.	225
Thompson, Ch. P.	171	Vigors, N. A.	372	Whits, Samuel	551	Young, John	225

Reformed House of Commons.

<i>England.</i>	{	26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 each; 6, 2 each; York- shire 6; Isle of Wight 1,	144
		133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each,	266
		53 Boroughs, 1 each, City of London,	53
		Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 2 each,	4
<i>Wales.</i>	{	3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties, 1 each,	18
		14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,	14
<i>Scotland.</i>	{	33 Counties,	33
		Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each,	4
<i>Ireland.</i>	{	18 Boroughs and Districts of Boroughs,	18
		32 Counties, 2 each,	64
		6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each,	30
		The University of Dublin 2,	2
		<i>Total,</i>	520

JUDICIARY. — England.

High Court of Chancery.

Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	225
Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach,	<i>Master of the Rolls,</i>	225
Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell,	<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	225

Court of the King's Bench.

Rt. Hon. Sir Th. Denman,	<i>Lord Chief Justice,</i>	125
Joseph Liddell,	<i>Judge,</i>	225
do.	<i>do.</i>	225
do.	<i>do.</i>	225
do.	<i>do.</i>	225

Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Justice C. Tindal, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	8,000
Mr. Justice Park, <i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Mr. Justice Keble, <i>do.</i>	5,500
Mr. Justice Coleridge, <i>do.</i>	5,500
Mr. Justice Alderson, <i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Exchequer.

Mr. Baron Lyndhurst, <i>Lord Chief Baron,</i>	7,000
Mr. Baron Bayley, <i>Baron,</i>	5,500
Mr. Baron Vaughan, <i>do.</i>	5,500
Mr. William Halliday, <i>do.</i>	5,500
Mr. Law Alderson, <i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Admiralty.

	<i>Judge of the Admiralty.</i>
Mr. Herbert Jenner,	<i>King's Advocates-General.</i>
Rt. Hon. Robert Grant,	<i>Judge-Advocats.</i>

JUDICIARY. — *Scotland.*

Court of Session. — 1st Division. Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; Robert Craigie, *Lord Craigie*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; Geo. Cranstoun, *Lord Corehouse*; John Fullerton, *Lord Fullerton*; Sir James W. Moncrieff, *Lord Moncrieff*.

2d Division. — Rt. Hon. David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Pitt-Rivers, *Lord Glenlee*; James W. Murray, *Lord Cringletie*; Alexander Mackenzie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*; John Hay Forbes, *Lord Medwin*.

3d Court in Civil Causes. — Rt. Hon. William Adam, *Lord Chief Commissioner*.

JUDICIARY. — *Ireland.*

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*. Rt. Hon. Sir William McMahon, *Master of the Rolls*.

Court of the King's Bench. — Rt. Hon. Ch. K. Bushe, *Chief Justice*. Richard Jebb, Charles Burton, and Thomas B. Vandeleur, *Judges*.

Court of Common Pleas. — Rt. Hon. John Doherty, *Chief Justice*. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY

for the last Quarter of a Century, with the Dates of the Appointments of the various Prime Ministers.

Prime Minist. {	L. GRENVILLE, Jan. 1807.	DE. PORTLAND, April, 1807.	E. LIVERPOOL, May, 1812.	G. CANNING, March, 1827.	VISC. GODERICH, Aug. 1827.	D. WELLINGTON, Jan. 1828.	EARL GREY, Nov. 1830.
Lord Chancellor,	Ld. Erskine.	Ld. Eldon.	Earl Eldon.	Ld. Lyndhurst.	Ld. Lyndhurst.	Ld. Lyndhurst.	Ld. Brougham.
Lord President,	Visc. Sidmouth.	Marq. Camden.	Earl Harrowby.	Ld. Harrowby.	Du. Portland.	Earl Bathurst.	Ma. Lansdowne
Lord Privy Seal,	Ld. Holland.	Earl Westmoreland.	Earl Westmoreland.	Du. Portland.	Earl Carlisle.	Ld. Ellenboro'	Ld. Durham.
Chanc. of Exchequer,	Ld. H. Petty.	S. Perceval.	N. Vansittart.	Earl Carlisle.	J. C. Herries.	Earl Rosslyn.	Earl of Ripon.
Sec., Home,	Earl Spencer.	L. Hawkesbury.	F. Robinson.	G. Canning.	Ma. Lansdowne	H. Goulbourn.	Ld. Althorp.
— Foreign,	Visc. Howick.	L. Hawkesbury.	Vis. Sidmouth.	S. Bourne.	Ma. Lansdowne	Sir R. Peel.	Vis. Melbourn.
— Colonial,	W. Wyndham.	G. Canning.	R. Peel.	Ma. Lansdowne	Ld. Dudley and Ward.	Sir R. Peel.	Vis. Palmerston
First Lord of the Admiralty,	T. Grenville.	Castlereagh.	Ld. Castlereagh.	Ld. Dudley and Ward.	Ld. Dudley and Ward.	L. Dudley, Ward	Vis. Palmerston
Mast. of Ordnance,	Earl Moira.	Earl Mulgrave.	G. Canning.	Vis. Goderich.	W. Huskisson.	Ld. Aberdeen.	Vis. Goderich.
Pres. of Board of Control,	G. Tierney.	Earl Chatham.	Earl Mulgrave.	Du. of Clarence,	Du. Clarence.	W. Huskisson.	E. G. Stanley.
Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster,	Earl Derby.	R. S. Dundas.	Du. Wellington	Ld. High Ad'l.	Mar. Anglesey.	Sir G. Murray.	Sir J. Graham.
Sec. at War,	H. Fitzpatrick.	S. Perceval.	G. Canning.	Mar. Anglesey.	Mar. Anglesey.	Visc. Melville.	Sir J. Kempt.
Lord Lieut. of Ireland,	Du. Bedford.	Sir P. Pulteney.	Earl Bathurst.	C. W. Wynne.	C. W. Wynne.	Visc. Beresford,	Charles Grant.
Lord Chanc. of Ireland,	G. Ponsonby.	Du. Richmond.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Bexley.	Ld. Ellenboro'	Ld. Holland.
Chief Sec. of Ire-	W. Elliott.	Ld. Manners.	Vis. Palmerston.	Vis. Palmerston	Vis. Palmerston	C. Arbuthnot.	C. W. Wynn.
land,		Sir A. Wellesley	W. W. Wellesley.	Ld. Talbot.	Mar. Anglesey.	Vis. Palmerston	Sir H. Parnell.
		R. Peel.	Ld. Manners.	Mar. Wellesley.	Sir A. Hart.	Sir H. Hardinge	Edw. Ellice.
		H. Goulburn.	W. W. Wellesley	Ld. Manners.	Sir A. Hart.	Mar. Anglesey.	Mar. Anglesey.
			R. Peel.	Ld. Manners.	Sir A. Hart.	Northum'land,	Sir A. Hart.
			H. Goulburn.	W. W. Wellesley	W. Lamb.	Sir A. Hart.	Sir A. Hart.
				C. Grant.	W. Lamb.	Ld. F. Gower.	Ld. Plunket.
				W. Lamb.	W. Lamb.	Sir H. Hardinge	E. G. Stanley.
						J. C. Hobbhouse	J. C. Hobbhouse
						E. J. Littleton.	E. J. Littleton.

FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT.

THE government of France is a constitutional monarchy, the legislative power being vested in the King, a Chamber of Peers nominated for life by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies chosen by the electors. A Frenchman, in order to be an elector, must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. The volume of the American Almanac for 1831 contains the French Constitutional Charter; and the volume for 1833, contains much statistical information relating to France.

Chamber of Peers. The Chamber of Peers, according to the "Almanach National pour l'Année 1832," then consisted of 259 acting members. The Chambers were convoked for the 19th of November, 1832, and a royal ordinance was published containing a list of 68 individuals newly created Peers of France. — Baron Pasquier, *President of the Chamber of Peers.*

Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 430 members. — M. Charles Dupin, *President.*

MINISTRY : — formed in Oct., 1832.

Marshal Sult,	<i>Minister of War and President of the Council.</i>
Duke de Broglie,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Count D'Argou,	<i>Minister of Commerce and Public Works.</i>
M. Humann,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Thiers,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Guizot,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Barthe,	<i>Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.</i>
Admiral de Rigny,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Constitutional Charter declares that "Every one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, professed by a majority of the French people, and those of other Christian worship, receive stipends from the public treasury."

Archbishops of France,	14	Curates,	26,766
Bishops,	66	Vicars,	6,184
Vicars-General,	174	Chapters of St. Denis,	71
Canons,	660	Choristers,	16
Rectors of the First Class,	767	Seminarists,	3,500
Do. Second class,	2,534	Total (clergy)	40,712

FRANCE.

The clergy cost the country 33,918,000 francs exclusive of salaries, and other allowances from parishes, communes, and departments. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

Population and Commerce of the French Colonies in 1831, according to the "Annales Maritimes."

	Free Pop.	Slaves.	Total Pop.	Imports, Francs.	Exports, Francs.
Martinique,	23,417	86,299	109,716	13,554,477	12,000,000
Guadaloupe,	22,324	97,339	109,663	11,053,997	16,544,771
Guiana,	3,786	19,261	23,047	1,715,109	1,692,222
Ile of Bourbon,	27,645	90,285	10,558	7,335,755	9,910,950
Total	77,172	290,184	362,984	33,760,339	40,560,943

CHOLERA.

On the 26th of March, 1832, the cholera appeared in Paris, and during its prevalence in the country, 229,534 persons in France were attacked, and 94,665 died. In the department of the Seine, the mortality was dreadful; out of 44,811 cases, 21,331 proved fatal. In Paris, one out of 28 in the population died. The sum of 1,277,860 francs was expended by the government during the prevalence of the disease. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

NOTICES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS DECEASED IN 1832.

A new department of the Almanac is here opened, in which it is designed to give, not only an annual obituary of distinguished persons, but also brief biographical notices of some of the most eminent.

The year 1832 was remarkable for the death of many illustrious men, brief notices of whom are here given.

THE YEAR 1832.

1. ANDREW BELL, D. D.

Jan. 27. At Cheltenham, in his 80th year, the Rev. Andrew Bell, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., Fellow of the Asiatic Society, Prebendary of Westminster, and Master of Sherborn Hospital; the founder of "the Bell or Madras System of Education." His remains were removed to London, and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Bell was born and educated at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and spent some part of his early life in America. In 1789, he went to India, and resided as a minister at Madras, where, having undertaken the superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, he formed and introduced the system of mutual instruction. In 1796, he returned to England and submitted his Report to the authorities at home. The system was soon afterwards adopted in that country, and has since been widely diffused over the civilized world. "The establishment of 10,000 schools in Great Britain alone, without any legislative assistance, wherein 600,000 children are educated by voluntary aid and charity, speaks volumes in his favor." He had amassed a large fortune in India, which before his death he distributed among the institutions of Scotland. To his native city of St. Andrew's he left £10,000, besides a sum of £50,000 for the building and endowment of a new college at that place.

2. BONSTETTEN.

February 3.— At Geneva, Charles Victor de Bonstetten, aged 87; a native of Berne; and distinguished as a moralist, a politician, a metaphysician, a geologist, and a traveller.

3. REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

February 8.— At Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, aged 77, the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. B., a distinguished poet. He was born at Aldborough, in

Suffolk, Dec. 24, 1754; and, after having received a very limited classical education, he was apprenticed to the business of a surgeon and apothecary; but he had little fondness for his profession; and having cultivated a taste for poetry, he repaired to London, at about the age of 24, as a literary adventurer. After having attempted in vain to gain the favorable notice of the public, the "youth to fortune and to fame unknown" ventured, without an introduction, to make application to the celebrated Edmund Burke, and committed to him a large quantity of miscellaneous composition. Mr. Burke received him with kindness; selected from among other poems "The Library" and "The Village," (the former of which was soon afterwards published, and the latter in 1783); and introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Fox and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir Joshua submitted to Dr. Johnson the manuscript of "The Village," "which," said the famous critic, in his letter on returning the poem, "I read with great delight; it is original, vigorous, and elegant."

After a short preparation, in which he was assisted by Mr. Burke, Mr. Crabbe was ordained a deacon in 1781. "The Newspaper" was published in 1785; "The Parish Register" in 1807; "The Borough" in 1810; "Tales in Verse" in 1812; and "Tales of the Hall" in 1819.

Mr. Crabbe has been characterized by the Edinburgh Review as "the satirist of low life." "He is a writer," says Mr. Hazlitt, "of great power, but of a perverse and morbid taste.—His poems are a sort of funeral dirge over human life, but without pity, without hope. He has neither smiles nor tears for his readers."

4. CHAMPOLLION.

March 4.—At Paris, in his 42d year, John Francis Champollion, celebrated for his works on the antiquities of Egypt. He was born at Figeac, in December, 1790; and became professor of history at Grenoble. Having devoted much attention to the study of Egyptian antiquities, he was, in 1826, appointed to superintend a department in the royal museum at Paris, which contains the antiquities of Egypt; and in 1828, went with an expedition of learned men to that country.—The results of this journey are regarded as of great importance in relation to the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Egyptian Manuscripts belonging to Champollion have been purchased by the French government for 50,000 francs.

5. GOETHE.

March 22.—At Weimar, aged 82, John Wolfgang von Goethe, an eminent author and a romantic poet, held in great repute by his countrymen and admirers; and styled "the patriarch of German literature"; according to a writer in "The Foreign Quarterly Review," "the first man of his nation and time"; and according to Prince Pückler Muskau, "the third in the great triumvirate with Homer and Shakspeare."

He was born on the 28th of August, 1749, at Frankfort on the Maine. At the age of 15, he went to the University of Leipsic; and after passing four years there, he resided a while in Alsace, and then returned to his native city. About the year 1776, on the invitation of the Grand Duke, he went to Weimar, where he passed the remainder of his life, loaded by his patron with honors, ennobled, made a privy counsellor, and for many years prime minister. Owing in part to the liberal patronage of the Grand Duke, the little court of Weimar was a distinguished focus of German literature; and in the early years of the present century, this place reckoned among its residents more than 20 writers of note, at the head of whom were Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and for a time, Kotzebue. Some of the most celebrated of the productions of Goethe are the "Sorrows of Werther," "Faust," and "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." The edition of his works published at Stuttgart and Tübingen, in 1830, comprises 40 volumes. He left his MSS. to the care of Dr. Eckermann, whom he appointed editor of his posthumous productions; and an edition of his whole works now publishing, will comprise 55 volumes.— He maintained for many years a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by the candidates for literary fame; yet his works have been much complained of as characterized by unintelligible mysticism, and as of irreligious and immoral tendency.

6. CLEMENTI.

April 16. — At his cottage in the vale of Evesham, Worcestershire, Muzio Clementi, the celebrated pianist, who, according to Dr. Crotch, "may be considered as the father of piano-forte music, for he long ago introduced all the beauties of Italian melody into pieces calculated, by their ornamental varieties, to elicit the power of the instrument, and display the taste, as well as the execution of the performer." He was born at Rome, in 1752; practised in his profession as a musician with great applause in the principal cities of Europe; took up his residence in England in 1810; but afterwards ceased to take pupils and to play in public. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

7. C. C. COLTON.

April 23. — At Fontainebleau, in France, the *Rev. Charles Caleb Colton*, author of "Lacon." He was graduated A. B. at King's College, Cambridge, in 1801; was afterwards chosen a Fellow; took orders, and, in 1818, obtained the vicarage of Kew and Petersham. He was noted for his eccentricities, irregularities, and inveterate attachment to gaming, which reduced him to beggary; and his excesses brought on a disease which required a surgical operation, to avoid the pain of which he blew out his brains. He is chiefly known as the author of "Lacon; or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think," of which

second edition was published towards the end of 1822, and a third edition appeared in 1831.

8. CUVIER.

May 13. — At Paris, Baron Cuvier, a Peer of France, Foreign Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Professor of Natural History in the College of France, and the greatest naturalist of the age.

George Leopold Cuvier was born at Montbéliard, (then belonging to the duchy of Wurtemberg, but now included in the French department of the Upper Rhine), in August, 1769.* He was originally destined for the clerical profession; but having relinquished the intention of becoming a clergyman, he devoted himself to the study of natural history; at an early age he was invited to Paris to fill the place of professor of comparative anatomy at the *Jardin des Plantes*, and soon attained the highest distinction as a naturalist. The Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy in the *Jardin des Plantes*, formed wholly by him, and his various works on natural history, form imperishable monuments of his genius. The brain of Cuvier was compared by Professor Edward with several of the most voluminous brains he could find; and he was found all of them in weight.

The parents of Baron Cuvier were of the Lutheran religion, and he was himself a Protestant; and besides other important offices he was he was successively called, he held the office of Director of Protestant worship. "The Christian part of his countrymen," says one of his eulogists, "rejoiced to see in the labors which constituted the basis of his fame, none of those elements of fragility which mark the edifices of science, when opposed to the word of God." — Cuvier has succeeded in the office of Professor of Natural History in the College of France by M. Élie de Beaumont; and his library has been purchased by the French government for the sum of 72,000 francs.

9. CASIMIR PERIER.

May 16. — At Paris, of cholera, aged 54, M. Casimir Perier, former Minister of France. He was born October 12, 1777, at Grenoble, the son of a rich merchant. He embraced, at an early age, the career of arms, served as a military engineer in the Italian campaigns of 1795,

* It is remarkable that the same year that gave birth to Bonaparte, the most successful and greatest conqueror of modern times, also gave birth to the Duke of Wellington, his most successful antagonist; to Ney, Soult, and Lannes, three of his most successful generals; to Mohammed Ali Pacha, viceroy or rather sovereign of Egypt; to Chateaubriand, the most popular of his country's statesmen; to Alexander Humboldt and Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, two of the most distinguished of their times; to Lord Castlereagh, a distinguished statesman; to Dr. Hutton, a member of the Royal Academy; and to Dr. Middleton, a distinguished naturalist.

... having joined the army, he studied the history of the sciences, engaged in manufactures, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the arts. In 1767, he was elected one of the deputies for the county of Devonshire, and became a firm opponent of the ministry of George the Third, and of that of Pitt. On the dissolution of parliament, he was called to the head of the government, and introduced a system of conservative policy. He combined the advantages of an immense fortune, great mental capacity, talent for business, and the habit of public speaking.

10. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

At London, Sir James Mackintosh, Kt., M. P., D. L. C., was born, October 24, 1765, at Alldowrie in the county of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he had for a fellow-student the celebrated Robert Hall, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, which continued through life. After leaving Aberdeen, he repaired to Edinburgh as a medical student, and received the degree of M. D. in 1787. His attention, however, was directed from his professional studies to the science of politics; and in 1791, he suddenly acquired celebrity as the antagonist of Burke, in his *Tracts Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution and its Administrations, against the Accusations of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke*, including some *Strictures on the late Production of Monsieur Burke*, an octavo volume of 379 pages, an able and eloquent production, which passed through three editions within a few months, and procured him the acquaintance of some of the leaders of the Whig party. He afterwards applied himself to the profession of law. In 1805, he was appointed Recorder of Bombay; resided in India till November, 1811; and first became a member of parliament in 1813. He commenced the *History of England*, but died before he had completed the 3d volume. He was a distinguished contributor to the *Edinburgh and Monthly Reviews*, possessed great merit as a speaker and a writer, and was highly esteemed for his private and social virtues.

11. CHARLES BUTLER.

In London, aged 82, Charles Butler, Esq., a voluminous writer, King's counsel, and a conveyancer of extensive practice. He was a Roman Catholic, and a nephew to the Rev. Alban Butler, author of the *Lives of the Saints*. He was educated at the English college in Rome, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn. The law was prohibited to Roman Catholics till the passing of the relief act in 1829, and Mr. Butler was the first barrister of his communion to practise in modern times, risen to the rank of King's counsel.

The collections of Mr. Butler are numerous, and have been the subject of several theological, political, biographical and critical works, and they indicate talent and very extensive acquirements. According to Dr. Parr, he says, "The chief aim of all my writings has been to bring Catholics and Protestant into good humor with one another, and to bring Catholics into good humor with themselves." Among his publications are a "Commentary on Coke upon Littleton," "Holy Bible," "History of the Roman Catholic Church," and "Reminiscences."

With respect to his own studies and habits he remarks: "I was rising, a systematic division of his time, abstinence from all amusements and from all diversions not likely to amuse him highly, — from reading, writing, or even thinking on modern party politics, — and always never permitting a bit or scrap of time to be unemployed, — have enabled him with an abundance of literary hours. His literary acquirements are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rules: — to direct his attention to one literary object only at a time; — to read the best book upon it, consulting others as little as possible; — when the subject was contentious, to read the best book on each side; — and to men of information, and, when in their society, to listen, not to talk."

12. REMUSAT.

June 3. — At Paris, M. J. P. Abel-Remusat, Keeper of the Royal Library, Professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages in the College of France, and one of the most distinguished linguists and orientologists of Europe. He was born at Paris, Sept. 5, 1788; was appointed professor of Chinese in 1814; was long Secretary of the Asiatic Society at Paris, and some time president. He has been succeeded in his office by M. Stanislas Julien.

13. JEREMY BENTHAM.

June 6. — In London, aged 85, Jeremy Bentham, Esq., a celebrated jurist. He was born February 15, (old style) 1747-8, in London, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, attained the degree of A. B. in 1767, attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, afterwards called at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but soon abandoned the profession, and devoted himself to the composition of his voluminous writings on jurisprudence, government, and various branches of political and moral science. Mr. Bentham had a high reputation for talents, and held a correspondence with many of the most distinguished men of Europe. As a writer he was very obscure, but he had many friends who attempted to render some of his numerous works intelligible. A part of them have been arranged and translated into French by his friend and admirer M. Etienne Dumont, of Geneva, and partly in Paris, and partly in London. This eccentric man, who

M. Anna Maria Porter.

... near Bristol, Miss Anna Maria Porter, a popular author of "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of ...," "The Fast of St. Magdalen," and various other works. Her father was left a widow with five young children, three sons, one of whom was the present Sir Robert Ker Porter, a distinguished painter and ... and two daughters, of whom Anna Maria was the eldest, the latter being the accomplished Miss Jane Porter, author of "The ...," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c.

15. DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

At the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, of consumptive ... Napoleon Charles-Francis-Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt and ... Emperor of France. He was born at Paris, March 20 ... the only offspring of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa; and immediately upon his birth he received the title of King of Rome; but the downfall of the father entirely changed the condition and prospects of the son. His name was changed from Napoleon to Francis-Charles-Joseph; and in 1818, he was created Duke of Reichstadt. "He is said to have been attended by the archduchess with great affection during his last illness. But the parent and child had been estranged from each other; and the large family ... by Maria Louisa to her second husband (the late Count Neipperg) is supposed to have, in some degree, alienated her imperial highness from this solitary pledge of her first nuptials." — The Duke was very tall in stature; possessed of distinguished talent and great kindness of disposition, and early gave indications that his ruling passion was military ambition.

16. COUNT CHAPTAL.

At Paris, Count Chaptal, celebrated for his knowledge of chemistry, and for his numerous and valuable works on that science. He was born at Nosaret in 1756; became distinguished as a physician, chemist, and was called to Paris in 1793, where, besides producing various important works on Chemistry and other practical branches of ... and sciences, he was made minister of the interior by Bonaparte, and successively filled many other important situations.

17. SAINT MARTIN.

At Paris, of the cholera, aged 43, M. Jean Saint Martin, author of the *Journal Asiatique*, an eminent orientalist, and ...

particularly distinguished for his knowledge of the languages of Western Asia.

18. ADAM CLARKE.

August 26. — At Bayswater, near London, of the cholera, aged 72, the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL. D., F. S. A., &c., a distinguished Methodist preacher and divine, a man of great talents and extensive learning, particularly in the oriental languages and biblical literature, and author of a well known and learned commentary on the Scriptures, and various other publications.

He was born in 1763, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, his father being of an English family, and his mother a Scotchwoman. By invitation of Mr. John Wesley he became a pupil in Kingswood school, then recently established, and was sent out by Mr. Wesley an itinerant preacher in 1782, at the early age of 19. He was greatly admired as a preacher: at first his youth attracted great numbers of hearers; but afterwards the extent of his resources, from the gifts of nature and the fruits of study, commanded attention wherever he went; and hardly any man ever drew so large congregations, or of so mixed a character. He continued to travel in various circuits, till 1805, when he took up his residence in London, where he passed a considerable part of his subsequent life. To his great talents and learning he united the virtues of the humble Christian; was greatly respected by all denominations; and though catholic in his feelings, he was strongly attached to the body of Christians with which he was connected.

19. SIR EVERARD HOME.

August 31. — At Chelsea College, England, in his 77th year, Sir Everard Home, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Surgeons, and for many years president of the college. He was one of the most eminent medical men of his day; and his publications are numerous and of high repute.

20. BARON DE ZACH.

Sept. 2. — At Paris, of the cholera, in his 79th year, Francis Xavier, Baron de Zach, one of the most eminent astronomers of the age. He was born at Pest, in Hungary, on the 15th of June, 1754. After having travelled through various countries of Europe, he was appointed, in 1786, by the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, to construct the observatory of Seeberg near Gotha, which he superintended for several years. He published, in 1792, tables of the sun with a catalogue of 381 stars; he commenced, at Weimar, in 1800, the publication of his "Geographical Ephemerides"; having left Germany and taken up his abode near Marseilles, he published in French, in 1814, his work on the Attraction of Mountains; — afterwards, having established himself at Genoa, he

began there, in 1818, the publication of a new astronomical *Recueil*, entitled "*Correspondance astronomique, géographique, hydrographique, et statistique*," of which 14 volumes in 8vo. were issued prior to 1826. The disease of the stone compelled him to discontinue this work, and was the occasion of his repairing to Paris, where he died by an attack of the cholera, after 24 hours' illness.

21. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

Sept. 12. — At London, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, in her 82d year, author of many popular and useful works for children and young persons, and one of the earliest promoters of those provident institutions, called Savings Banks. She was the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell and Catherine Barclay, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, author of the "Apology for the Quakers"; was married to Mr. Edward Wakefield, a merchant of London, in 1771; was a member of the Society of Friends, and aunt to Mrs. Fry, so well known for her benevolent labors in behalf of prisoners.

22. SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sept. 21. — At Abbotsford in Roxburghshire, Scotland, Sir Walter Scott, Bart., the most popular writer of his age, and the most distinguished novelist in English literature. He was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771, the birth-day of Bonaparte, who was born two years before him. His father was a writer to the signet, of great respectability and considerable wealth, and his mother was a woman of talent. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh under Dr. Adam, and at the university; but he was little distinguished in the ordinary branches of education; though he early acquired a large stock of miscellaneous reading. After having completed the preparatory studies, he was called to the bar, in 1792, but his literary taste diverted his attention from the practice of his profession to more favorite pursuits. In 1800, he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire; and in 1806, principal clerk in the Court of Session.

His first original work, of considerable size, was "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which was published in 1805, and was received with great applause. "Marmion" followed in 1808; "The Lady of the Lake" in 1810; "The Vision of Don Roderick" in 1811; "Rokeby" in 1812. Upwards of 30,000 copies of the "Lay" were sold by the trade in England previously to 1820; and 36,000 of "Marmion" before 1825. But it was in the character of an historical novelist that he acquired the greatest celebrity. His fictitious prose compositions, as published in Edinburgh, comprise no less than 74 volumes. "Waverley" was published in 1814, "Guy Mannering" in 1815, the "Antiquary" and the First Series of the "Tales of My Landlord" in 1816,

These were followed in rapid succession by various other works, which were received with great applause, but were all published anonymously; nor was his authorship publicly acknowledged by himself, till 1827, when, in consequence of the bankruptcy of his publishers and his own embarrassments, the fact could no longer be concealed. Besides his poems and novels, he was the author of the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and various other works, and was a contributor to periodical journals.

The health of Sir Walter having for some time been declining, in the winter of 1830-31, symptoms of a gradual paralysis began to be manifested. In October, 1831, he sailed from England for Italy; returned to Abbotsford in a state of almost entire insensibility in July, 1832; and died on the 21st of September. Sir Walter was in stature upwards of six feet, and had a lameness in his right foot which required the support of a staff. He was distinguished for uprightness and purity of character in private life, for great simplicity and kindness of manners, and benevolence of heart.

23. JAMES STEPHEN.

October 10. — At Bath, aged 73, James Stephen, Esq., a late master in chancery. He was born at Poole, educated for the bar, practised many years with great success in St. Christopher's, W. I., afterwards in London; wrote the anonymous pamphlet entitled "War in Disguise"; became a distinguished member of parliament; and suggested and arranged the whole system of continental blockade, which for a long time occasioned great embarrassment to Bonaparte. He retired from parliament in 1815. While residing in the West Indies, he imbibed that abhorrence of the colonial system which led him to become one of the most zealous and formidable opponents of slavery; and his anti-slavery writings and speeches exerted a powerful influence on the subject. He was nearly connected with Mr. Wilberforce by marriage, as well as by congeniality of religious principles and character, and aversion to slavery.

24. MADAME BONAPARTE.

Oct. — At Rome, aged 82, Madame Letitia Bonaparte, mother of the emperor Napoleon. Her maiden name was Letitia Ramolini. She was born at Ajaccio, Aug. 24, 1750; was one of the most beautiful young women of Corsica, was married in the midst of civil discord and contention to Charles Bonaparte, an officer who fought with Paoli; was possessed of great firmness of character; and was left a widow in 1785, having borne 13 children, of whom 5 sons and 3 daughters survived their father; all of whom became celebrated. The following list exhibits their names, titles, &c.

1. Joseph, born Jan. 7, 1768; formerly King of Spain; now Count Surveilliers; resident for several years in New Jersey.
2. Napoleon, born Aug. 15, 1769; formerly Emperor of France; died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821: — left an only son, Duke de Reichstadt. See page 303.
3. Lucien, born in 1772; Prince of Cassino, an estate in the Papal Territory.
4. Maria-Anne-Eliza, born Jan. 8, 1777; married Bacciocchi, Prince of Luna and Piombino; died Aug. 7, 1820.
5. Louis, born Sept. 2, 1778; formerly King of Holland; now Count de St. Leu; resident in Italy.
6. Paulina, born Oct. 20, 1780; married (1st) to General Leclerc; (2d) to Prince Borghese (who died in May, 1832); died June 9, 1825.
7. Caroline, born March 26, 1782; married (1st) to Joachim Murat [formerly King of Naples, — shot in 1815]; married (2d) to Marshal Macdonald: — now resident in Austria as Countess of Lipano.
8. Jerome, born Dec. 15, 1784; formerly King of Westphalia; now Prince of Montfort, in Wurtemberg, having married a sister of the King of Wurtemberg.

25. ANTONIO SCARPA.

October 31. — At Pavia, aged 86, Antonio Scarpa, Professor of Anatomy in that city, and for the last half century placed, by the common consent of his countrymen, at the head of their anatomists and surgeons.

26. SIR JOHN LESLIE.

Nov. 3. — At Coates, in Fifeshire, Scotland, Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, an eminent chemist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, the inventor of the differential thermometer, and author of various scientific works. He was born of parents in humble life, in April, 1766, at Largo in Fifeshire, educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, elected to the mathematical chair of the university of Edinburgh in 1805, and succeeded Professor Playfair in the chair of Natural Philosophy in 1819. He was knighted on the 27th of June, 1832. His successor is Mr. James Forbes.

27. DR. SPURZHEIM.

Nov. 10. — At Boston, Mass., John Caspar Spurzheim, M. D., the celebrated phrenologist, and author of various works on the science of phrenology. He was born on the 31st Dec., 1776, at the village of Longvich near Treves, on the Moselle, in Germany, was educated at the university of Treves, became acquainted, about the year 1800, with Dr. Gall, the founder of the doctrine of craniology, as it was then called,

and afterwards became an associate and fellow-laborer in defending and propagating their opinions in different countries of Europe. After having given lectures in various cities on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain and Ireland, he sailed to America, and on the 17th of September commenced a course of lectures on phrenology at Boston, and soon after another course at Cambridge; and died after an illness of about three weeks, much lamented by those who had made his acquaintance.

28. BARNABA ORIANI.

Nov. 12. — At Milan, in his 80th year, Barnaba Oriani, director of the Observatory of Brera in that city, with regard to whom it was remarked by the Duke of Sussex, in his last Anniversary address to the Royal Society, "If the union of practical with theoretical science be considered, we shall be justified in pronouncing him to have been, after Bessel, the most accomplished astronomer of the present age."

29. SAY.

In Nov. — At Paris, Jean-Baptiste Say, Professor in the School of Mechanics, and an eminent writer on the science of political economy. He was born at Lyons in 1767; but at an early age removed to Paris. His principal work on Political Economy has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

FOREIGN OBITUARY — 1832.

Jan. — At Dublin, aged 49, *Alexander Nimmo*, F. R. S. E., a man of science, and a distinguished engineer.

Feb. 20. — At Gosport, England, in his 70th year, *William Burney*, LL. D., author of the *Marine Dictionary*, and other works.

Feb. 22. — At Finningby, near Doncaster, England, aged 82, *John Bigland*, author of the "View of the World," "History of England," and many other works. He spent a great part of his life in the occupation of a village schoolmaster, and did not commence author till he was upwards of 50 years of age.

April 29. — At Winchester College, in his 84th year, *George Isaac Huntingford*, D. D., Bishop of Hereford, and author of various publications.

May 25. — At Dawlish, England, aged 77, *Sir Wm. Grant*, formerly Master of the Rolls.

May 29. — In London, aged 80, *Rev. George Burder*, for many years secretary of the London Missionary Society, Editor of the "Evangelical Magazine," author of the "Village Sermons," 6 vols., and other religious publications.

At Florence, aged 92, *Sartini*, a celebrated antiquary.
 At Paris, aged 46, *Bruc*, Geographer to the King.
 In London, aged 66, *Sir John Carr*, well known as a
 Traveller and Travels.

At Paris, aged 91, *Portal*, a celebrated physician.
 At Hackney, England, aged 62, *Thomas Burnes*, author of
 "the most Remarkable Places in the world."
 At Hackney, aged 51, *John Olding Butler*, author of a
 "Geography of the Globe."

At Llangollen, Wales, aged 87, *Field-Marshal Alured*
Clark.
 At Paris, *Professor Lemaire*, Editor of the "Latin
 Language."

In London, aged 70, *Charles Abbott*, *Lord Tenderden*, Chief
 Justice of the Court of the King's Bench. He was the son of a bar-
 ber, who at Canterbury, Oct. 7, 1762, — educated at Oxford, — made
 a Bench of the Common Pleas in 1816, — and raised to the office of
 Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1818.

Richard Beirke, D. D., aged 65, Bishop of Waterford and
 Limerick.
 At Bombay, aged 32, *Victor Jacquemont*, a distinguished
 traveller.

At Sheen in Surrey, England, in his 97th year, *Wm. Broy*,
 an eminent antiquary.

1833.

At Portsmouth, England, aged 75, *Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas*
Brooke.
 In London, aged 72, *Josiah Brooke*, F. R. S., &c.
 At Gottingen, *Professor Ernest Schulze*.

Near Liverpool, England, aged 78, *Gen. Sir Banastre*
Riley. In the American Revolutionary war, he commanded, in the
 British cavalry with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

At Teignmouth, England, in his 76th year, *Admiral Vis-*
count Hood, an eminent commander in the British Navy.
 At Paris, aged 66, *M. Jean-Daniel Kiefer*, Professor of
 the College of France.

Feb. 6. — In London, aged 78, *Alfred Russel Wallace*, naturalist, and co-discoverer of the theory of evolution with Charles Darwin; author of *The Malay Archipelago*, &c.

Feb. 6. — In England, the Rev. *Edward Cooper*, rector of *Ridgway* and of *Yorall*, Staffordshire; author of several sermons, much esteemed.

Feb. 8. — At Milton House, near Peterborough, England, in the 71st year, *Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam*, 4th Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Chamberlain of the Council, &c.

Feb. 12. — At Florence, in his 79th year, *Prince Stanislaus Leszcynski*, brother of *Stanislaus Augustus*; the last king of Poland; rendered himself illustrious by being the first to summatize the law throughout his extensive estates.

March 6. — At Norwood, England, aged 52, *John Wm. Hurdis Dudley*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Mr. *Palmerston*; nobleman noted for talent and eccentricity.

March 20. — At Helston, Cornwall, aged 68, *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, distinguished metaphysical writer, and editor of the *Imperial Magazine*.

April 3. — At Odessa, aged about 35, *Nicholas Ipsilanti*, a Greek, and an officer under him in the Greek revolution.

April 11. — In London, in his 89th year, the Rev. *Richard Hill*, celebrated minister of Surrey Chapel. He was the son of *Richard Hill*, and uncle to the present Lord Hill. He was admitted to the deacon's orders, but never attained any higher rank in the hierarchy. He, however, regarded himself as an Episcopal clergyman, yet maintaining an independent and ambiguous position, being theoretically a Churchman, but practically a Dissenter. He was distinguished for his piety and eccentricity, and had long to contend against religious intolerance; but his warm-hearted philanthropy, generous benevolence, and fearless character overcame opposition, and gained him general respect and esteem. He usually spent a considerable part of the summer in visiting various parts of Great Britain, preaching in places of worship of almost every denomination that would admit of his services, and especially to large assemblies in the open air. He preached for the first time to an immense audience but three days before his death.

April 11. — At Florence, in his 72d year, *Raffaello Morghen*, celebrated engraver.

April 15. — In London, aged 52, *Thomas Foley*, 3d Baron Foley, died, leaving an estate valued at £200,000.

April 15. — In London, aged 60, *Henry George Herbert*, 2d Earl of Pembroke; distinguished poet and statesman; formerly a whig; lately a conservative.

April 15. — In England, near *Hatfield*, aged 76, *Samuel Bouverie*, a naval officer of the Fleet, long a distinguished admiral, and commander of the fleet which took possession of the Cape of Good Hope.

- ... of the East India Company, and was distinguished by great talents. He left no heirs, and the post was in vain.
- ... in his 57th year, *Sir Christopher Robinson*, Chief Justice of the High Court of Admiralty.
- ... in London, aged 78, *Wm. Robinson*, M. D.
- ... at Paris, aged 65, *Adamantia Corry*, styled "the morning star of Greek literature." He was born at Scio in 1748; and he took up his residence at Paris, devoting himself to literary pursuits.
- ... at Wollavington, Sussex, Eng., *Rev. John Sargent*, author of the history of Henry Martyn, and of T. T. Thomason.
- ... At Richmond, aged 45, *Edmund Kean*, the most celebrated tragedian of his age. The total sum which he received for acting since 1794, is stated at £176,000, averaging upwards of £9,000 per annum for 20 years; yet he died poor. "With a genius to have been more than a Cooke in his art, he had," says the *New Monthly Magazine*, "the passions at times to reduce him almost beneath a Cooke in his fortune."
- ... In London, aged 42, *Th. Eyre Radcliff Livingston*, 6th Earl of Newburgh.
- ... In London, aged 64, *Sir John Malcolm*, Major-General in the service of the East India Company, and late Governor of Bombay.
- ... At Hornsey, near London, *Wm. Morgan*, F. R. S., a distinguished mathematician, engaged for the space of 56 years in conducting the business of the Equitable Assurance Society, of which he was the first President.
- ... At Paris, aged 59, *René Savary*, Duke of Rovigo, one of the Generals of France under Bonaparte.
- ... In London, in his 58th year, *Peter King*, 7th Lord King, author of "The Life of John Locke."
- ... At Edinburgh, *Rev. James Andrew*, LL. D., F. R. S., President of the East India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe, and author of a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary.
- ... At Brighton, England, aged 38, *John James Park*, Professor of Law at King's College, London.
- ... In England, in his 63d year, *Th. Wm. Fermor*, 4th Earl of Pembroke.
- ... At Deptford, aged 44, *O. A. Windsor*, 6th Earl of Plymouth.
- ... In London, in his 37th year, *George James Welbore Agar*, author of various publications.
- ... At Dunrobin Castle, in the county of Sutherland, Scotland, in his 70th year, *George Granville Leveson Gower*, Duke of Sutherland.

He was formerly known as Marquis of Stafford, but was, on the 14th of January, raised to a ducal coronet. "His grace was regarded as enjoying one of the largest incomes in Europe, — report affirmed that it exceeded £300,000 per annum." — *New Monthly Magazine*.

July 28. — In London, in his 74th year, *William Wilberforce*, one of the most celebrated philanthropists of modern times, and whose able, zealous, long-continued, and ultimately successful exertions in favor of the abolition of the slave-trade, have given him a high rank among the benefactors of the human race. He was born, Aug. 24, 1759, at Hull; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with William Pitt; was elected a member of parliament for Hull in 1780; for the county of York in 1784; and in 1787, he brought forward a motion for the abolition of the slave-trade, and the question, after a long and laborious struggle, was finally carried during the ministry of Mr. Fox, June 10, 1806. In 1797, Mr. Wilberforce published his celebrated "Practical View," a work which has been translated into most European languages, and of which about fifty editions have been printed in Great Britain and America. His remains were consigned to the sanctuary of the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey; and his "funeral train included the great and the good of all parties."

AMERICAN OBITUARY. — 1832.

Sept. 13. — At Detroit, aged 68, the Rev. *Gabriel Richard*, a Catholic priest, and a man of extensive learning. He was born at Saintes in France; came to America after the commencement of the French Revolution; was sent as a missionary to Illinois; went to Detroit in 1798; and was elected a delegate to Congress in 1823.

Sept. 16. — At Boston, aged 81, *Major Thomas Melville*, who took an active part in the Revolution, and formed one of the Boston "Tea party."

Oct. 13. — At Norfolk, Va., *John E. Holt*, nearly twenty years mayor of that borough.

Nov. 14. — At Baltimore, in his 96th year, *Charles Carroll* of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Annapolis, on the 20th of September, 1737; was descended from a respectable Irish family; was of the Catholic religion, and inherited a very large estate. He was sent at an early age to St. Omers to be educated; thence he was removed to Rheims. After having studied the civil law in France, he passed over to London and pursued the study of common law at the Temple; and returned to America at the age of 27. He was soon known as an advocate for liberty, and as one of the ablest political writers of Maryland. In 1776, he was elected a delegate

to Congress, and subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, he left Congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state; in 1789, he was elected a senator in Congress; and in 1810, he quitted public life at the age of 64, and passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity, beloved and revered by his friends and neighbors, and honored by his country. "His mind was highly cultivated. He was always a model of regularity in conduct, and sedateness in judgment. In natural sagacity, in refinement of taste and pleasures, in unaffected and habitual courtesy, in vigilant observation, vivacity of spirit and tone, susceptibility of domestic and social happiness in the best forms, he had but few equals during the greater part of his long and bright existence." See the *National Gazette*.

Nov. 19. — At the city of Washington, aged 60, *Philip Doddridge*, a representative in Congress from Virginia; a distinguished lawyer, and one of the ablest men in the body of which he was a member.

Nov. 20. — In Saratoga county, N. Y., aged about 85, *Col. James Livingston*, a soldier of the Revolution.

— At New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., aged 103, *Peter Hildebrand*.

— In Columbia county, Georgia, aged 110, *Captain Thomas Cobb*, a native of Buckingham county, Virginia. He removed to Georgia about the year 1783; — was an agriculturist, and an excellent manager of his plantation.

Dec. 16. — At New York, in his 34th year, *Robert C. Sands*, one of the editors of "The Commercial Advertiser," and the principal author of the poem "Yamoyden." He was graduated at Columbia College in 1815; was a man of genius, a scholar, and an elegant writer.

Dec. 18. — At Freehold, N. J., aged about 80, *Philip Freneau*, a poet of the American Revolution. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1771. He died in consequence of losing his way and getting mired in a bog in the evening, where he was found lifeless the next morning. His poems, as it is stated in the Advertisement to the 3d edition, "were originally written between the years 1768 and 1793; and were partly published in the transient prints of the times, and afterwards collected into two editions of 1786 and 1795." The 3d edition was published in 1809, in two volumes, under the title of "Poems written and published during the Revolutionary War."

Dec. 19. — At Boston, aged 79, *Gardiner Greene*, a man of great wealth, and president of the Branch Bank of the United States.

Dec. 29. — At New Haven, Conn., in his 79th year, *James Hillhouse*, a man very highly respected for his private virtues and his great and long continued public services. He was born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 21, 1754; was graduated at Yale College in 1773; after due preparation,

distinguished in the history of that State; and when New Haven was besieged by the British, he was commander of the militia. General Tryon, was commander of the British, and he was a member of the House of Representatives in the year 1790. In three years, was chosen to the Senate, of which he was a distinguished member for 16 years; in 1810, resigned his office of the United States to undertake the office of Commissioner of the School Fund of Connecticut, which he continued to discharge with fidelity and ability for 15 years; and in 1825, undertook the construction of the Farmington and Hamden Canal. He was chosen treasurer of Yale College in 1782, and continued in that office till his death, a little more than 50 years; and he labored to promote the interests of that institution.

One of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the connection with the national legislature, was his proposal for the Constitution of the United States, which was submitted on April 12, 1808. He proposed a House of Representatives chosen by the people; a Senate, the members of which should be elected in three years; and a President with powers much inferior to now committed to that magistrate, who should be selected by the members among the Senators. *See Mr. Bacon's "Sketch of the Life and Character of the Hon. James Hillhouse."*

— At Middletown, Conn., *Rev. John M. Smith*, Professor of Ancient Languages in the Wesleyan University.

1833.

Jan. 10. — At Boston, aged 65, *Col. Amos Binney*, late Mayor of the port of Boston. He was born at Hull, Massachusetts, and left an orphan at an early age, he entered upon the active life without the advantage of a single day's instruction at school; notwithstanding his early disadvantages, he became a man of genius, enterprise, and success in his business. He was a distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a liberal patron of public and private charities.

Jan. 28. — At Pleasant Hill in Warren county, N. C., in his 87th year, *Col. Philemon Hawkins*, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of the State of North Carolina in 1776.

Jan. 29. — At Warrenton, N. C. in his 64th year, *John H. H. H.*, a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia; and in his 23d year, removed to North Carolina. He acted as a judge in different trials during the latter part of his life, the high and holy character of his life, was deservedly the object of implicit confidence.

... in her 121st year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Moore*,
... *Rev. Ezra S. Gooden*, pastor of the
... church and society in that town, in the 49th year
... of his ministry; a man much respected for
... and amiable and exemplary character.

... At New York, aged 58, the *Rev. Alexander McLeod*, D. D.,
... At Washington, *James East*, M. C. from the state of

... Johnson co., N. C., *Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce*, aged about 111.

... At Havana, aged 38, *James Bowdoin*, of Boston.

... At Bremen, Maine, in his 86th year, *Commodore Samuel*
Thayer. He was born at Marblehead, in 1747; was apprenticed to the
... at the age of 11 years; received a commission as commodore
... part of the revolutionary war; and was distinguished as a
... and successful commander. He is said to have been, at the
... of his death, next to General Lafayette, the highest surviving
... of the Revolution.

... At West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., aged 52,
William Hoffman, M. D.

... At Havana, of cholera, *William Shaler*, American
... He long discharged the office of Consul General at Algiers,
... with signal ability and firmness in trying circumstances, and there
... "Sketches of Algiers," the statements and suggestions in
... were of important use to the French government in their
... operations against that place.

... At Cambridge, Mass., in his 33d year, *John Hooker*
Johnson, Professor of Law in Harvard University. He was born at
... Mass., on the 3d of July, 1800; was graduated at Cambridge,
... and was appointed Professor of Law in 1829. "The honors of
... the University," says Mr. Justice Story, in his Funeral Discourse, "were
... worthily bestowed, never more meekly worn, and never
... brightened.— If we look to his years, it seems almost
... that he should have attained so high a distinction in so short
... Let it be recollected that he died before he had attained the
...; and that he had gathered about him all the honors, which
... the harvest of the ripest life."

... At Hollis, N. H., aged 102, *Capt. Caleb Farley*.

... In Louisiana, *Josiah S. Johnston*, a senator of the United
... He was killed by the explosion of the steamboat *Lioness*
... on Red River, 40 miles above Alexandria; 14 or 15
... killed at the same time, and many others wounded. Mr.
... was a native of Connecticut, but was taken by his father in
... to Kentucky, and emigrated to Louisiana in 1804 or 1805,
... was appointed a judge, twice elected a representative to Con-

... people who know him only as a public man, and those who know him intimately will mourn his death.

May 23. — At Manchester, Vt., aged 85, *Samuel Johnson* was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778; studied law in 1800; was elected member of Congress in 1817, and Supreme Court in 1818, chief justice in 1817, governor in 1821 and 1822; was reappointed chief justice in 1824, and resigned. He was much respected for his public services and his private virtues.

May 24. — At Philadelphia, aged 60, *John Randolph*, of, was born with his name, *John Randolph of Roanoke*; a man distinguished by genius, eloquence, and eccentricity. He arrived in Philadelphia a few days before his death, in a state of extreme debility, and proceeded to Europe, with the hope of a partial restoration of his health.

He was born in Virginia, on the 2d of June, 1775; and descended from Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, a great chief, through his grandmother, whose maiden name was *Jane Rolfe*, the great granddaughter of Jane Rolfe (married to Robert Rolfe, daughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas; so that he was of the first generation from Pocahontas. His father died in 1775, leaving him a large estate; and his mother was married in 1782, to *John Tucker*, who was the guardian to Randolph during his infancy. Randolph's early life was spent at different places under different tutors, of most of whom he said he "never learned any thing." He passed a short time at Princeton College, at Columbia College, William and Mary College, and was a little while a student under Edmund Randolph. Of himself he remarks, "With a weak and defective education, I commenced politician." He was a member of Congress in 1799, and continued a member of the House of Representatives, with the exception of three intervals of two years (during one of these intervals he was in the U. S. Senate), until he was afterwards appointed minister plenipotentiary to France. Randolph was never married. He was possessed of a considerable estate on the Roanoke, and had, at the time of his death, 100 slaves, and 100 horses, of which about 120 were blooded. The following extract is taken from a notice of him in the *North American Review*.

... his name and eloquence form a conspicuous feature in the history of our country, which was discussed in Congress. The character of his oratory is another feature in our history. His speeches have been the subject of much discussion. (*The National Intelligencer*), and he is considered as one of the most able members of Congress.

never spoke without commanding the most intense interest. At his first gesture or word, the house and galleries were hushed into silence and attention. His voice was shrill and pipe-like, but under perfect command; and, in its lower tones, it was music. His tall person, firm eye, and peculiarly 'expressive fingers' assisted very much in giving effect to his delivery. His eloquence, taking its character from his unamiable disposition, was generally exerted in satire and invective; but he never attempted pathos without entire success. In quickness of perception, accuracy of memory, liveliness of imagination, and sharpness of wit, he surpassed most men of his day; but his judgment was feeble or rarely consulted. The measure of his capacity and his acquisitions have been the subject of some dispute. But it is undeniable that he had read much and remembered every thing he had read; and that he was well versed in classical literature, in English history, and especially in the English tongue. It has often been said that he drew his illustrations from his common-place book. That book was his tenacious memory. He has been heard to say, that whatever he read in his youth had, in after life, come thick and fresh upon his memory; and that his earliest studies had stood him in better stead, for ready quotation and application, than any subsequent acquisition.

"It will not be forgotten, however, that he was capable of kindness, generosity, and courtesy. He was a kind master, a good neighbor, and, amongst his immediate constituents, was even popular. His friends have said that he possessed a deep vein of piety, which was, on some occasions, strongly developed. One of his most striking characteristics was, perhaps, his economy, — which he rigidly practised, and, both in public and private affairs, diligently inculcated. His inheritance was inconsiderable, and heavily incumbered with a British debt; but, by a long course of economy, he relieved his estate, and acquired wealth. Under the shade of his patrimonial oaks, where he often indicated his wish to be buried, let the orator of Roanoke rest in peace."

May 31. — At Nashville, of cholera, aged 62, *Josiah Nichol*, president of the Branch Bank of the United States.

May. — At St. Louis, in his 46th year, of cholera, *Col. William McRee*. He was a native of Wilmington, N. C.; was educated at West Point; and was an accomplished officer. He retired from the army in 1819, and afterwards accepted the office of surveyor-general of Missouri.

———. At Granville, N. Y., in his 100th year, *Thomas Porter*. He was in the British army at Lake George in the year 1755; and officiated as a judge about ten years in Vermont.

———. In Missouri, *Alexander Buckner*, a senator in Congress from Missouri.

June 1. — At New York, in his 74th year, *Oliver Wolcott*, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, the son of Oliver Wolcott, who was one of the

... was admitted for the first time to the
 ... of the Treasury; and in the administration
 Hamilton, he was raised to the office of Secretary of the Treasury,
 which office he continued to fill, with integrity and ability, until the
 remainder of Washington's administration, and the beginning
 of John Adams. In 1800, he commenced business in New York
 York as a merchant. After the close of the war with England, he
 moved to his native town, and was annually elected, for several years,
 Governor of Connecticut. He afterwards returned to New York,
 New York, to be in the vicinity of his children.

June 6. — At Salem, Mass., aged 65, John Denton, President of the
 June 10. — Near Knoxville, Tennessee, Nathaniel ...
 many years a judge of the Circuit Court in that state, and a man
 June 13. — In Tennessee, on board the steam-boat ...
 of cholera, in his 45th year, Thomas Yeatman, Esq., a native
 of Nashville, and a man highly respected.

June 14. — In the poor-house, Maury county, Tennessee, ...
 Bogard, aged 118 years and 4 days; a native of the state of ...

June 15. — At Charleston, S. C., aged 60, Robert T. ...
 of talents, and reputed the ablest writer in favor of the ...
 "nullification." "Whatever difference of opinion" ...
 "may exist among his fellow-citizens at large as to the ...
 his political opinions, there will be none as to his ...
 all must unite in doing homage to his genius, his ...
 moral virtues."

June 20. — At New York, Elisha Williams of Hudson, ...

July 6. — At Baltimore, aged 91, F. Augustine de Meis, ...

July 7. — Near Florence, Alabama, in his 62d year, ...
 Ciba. He was a distinguished officer under General Jackson
 last war.

July 10. — At Salem, Indiana, of cholera, aged 69, John ...
 Ann, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate (1811) of Harvard
 College, a lawyer of distinction, and secretary of the Indiana ...
 Society.

July 12. — At Baltimore, aged 77, Samuel Street, ...
 member of Congress from Baltimore.

July 13. — At Greenville, Pa., of cholera, Gen. Solomon ...

July 14. — At ... Mass., aged 67, the Rev. John ...
 of cholera, Union ...

July 15. — At ... Adams county, ...
 of cholera, ...

He left 11 or 12 surviving children, the oldest 91 years of age ; the youngest 25.

July 25. — At Knoxville, aged 106 years, *James Martin*, a revolutionary soldier.

July 27. — At Philadelphia, in his 60th year, *Commodore William Bainbridge*, a distinguished commander in the American navy. He was born at Princeton, N. J., on the 7th of May, 1774, was apprenticed to the sea-service at an early period of life, and at the age of 19 years, rose to the command of a merchant vessel. In 1798, he entered the naval service with the rank of lieutenant. In 1800, he sailed for Algiers as commander of the frigate *George Washington* ; and in 1803, he sailed for Tripoli as commander of the frigate *Philadelphia*, in consequence of the grounding of which he was captured. On the 29th of December, 1812, having the frigate *Constitution* under his command, he captured, after a severe action, the British frigate *Java* ; and his generosity to the prisoners gained for him a strong expression of their gratitude. Since the close of the war *Commodore Bainbridge* has commanded, with great reputation and popularity, at several naval stations ; and for several years filled the office of a Commissioner of the Navy Board.

July 27. — At New York, aged 72, *Felix A. Ouyière Pascalis*, M. D.

July 22. — At Nashville, *Jesse Wheaton*, formerly M. C. from Tennessee.

July. — At Pittsburg, Pa., *Rev. Charles B. Maguire*, D. D.

July. — At New York, aged 75, *Colonel Nicholas Fish*, an officer of the Revolution.

July. — At Acworth, N. H., aged 80, *Capt. Samuel Bradford*, an officer of the Revolution.

July. — At Burlington, N. J., aged 86, the *Rev. Charles Henry Wharton*, D. D.

July. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *Jesse Smith*, M. D., a much respected physician.

August 3. — At Newbern, N. C., *John Stanley*, formerly a distinguished member of the legislature of North Carolina and of Congress ; an eloquent and able debater ; greatly respected for his talents and his public and private character. While delivering a speech in the legislature of North Carolina, in the session of 1826-7, he was suddenly arrested by an attack of the hemiplegia ; was borne out of the house in a helpless state, having lost the use of one side and almost the power of speech ; and in this painful condition he remained till his decease.

Aug. 5. — At Newtown, near New York, aged 57, *Col. George Gibbs*, a mineralogist, and the importer of the extensive cabinet of minerals now in Yale College.

August 8. — At Cincinnati, *James M. Staughton*, M. D.,

... of "The National Banner," formerly of Boston, and President of Harvard University in 1810, and was held in high esteem for his talents, and worth.

Aug. 20. — At Pawtucket, R. I., *Capt. Thomas Smith*, Colonel of the 7th Regt., an officer of the Revolution.

Aug. 20. — At Newburgh, N. Y., *Dr. William Mudge*, an eminent physician.

Aug. 31. — In Virginia, in his 65th year, *Dr. Sybil Hunter*, an eminent physician.

Aug. 31. — At West Bridgewater, Mass., aged 55, *David Howard*, an eminent lawyer and Judge of the County Court.

Aug. 31. — At Jamaica, N. Y., in his 87th year, *Robert Benson*, a man much respected for his private virtues and public services, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Sept. 4. — At Kittanning, Pa., in his 88th year, *Robert Gray*, formerly a judge in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sept. 13. — At Baltimore, *Peter Worthington*, an African, supposed to be upwards of 110 years of age.

Sept. 15. — At Lowell, Mass., *Warren Colburn*, aged 83, author of excellent treatises on Arithmetic and Algebra, and other valuable works of education. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1800, and was greatly respected for his talents and excellent character.

Sept. — At Delaware, Ohio, *John W. Campbell*, judge of the United States District Court of Ohio.

Sept. — At Lexington, Ken., aged 78, *General Robert Brinkley*.

Sept. — At Georgetown, D. C., in his 87th year, the Rev. *Stephen B. Bath*, D. D.

Sept. — At Salisbury, N. C., *Leonard Henderson*, chief justice of North Carolina.

Sept. — At Randolph, Vt., *Calvin Edson*, called the "Living Weight." His weight, at the time of his death, was stated to be eight hundred pounds.

Sept. — At New Orleans, the Rev. *Leon de Nantez*, D. D., Catholic Bishop of New Orleans.

ARTICLE OF EVENTS

SEPTEMBER, 1832.

Sept. 12. A Convention, styled "The Union and State Rights Convention," having been in session several days at Columbia, S. C., adjourn to Dec. 10, after having submitted an Address to the people of South Carolina, and adopted the following among other resolutions:

"Resolved, That while we deprecate nullification, as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, we would willingly and cordially unite with our fellow-citizens of the free-trade and state-rights party of this state, on any ground which promises a redress of our grievances, without involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, That in case of the concurrence of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; this Convention do earnestly recommend to the citizens of this state to meet in their several districts, and elect delegates to attend a general meeting of the citizens of the said states in convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we labor, and the means and measures of redress.

"Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures in relation to our grievances as the said Convention shall recommend.

"Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with their fellow citizens of the said states, and in case of their concurrence in the proposed convention, to give notice of the time and place of holding the same, and fix a day for the election of delegates from the several districts of this state, and that a majority of the acting members of the committee be authorized to supply any vacancies in their number as the same may occur."

19. The adherents of Don Miguel attack Oporto and are repulsed, after a sharp contest, with considerable loss on each side.

21. A note is delivered to the London Conference, containing the absolute refusal of the King of Holland to accede to the treaty offered him by the Five Powers.

22. Attack upon Oporto, by Don Miguel, in which he is repulsed with a loss of 1,500 men. Don Pedro's loss 500.

27. A battle is fought at Galeneta, Mexico, between Gen. Montezuma with an army of 5,000 men, and Gen. Bustamante with 3,500 men, in which the former is completely defeated.

29. Report of the Sanatory Commission of Paris published, stating the number of deaths in the city, from Cholera, between March 26 and August 30, to have been 18,000.

30. The Spasmodic Cholera appears at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Change in the Spanish Ministry. The late Prime Minister, M. Calomarde, is sent into exile, and M. Zea Bermudez is appointed in his place.

OCTOBER.

7. Gen. Santander inaugurated as President of New Grenada.

7. Gen Pedraza, having been invited by Gen. Santa Anna to return to Mexico and assume the administration of the government, arrives at Vera Cruz.

8. Otho proclaimed and installed king of Greece at the palace of Preysing in Bavaria.

11. A new French Ministry formed, with Marshal Soult at its head.

14. Treaty concluded between the United States and Naples.

15. Earl Grey directs a circular to be sent to all the foreign ambassadors, in London, acquainting them with the resolution of the British Cabinet to eject the Dutch, *vi et armis*, from the citadel of Antwerp.

22. Convention between France and England, signed at London, to carry into effect the Treaty relative to the Netherlands concluded Nov. 15, 1831.

24. The 150th anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn is celebrated at Philadelphia.

25. The Queen of Spain appointed Regent during the King's indisposition, and a complete change made in the Ministry.

25. An act passes in the Legislature of South Carolina, (in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 13, and in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 96 to 25,) requiring a "Convention of Delegates of the people of that state to assemble at Columbia on the 3d Monday of Nov., then and there to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other unauthorized objects; to determine on the character thereof, and to devise the means of redress; and further, in like manner to take into consideration such of the acts of said Congress, laying duties on imports, as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for, the act or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the government of the United States, which shall be passed or done for the purpose of more effectually executing and enforcing the same."

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The Legislature of Georgia pass resolutions, and the Southern Convention to the words of that Convention.
29. Battle of Komien between about 25,000 Russians and 10,000 Prussians, in which the former are defeated, and the Prussians taken prisoner.

31. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, issues orders for the expulsion of 5,000 families of Polish gentlemen from the provinces of the Steppes, on the line of the Caucasus. The selection is to be made by the share which was taken in the late disturbances, and supposed danger to the state from their mode of living and conduct. The University of Warsaw, except the faculties of law and theology, is abolished, and the library and collection of books ordered to be transported to St. Petersburg.

30. A formal summons is made by Marshal Gerard, in the name of France and England, that Antwerp should be delivered up to the Allies, is promptly refused by Gen. Chassé. The Dutch commence hostilities the same day from the Citadel, and war commences.

DECEMBER.

3. The British Parliament is dissolved, and a new Parliament is called to meet on the 29th of January.

3. The 2d session of the 22d Congress of the U. S. commences.

6. Otho leaves Munich to take possession of the sovereignty of Bavaria.

10. President Jackson issues his Proclamation, stating the views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons put forth for them, declaring the course which duty will require him to pursue, warning the people of S. C. of the consequences which will result from the observance of the dictates of the Convention.

10. The delegates of the Union and State Rights Party of South Carolina assemble at Columbia.

18. A Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between the United States and Russia, at St. Petersburg.

23. Governor Hayne of South Carolina, agreeably to a resolution of the Legislature, issues his Proclamation in answer to the Proclamation of President Jackson.

23. The Convention of South Carolina terminates by a convention, and the Convention of the Union under the respective commissions of Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Gen. Don Antonio Lopez.

23. The Convention of the Union under the respective commissions of Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Gen. Don Antonio Lopez, terminates by a convention.

23. The Convention of the Union under the respective commissions of Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Gen. Don Antonio Lopez, terminates by a convention.

24. Baron Chassé, after a brave resistance of 26 days, surrenders the Citadel of Antwerp to the French, with 3,467 troops. The number of metres of trenches thrown up by the French was 14,009. The number of wounded 695; of killed 108. The rounds of ammunition fired by the artillery, 63,000.

28. John C. Calhoun resigns the office of Vice-President of the United States.

1833.

JANUARY.

12. Gen. Santa Anna enters the city of Mexico.

14. The Missionaries imprisoned in the Georgia Penitentiary, for remaining, contrary to a law of the state, on the territory of the Cherokee Indians, discharged from prison.

15. A Bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands passes in the Senate of the U. S., — yeas 24, nays 20. — It passed the House of Representatives, March 1st, (yeas 96, nays 40;) but it did not receive the signature of the President.

16. President Jackson communicates a Message to Congress, laying before it the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, giving information respecting the measures which he has already taken for the collection of the revenue, and suggesting such further measures as he deems necessary.

17. Mr. O'Connell's National Council meets at Dublin, Ireland; 29 members of Parliament present.

26. After an animated and prolonged debate in the legislature of Virginia upon the Federal Relations of the States, various resolutions are adopted, and Benjamin Watkins Leigh is appointed Commissioner, to proceed immediately to South Carolina in order to communicate them to the Legislature of that state.

29. Meeting of the British Parliament. Charles Manners Sutton elected Speaker of the House of Commons, by a vote of 241 to 31.

FEBRUARY.

6 Otho I, King of Greece, arrives at Napoli di Romania, and on the 7th issues a Proclamation to the Greeks in which he states, that he is called among them by the confidence of the high mediating powers, and by their free suffrages, and that he ascends the throne to fulfill the engagements he contracted, on accepting the crown; and he promises to protect their religion, to maintain the laws, to administer impartial justice to all, and to preserve their independence, liberties, and rights.

12. Centennial celebration of the settlement of Georgia at Savannah.

... in the following manner:—1. The ...
... and altogether ... The ...
... of the amount of about £250,000 per annum.—2. A ...
... number of archbishops and bishops prospectively, from ...
... and eighteen bishops, to two archbishops and ten ...
... appropriation of the revenues of the suppressed sees to the ...
... Church Fund. Archbishops to be reduced to bishops, ...
... and Tuam. Bishops (ten) to be abolished, and the duties to be ...
... transferred to other sees,—Dromore to Down; Raphoe to Derry; ...
... to Armagh; Elphin to Kilmore; Killala to Tuam; ...
... to Cork; Waterford to Cashel; Ossory to Fermagh; ...
... Dublin.—3. A general tax on all bishoprics, from five to ...
... cent, to be imposed immediately.—4. An immediate reduction ...
... the Bishopric of Derry, and a prospective reduction ...
... in addition to the tax; the amount to be paid to the ...
... Fund.—N.B. The net incomes of all the archbishops and bishops of ...
... Ireland amount to £130,000. The plan will effect a reduction of ...
... £60,000.—5. An immediate tax on all benefices, from five to ...
... per cent in lieu of first-fruits, which are hereafter to ...
... under £200 to be exempt, and the tax to be graduated ...
... the value. Total income of parochial clergy under £600,000 ...
... abolition of sinecure dignities, and the appropriation of their ...
... to a general fund.—7. Commissioners to be appointed to administer ...
... fund and apply it,—1st, to ordinary church uses; surplus to ...
... tion of poor livings, assistance in building glebe houses, ...
... viding unions, &c.—8. Commissioners to have the power, ...
... sent of Privy the Council, of dividing and altering limits of ...
... 9. Also, where no duty has been performed, nor minister ...
... three years before the passing of the act; Commissioners to ...
... to suspend appointment (if in the gift of Crown or Church), ...
... proceeds to general fund.—10. Tenants of bishops' leases ...
... power to purchase the perpetuity of their leases at a fixed ...
... fine amount, subject to a corn rent equal to the amount ...
... paid in shape of rent and fine.—N.B. This is the application ...
... of the principal of the Composition Act, so far as ...
... possibility of future increase.—14. The ...
... and applicable to any purchase ...
... amount, if all purchase of ...
... £200,000 sterling.—15. The ...
... of Parliament to ...
... connected with the ...
... of the ...

The Bill provides for the establishment of a new court for the disturbed districts; their proceedings to be subject to appeal; the labour corps act to be suspended, and all convicts to remain within their houses between sunset and sunrise, and being sentenced to transportation. The Bill is brought to the House of Lords, February 21st. It passed to a 3d reading in the House of Commons, March 29th, by a vote of 345 to 86.

28. Silyria is taken possession of by a party of Egyptian troops who are then compelled to retire.

29. The new Tariff Bill (Mr. Clay's) passes the House of Representatives of the United States by a vote of 120 to 84.

30. The cholera breaks out at Havana; and on the 30th of March it had destroyed 6,813 persons.

MARCH.

1. The new Tariff Bill passes in the Senate of the United States;— yeas 19, nays 16; and is signed by the President.

2. A Bill for collecting the revenue called the "enforcing Bill," passes in the House of Representatives of the United States;— yeas 142, nays 43.

3. Extremely cold weather. The thermometer falls at Boston to 5 degrees below cypher, much lower than on any preceding day during the winter.

4. Andrew Jackson inaugurated President, and Martin Van Buren Vice-President, of the United States.

11. The State Convention of South Carolina assemble, and on the 15th adjourn, having passed two Ordinances. The first repeals the nullification ordinance of the preceding November, and the laws passed by the legislature in pursuance thereof (excepting that relating to the militia). The second is an "Ordinance to nullify the act of Congress of the last session further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, commonly called the 'enforcing bill.'"

12. A Bill for the suppression of Lotteries in Massachusetts, having passed by the legislature, approved by the governor.

13. General Santa Anna elected President, and Facias Vice-President,

14. The buildings of the Treasury Department at Washington burnt.

APRIL.

1. The King of Wurttemberg issues a proclamation dissolving the Diet of the Empire, with a view to a new election for the representatives of

... of the war, Michael ...
 ... and in fact the actual ...
 ... and the country and parts of the Levant from ...
 ... to the mouths of the Nile. See the "G..."
 8. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues a Proclamation ...
 the county of Kilkenny to be in such a state of insurrection ...
 require the application of the provisions of the late Irish ...
 Act. By another of the 10th, he prohibits and suppresses ...
 then called the Irish Volunteers, and by a third of the 17th he ...
 "The National Trades Political Union."

- 11. Violent tornado near Springfield Ohio, which occasioned ... damage.
- 14. Great fire at Cumberland, Md.; 71 dwelling-houses burnt, estimated at \$271,000.
- 20. Don Carlos, brother of the King of Spain, refuses to ...
 ance to the Princess of Asturias.
- 23. The foundation stone of the first Protestant Episcopal ...
 ever built in Paris, France, is laid.
- 26. The English Ministry, being defeated on a motion to ...
 duty on malt, tender their resignations, which are not accepted.
- 30. Fire in New York; 70 houses burnt.

MAY.

- 1. Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. Income of the Society during the year preceding £75,425; Bibles and Testaments distributed 536,811; — making a total since the formation of the Society of 8,145,456.
- 1-3. Fair in Boston for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind; \$13,000 collected.
- 5. Assault on President Jackson by Lieut. Randolph.
- 6. The Rev. E. K. Avery brought to trial, at Newport, R. I., for the murder of Sarah M. Cornell. — The trial continued till the 24th, when a verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury.
- 9. Meeting of the American Bible Society. — Income of the Society during the year \$84,935; Bibles and Testaments distributed 617,000; — making a total since the formation of the Society of 1,533,000.
- 10. The ship Lady of the Lake, on her passage to Quebec, is wrecked; six persons drowned.
- 11. A bill is introduced in the British Parliament, for the purpose of extending the right of suffrage to the British Colonies, and for other purposes. It is the opinion of the House of Commons that it is not expedient to pass such provisions for the Colonies.

the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors. — 2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any Act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any Act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free, — subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance. — 3. That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed laborers, and to acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restriction of laboring under conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners. — 4. That to provide against the risk of loss which proprietors in his Majesty's colonial possessions might sustain by the abolition of slavery, his Majesty be enabled to advance, by way of loan, to be raised from time to time, a sum not exceeding in the whole, £15,000,000, [afterwards raised to £20,000,000,] to be repaid in such manner and at such rate of interest, as shall be prescribed by Parliament. — 5. That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

"The apprenticeship it is proposed should last 12 years, and the apprentice is to be entitled to all the rights of a freeman. He is to work 10 hours a-day, 7½ for his master, and 2½ for himself, for which last he is to be entitled to wages. It is for this one-fourth of his time that the fifteen millions, which will in all probability turn out to be a gift to the planters, are to be advanced. The master is to be deprived of the right of flogging his slave. With regard to children under six years of age, it is proposed that they should be maintained by their parents, or if not, that they should become apprentices to the masters of their parents, the males till 24, and the females till 20, in consideration of food, clothing, and education." — *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.

15. Great rise of the Hudson and other streams.

16. Gen. Santa Anna inaugurated President of Mexico.

19. Loss of the steam-boat *Lioness* on Red River, and 16 persons killed, and among them J. S. Johnston, U. S. Senator.

20. A preliminary Treaty (afterwards ratified) is signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Holland, by which the English and French embargoes are to be taken off. The intercourse of the respective parties is to assume the same posture as before the French expedition of November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons are to be dispensed with. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, prisoners of war, are to be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium is to be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation. The navigation of the Scheldt in the mean time is to remain

free, and that of the Meuse is to be opened, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.

21. Lord Althorp brings forward, in the British Parliament, the Bill for rechartering the *Bank of England*. The terms on which the charter was renewed contain the following provisions:—“1. That the Charter of the Bank be renewed for 21 years, subject to this consideration,—that if at the end of 10 years the then existing government should so think fit, they may give twelve months’ notice to the Bank that it is their intention the Charter should expire at the end of the eleventh year.—2. No banking company consisting of more than six partners shall issue notes payable on demand in the metropolis, or within sixty-five miles thereof. Banking companies consisting of a greater number of partners than six, carrying on business at a greater distance than sixty-five miles from London, shall have the right to draw bills on London, without restriction as to their amount, and to issue notes payable in London.”

JUNE.

1. The cholera breaks out at Lexington, Ken.: deaths by it from June 1 to August 1, 502.

6. President Jackson commences his tour to the North-eastern States.

13. Mr. Charles Grant brings forward, in the British Parliament, the following Resolutions, proposed by government for the renewal of the *East India Charter*:—“1. That it is expedient that all his Majesty’s subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.—2. That it is expedient that, in case the East India Company shall transfer to the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said Company, the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said Company, of whatever description; and the said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory, such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact. 3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be intrusted to the said Company, under such conditions and regulations as Parliament shall enact for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government, and promoting the moral and religious improvement, of the people of India.” The Company are to retain the government of India for a fixed term of twenty years; an additional Presidency is to be established in the north-western districts, now included in the jurisdiction of the Bengal Presidency; and a body of Commissioners are to be sent to

Canton to watch over and protect British interests in the place of the Company's Factory. All distinction between Europeans and the natives is to be removed, and both subjected to the same laws. Instead of discouraging the settlement of natives of Britain in India, according to the narrow policy hitherto adopted, such settlement is to be promoted. There is to be a new Presidency for the Western Provinces, and two suffragan Bishops are to be appointed to assist the Bishop of Calcutta.

18. The Spanish Cortes assemble for the purpose of swearing allegiance to their future Queen, the Princess of Asturias.

18, 19. Insurrection at Para, Brazil.

20. Capt. Charles Napier is appointed Admiral of Don Pedro's fleet, in place of Sartorius resigned. The Count de Saldanha succeeds to the command of the army.

24. Villa Real attacked and taken by Don Pedro's forces.

JULY.

3. Naval battle between the fleet of Don Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, and that of Don Miguel, in which the latter are defeated with the loss of 2 ships of 74 guns, a frigate of 56, a storeship of 48, and 2 smaller vessels.

4. The corner-stone of Girard College at Philadelphia is laid.

6. Attack upon Oporto by the army of Don Miguel, which is repelled with great loss.

16. The corner-stone of the University of New York is laid.

22. A Bill to remove the Civil Disabilities of the Jews passes to a 3d reading in the English House of Commons by a vote of 189 to 52; but it is lost in the House of Lords (July 29) by a vote of 104 to 54.

24. Lisbon surrenders to the troops of Don Pedro under the command of the Duke of Terceira.

26. The East India Company Charter Bill passes in the House of Commons, England.

30. The Irish Church Reform Bill (having, July 8, passed in the House of Commons by a vote of 274 to 94) passes in the House of Lords, Eng., by a majority of 54.

AUGUST.

29. The British Parliament prorogued after a long, laborious, and important session. By the King's Speech it appears that the government of Donna Maria of Portugal has been fully recognised by that of England. Some of the important measures of this session, enumerated in the King's Speech, are the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, the adjustment of the Affairs of the East India Company, with the opening of the China trade, the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, the Reform of the Irish Church, and amendments of the Law.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population; and the 23d Congress was elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 240 representatives, and 3 delegates.

The pay of the members of both houses is \$8 a day, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of government.

SENATE.

The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.

<i>Maine.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Peleg Sprague, 1835 *Ether Shepley, 1839	Wm. Wilkins, 1837 <i>One vacancy.</i>	Geo. Poindexter, 1835 <i>One vacancy.</i>
<i>New Hampshire.</i>	<i>Delaware.</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Samuel Bell, 1835 Isaac Hill, 1837	John M. Clayton, 1835 †Arnold Naudain, 1839	G.A. Waggaman, 1833 <i>One vacancy.</i>
<i>Vermont.</i>	<i>Maryland.</i>	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Samuel Prentiss, 1837 *Benj. Swift, 1839	E. F. Chambers, 1837 *Joseph Kent, 1839	Hugh L. White, 1835 Felix Grundy, 1839
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>Virginia.</i>	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Nath'l Silsbee, 1835 †Daniel Webster, 1839	Wm. C. Rives, 1835 John Tyler, 1839	George M. Bibb, 1835 Henry Clay, 1837
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	<i>North Carolina.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>
Nehe. R. Knight, 1835 †Asher Robbins, 1839	Bedford Brown, 1835 Wm. D. Mangum, 1837	Thomas Ewing, 1837 *Thomas Morris, 1839
<i>Connecticut.</i>	<i>South Carolina.</i>	<i>Indiana.</i>
Gid. Tomlinson, 1837 *Nathan Smith, 1839	J. C. Calhoun, 1835 Steph. D. Miller, 1837	Wm. Hendricks, 1837 †John Tipton, 1839
<i>New York.</i>	<i>Georgia.</i>	<i>Illinois.</i>
Silas Wright, 1837 *N. P. Tallmadge, 1839	Geo. M. Troup, 1835 John Forsyth, 1837	J. M. Robinson, 1835 Elias K. Kane, 1837
<i>New Jersey.</i>	<i>Alabama.</i>	<i>Missouri.</i>
T. Frelinghuysen 1835 *S. L. Southard, 1839	Wm. B. King, 1835 Gabriel Moore, 1837	†Th. H. Benton, 1839 <i>One vacancy.</i>

* New Members.

† Re-elected.

Adams, John Q.
 Bates, Isaac C.
 Bayles, William
 Briggs, Geo. N.
 Choate, Rufus
 Davis, John
 Everett, Edward
 Gorham, Benj.
 Grinnell, Geo. Jr.
 Osgood, G. E.
 Reed, John
 One vacancy.

Vermont.
 Allen, Heman
 Denning, Benj. F.
 Everett, Horace
 Hall, Hilland
 Stone, William

Massachusetts.
 Adams, John Q.
 Bates, Isaac C.
 Bayles, William
 Briggs, Geo. N.
 Choate, Rufus
 Davis, John
 Everett, Edward
 Gorham, Benj.
 Grinnell, Geo. Jr.
 Osgood, G. E.
 Reed, John
 One vacancy.

Connecticut.
 Barker, Noyes
 Ellsworth, W. W.
 Fish, Sam'l A.
 Huntington, J. W.
 Young, Sam'l

Rhode Island.
 One vacancy.

Allen, Heman
 Denning, Benj. F.
 Everett, Horace
 Hall, Hilland
 Stone, William
 Adams, John Q.
 Bates, Isaac C.
 Bayles, William
 Briggs, Geo. N.
 Choate, Rufus
 Davis, John
 Everett, Edward
 Gorham, Benj.
 Grinnell, Geo. Jr.
 Osgood, G. E.
 Reed, John
 One vacancy.

New Jersey.
 Dickerson, P.
 Fowler, Samuel
 Lee, Thomas
 Parker, James
 Schenck, F. S.
 Shinn, Wm. N.

Pennsylvania.
 Anthony, J. B.
 Banks, John
 Bernitz, Ch. A.
 Beaumont, A.

Ramsey, Horace
 Bass, G.
 Ulmshurg, Geo.
 Clark, William
 Clougher, Richard
 Darlington, Wm.
 Denny, Hartmar
 Galbraith, John
 Harper, James
 Harrison, S. S.
 Heister, Wm.
 Henderson, J.
 King, Henry
 Laporte, John
 M'Kenna, T. M.
 Mann, Joel K.
 Miller, Jesse
 Muhlenberg, H. A.
 Potts, David, jr.
 Ramsey, Robert
 Stewart, Andrew
 Sutherland, J. B.
 Wagener, D. B.
 Watmough, J. G.

Delaware.
 Milligan, John J.

Maryland.
 Carmichael, R. B.
 Dennis, L. P.
 Francis, Thomas
 Heath, James P.
 Johnson, Wm. C.
 McKim, Isaac
 Stoddard, J. T.
 Turner, James

Virginia.
 Allen, John, J.
 Archer, Wm. S.
 Beale, James H.
 Bouldin, Th. F.
 Claiborne, N. H.
 Chinn, J. W.
 Davenport, Th.
 Fulton, John H.
 Gholson, J. H.
 Gordon, Wm. F.
 Loyall, Geo.
 Lucas, Edw.
 M'Comas, Wm.
 Mason, John Y.

Mason, John Y.
 Patton, John
 Stevenson, John
 Taylor, Wm.
 Wilson, E. C.
 Wise, Henry A.

North Carolina.
 Barringer, D. L.
 Bynum, J. A.
 Connor, Henry
 Deberry, Edm.
 Graham, James
 Hall, Thomas H.
 Hopkins, M. T.
 M'Kay, James
 Rencher, A.
 Shepard, Wm. B.
 Shepherd, A. H.
 Speight, Jesse
 Williams, Lewis

South Carolina.
 Blair, James
 Clowney, W. H.
 Davis, Warren M.
 Felder, John M.
 Grayson, Wm. J.
 Griffin, John K.
 M'Duffie, Geo.
 Pinckney, H. L.
 Singleton, T. D.

Georgia.
 Clayton, A. S.
 Coffee, John
 Foster, T. M.
 Gamble, R. L.
 Gilmore, G. R.
 Jones, Seaborn
 Schley, Wm.
 Wayne, J. M.
 Wilds, R. H.

Alabama.
 Clay, Clement C.
 Lewis, Dixon H.
 M'Kinley, John
 Maudslayi, John

<p><i>Alabama</i></p> <p>Bullard, H. A. Thomas, Phila. White, Edw. D.</p> <p><i>Tennessee</i></p> <p>Walt, John Bond, John Bunch, Samuel Crockett, David Dickinson, D. W. Dunlap, Wm. C. Forrester, J. B. Inge, Wm. Johnson, Cave Lee, Luke Peyton, Bailie</p>	<p><i>Alabama</i></p> <p>Allen, Chilton Beatty, Martin Chilton, Thomas Davis, Amos Hardin, Benj. Hawes, Albert G. Johnson, R. M. Love, James Lyon, Chittenden Marshall, Th. A. Moore, Th. P. Pope, P. H. Tompkins, Chris.</p> <p><i>Ohio</i></p> <p>Allen, William Bell, James M. Chaney, John</p>	<p><i>Alabama</i></p> <p>James, James Lytle, Robert McLane, J. Mitchell, J. Patterson, Wm. Sloan, Jonathan Spangler, Dea. Thompson, John Vance, Joseph Vinton, Saml. H. Webster, Taylor Whittlesey, E.</p> <p><i>Indiana</i></p> <p>Boon, Ratliff, Carr, John Ewing, John Hannegan, E. A.</p>
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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 103.—Senators and Representatives in Congress from 1789 to 1833; *corrected*, not “copied” from the Treasurer’s Accounts.—The reader is requested to make the following corrections in this list.

N. H. For Sherburne, J. S. (D. '96) read *Sherburne, J. S. (D. '76.)*

Mass. For Allen, Samuel C. (D. '34), read *Allen, Samuel C. (D. '94.)* After Brown, Benjamin, insert *Bruce, Phineas, (Y. '86) 1803–05.* For Lee, Silas, (H. '84) 1799–10, read *Lee, Silas, (H. '84) 1799–1801.* For *†Paris, A. K., read **Paris, A. K.*

Con. For Burrows, Enoch, 1821–21, read *Burrows, Enoch, 1821–23.* For *Griswold Roger, read *†*Griswold, Roger.* For *Plant, David, read *Plant, David.*

N. Y. For *Marcy, Wm. L. (Br. '08) 1831–37, read **Marcy, W. L. (Br. '08) 1831–32.*—Dele *Hard, Gideon.* For Port Jonathan, read *Post, Jonathan.* For Whittlesey, F. (Y. 18) 1823–31, read *Whittlesey, F. 1831–33.*

Pa. For Denny, Harman, read *Denny, Harmar.* For Green, James, read *Green, Innis.* For Wurt, John, read *Wurtz, John.*

Md. For Van Murray, William, read *Vans Murray, William.*

Va. For Tazewell, Littleton W. 1824–37, read *Tazewell, Littleton W. 1824–32.*

N. C. For Conner, H. W. (C. '12), read *Conner, H. W. (S. C. '12)*—i. e. the College of South Carolina.

S. C. For †Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '74) &c., read *Calhoun, J. E. (P. '74) 1801–2,* and †*Calhoun, J. C. (Y. '04) 1832–5.* For Gist, Joseph, 1421–27, read *Gist, Joseph, 1821–27.*

Georgia. For Wayne, James W. 1829–30, read *Wayne, James M. 1829–33.*

Indiana. For *Hendricks, W. (Pa. '10), read **Hendricks, W. (Jefferson Col., Pa., '10.)*

Page 124.—As the Table giving the number of Representatives in Congress from the several States, contains some errors, it is here reprinted.

	1789	1791	1803	1813	1823	1833		1789	1791	1803	1813	1823	1833
Maine, (1820)					7	8	N. Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13
N. Hamp.	3	4	5	6	6	5	N. Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9
Vt. (1791)		2	4	6	5	5	Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9
Mass.	8	1	17	20	13	12	Ala. (1819)					3	5
R. Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2	Mis. (1817)					1	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6	La. (1812)				1	3	3
New York,	6	10	17	27	34	40	Tenn. (1796)	2	3	6	9	13	
N. Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6	Ky. (1792)	2	6	10	12	13	
Penn.	8	13	18	23	25	28	Ohio, (1802)		1	6	14	19	
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1	Indi. (1816)				3	7	
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8	Illi. (1818)				1	3	
Virginia,	10	19	22	23	22	21	Mo. (1821)				1	2	
<i>Total in 1789, 65; in 1791, 107; in 1803, 142; in 1813, 182; in 1823, 213; in 1833, 240.</i>													

Page 128.—*Roger B. Taney*, late Attorney-General, has been recently appointed by the President, Secretary of the Treasury, instead of Wm. J. Duane; and *Peter V. Daniel*, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed Attorney-General.

Page 129. — *Commodore Isaac Chauncey* has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy Board instead of *Commodore Stewart*.

Pages 130 and 131. — *Benjamin Tappan* has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Ohio, instead of Judge Campbell deceased; and *William M. Gwin*, Marshall of the District of Mississippi, instead of *S. W. Dicks*.

Page 134. — The *Rt. Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan*, is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the U. S., having returned to this country from his late visit to England.

Page 149. — The Philadelphia Library contains 42,000 volumes instead of 35,000, as stated in some copies of this volume.

Page 152. — The *Rev. Rufus Babcock* has been appointed President of Waterville College. The 2d vacation in this college, from the last Wednesday in Nov., is nine weeks.

Page 157. — The *Rev. George Bush* has been appointed Professor of Divinity in Dartmouth College.

Page 158. — *William A. Palmer* has been reëlected Governor, and *Lebbeus Edgerton*, Lieutenant-Governor, of Vermont for the year beginning on the 2d Thursday in Oct. 1833.

Page 160. — The *Rev. John Wheeler* has been appointed President of the University of Vermont; and the *Rev. Dr. Marsh*, who was President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, has resigned the presidency, but retains the professorship.

Page 213. — The *Presidents* of Washington College: — *Rev. Wm. Graham*, elected in 1780, retired in 1795: — *Rev. George Baxter, D. D.*, elected in 1798, resigned in 1829: — *Louis Marshall, M. D.*, elected in 1830.

To the notice of Hampden-Sydney College it may be added that it was founded in 1773, and was incorporated in 1784.

Succession of Presidents.

<i>Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith</i> , 1774 to 1779	|	<i>Rev. Azah Alexander, D. D.</i> , 1779 " 1806
<i>Rev. John Blair Smith</i> , 1779 " 1789	|	<i>Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D.</i> , 1807 " 1830
<i>Presidents pro tempore</i> , 1789 " 1797	|	<i>Jonathan P. Cushing, A. M.</i> , 1821

Faculty in 1833.

<i>Jonathan P. Cushing, President.</i>	|	<i>Albert L. Holladay, Prof. Languages.</i>
<i>Peter McVicar, Prof. of Mathematics.</i>	|	<i>William L. Harris, Tutor.</i>

The college library contains about 5,000 volumes; the philosophical apparatus and the chemical are extensive and valuable. Students in the four college classes in 1833, 68; and 6 in the preparatory department. The average number of students, during the last 15 years, has been about 100; sometimes the number has amounted to 160.

Page 243. — For "Matthew Burnhard, 3d do." read "Matthew Burhard, 3d do."

Pages 246, 261, and 262. — The time of the *Commencement* of Kenyon College has lately been altered to the 1st Wednesday in August. There is hereafter to be but one *vacation*, which is to continue 12 weeks from Commencement.

Page 265. — The *Rev. J. B. Purcell* has been consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati.

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1835.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES BOWEN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1834,
By CHARLES BOWEN,
in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE:
CHARLES FOISON,
Printer to the University.

PREFACE.

The favorable manner in which the American Almanac has hitherto been received, induces us to hope that the public will not be dissatisfied to encourage a continuation of the work. The astronomical department has again been prepared by R. T. Paine, Esq., to whose Preliminary Observations we would refer the reader for explanations. Such explanatory remarks in relation to the different matters which are treated of, will be found in different parts of the volume, as render it unnecessary to speak particularly of them here.

The subjects which have received the most attention in this volume, are Banks and the Periodical Press; but in addition to these, there will be found a variety of miscellaneous matters, together with the usual register of the general and state governments.

Periodical Publications of various descriptions have, within a few years, increased with surprising rapidity; but from the ephemeral character of a great part of these productions, as well as from their number, it is impossible to give an accurate account of them for any assignable time, as some are constantly starting into existence, and others are disappearing. With respect to a few of the states, our efforts to obtain information have not been attended with the success that we could wish; yet the volume will be found to contain much information on this subject; and in the next, we hope to give further notices in relation to those states, which have least justice done them in this.

It is an undertaking of no small labor and difficulty to render accurate a work, which treats of such a variety of matters, many of them constantly changing, and which embraces such a multiplicity of facts, as the American Almanac. The best efforts to

obtain authentic information will sometimes prove ineffectual ; the best guides that can be found will sometimes lead astray ; and one will sometimes copy errors which he has no means of detecting. It has been our endeavor to give to every matter that comes within the plan of the work a correct and fair representation, unbiased by local or party prejudice ; and we always receive with gratitude the friendly assistance of those who are so kind as to furnish us with the means of correcting errors or supplying defects.

In the next volume, in addition to the usual variety of miscellaneous matters, and a further notice of some topics that are left incomplete in this, we purpose to give a view of the ecclesiastical statistics of the different religious denominations in the United States, together with the number of clergy, the provision made for their support, &c., and also an account of some of the most important benevolent institutions and societies, which form so prominent a feature in the modern movements and state of society.

Cambridge, Massachusetts,
October 10, 1834.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1835.

	Page.		Page.
General Introduction; Signs, &c.	3	Useful Tables	34
Hebrew, Jewish, Jewish Calendar	5	Latitude and Longitude of Places, U. S.	35
Islamic Calendar	6	Increase of Sidereal Time	39
Calendars in 1835	6	CALENDAR;—January &c.	39
Comets	12	Ephemeris of the Sun	54
Neuve's and Halley's Comets	13	Apparent places of 28 Fixed Stars	60
Satellites of the Satellites of Jupiter, &c.	18	Elements of the Transit of Mercury	65
Orbits of the Planets in 1835	21	Dr. Young's Refractions	65
Height of the Tides in Spring Tides	28	Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude	67

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

1. Meteorological Table	68	The Meteors of Nov. 13, 1833	70
2. Flowering of Fruit Trees	69		

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

1. Life, Annuity and other Tables	83	4. Foreign Banks and Currency	167
White Inhabitants, U. S., classed according to Age	90	5. Steamboat Explosions	112
2. Statistical Views of the Mortality in various Countries in Europe	91	6. Agriculture and Rural Economy	116
3. Periodical Literature	97	7. Punctuality of General Washington	120
		8. Dr. Franklin's Moral Code	124
		9. Mr. Jefferson's Ten Rules of Life	124

UNITED STATES.

1. Executive Government	125	8. Finances of the United States	145
2. Congress	130	9. Commerce	146
3. Rates of Postage	136	10. Operations of the Mint	150
4. The Judiciary	138	11. Bills relating to Gold & Silver Coins	151
5. Intercourse with Foreign Nations	142	12. Table of Gold Coins	153
6. The Navy	143	13. Statistical Tables	156
7. The Public Debt	145		

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

1. Maine	169	15. Georgia	261
2. New Hampshire	164	16. Alabama	234
3. Vermont	167	17. Mississippi	236
4. Massachusetts	169	18. Louisiana	238
5. Rhode Island	169	19. Tennessee	241
6. Connecticut	183	20. Kentucky	245
7. New York	187	21. Ohio	248
8. New Jersey	202	22. Indiana	251
9. Pennsylvania	205	23. Illinois	251
10. Delaware	214	24. Missouri	252
11. Maryland	216	25. District of Columbia	253
12. Virginia	220	26. Florida Territory	255
13. North Carolina	223	27. Michigan Territory	255
14. South Carolina	227	28. Arkansas Territory	257

UNITED STATES.

1. Table of Times of Elections, &c.	258	Newspapers published in 1775	266
2. Governors of the Several States, &c.	259	Newspapers published in 1810	269
3. Governors' Term and Salary, &c.	260	Periodical Journals in 1834	275
4. Theological Seminaries	261	Agricultural Newspapers	278
5. A. & S. Medical and Law Schools	261	Temperance Newspapers	278
7. Colleges in the United States	262	Religious Newspapers	278
8. Vacations in Colleges	264	13. Banks	283
9. Protestant Episcopal Church	265	General View of Stocks	290
10. Methodist Episcopal Church	265	Summary of State Banks	292
11. Roman Catholic Church	265	Deposit Banks	292
12. The Periodical Press	266	Bank of the United States	297
Magazines published, U. S., in 1810	267		

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES	300
Spain—Reigning Sovereigns	303
Great Britain	304
France	308
Spain	310

Portugal	311
Foreign Obituary	315
American Obituary	315
Chronicle of Events	315

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Agricultural Newspapers	278	Flowering of Fruit Trees	69
Agriculture and Rural Economy	116	Foreign Intercourse	142
Alabama, — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers	234, 235	France — Government; Chamber of Peers; Chamber of Deputies; Ministry	309
Arkansas — Government; Judiciary; Newspapers	257	Franklin's Moral Code	124
Aspects of the Planets in 1835	21	Georgia — Government; Judiciary; Banks, &c.; Rail-roads	231 — 234
Banks, in the United States	293	Gold and Silver Coin Bills	151
Banks, Aggregate Capital of, in U. S.	294	Gold Coins, Table of	153
Banks, Deposit	293	Governors of the several States	259
Bank of the United States	297	Great Britain — Premiers; Ministry; Parliament; Newspapers; Judiciary; Bishops	304
Banks, Foreign, — and Currency	107	Grenville, Lord	320
Bills relating to Gold and Silver Coins	151	Hauser, Caspar	318
Bouldin, Th. Tyler	326	Heber, Richard	317
British Provinces of N. America	300 — 302	Huntington, Gen. Ebenezer	329
Calendar	30	Illinois — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers	251
Calendar, Jewish	5	Imports and Exports, United States	147
Calendar, Mahometan,	6	Indiana — Government; Judiciary; Bank; Newspapers	251
Canada, Lower & Upper	300	Individual States	161
Catholic Church	265	Intercourse with Foreign Nations	142
Chronicle of Events	330	Jebb, Bishop	318
Chronological Cycles	4	Jefferson's Ten Rules of Life	194
Colden, Cadwallader D.	325	Johnson, Wm.	329
Columbia, District of — Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers; Journals	253	Jourdan, Marshal	317
Colleges in the United States	262	Journals, Periodical	104, 267, 275
Commerce, United States	146	Judiciary	138
Congress	130	Kents, Admiral	321
Connecticut — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Insurance Companies; Newspapers and Journals	183 — 187	Kentucky — Government; Judiciary; Banks, &c.; Newspapers, &c.	245 — 247
Constitutionality of a National Bank	295	Lafayette, General	322
Consuls, United States	142	Latitude and Longitude of Places, U. S.	26
Courts, United States	138	Law Journals	275
Currency	107	Law Schools	261
Debt, United States	145	Legislatures of the several States	258, 360
Delaware — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers; Education; Newark College	214 — 216	Life-Annuity and other Tables	83
Dow, Lorenzo	326	Literary and Miscellaneous Journals	276
Dower, Value of the Right of	87	Lloyd, Edward	329
Duffin, N. G.	322	Louisiana — Government; Judiciary; Bank; Newspapers	238 — 240
Eclipses in 1835	6	Magazines in 1810	267
Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, 1835	18	Maine — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers, &c.	162 — 164
Elections in the several States	258	Mars, illuminated portion of his Disc	20
Ecke's and Halley's Comets	13	Martin, Wm. D.	324
Ephemeris of the Sun	54	Maryland — Government; Judiciary; Banks, &c.; St. John's College; Newspapers and Journals	216 — 220
Episcopal Church	265	Massachusetts — Government; Judiciary; School Fund; Banks; Insurance Companies; Newspapers; Periodical Journals, &c.	169 — 180
Esterhazy, Prince	317	Medical Journals	275
Europe, Reigning Sovereigns of	303	Medical Schools	261
Executive Government, United States	125		
Exports, United States	148		
Festivals of the Church	5		
Field, General Martin	324		
Finances, United States	145		
Fixed Stars, Apparent Places of	60		
Florida — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers; Education	255		

	Page.		Page.
Meteorological Information	68	Rain at Key West	68
Meteorological Tables	68	Rammohun Roy	314
Meteors of Nov. 13, 1833	70	Rates of Postage	136
Methodist Episcopal Church	265	Refractions, Dr. Young's	66
Michigan — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers	256	Religious Journals	277
Ministers, Foreign	143	Religious Newspapers	278
Mint, operations of, United States	150	Representatives, Congress	132
Mississippi — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers	236—238	Rhode Island — Government; Banks; Judiciary; Newspapers; Journals	180—183
Missouri — Government; Judiciary; Newspapers	252	Roman Catholic Church	265
Moon, Mean Time of greatest Libration of her Disc	20	Saturn, Position and Magnitude of Rings of	19
More, Hannah	313	Seasons, Beginning and Length of	4
Mortality in various Countries in Europe	91	Senate, United States	131
Navy, United States	143	Sidereal Time, Increase of	29
New Brunswick	302	Signs of the Zodiac	4
New Hampshire — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers; Journals	164—166	Sotheby, Wm.	319
New Jersey — Government; Judiciary; Expense of Government; Banks; Newspapers and Journals	202—205	South Carolina — Government; Judiciary; Banks, &c.; Finances; Railroad; Newspapers and Journals	230
New York — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Insurance Companies; Canals; Ministers, &c.; Common Schools; Newspapers and Journals	187—202	Sovereigns of Europe	303
Newspapers, Origin and History of, &c.	98	Spain	310
“ American, 1775	268	Spring Tides	22
“ United States, in 1810	219	Stack, General	319
“ Religious	278	Statistical Tables, United States	156
“ Summary of, U. States	280	Steamboat Explosions	112
North Carolina — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Gold Mines; Newspapers; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence	223—227	Stocks, General View of, in U. States	290
Nova Scotia	301	Sun's Parallax in Altitude	67
Obituary, American	323	Teignmouth, Lord	320
Obituary, Foreign	313	Trantham, Betsey	325
Occultations	12	Temperance Newspapers	278
Ohio — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Canals; Newspapers & Journals	248—250	Tennessee — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Statistics; Newspapers, &c.	241—245
Pennsylvania — Government; Judiciary; Banks, &c.; Common Schools; Newspapers and Journals	205—214	Theological Seminaries	261
Periodical Journals	267 & 275	Tide Table	24
Periodical Literature, Foreign	97	Tides, Height of Greatest	22
Periodical Press	266	Todd, Dr. Eli	324
Polk, Col. Wm.	326	Tonnage, United States	147
Portugal	311	Transit of Mercury	8, 65
Postage, Rates of	136	United States	125 & 258
Protestant Episcopal Church	265	Vacations in Colleges	264
Public Debt, United States	145	Value of the Right of Dower	87
		Venus, illuminated portion of her Disc	20
		Vermont — Government; Judiciary; Banks; Newspapers	167, 168
		Vessels of War, United States	144
		Virginia — Government; Judiciary; Banks, &c.; Mining Companies; Newspapers; Journals	220—223
		Washington, Punctuality of	123
		White Inhabitants of the United States classed according to age	90
		Wirt, William	326

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page 29, Vincennes, Ind., is 693 miles, and Washington, D. C. is 1146 miles, from Washington, D. C.
- " 134, The vacancy in the representatives of Louisiana was supplied by the election of *Henry Johnson*.
- " 138, *Wm. Johnson*, U. S. Associate Justice, died Aug. 1834. See page 329.
- " 139, bottom line, add *Alexander Hunter*, Marshal, District of Columbia.
- " 188, Add *Hiram Denio* of Utica, Judge of the 5th District.
- " 231, *Wm. H. Crawford*, Judge of the Northern Circuit, died in September, 1834. See page 330.
- " 235, In some copies, instead of the bottom line, read — There are now published in Alabama 25 newspapers; 2 of which (at Mobile) are published daily.
- " 240, Instead of the last three lines, read — There are published in Louisiana 31 newspapers of which 7 (at Orleans) are published daily.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE most remarkable of the phenomena happening in 1836 and visible in the United States, is the Transit of Mercury, on Saturday the 7th of November. Although, on account of the distance of this planet from the Earth, its transits are of little use in determining the Sun's parallax and the dimensions of the solar system, they, from the very great precision with which the contacts can be observed and the slight change in the absolute time of beginning and end, in a large extent of country, afford the best means of ascertaining the longitude of any place on the Earth's surface. In the transit of this year, as is remarked on the 9th page, the change in the absolute time of its beginning throughout the United States is so small, that the first contact will take place at New Orleans only 2½ seconds later than in Boston.

Whether the planet can be seen during the transit without the aid of a telescope is doubtful; but viewed through that instrument it will appear as a very small, round, dark body passing across the Sun.

A list of the conjunctions of the Moon with those planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country, will be found on the 12th page. Occultations of planets and of the larger stars will this year be far from numerous; Jupiter may be eclipsed in the evening of April 30th, and Saturn in the morning of the 15th of November.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind or from, the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but if the star is small, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is eclipsed. Indeed, it has been found by Professor Struve, even with the assistance of the celebrated telescope in his possession, by Fraunhofer, to be nearly impossible, that he recommends measuring with a micrometer the star's distance from the limb of the Moon, some minutes before or after the moment of contact, and when its light is, comparatively, but little diminished by her superior lustre. Those conjunctions, however, of the Moon with stars of less than the fourth magnitude, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted in the Calendar pages by an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

In the course of 1836, the comets bearing the names of the celebrated Halley and Encke are expected to return to the points in their orbits least distant from the Sun and from the Earth. An ephemeris of the former, together with an engraving representing its predicted path amidst the fixed stars, will be found on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th pages. The corrected elements and ephemeris of the latter, published by Prof. Encke, has not yet been received; but, as it is probable there is not a telescope in the United States sufficiently powerful to render the comet visible, the existence of an ephemeris of its place in the heavens at the time of its next return is of little importance. Mention has been made in the 13th page of the Comet, supposed by that learned astronomer, of the existence of a comet

which reveals the motion of every body, according to the
the returns of his little comet to its perihelion, and has been
looked for and carefully observed, as affording the best evidence
of the truth of this theory, involving, as it does, the existence of
Saturn.

The catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (page
18) contains only those visible in some part of the United States.
Eclipses before the planet comes into conjunction with the Sun
of June will happen on the east side, and those, until the year
January 2d, 1836, on the west side. From conjunction to opposition
immersions of the 1st and 2d satellites are, generally, only seen
from opposition to conjunction, the Emergences only; but both the
immersions of the 3d and 4th satellites can sometimes be seen. On
ever, of the great latitude of the fourth satellite, it will see
eclipse before the 15th of November.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when
in opposition or conjunction; but, in the former position, they
before and after he is in the latter position, the eclipses cannot be
ed, the planet and satellites being rendered invisible by the rays
of the Sun. As these eclipses appear to take place at the same
of absolute time in every part of the Earth where they are visible,
termine the approximate time, at which any one in the United States
pen in any place in the United States, it is necessary merely to
the estimated Longitude of that place from the time of Immersion
sion at Greenwich.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal
in the United States (page 26, &c.) will be found the latitude of
as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself,
the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made
on the annular eclipse of February, 1831, or as ascertained by
of the place in question, by chronometers, with the capital of
the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance
from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be corrected. The
longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from
servations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and
easily been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by observations
the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The
adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the
itude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 49"), reported by an individual
authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of 33 minutes
degree therein. Since this table went to press, the position of
places in Massachusetts and New York has been determined by
the publication of which must be deferred until another year.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages there is no alteration
in the Almanac for 1834.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, we
were first introduced into the Almanac for the last year. The
time, but, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear
earlier sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon,
but only, for the interval between the rising or setting
the highest point; the instant of the appearance of
the Sun, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, both
his rising or setting. So that at the time instant
at sunrise or sunset, his centre is 30° 30' above
being about 16' and the horizontal refraction
varies at every place with the latitude.
At Boston, where

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

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

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

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

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

The table of Refractions (pages 66 and 67) was computed on principles explained by the late Dr. Young, and is recommended by its great simplicity.

All the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to mean solar time, or that time which should be indicated by a well regulated clock. On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and consequently the solar days are not equal, about half being longer, and about as many less, than 24 hours, and requiring a clock, indicating apparent or solar time, to be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience, the fiction of mean time has been invented; which has already come into very general use and probably will soon supersede the other. It derives its name from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the mean or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The interval between the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian of any place, and the instant of its return to the same situation.

On the 11th of February in the month of February
the time of noon by the clock should be 12m. 34s. ...
But mean time can be easily reduced to apparent ...
days (pages 54 to 59) on the day in question ...
view of that therein indicated ...
London, September 20th, 1834.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR
1835.

PART I.

AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1835,

- Being the latter part of the 59th, and the beginning of the 60th, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;
- " the 6548th year of the Julian Period ;
 - " the latter part of the 5595th, and the beginning of the 5596th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
 - " the 2588th year since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro ;
 - " the 2583d year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26th, 3967 of the Julian Period, (747 years before Christ according to the chronologists, and 746 according to the astronomers ;)
 - " the 2611th year of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 653d Olympiad will begin in July, 1835, by fixing the era of the first Olympiad at 775½ years before Christ, or at about the first of July, 3938 of the Julian Period ;
 - " the latter part of the 1250th, and the beginning of the 1251st (lunar) year since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which has been assigned to July 16th, of the year 622 after the birth of Christ.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♃ Ceres.
♁ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ The Moon.	♃ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♃ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		

- ☉ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in " " " "
- ☽ Opposition " 180° in " " " "
- ♁ The ascending, ♁ the descending node.

4 CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, &c. [1835.

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

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

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

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D	Solar Cycle	24
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number 12		Roman Indiction	8
Epoct	1	Julian Period	6548

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

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

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1834, Dec. 21st,	13	21	57	M. T. Wash.
“ “ ♈ (Spring “	1835, Mar. 20th,	14	47	48	“ “
“ “ ♋ (Summer “	“ June 21st,	11	46	11	“ “
“ “ ♎ (Autumn “	“ Sept. 23d,	1	41	13	“ “
“ “ ♏ (Winter “	“ Dec. 21st,	19	10	32	“ “

Sun in the Winter Signs	.	.	d.	h.	m.	s.
“ “ Spring	.	.	92	20	58	23
“ “ Summer	.	.	93	13	55	2
“ “ Autumn	.	.	89	17	29	19
“ north of Equator (Spring and Summer)			186	10	53	25
“ south “ (Winter and Autumn)			178	18	55	10

Length of the tropical year, beginning at the winter solstice 1834, and terminating at the winter solstice 1835,	}	365	5	48	35
Mean or average length of the tropical year		365	5	48	48

NOVEMBER FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1832

Sept. 1st Sunday	Feb. 15th	Rogation Monday	May 22nd
Quint. of Easter	March 1st	" Tuesday	" 29th
2d Wed. 1st day of Lent	" 4th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	" 29th
Mid. Lent Sunday	" 29th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	June 7th
Falls Sunday	April 19th	Trinity Sunday	" 14th
Easter Day	" 19th	Corpus Christi day	" 18th
Low Sunday	" 26th	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29th
Rogation Sunday	May 24th		

QUARTER DAYS.

March 11th, 13th, and 14th.
June 10th, 12th, 13th.

September 16th, 18th, and 19th.
December 16th, 18th, and 19th.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

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

Year. Names of the Months.

5595	Chisleu begins	. . . . .	Dec. 3, 1834.
"	" 25th	Consecration of the Temple	27, "
"	Thebet begins	. . . . .	Jan. 2, 1835.
"	" 10th	Fast on account of the Siege of Jerusalem	11, "
"	Sebat begins	. . . . .	31, "
"	Adar "	. . . . .	March 2, "
"	" 11th	Fast of Esther	12, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	15, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	16, "
"	Nisan begins	. . . . .	31, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	April 14, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the Passover	15, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	20, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	21, "
"	Ijar begins	. . . . .	30, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer	May 17, "
"	Sivan begins	. . . . .	29, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	June 3, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	4, "
"	Tammuz begins	. . . . .	28, "
"	" 17th	Fast on account of the Taking of the Temple	July 14, "
"	Ab begins	. . . . .	27, "
"	" 28th	*Fast on account of the Burning of the Temple	Aug. 1st, 1835.

1850	Ramadan begins	*Fast on account of the New Year	Dec. 31
"	" 2d	*Second Feast on account of the New Year	Jan. 30
"	" 4th	Fast of Gedaliah	Feb. 28
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement	March 30
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	April 23
"	" 16th	*Second Feast of the Tabernacles	May 22
"	" 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	June 20
"	" 29d	*The Festival of the Huts or Congregation ends	July 18
"	" 23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	Aug. 16
"	Marchesvan begins		Sept. 24
"	Chisleu begins		Nov. 22
"	" 25th	Consecration of the Temple	Dec. 20
"	Thebet begins		Jan. 18
"	" 10th	Fast on account of the Siege of Jerusalem	Feb. 16
"	Sebat begins		Jan. 20, 1851

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year and Names of the Months.

1850	Ramadan begins	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 31, 1850.
"	Schewall	(Month of Rejoicing)	Jan. 30, 1851.
"	Dsu'l-kadah		Feb. 28, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah		March 30, "
1851	Moharrem		April 23, "
"	Saphar		May 22, "
"	Rabia I.		June 20, "
"	Rabia II.		July 18, "
"	Jomadhi I.		Aug. 16, "
"	Jomadhi II.		Sept. 14, "
"	Rejeb		Oct. 12, "
"	Shaban		Nov. 10, "
"	Ramadan	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 9, "

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON IN 1851.

There will happen in the course of this year, of which there will be three of the Moon, and three of the Sun; two of the latter will be total, the first by the planet Venus, and the third by the planet Mercury. Of the

four, only one, viz. the Transit of Mercury, will be visible in any part of the United States.

I. Wednesday, May 27th, an annular Eclipse of the Sun; invisible throughout the United States.

The Penumbra first touches the Earth, or beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 5h. 26m. M. (M. T. at Washington,) in Lat. 24° 37' South, Long. 58° 56' West from Greenwich.

The Centre of the Penumbra first touches the Earth, or beginning of the Central Eclipse, at 6h. 34m. M. in Lat. 30° 6' South; Long. 73° 20' West.

The Sun centrally eclipsed on the meridian of the place, at 8h. 18m. M., in Lat. 4° 2' North, Long. 22° 14' West.

The Centre of the Penumbra leaves the Earth, or end of the Central Eclipse at 10h. 21m. M., in Lat. 0° 26' South, Long. 36° 54' East.

The Penumbra leaves the Earth, or end of the whole Eclipse, at 11h. 29m. in Lat. 5° 12' North, Long. 21° 56' East.

Path of the Northern boundary of the Eclipse.		Path of the Central Eclipse.		Path of the Southern boundary of the Eclipse.	
Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
2° 36' N.	81° 5' W.	30° 6' S.	73° 20' W.	63° 19' S.	45° 27' W.
13 26	62 20	13 54	44 30	53 40	32 20
23 13	49 53	5 14	33 57	47 30	24 57
36 2	31 53	0 50 N.	26 41	38 3	12 52
42 31	8 20	4 2	22 14	32 34	0 05 E.
41 55	9 32 E.	5 18	20 7	33 55	16 20
37 51	27 46	8 22	13 7	37 58	28 30
32 37	43 7	9 48	4 32		
		8 45	8 0 E.		
		0 26 S.	36 54		

By drawing curved lines on a map, through the places having the above Latitudes and Longitudes, we shall obtain the Northern and Southern limits of the Eclipse, and the line or path of the Centre. The Eclipse will be visible throughout South America, Africa, and the ocean between. It will also be visible (but the obscuration will be very small) to nearly all Spain, the southern part of Italy, Asia Minor, and Arabia. In the north part of America and Europe, and in nearly the whole of Asia there will not be any Eclipse.

II. Wednesday, June 10th, a small Eclipse of the Moon, invisible throughout the United States and the continent of America.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . . . .	h. m.	} Mean Time at Washington.
Greatest Obscuration	. . . . .	4 58.9 A.	
End of the Eclipse	. . . . .	5 27.5	
		5 56.1	

At the greatest obscuration about one-thirteenth only of the Moon's surface will be eclipsed. The Eclipse will be visible throughout Europe and Africa and part of Asia.

III. Saturday, November 7th, the Sun eclipsed by the planet Mercury, (otherwise called a Transit of Mercury over the disc of the Sun,) visible wholly or in part throughout the United States.

The whole Transit will be visible from the western half of North and South America. The beginning of the Transit will also be visible to the eastern half of America and the western extremity of Africa. The end of the Transit will also be visible from Australia and the eastern extremity of Asia.

The phases will be as follows, (the \odot 's diameter being reduced 5'' for irradiation.) *

Phases of the Transit as seen from the centre of the Earth, (the semidiameter of Mercury at the mean distance of the Earth from the Sun being assumed to be 3.35'').

	h. m. s.	
First External Contact	0 22 14.1	} Mean Time at Washington.
First Internal Contact	0 24 1.4	
Ecliptic Conjunction	2 48 42.8	
Nearest approach of Mercury to the centre of the Sun. Distance of φ then 5' 34.62" South }	2 57 4.0	
Second Internal Contact	5 30 15.0	
Second External Contact	5 32 2.4	
Duration of the Transit	5 9 48.3	

City of Boston. Lat. 42° 21' 15" N. Long. 71° 4' 9" W.

	h. m. s.	
First External Contact, or beginning of the Transit, }	0 46 25.3	} Mean Time at Boston.
First Internal Contact	0 48 12.5	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic } (φ South 5' 41.92'') }	3 12 19.6	
True \odot in the Ecliptic	3 12 33.4	
Nearest approach of the Centres } (distance of Centres then 5' 38.26'') }	3 20 47.3	
Sun's lower limb sets, eclipsed	4 44	
Transit ends	5 55 19	

Transit begins at a point in the left side of the Sun, 122° 39' from the vertex.

* If this correction be rejected, the two first contacts will take place sooner, and the two last later, by 27.0 sec.; and consequently the duration of the Transit will be greater by 54 seconds.

† An Eclipse of the Sun by the Moon usually begins on the right side of the Sun; but a Transit of Venus or Mercury begins on the left, the apparent motion of these planets being retrograde at the time of the inferior conjunction.

City of NEW ORLEANS. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$ N. Long. $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$ W.

The whole Transit will be visible as follows, viz.

	h.	m.	s.	
First External Contact	11	30	18.2	M.
First Internal Contact	11	32	5.5	
Apparent Conjunction	1	56	12.2	A.
Nearest approach of Mercury to the Sun's centre. Dist. of Centres then $5' 37.74''$ } 2 4 37.4	2	4	37.4	
Second Internal Contact	4	37	21.0	
Second External Contact	4	39	7.9	
Duration of the Transit	5	8	49.7	
Sun's Lower limb sets	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		

} Mean Time at
New Orleans.

The Transit will begin at a point in the left side of the Sun, $140^{\circ} 8'$ from the vertex.

The Transit will end at a point in the right side of the Sun, $141^{\circ} 38'$ from the vertex.

The phases of the Transit at the following places were not strictly calculated, but were estimated from the preceding; no error of importance, however, can thus have been made, since so trifling is the variation in the effect of parallax at Boston from that at New Orleans, that the Transit may be said to commence at the same moment of *absolute* time at both places. The effect of parallax will be to cause the first contact to take place later, at Boston, by 20.6 sec., and at New Orleans by 24.2 sec., than at the centre of the Earth; the difference (3.6 sec.) being the difference between the times of the beginning of the Transit at the two cities, a quantity too small to require a rigid calculation for any other place in the United States. By comparing the times of beginning and end as seen at New Orleans, and from the centre of the Earth, it will be observed that the former will take place at New Orleans later by 24.2 sec., and the end earlier by 34.4 sec., than at the Earth's centre. Consequently, the whole effect of parallax at New Orleans will be to shorten the duration of the Transit 58.6 sec.

The whole Transit will be visible at those places in the following table which are marked with an asterisk. It will be seen that all of them are situated in the southwesterly extremity of the United States, and that even at them, the second external contact will take place but a few minutes before the setting of the Sun.

The time of the second internal contact, which is not given in the following table, can be easily obtained from the second external, by subtracting from the latter 1m. 47 sec.

The time of the phases of the Transit at any place not contained in the following table, may readily be ascertained by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of the phases at Washington, the difference of longi-

... East or West of the former.

	First External Contact.	First Internal Contact.	Centre of Mass to Sun's Centre.	Centre of Mass to Earth's Centre.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Albany	0 25 45 A.	0 37 20 A.	3 20 5 A.	5 24 30 A.
Augusta, Mo.	0 51 24	0 53 11	3 25 44	5 28 28
Baltimore	0 24 13	0 26 0	3 28 25	5 32 4
Buffalo	0 15 4	0 16 51	3 40 24	5 32 25
Charleston, S. C.	0 10 40	0 12 27	3 45 0	5 32 25
Cincinnati	11 53 16 M.	11 55 3 M.	3 27 26	5 3 7
Detroit	11 58 52	0 0 39 A.	3 33 12	5 7 42
Donaksonville	11 26 36	11 28 23 M.	3 0 56	4 25 27
Dover, Del.	0 26 44 A.	0 30 31 A.	3 3 4	5 27 25
Frankfort, Ky.	11 52 4 M.	11 53 51 M.	3 26 24	5 0 55
Halifax, N. S.	1 16 17 A.	1 18 4 A.	3 50 37	6 25 5
Hartford, Ct.	0 39 24	0 41 11	3 13 44	5 42 15
Indianapolis	11 46 24 M.	11 48 11 M.	3 20 44	4 52 15
Jefferson, M'ri.	11 22 12	11 23 52	1 56 32	4 31 3
Little Rock	11 21 56	11 23 43	1 56 16	4 30 47
Milledgeville	11 57 24 M.	11 59 11 M.	2 31 44	5 0 25
Mobile	11 38 0	11 39 47	2 12 20	4 46 22
Montpelier, Vt.	0 40 20 A.	0 42 7 A.	3 14 40	5 42 12
Montreal, L. C.	0 36 24	0 38 11	3 10 44	5 45 12
Nashville	11 43 28 M.	11 45 15 M.	2 17 48	4 22 22
Natchez	11 25 5 M.	11 26 52 M.	1 59 25	4 23 58
New Bedford	0 47 0 A.	0 48 47 A.	3 21 20	5 25 51
New Haven	0 38 53	0 40 40	3 13 13	5 47 44
New York	0 34 40	0 36 27	3 9 0	5 43 31
Norfolk, Va.	0 25 22	0 27 15	2 59 49	5 24 29
Philadelphia	0 30 0 A.	0 31 47 A.	3 4 20	5 38 51
Pittsburg	0 10 12	0 11 59	2 44 32	5 19 3
Portland	0 49 22	0 51 9	3 23 42	5 26 12
Portsmouth, N. H.	0 47 44	0 49 31	3 22 04	5 25 25
Princeton, N. J.	0 32 24	0 34 11	3 6 44	5 41 15
Providence	0 45 0 A.	0 46 47 A.	3 19 20	5 53 51
Quebec, L. C.	0 46 58	0 48 45	3 21 18	5 55 49
Raleigh	0 15 32	0 17 19	2 49 52	5 24 22
Richmond	0 20 54	0 22 41	2 55 14	5 29 45
St. Augustine	0 4 24	0 6 11	2 36 44	5 12 15
St. Louis	11 32 20 M.	11 34 7 M.	2 6 40	4 41 11
Salem, Mass.	0 47 8 A.	0 48 55 A.	3 21 26	5 25 59
Savannah	0 6 32	0 8 19	2 40 52	5 15 22
Springfield	0 40 20	0 42 7	3 14 40	5 49 11
Tallahassee	11 52 20 M.	11 54 7 M.	2 26 40	5 1 11
Tuscaloosa	11 39 56 M.	11 41 43 M.	2 14 16	4 42 47
Univ. of Va.	0 16 38 A.	0 18 25 A.	2 50 58	5 25 20
Washington	0 22 37	0 24 24	2 56 57	5 31 28
Worcester, Mass.	0 43 28	0 45 15	3 17 48	5 52 19

At the nearest approach of Centres the apparent diameter of ... will be $\frac{1}{177}$ of that of the Sun.

The Sun totally eclipsed; invisibly
 ...

The General Eclipse on the Earth, at 5h. 43m. M. (Mean
 ...), in Lat. 23° 30' North, Long. 35° 5' West.

The Moon's shadow first touches the Earth, at 5h. 43m. M.,
 in Lat. 23° 30' North, Long. 35° 45' West.

The Sun totally and totally eclipsed on the meridian of the place, at
 6h. 11m. M., in Lat. 9° 35' South, Long. 30° 5' East.

The Centre of the Moon's shadow leaves the Earth at 7h. 5m. M., in
 Lat. 6° 45' South, Long. 80° 25' East.

The Moon's Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, at
 8h. 6m. M. in Lat. 11° 56' South, Long. 73° 35' East.

Path of the Northern Limit of the Eclipse, or the Path traversed by the Northern edge of the Moon's Penumbra.		Path of the Central Eclipse or of the Centre of the shadow of the Moon.		Path of the Southern Limit of the Eclipse or of the Southern edge of the Moon's Penumbra.	
Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
53° 0' N.	11° 49' W.	26° 39' N.	35° 45' W.	5° 40' S.	41° 59' W.
52° 0'	9 53	18 50	18 35	10 17	32 23
51° 30'	9 41	10 20	5 18	14 50	25 1
51° 0'	9 1	0 22	7 9 E.	23 2	14 2
50° 30'	9 13	9 35 S.	20 5	39 52	9 7
50° 0'	9 33	10 37	21 44	48 48	43 31
49° 30'	9 59	16 48	38 32	47 56	63 3
49° 0'	10 13	17 4	54 14	45 20	77 19
48° 30'	10 29 E.	14 8	69 28	42 12	88 48
48° 0'	10 51	8 48	86 25		
47° 30'	11 19				
47° 0'	11 45				
46° 30'	12 10				
46° 0'	12 20				
45° 30'	12 32				
45° 0'	12 52				
44° 30'	13 11				
44° 0'	13 20				
43° 30'	13 45				
43° 0'	14 0				
42° 30'	14 15				
42° 0'	14 20				
41° 30'	14 11				
41° 0'	14 19				
40° 30'	14 38				
40° 0'	14 25				
39° 30'	14 22				

If we trace on a map the above described paths, we shall perceive that the line of the Northern Limit of the Eclipse passes over the South of Ireland, the southwesterly extremity of England, France, and Sicily, the northeastern part of Africa and Arabia, the Bay of Bengal and the northern part of Hindostan; that the line of the Central Eclipse passes from the Atlantic across the whole extent of Africa, the Island of Madagascar, and nearly across the great Indian Ocean; and that the line of the southern boundary of the Eclipse passes over the northeastern part of Brazil, and thence across the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. The Eclipse will, therefore, be visible in a small part of Great Britain, France, Sicily, Arabia, and Brazil; throughout Spain and Portugal; in nearly the whole of Hindostan, of the continent of Africa and the adjacent islands; and throughout a very large part of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. But with the exception of the northeastern extremity of Brazil, the Eclipse will be invisible throughout the continent of America.

A central Eclipse of the Sun at any particular place is a phenomenon of rare occurrence; it is therefore worthy of notice, that at a spot, near the western extremity of Africa, situated in Lat. about 9° North, and Long. about 7° West from Greenwich, both of the polar Eclipses that happen this year will be central, and there also will be visible the whole of the Eclipse of the Moon, and the beginning of the Transit of Mercury.

The following table contains a list of occultations with stars of not less than the sixth magnitude in some part of the United States; (Washington) of the conjunctions in Right Ascension of the planets from 1880 to 1885, including to the manner of astronomers from 1880 to 1885, but no star of the first or second magnitude.

	Star's Name.	Star's Magnitude.	Conjunction in A. M.	h. m.	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second
Jan.	1	5	12 20	12 20	May	6	42	00	
	4	4.5	12 38	12 38		10	42	00	
	7	5	12 58	12 58		12	42	00	
	8	5.6	6 7	6 7		12	42	00	
	13	6	5 47	5 47		12	42	00	
	13	6	9 58	9 58		2	42	00	
	16	3.4	11 57	11 57		4	42	00	
	18	4.5	8 36	8 36		6	42	00	
	23	5	17 18	17 18		8	42	00	
	24	5	17 10	17 10		11	42	00	
Feb.	3	5	4 3	4 3	14	42	00		
	4	6	3 44	3 44	19	42	00		
	4	6	4 47	4 47	19	42	00		
	9	3	7 16	7 16	4	42	00		
	10	4	8 34	8 34	6	42	00		
	11	5	9 0	9 0	6	42	00		
	13	6	7 19	7 19	7	42	00		
	14	4.5	16 4	16 4	14	42	00		
	16	6	12 28	12 28	14	42	00		
	16	6	13 1	13 1	2	42	00		
	17	4	10 53	10 53	2	42	00		
	19	4.5	12 14	12 14	5	42	00		
	19	4.5	12 29	12 29	9	42	00		
	19	4.5	12 29	12 29	9	42	00		
	Mar.	3	5	5 22	5 22	1	42	00	
12		3.4	4 50	4 50	4	42	00		
18		5	13 8	13 8	7	42	00		
21		3	13 51	13 51	14	42	00		
April	2	5.6	4 48	4 48	27	42	00		
	10	4.5	12 37	12 37	6	42	00		
	12	6	7 48	7 48	17	42	00		
	12	6	8 19	8 19	28	42	00		
	14	5	17 38	17 38	28	42	00		
	16	3.4	8 32	8 32	4	42	00		
May	1	5	6 13	6 13	10	42	00		
	2	3	6 51	6 51	12	42	00		
	2	3	6 51	6 51	25	42	00		
	2	4	9 22	9 22	31	42	00		
	2	4	9 22	9 22	31	42	00		

ENCKE'S COMET

...the distance of the planets from the Sun, and also to their perigee or to the points nearest the Earth. But as, from some unknown cause, the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope.

The Ephemeris of Encke's Comet, published by Professor Encke, for its return this year, has not yet reached this country, but will probably be received in season to be inserted in the Preliminary Observations. The returns of this Comet happen at intervals of about 1212 days, or about 3 years and 15 weeks. These returns will hereafter be anxiously looked for by astronomers, as affording the readiest and perhaps the best method of ascertaining the correctness of the theory, promulgated by Professor Encke, of the existence of a medium which resists the motion of all the bodies revolving around the Sun; — a medium (whose existence recent observations on this Comet have led many to believe) which would not only cause every Comet, but finally after the lapse of ages, every Planet to fall into the Sun.

Halley's Comet, as is well known, was the first whose return was foretold, and whose return to its perihelion in 1759, according to the prediction of Dr. Halley, conclusively proved it to be composed of matter, and to obey, like the planets, the laws of gravitation. The period of this Comet being about 76 years, its return in the autumn of this year will be the first since that in the spring of 1759.

This Comet will be nearest the Earth on the 7th of October, when its distance will be about 22 millions of miles, or somewhat less than one fourth of our distance from the Sun. Its brilliancy will be brightest when nearest the Earth, and for a few days afterwards; and then having a north declination of upwards of fifty degrees, it will, in the Northern Hemisphere, be in the circle of perpetual apparition, and consequently will revolve around the pole without descending below the horizon.

On examination of the Ephemeris of the Comet given below, it will be seen that, during part of the time it is expected to be visible from the Earth, from the 1st to the 10th of October, its apparent motion in Right Ascension and Declination will be exceedingly great, and not less than that of the Moon.

The Ephemeris of this Comet was computed by Mr. Woodhouse, from the elements of its orbit given by M. de Pontécoulant. The elements have also been determined with great care and enormous labour by five other distinguished mathematicians, viz. Baron Damoiseau

of Brown, and Mr. Lobbok of Great Britain, ...
 publish the following observations ...
 Ephemeris of Halley's Comet, near the Elongation ...
 from the Beginning to the End of the Year 1835 ...
 [From the Beginning to the End of the Year 1835]

Mean Noon at Greenwich, or 6h. 52m. N. at Washington

Date.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Logarithm of the Distance from the Earth.	Logarithm of the True Distance.
1835.				
Aug. 3	5 24.51	N. 22 39.3	0.3749	0.9809
7	5 27.93	22 59.9	0.3592	0.9808
11	5 31.43	23 22.2	0.3276	0.9808
15	5 35.02	23 46.7	0.3007	0.9807
19	5 38.72	24 14.3	0.2712	0.9819
23	5 42.56	24 45.3	0.2387	0.1868
27	5 46.62	25 21.1	0.2029	0.1729
31	5 50.99	26 3.4	0.1699	0.1611
Sept. 4	5 55.80	26 53.7	0.1181	0.1495
8	6 1.30	27 56.2	0.0672	0.1229
12	6 7.85	29 15.4	0.0087	0.1038
16	6 16.26	31 0.3	9.9404	0.0805
20	6 27.94	33 25.2	9.8591	0.0575
24	6 46.03	36 57.7	9.7601	0.0333
28	7 18.69	42 28.1	9.6369	0.0077
Oct. 2	8 40.57	50 37.7	9.4878	9.9907
6	12 5.49	51 53.3	9.3631	9.9626
10	14 57.41	29 3.3	9.4073	9.9229
14	15 59.43	10 21.7	9.5593	9.8939
18	16 25.31	N. 0 34.8	9.7001	9.8638
22	16 37.72	S. 4 58.5	9.8135	9.8342
26	16 43.55	8 31.0	9.9046	9.8079
30	16 45.69	11 0.5	9.9789	9.7864
Nov. 3	16 45.23	12 54.4	0.0401	9.7712
7	16 43.10	14 25.9	0.0906	9.7606
11	16 39.85	15 42.6	0.1321	9.7710
15	16 35.92	16 48.8	0.1659	9.7848
19	16 31.73	17 47.8	0.1931	9.8054
23	16 27.53	18 41.0	0.2150	9.8314
27	16 23.45	19 29.9	0.2322	9.8603
Dec. 1	16 19.51	20 15.7	0.2456	9.8902
5	16 15.77	20 59.0	0.2557	9.9203
9	16 12.23	21 40.5	0.2629	9.9496
13	16 8.75	22 20.8	0.2678	9.9779
17	16 5.33	23 0.0	0.2704	0.0050
21	16 1.89	23 38.6	0.2711	0.0307
25	15 58.34	24 16.9	0.2701	0.0551
29	15 54.62	24 55.0	0.2674	0.0789
33	15 50.63	25 33.2	0.2632	0.1001

Mean Noon at Greenwich, or 6h. 52m. M. at Washington.						Meridian Passage.
Date.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Logarithm of the Distance from the Earth.		Sun.	
1836.	h. m.					h. m.
Jan. 2	15 50.63	S. 25 33.2	0.2632	0.1001		21 1.6
6	15 46.24	26 11.4	0.2577	0.1210		20 41.4
10	15 41.42	26 49.7	0.2509	0.1406		20 20.7
14	15 35.96	27 28.0	0.2430	0.1593		19 59.4
18	15 29.88	28 6.1	0.2340	0.1772		19 37.5
22	15 22.93	28 43.8	0.2240	0.1942		19 14.7
26	15 15.06	29 20.6	0.2132	0.2104		18 50.9
30	15 6.03	29 55.4	0.2020	0.2259		18 26.0
Feb. 3	14 55.81	30 27.5	0.1904	0.2407		17 59.8
7	14 44.25	30 55.6	0.1786	0.2549		17 32.4
11	14 31.24	31 17.6	0.1672	0.2685		17 3.5

Ephemeris of Halley's Comet, for Variations of ± 4 Days, in the Time of the Perihelion Passage.

	+ 4 days.		- 4 days.			+ 4 days.		- 4 days.	
	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.
1835.	h. m.		h. m.		1835.	h. m.		h. m.	
Aug. 7	5 29	+22 42	5 27	+23 18	Nov. 3	16 59	-11 50	16 31	-13 49
15	5 36	23 25	5 34	24 10	11	16 55	14 58	16 25	16 21
23	5 43	24 18	5 42	25 15	19	16 47	17 14	16 17	18 17
31	5 51	25 27	5 52	26 43	27	16 38	19 3	16 10	19 52
Sept. 8	5 59	27 5	6 4	28 54	Dec. 5	16 29	20 37	16 5	21 17
16	6 11	29 39	6 22	32 36	13	16 21	22 3	15 57	22 34
24	6 31	34 25	7 9	40 3	21	16 14	23 24	15 50	23 50
28	6 51	38 43	8 10	47 26	29	16 6	24 43	15 44	25 4
Oct. 2	7 31	45 48	10 38	51 20	1836.				
6	9 28	56 3	13 53	36 42	Jan. 6	15 58	26 1	15 35	26 18
10	13 50	47 59	15 22	+15 53	14	15 47	27 22	15 25	27 31
18	16 30	+ 5 45	16 19	- 3 0	22	15 35	28 41	15 12	28 43
26	16 55	- 6 37	16 32	-10 2	30	15 18	29 59	14 55	29 49
					Feb. 7	14 56	-31 7	14 33	-30 42

Elements of the Orbit, according to M. de Pontécoulant.

Passage of the Perihelion 1835, Nov. 7.2, Paris Mean Time from Noon.

Place of the Perihelion on the orbit	30 ⁴ 31 ⁴ 43
Longitude of the ascending node	55 30 0
Inclination of the orbit	17 44 24
Ratio of the eccentricity to the semi-axis major	0.9675212
Semi-axis major	17 98705

Motion retrograde.

Elements of the Perihelion, 1835, Nov. 20, 1835, from
Midnight.

Place of the Perihelion on the orbit
Longitude of the ascending node
Inclination of the orbit
Ratio of the eccentricity to the semi-axis major
Semi-axis major
Motion retrograde.

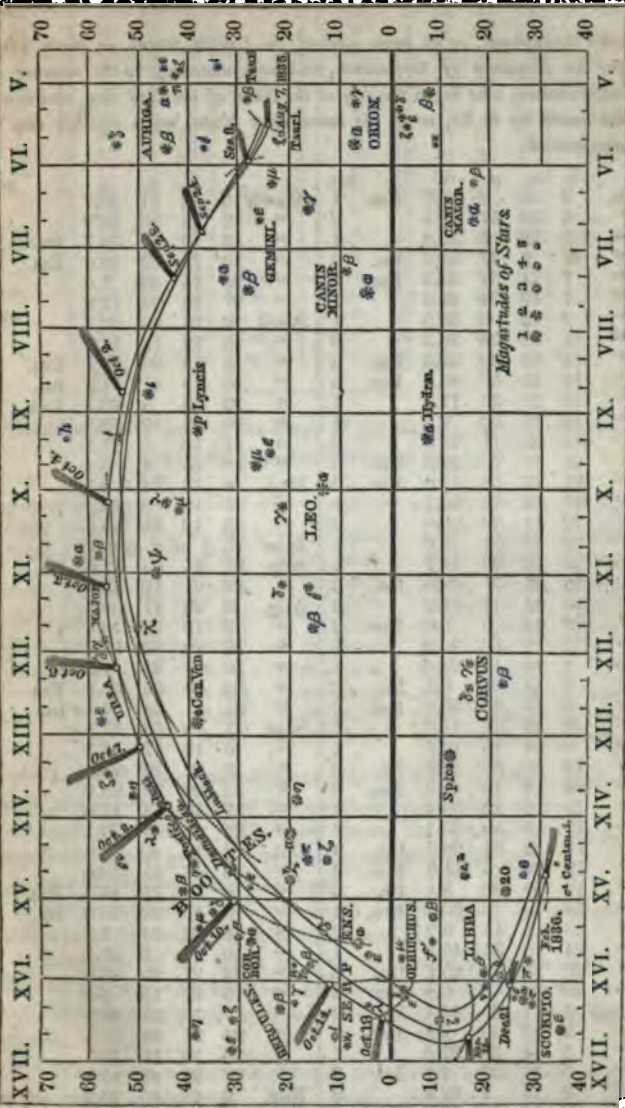
2. Elements according to Mr. Lubbock, (from *Philos. Mag.*
Part II, page 509.)

Passage of the Perihelion, 1835, Oct. 30, 1835, from
Midnight.

Place of the Perihelion on the orbit
Longitude of the ascending node
Inclination of the orbit
Ratio of the eccentricity to the semi-axis major
Semi-axis major
Motion retrograde.

On comparing the different elements, the principal variation is
to be in the time of the perihelion passage; and as it is desirable
that the earliest information should be obtained of the position of the
Comet, the annexed chart has been formed, indicating its position
the fixed stars, according to each set of elements, and showing the
date, the direction of the sweeping line, in which the comet is
probably be found. The path indicated by *Pontécoulant's* is taken
down from the Ephemeris. The paths by *Demoivre's* are taken
from positions determined by interpolating the Ephemeris for
and 7 days' variation of the perihelion passage.

* * The letters at the top and bottom of the chart indicate the
Right Ascension; the figures at the sides, the degrees of
South Declination.



XVII. XVI. XV. XIV. XIII. XII. XI. X. IX. VIII. VII. VI. V.
 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40
 AUDIGA. β α γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 CANIS MINOR. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 GEMINI. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 LEO. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 CANIS MINOR. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 GEMINI. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 AUDIGA. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 SCORPIO. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 LIBRA. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 OPHIUCHUS. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 SEPIENS. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 BELLETR. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 COR. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 CAN. VEN. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 LYNX. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 HYDRAS. α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 MAGNITUDES OF STARS
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
 Feb. 1836.
 of Central.

* ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1835,

Visible throughout, or in some part of, the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers, who begin the day at the Noon of the civil day, and count the hours up to 24, or to the succeeding Noon, when another day is commenced.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Jan.	2	10	8	12.7	Em.	1	March	10	16	27	28.7		1
"	4	16	57	52.3		2	"	12	10	56	28.9		1
"	5	23	5	53.8		1	"	16	16	36	52.7	Im.	2
"	7	9	27	58.2	Im.	3	"	19	12	52	18.6	Em.	1
"	7	11	54	33.3	Em.	3	"	26	14	48	7.0		1
"	7	17	34	47.4		1	"	27	10	54	17.8		2
"	9	12	3	36.5		1	April	2	16	43	52.3		1
"	11	19	34	36.3		2	"	3	12	18	18.3		3
"	14	13	29	21.3	Im.	3	"	3	13	29	54.1	Em.	2
"	14	15	56	48.4	Em.	3	"	10	13	41	51.4	Im.	3
"	14	19	30	17.0		1	"	10	16	5	25.1	Em.	2
"	16	13	59	7.5		1	"	10	16	19	52.3		3
"	18	22	11	15.3		2	"	11	13	8	27.7		1
"	21	17	30	24.6	Im.	3	"	18	15	4	5.1		1
"	21	19	58	41.0	Em.	3	May	4	13	24	0.5		1
"	21	21	25	52.3		1	"	5	13	9	14.9		2
"	22	11	29	29.0		2	"	16	12	28	15.6		3
"	23	15	54	45.0		1	June	15	♃ of ♃ and ☉.				
"	25	10	23	41.7		1	July	19	21	43	51.6	Im.	3
"	28	21	31	49.8	Im.	3	"	24	21	12	53.3		1
"	29	11	43	55.2		2	Aug.	5	20	17	30.5		2
"	29	14	6	0.8	Em.	2	"	9	19	29	18.7		1
"	30	17	50	26.3		1	"	12	22	52	52.4		2
Feb.	1	12	19	24.6		1	"	16	21	23	7.6		1
"	5	14	20	6.5	Im.	2	"	24	20	34	55.3	Em.	3
"	5	16	42	25.9	Em.	2	"	31	21	38	2.6	Im.	3
"	6	19	46	11.9		1	Sept.	1	19	38	53.3		1
"	8	14	15	10.7		1	"	6	19	57	42.3		2
"	12	16	56	10.7	Im.	2	"	8	21	32	23.8		1
"	12	19	18	45.3	Em.	2	"	13	22	33	29.2		2
"	15	16	10	59.9		1	"	17	17	54	10.6		1
"	17	10	39	55.1		1	"	24	19	47	32.1		1
"	19	9	34	28.3	Im.	3	Oct.	1	21	40	51.0		1
"	19	12	6	11.0	Em.	3	"	6	17	31	19.8		3
"	19	19	32	5.1	Im.	2	"	6	20	31	46.9	Em.	3
"	22	18	6	50.5	Em.	1	"	8	19	38	56.6	Im.	2
"	23	11	13	0.9		2	"	8	23	34	7.3		1
"	24	12	35	46.1		1	"	10	18	2	27.3		2
"	26	13	35	28.8	Im.	3	"	13	21	29	26.5		3
"	26	16	8	6.8	Em.	3	"	15	22	15	6.8		2
March	2	11	25	44.4	Im.	2	"	17	19	55	42.5		1
"	2	13	49	2.3	Em.	2	"	24	21	48	56.5		1
"	3	14	31	37.8		1	"	26	16	17	13.9		1
"	5	17	37	7.1	Im.	3	"	31	23	42	10.8		1
"	9	14	1	22.4		2	Nov.	2	16	46	25.2		2
"	9	16	24	57.3	Em.	2	"	2	18	10	29.3		1

* See remarks on these eclipses in the Preliminary Observations.

1835.] POSITION AND MAGNITUDE OF THE RINGS OF SATURN. 19

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Nov.	9	19	22	52.3		2	Dec.	4	14	40	50.3		1
"	9	20	3	47.7		1	"	4	16	30	29.7		2
"	11	14	32	8.1		1	"	9	22	6	2.7		1
"	11	16	27	31.9	Em.	3	"	11	16	34	29.3		1
"	15	23	58	49.9	Im.	4	"	11	19	7	18.5		2
"	16	21	57	8.3		1	"	13	11	2	54.0		1
"	16	21	59	24.0		2	"	16	23	59	47.3		1
"	18	16	25	29.5		1	"	18	18	28	15.9		1
"	18	17	21	28.9		3	"	18	21	44	9.2	Im.	2
"	18	20	26	49.0	Em.	3	"	19	11	53	16.7		4
"	23	23	50	33.7	Im.	1	"	19	14	0	13.0	Em.	4
"	25	18	18	54.8		1	"	20	12	56	42.7	Im.	1
"	25	21	20	12.3		3	"	22	11	3	7.0		2
"	26	0	26	18.0	Em.	3	"	24	13	14	23.6		3
"	27	12	47	17.9	Im.	1	"	25	20	22	10.4		1
Dec.	2	17	55	12.6		4	"	27	14	50	39.3		1
"	2	19	45	35.6	Em.	4	"	29	13	40	1.0		2
"	2	20	12	25.8	Im.	1	"	31	17	14	2.7		3

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

M. T. at Washington.	6h. A.	p.	l.	a.	b.	u.	u'.
1834 Dec.	31	- 1 50	+ 13 36	38.95	9.16	255 46	212 43
1835 Feb.	9	- 1 43	13 45	41.69	9.91	256 36	213 23
March	21	- 1 56	12 54	43.75	9.77	254 56	211 53
April	30	- 2 16	11 41	43.72	8.85	252 10	209 6
June	9	- 2 29	11 2	41.65	7.98	250 26	207 23
July	19	- 2 25	11 28	38.92	7.74	250 68	207 55
Aug.	28	- 2 5	12 50	36.74	8.16	253 42	210 38
Oct.	7	- 1 34	14 40	35 69	9.04	257 51	214 47
Nov.	16	- 0 59	16 28	35.95	10.19	262 27	219 23
Dec.	26	- 0 29	17 47	37.52	11.45	266 20	223 16

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

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

a. Semitransverse axis of the rings.

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

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

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

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

... of the ... telescope, that the rings are ...
 ... it, however, the ...
 ... the very best and most powerful telescope.

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

MO.	d.	h.	m.	A.	SW.	MO.	d.	h.	m.	A.	SW.
Jan.	1	5	45	A.	SE.	July	13	11	17	M.	SE.
"	14	7	38	M.	SE.	"	26	7	21	A.	SE.
"	29	2	36	M.	SE.	Aug.	10	8	11	M.	SE.
Feb.	10	3	46	A.	SE.	"	23	1	45	A.	SE.
"	24	9	7	M.	SE.	Sept.	6	1	44	M.	SE.
March	10	2	41	A.	SE.	"	19	3	59	M.	SE.
"	23	3	27	M.	SE.	Oct.	3	7	37	M.	SE.
April	7	7	33	A.	SE.	"	17	5	26	M.	SE.
"	20	0	19	M.	SE.	"	29	1	14	A.	SE.
May	6	0	58	M.	SE.	Nov.	14	0	28	A.	SE.
"	18	5	7	M.	SE.	"	26	2	40	A.	SE.
June	3	1	26	M.	SE.	Dec.	12	7	10	A.	SE.
"	15	10	18	M.	SE.	"	24	10	9	A.	SE.
"	30	10	38	M.	SE.						SE.

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

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

The following numbers are the versed sines of the portion of their ...
 appear to be illuminated, to an observer on the Earth; the apparent ...
 planets, at any time being considered 1.0. To a spectator on the Earth, ...
 appear most brilliant on the 11th of February, and Mars on the 21st ...
 time of his coming into opposition to the Sun.

1835.	Venus.	Mars.	1835	Venus.
January	0.162	0.991	July	0.927
February	0.403	0.940	Aug.	0.973
March	0.561	0.907	Sept.	0.996
April	0.686	0.899	Oct.	0.999
May	0.789	0.908	Nov.	0.984
June	0.864	0.925	Dec.	0.956

THE PLANETS

The inferior planets (Mercury and Venus), from their superior to inferior conjunctions, and the superior planets from opposition to conjunction, pass the meridian between noon and midnight and usually set in the evening after the Sun. But the inferior planets from inferior to superior conjunction, and the others from conjunction to opposition, pass the meridian between midnight and noon, and usually rise before the Sun in the morning.

Mercury, will be in superior \odot January 25th; at greatest eastern elongation ($18^{\circ} 8'$) February 22d; stationary March 1st; in inferior \odot March 22d; stationary March 23d; at greatest western elongation ($22^{\circ} 45'$) April 7th; in superior \odot May 17th; at greatest eastern elongation ($22^{\circ} 45'$) June 19th; stationary July 13th; in inferior \odot July 17th; stationary July 21th; at greatest western elongation ($19^{\circ} 4'$) August 5th; in superior \odot September 1st; at greatest eastern elongation ($24^{\circ} 44'$) Oct. 14th; stationary October 27th; in inferior conjunction (when it will pass across the Sun) November 7th; stationary November 16th; at greatest western elongation ($19^{\circ} 58'$) November 24th.

The most favorable opportunities for viewing this planet, this year in the United States, will be in the morning before sunrise, in the beginning of August and last of November, and in the evening after sunset, in the latter part of February and June; as at these times the planet will not only be near its greatest elongation from the Sun, but will be nearer the elevated pole, and consequently the interval between its rising and setting will be greater than that between the rising and setting of the Sun.

Venus will be stationary January 10th; most brilliant as morning star February 11th; at greatest western elongation ($46^{\circ} 44'$) March 1st; in superior conjunction, October 4th.

Mars will be in opposition, January 2d; stationary, February 9th; in quadrature, April 7th; in conjunction, December 20th.

Jupiter will be stationary January 26th; in quadrature February 21st; in conjunction June 15th; in quadrature October 8th; stationary November 2d; in opposition January 2, 1836.

Saturn will be in quadrature January 13th; stationary February 2d; in opposition April 10th; stationary June 20th; in quadrature July 21st; in conjunction October 19th.

Uranus will be in conjunction February 15th; in quadrature May 21st; stationary June 5th; in opposition August 22d; stationary November 6th; in quadrature November 19th.

Neptune will be in opposition June 10th; **Pallas**, June 3d, and **Juno**, on June 10th.

All the superior planets will be in opposition this year.

The oppositions will take place as follows: of Mars, January 2d; of Saturn, April 10th; of Venus, June 10th; of Uranus, August 23d; of Neptune, October 1st; of Jupiter, January 2d, 1836.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, § 46, 47)

New or full Moon.		d.	h.	Height of the Tide.	New or full Moon.		d.	h.	Height of the Tide.
Full Moon,	Jan.	14,	4 A	0.84	Full Moon,	July	14,	4 A	0.84
New "		28,	4 A	0.87	New "		28,	4 A	0.87
Full "	Feb.	13,	6 M	0.97	Full "	Aug.	13,	6 M	0.97
New "		27,	7 M	0.89	New "		27,	7 M	0.89
Full "	March	14,	5 A	1.10	Full "	Sept.	14,	5 A	1.10
New "		28,	11 A	0.89	New "		28,	11 A	0.89
Full "	April	13,	2 M	1.14	Full "	Oct.	13,	2 M	1.14
New "		27,	4 A	0.82	New "		27,	4 A	0.82
Full "	May	12,	10 M	1.06	Full "	Nov.	12,	10 M	1.06
New "		27,	8 M	0.75	New "		27,	8 M	0.75
Full "	June	10,	6 A	0.94	Full "	Dec.	10,	6 A	0.94
New "		25,	11 A	0.73	New "		25,	11 A	0.73

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of the tide which arrives about a day and a half after the time of conjunction of the Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

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

It will be seen that the tides of March 15th, April 13th, September 23d, October 23d, and November 21st, will be the greatest of all in 1835.

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

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

The second place in the Bay of Fundy is ...

Bay of Fundy	50	Georgetown	5
Andrews, St.	25	Goldborough	5
Annapolis (N. B.)	30	Green Islands	5
Apple River	50	Gut of Annapolis	5
Augustine, St.	6	Gut of Cansor	5
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	Halifax	5
Bay, Bristol	8	Hampton Roads	5
" Broad	9	Hillsborough Inlet	5
" Buzard's	5	Holmes's Hole	5
" Casco	9	Jehn's, St. (N. B.)	30
" Chignecto (north part of) the Bay of Fundy	60	" St. (N. F.)	7
" St. Mary's	16	Kennebec	9
Beaver Harbour	7	Kennebunk	9
Bell Island Straits	30	Long Island Sound	5
Block Island	6	Louisburg (C. B.)	5
Borron	11	Machias	12
Cape Ann	11	Marblehead	11
Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	Mary's, St., Bar	7
Chat	13	Monomoy Point	6
Old Light-house	6	Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30
Harbour	11	" Island (Me.)	25
D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50	Mount Desert	12
Henlopen	5	Mouths of the Mississippi	1
Henry	4	Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
Lockout	9	Nassau (N. P.)	7
St. Mary	14	New Bedford	5
St. John's	9	Newburyport	10
St. John's (Bay of Fundy)	55	New Haven	5
St. John's (N. C.)	6	Newport	5
St. John's (Basin Port), head of Bay of Fundy	71	New York	5
St. John's (Bay of Fundy)	30	Norfolk	5
St. John's	25	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
St. John's Point	5	Passamaquoddy River	25
St. John's	5	Panobscot River	10
St. John's	5	Plymouth	11
St. John's	5	Portland	9
St. John's	5	Port Homer	5
St. John's	5	" Hood	5
St. John's	5	" Jackson	5
St. John's	5	" Roseway	5
St. John's	5	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10

Albany	4 12
Andrews, St.	0 0
Annapolis (N. S.)	-0 30
Annapolis (Md.)	-4 18
Augustine, St.	-4 0
Bay, Bristed	-3 45
" Broad	-0 45
" Casco	-0 45
" Chebucto	-4 0
" Genevieve, and St. Barbe	0 0
" Buzard's	-3 50
" Narraganset	-3 53
" Pistolet	-4 45
" St. Mary's	-2 0
" Sandwich (N. S.)	-2 30
" Schoatica	-0 30
" Springs Inlet	-4 30
" St. Ann	0 0
" Cape	-3 0
" Charles	-3 45
" Cape	-0 30

Cape Churchill	4 12
" Cod	0 0
" Fear	0 30
" Hatteras	4 18
" Henlopen	4 0
" Henry	3 45
" Lookout	0 45
" St. Mary	0 45
" May	4 0
" Romain (S. C.)	0 0
" Sable (N. S.)	3 50
" Split	3 53
CHARLESTON	
Cumberland (Basin)	4 45
Eastport	2 0
Elizabeth Town Point	2 30
Florida Key	0 30
Fort St. John	4 30
Fryingpan Shoals	0 0
Gay Head	3 0
Georgetown Bar	3 45
Gouldsborough	0 30

TIDE TABLE.

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

Albany	+ 4 12	Cape Churchill	4 12
Andrews, St.	0 0	" Cod	0 0
Annapolis (N. S.)	-0 30	" Fear	0 30
Annapolis (Md.)	-4 18	" Hatteras	4 18
Augustine, St.	-4 0	" Henlopen	4 0
Bay, Bristed	-3 45	" Henry	3 45
" Broad	-0 45	" Lookout	0 45
" Casco	-0 45	" St. Mary	0 45
" Chebucto	-4 0	" May	4 0
" Genevieve, and St. Barbe	0 0	" Romain (S. C.)	0 0
" Buzard's	-3 50	" Sable (N. S.)	3 50
" Narraganset	-3 53	" Split	3 53
" Pistolet	-4 45	CHARLESTON	
" St. Mary's	-2 0	Cumberland (Basin)	4 45
" Sandwich (N. S.)	-2 30	Eastport	2 0
" Schoatica	-0 30	Elizabeth Town Point	2 30
" Springs Inlet	-4 30	Florida Key	0 30
" St. Ann	0 0	Fort St. John	4 30
" Cape	-3 0	Fryingpan Shoals	0 0
" Charles	-3 45	Gay Head	3 0
" Cape	-0 30	Georgetown Bar	3 45
		Gouldsborough	0 30

Albany	-3 30	New Bedford	-3 50
Albany	-3 0	New Britain	-3 25
Albany	-2 45	New London	-3 25
Albany	+0 30	Newport	-3 50
Albany	-4 45	New York	-3 25
Albany	-0 30	Notha Sound	+2 50
Albany	-0 45	Norfolk	-3 0
Albany	-4 0	Ocracock Inlet	-3 20
Albany	-1 20	Old Point Comfort	-5 25
Albany	-1 30	Philadelphia	+2 07
Albany	+4 0	Plymouth	-3 0
Albany	-2 15	Portland	-3 45
Albany	-3 53	Portsmouth (N. H.)	-3 15
Albany	-4 40	Port Campbell	-3 30
Albany	-2 50	" Hood	-4 0
Albany	-0 45	" Howe	-3 0
Albany	-2 50	" Jackson	-3 20
Albany	0 0	" Roseway	-3 15
Albany	-1 0	" Royal	-4 14
Albany	-4 45	Providence	-3 5
Albany	-3 0	Quebec	-5 20
Albany	-2 45	Race Point	-3 15
Albany	+5 0	Richmond	+4 20
Albany	+0 30	River, Apple	-3 20
Albany	-5 0	" St. Croix	0 0
Albany	-0 45	" Delaware, entrance	-3 30
Albany	-0 15	" George's	-3 45
Albany	-0 15	" Penobscot	-3 45
Albany	-4 15	" Sheepscot	-3 45
Albany	-4 15	Salem, Mass.	-3 0
Albany	-0 30	Salvador, St.	+4 15
Albany	0 0	Sandy Hook	-3 20
Albany	-3 53	Savannah	-3 15
Albany	-4 0	St. Simon's Bar	-4 0
Albany	0 0	" Offing	-4 5
Albany	-0 30	" Sound	-3 20
Albany	+0 30	Sunbury	-2 0
Albany	+0 44	Tarpeulin Cove	-2 20
Albany	-4 0	Vineyard Sound	-3 20
Albany	-3 30	Windsor	+0 20
Albany		Wood's Hole	-3 20

THE DISTANCE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (seats of Government) of the States are designated by *italic letters*.

The Latitude of those places which are marked with a *+* has been ascertained, by the Editor, from actual observations, made by him within a few months, and may be relied on within a few miles.

The Latitude of the places marked with a *†* has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

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

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

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.
Albany (Capitol),	N. Y.	*43 30 3	73 44 45	4 55 30
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 2 30
Annapolis,	Md.	39 0	76 48	5 5 30
Auburn,	N. Y.	43 55	76 28	5 5 30
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 30
Augusta (State House),	Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 29 30
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*29 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.2
Bangor (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 5
Barnstable (Old C. H.),	Mass.	*41 42 9	70 15	4 41 15
Batavia,	N. Y.	43 59	78 13	5 15 30
Beaufort,	S. C.	32 25	80 41	5 23 45
Boston, (State House),	Mass.	*43 31 15	71 4 9	4 44 25.4
Bristol (Hotel),	R. I.	*41 29 53	71 19	4 45 37
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 40	*73 59 30	*4 55 55
Brunswick (College),	Me.	42 53 0	69 55 1	4 29 45.1
Buffalo,	N. Y.	43 53	78 53	5 15 45
Cambridge (Harv. Hall),	Mass.	*42 22 15	71 7 25	4 44 24.7
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 30	5 22 12
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	43 54	77 17	5 9 9
Cape Cod (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 16	70 4	4 49 15

		Latitude North.			Longitude, West, in degrees.			Longitude, West, in time.			Dist. from Wash'n. miles.			
		°	'	"	°	'	"	h.	m.	s.				
Charleston (College),	S. C.	†	32	47	0	*	80	0	52	*	5	20	3.5	844
Charlestown (Navy Y'd),	Mass.		42	22			71	8	23		4	44	14.2	433
Cincinnati,	Ohio.		39	6			84	23			5	27	28	497
Columbia,	S. C.		33	57			81	7			5	24	28	500
Columbus,	Ohio.		39	47			83	3			5	32	12	393
Concord (State House),	N. H.	*	43	12	29		71	29			4	45	56	474
Dedham (Court House),	Mass.		42	16			71	11			4	44	44	422
Detroit,	Mich.		42	24			82	53			5	31	52	526
Donaldsonville,	La.		30	3			91	2			6	4	8	1278
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.),	Mass.	†	42	19	15		71	4	16		4	44	17	432
Dover,	Del.		39	10			75	30			5	2	0	114
Dover,	N. H.		43	13			70	54			4	43	26	480
Easton (Court House),	Md.	*	38	46	10		76	8			5	4	32	60
Eastport,	Me.		44	54			66	56			4	27	44	778
Edenton,	N. C.		36	0			77	7			5	28	28	284
Exeter,	N. H.		42	58			70	55			4	43	40	474
Frankfort,	Ky.		38	14			84	40			5	38	40	851
Fredericksburg,	Va.		38	34			77	28			5	10	52	55
Frederickton,	N. B.		46	3			66	45			4	27	0	
Frederickstown,	Md.		39	24			77	18			5	9	12	43
Georgetown,	S. C.		33	21			79	17			5	17	8	462
Gloucester,	Mass.		42	36			70	40			4	42	40	462
Greenfield,	Mass.		42	37			72	36			4	50	24	395
Hagerstown,	Md.		39	37			77	25			5	10	20	68
Halifax,	N. S.	†	44	39	20	*	62	26	40	*	4	14	27	295
Hallowell,	Me.		44	17			69	50			4	29	20	282
Harrisburg,	Pa.		40	16			76	50			5	7	20	110
Hartford,	Conn.		41	46			72	50			4	51	20	225
Hudson,	N. Y.		42	14			73	46			4	55	4	245
Huntsville,	Ala.		34	36			86	57			5	47	48	728
Indianapolis,	Ind.		39	55			86	5			5	44	20	872
Jackson,	M'pi.		32	23			90	8			6	0	22	1026
Jefferson,	M'ri.		28	36			92	8			6	8	22	280
Kennebunk,	Me.		43	25			70	22			4	42	8	518
Kingston,	U. C.		44	8			76	40			5	6	40	456
Knoxville,	Tenn.		35	59			82	54			5	35	36	515
Lancaster,	Pa.		40	2	36		76	20	23		5	5	22.2	109
Lexington,	Ky.		38	6			84	18			5	37	12	524
Little Rock,	Ark.		34	40			92	12			6	8	48	1068
Lockport,	N. Y.		43	11			78	45			5	15	4	402
Louisville,	Ky.		38	8			85	30			5	42	0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.),	Mass.	*	42	39	45	†	71	18	45	†	4	45	15	429
Lynchburg,	Va.		37	36			79	22			5	17	28	198
Lynn,	Mass.		42	28			70	57			4	42	48	441
Marblehead,	Mass.		42	30			70	52			4	42	28	450
Middletown,	Conn.		41	34			72	39			4	50	26	226
Milledgeville,	Ga.		32	7			82	20			5	22	20	642
Mobile,	Ala.		30	40			88	11			5	52	44	1022
Montpelier,	Vt.		44	17			72	26			4	50	24	524

Point Hope, Mass.	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Cal.	L. C.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Mass.	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Cal.	Fenn.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Mass.	M'pi.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. J.	N. J.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Mar's. Ch.)	Ma.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. C.	N. C.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (2d Pres. C.)	Ma.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Del.	Del.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (College)	Conn.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Conn.	Conn.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (City)	La.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, R. I.	R. I.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Farmer's Bank)	Va.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Mans. H.)	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Conn.	Conn.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Fa.	Fa.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Va.	Va.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Ind'ce H.)	Pa.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Pa.	Pa.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (1st Con. Ch.)	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Court H.)	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Me.	Me.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Town H.)	N. H.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Court H.)	N. H.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. J.	N. J.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Old Col.)	R. I.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Castle)	L. C.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. C.	N. C.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Va.	Va.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (R'r House)	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Fa.	Fa.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Me.	Me.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Cape)	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Me.	Me.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Fa.	Fa.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (E. I. M. Hall)	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Ga.	Ga.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, (Court H.)	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Fa.	Fa.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, Mass.	Mass.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, U. C.	U. C.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. J.	N. J.	42 25	73 25	4 35
Point Hope, N. Y.	N. Y.	42 25	73 25	4 35

Place	Lat.	Long.	Time	Time	Time
Albany, N. Y.	42 30	73 45	5 14 30		
Albany, Ill.	39 40	89 30	5 54 30		
Albany, Ind.	39 40	84 30	5 20 30		
Albany, Ind.	39 40	87 30	5 40 30		
Washington, (Capitol), D. C.	38 23 54	77 1 40	5 8 7.3		
Washington, D. C.	38 55	77 30	6 5 30	145	
Washington, Va.	38 4	78 40	5 33 40	145	
Washington, Del.	38 42	76 30	5 7 30	145	
Wilmington, N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	145	
Worcester (Ant. Hall), Mass.	42 16 2	71 40 0	4 47 20	300	
York, Me.	43 10	70 40	5 43 40	300	
York, Pa.	39 55	76 40	5 6 40	37	

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

Hour	Min.	Sec.	Incr.	Min.	Sec.	Incr.	Min.	Sec.	Incr.	Min.	Sec.	Incr.		
1		0.507		1	0.164		31	5.098		1	0.008		31	0.098
2		10.716		2	339		32	307		2	006		32	009
3		21.505		3	493		33	421		3	006		33	009
4		32.266		4	687		34	505		4	011		34	009
5		43.001		5	921		35	730		5	014		35	009
6		53.710		6	996		36	914		6	016		36	009
7		64.395		7	1.160		37	9.078		7	019		37	100
8		75.057		8	814		38	543		8	023		38	100
9		85.700		9	478		39	487		9	025		39	100
10		96.325		10	643		40	671		10	027		40	110
11		106.932		11	807		41	736		11	030		41	113
12		117.520		12	971		42	900		12	033		42	119
13		128.089		13	1.136		43	7.084		13	036		43	119
14		138.640		14	300		44	288		14	038		44	120
15		149.173		15	464		45	392		15	041		45	120
16		159.689		16	628		46	507		16	044		46	120
17		170.189		17	793		47	731		17	047		47	120
18		180.673		18	957		48	905		18	049		48	121
19		191.143		19	1.121		49	8.080		19	052		49	124
20		201.599		20	286		50	314		20	055		50	127
21		212.042		21	450		51	378		21	058		51	130
22		222.472		22	614		52	543		22	060		52	130
23		232.889		23	778		53	707		23	063		53	135
24		243.293		24	943		54	871		24	066		54	135
25		253.684		25	1.107		55	9.095		25	069		55	131
26		264.062		26	371		56	100		26	071		56	130
27		274.427		27	535		57	364		27	074		57	130
28		284.779		28	699		58	528		28	077		58	130
29		295.119		29	863		59	693		29	079		59	130
30		305.447		30	1.028		60	857		30	082		60	131

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 48M.	6 20 A.	5 48M.	6 24 A.	5 48M.	6 29 A.	5 47M.	6 35 A.	5 44M.	6 42 A.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Ori's.	5 21	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th, 6h. A. | Perigee, 21st, 9h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 6th day, 4h. 32.6m. A. | Last Quarter, 21st day, 3h. 48.1m. A.
Full Moon, 14th " 4 8.4 A. | New Moon, 28th " 4 3.8 A.

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

Day of Month	Mean Sunrise	Mean Sunset	Mean Time	Mean Sunrise	Mean Sunset	Mean Time	Mean Sunrise	Mean Sunset	Mean Time	Mean Sunrise	Mean Sunset	Mean Time
1	6 55	4 55	11 55	6 55	4 55	11 55	6 55	4 55	11 55	6 55	4 55	11 55
2	6 56	4 56	11 56	6 56	4 56	11 56	6 56	4 56	11 56	6 56	4 56	11 56
3	6 57	4 57	11 57	6 57	4 57	11 57	6 57	4 57	11 57	6 57	4 57	11 57
4	6 58	4 58	11 58	6 58	4 58	11 58	6 58	4 58	11 58	6 58	4 58	11 58
5	6 59	4 59	11 59	6 59	4 59	11 59	6 59	4 59	11 59	6 59	4 59	11 59
6	7 00	4 00	12 00	7 00	4 00	12 00	7 00	4 00	12 00	7 00	4 00	12 00
7	7 01	4 01	12 01	7 01	4 01	12 01	7 01	4 01	12 01	7 01	4 01	12 01
8	7 02	4 02	12 02	7 02	4 02	12 02	7 02	4 02	12 02	7 02	4 02	12 02
9	7 03	4 03	12 03	7 03	4 03	12 03	7 03	4 03	12 03	7 03	4 03	12 03
10	7 04	4 04	12 04	7 04	4 04	12 04	7 04	4 04	12 04	7 04	4 04	12 04
11	7 05	4 05	12 05	7 05	4 05	12 05	7 05	4 05	12 05	7 05	4 05	12 05
12	7 06	4 06	12 06	7 06	4 06	12 06	7 06	4 06	12 06	7 06	4 06	12 06
13	7 07	4 07	12 07	7 07	4 07	12 07	7 07	4 07	12 07	7 07	4 07	12 07
14	7 08	4 08	12 08	7 08	4 08	12 08	7 08	4 08	12 08	7 08	4 08	12 08
15	7 09	4 09	12 09	7 09	4 09	12 09	7 09	4 09	12 09	7 09	4 09	12 09
16	7 10	4 10	12 10	7 10	4 10	12 10	7 10	4 10	12 10	7 10	4 10	12 10
17	7 11	4 11	12 11	7 11	4 11	12 11	7 11	4 11	12 11	7 11	4 11	12 11
18	7 12	4 12	12 12	7 12	4 12	12 12	7 12	4 12	12 12	7 12	4 12	12 12
19	7 13	4 13	12 13	7 13	4 13	12 13	7 13	4 13	12 13	7 13	4 13	12 13
20	7 14	4 14	12 14	7 14	4 14	12 14	7 14	4 14	12 14	7 14	4 14	12 14
21	7 15	4 15	12 15	7 15	4 15	12 15	7 15	4 15	12 15	7 15	4 15	12 15
22	7 16	4 16	12 16	7 16	4 16	12 16	7 16	4 16	12 16	7 16	4 16	12 16
23	7 17	4 17	12 17	7 17	4 17	12 17	7 17	4 17	12 17	7 17	4 17	12 17
24	7 18	4 18	12 18	7 18	4 18	12 18	7 18	4 18	12 18	7 18	4 18	12 18
25	7 19	4 19	12 19	7 19	4 19	12 19	7 19	4 19	12 19	7 19	4 19	12 19
26	7 20	4 20	12 20	7 20	4 20	12 20	7 20	4 20	12 20	7 20	4 20	12 20
27	7 21	4 21	12 21	7 21	4 21	12 21	7 21	4 21	12 21	7 21	4 21	12 21
28	7 22	4 22	12 22	7 22	4 22	12 22	7 22	4 22	12 22	7 22	4 22	12 22
29	7 23	4 23	12 23	7 23	4 23	12 23	7 23	4 23	12 23	7 23	4 23	12 23
30	7 24	4 24	12 24	7 24	4 24	12 24	7 24	4 24	12 24	7 24	4 24	12 24
31	7 25	4 25	12 25	7 25	4 25	12 25	7 25	4 25	12 25	7 25	4 25	12 25

Moons rises or sets. Moon Time.

Days of Month	Mean Sunrise	Mean Sunset	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
			rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.
1	6 55	4 55	7 15a	7 15a	7 15a	7 15a	7 23a	7 23a	7 23a	7 23a	7 42a	7 42a
2	6 56	4 56	7 16	7 16	7 16	7 16	7 24	7 24	7 24	7 24	7 43	7 43
3	6 57	4 57	7 17	7 17	7 17	7 17	7 25	7 25	7 25	7 25	7 44	7 44
4	6 58	4 58	7 18	7 18	7 18	7 18	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 45	7 45
5	6 59	4 59	7 19	7 19	7 19	7 19	7 27	7 27	7 27	7 27	7 46	7 46
6	7 00	4 00	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 28	7 28	7 28	7 28	7 47	7 47
7	7 01	4 01	7 21	7 21	7 21	7 21	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 48	7 48
8	7 02	4 02	7 22	7 22	7 22	7 22	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 49	7 49
9	7 03	4 03	7 23	7 23	7 23	7 23	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 50	7 50
10	7 04	4 04	7 24	7 24	7 24	7 24	7 32	7 32	7 32	7 32	7 51	7 51
11	7 05	4 05	7 25	7 25	7 25	7 25	7 33	7 33	7 33	7 33	7 52	7 52
12	7 06	4 06	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 34	7 34	7 34	7 34	7 53	7 53
13	7 07	4 07	7 27	7 27	7 27	7 27	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 54	7 54
14	7 08	4 08	7 28	7 28	7 28	7 28	7 36	7 36	7 36	7 36	7 55	7 55
15	7 09	4 09	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 37	7 37	7 37	7 37	7 56	7 56
16	7 10	4 10	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 57	7 57
17	7 11	4 11	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 39	7 39	7 39	7 39	7 58	7 58
18	7 12	4 12	7 32	7 32	7 32	7 32	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 59	7 59
19	7 13	4 13	7 33	7 33	7 33	7 33	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	8 00	8 00
20	7 14	4 14	7 34	7 34	7 34	7 34	7 42	7 42	7 42	7 42	8 01	8 01
21	7 15	4 15	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 43	7 43	7 43	7 43	8 02	8 02
22	7 16	4 16	7 36	7 36	7 36	7 36	7 44	7 44	7 44	7 44	8 03	8 03
23	7 17	4 17	7 37	7 37	7 37	7 37	7 45	7 45	7 45	7 45	8 04	8 04
24	7 18	4 18	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 46	7 46	7 46	7 46	8 05	8 05
25	7 19	4 19	7 39	7 39	7 39	7 39	7 47	7 47	7 47	7 47	8 06	8 06
26	7 20	4 20	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 48	7 48	7 48	7 48	8 07	8 07
27	7 21	4 21	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 49	7 49	7 49	7 49	8 08	8 08
28	7 22	4 22	7 42	7 42	7 42	7 42	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	8 09	8 09
29	7 23	4 23	7 43	7 43	7 43	7 43	7 51	7 51	7 51	7 51	8 10	8 10
30	7 24	4 24	7 44	7 44	7 44	7 44	7 52	7 52	7 52	7 52	8 11	8 11
31	7 25	4 25	7 45	7 45	7 45	7 45	7 53	7 53	7 53	7 53	8 12	8 12

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun.
 ☽ ☽ ☽, ☽ ☽ ☽.
 Battle at Princeton, 1777.
 2d Sunday after Christmas.
 Epiphany.
 ☽ ☽ ☽ Ceti. Fenslon d. 1711.
 ♀ in Aph. Bat. N. Orleans, 1793.
 [10th, Stamp Act passed, 1765.
 ☽ ☽ ☽, ♀ stationary.
 1st Sunday after Epiphany.
 11th. Linnæus d. 1778.
 ☽ ☽ ☽, ☽ ☽ ☽.
 ♀ in Perihelion.
 Charleston burnt, 1778.
 Bat. at Corunna, 1808.
 Franklin born, 1706.
 2d Sunday after Epiphany.
 18th. Battle at Cowpens, 1781.
 U. S. Independ. acknowledged.
 ☽ ☽ ☽. [by G. B. 1788.
 Battle at Tallapoosa, 1814.
 Col. Farieton d. 1833, a. 78.
 Frederick the Great born, 1712.
 Conversion of St. Paul, 2d Sun.
 ♀ stationary. [after Epiph.
 Treaty with France, 1832.
 ☽ ☽ ☽. 28th. Dr. Jenner died.
 ☽ ☽ ☽. [1823.
 ☽ ☽ 30 yr. dist. 5'.
 Ben Johnson born, 1874.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th, 3h A. | Perigee, 16th, 0h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 27.7m. A. | Last Quarter, 19th day, 11h. 43.8m A.
Full Moon, 13th " 5 51.6. M. | New Moon, 27th " 7 19.9 M.

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

Month	Day	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Jan	1	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	2	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	3	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	4	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	5	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	6	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	7	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	8	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	9	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	11	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	12	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	13	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	14	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	15	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	16	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	17	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	18	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	19	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	20	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	21	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	22	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	23	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	24	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	25	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	26	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	27	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	28	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	29	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	30	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Jan	31	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Days of Month	Mean Month	Mean Time	Mean place or sets. Mean time.				
			Mean, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
1	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
2	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
3	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
4	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
5	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
6	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
7	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
8	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
9	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
10	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
11	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
12	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
13	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
14	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
15	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
16	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
17	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
18	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
19	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
20	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
21	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
22	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
23	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
24	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
25	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
26	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
27	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
28	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
29	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
30	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48
31	Jan	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

4th Sunday after Epiphany.
Candlemas. ☽ stat.
Spanish Inquisition abol., 1812.
Con. hostil. b. U. S. & G. B.
Galvani died, 1798. [1798]
☽ ☽ ☽. ☽ ☽ ☽.
☽ ☽ ☽. [☽ ☽ ☽ 1808]

5th Sunday after Epiphany.
☽ ☽ ☽. ☽ stat. Capture of the
☽ ☽ ☽ w. dist. 2'. [Latur. 1850]
Venus most brilliant as morning
11th. ☽ ☽ ☽. [1850]
Revolution in England, 1688.
15th. ☽ ☽ ☽.
Septuagesima Sunday. ☽ ☽ ☽
Frigate Philadelphia, dest., 1800.
☽ ☽ ☽. M. Angelo d. 1584.
Martin Luther died, 1546.

Voltaire b. 1694. Garrick, 1716.
☽ ☽ ☽. 23d. Washington born.
Sexagesima Sund. [1739, N. S.]
☽ at greatest elong. ☽ ☽ ☽
St. Matthias. Handel b. 1685.
25th. Battle of Warsaw, 1831.
Sensfelder died 1834, a. 63.
26th. Bonaparte left Eba, 1804.
☽ ☽ ☽.

City	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Boston	20	22	24	26
New York	21	23	25	27
Wash'ton	22	24	26	28
Charleston	23	25	27	29
S. Ochs	24	26	28	30

Phases of the Moon
 1st Quarter, 7th day, 11h. 4m. M. Last Quarter, 24th day, 11h. 4m. M.
 Full Moon, 14th day, 4 50 A. New Moon, 21st day, 4 50 P.

Days of Month: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Men's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refraction) - M. 1872

Days of Month	Days of Week	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		W. Orleans, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	Su.	6 35	5 40	6 35	5 50	6 33	5 58	6 30	5 57	6 28	5 55
2	M.	34	31	34	31	32	33	27	29	25	26
3	Tu.	23	22	22	22	20	24	26	26	24	24
4	W.	31	24	31	24	28	26	25	26	23	23
5	Th.	20	16	20	16	20	16	24	10	22	19
6	F.	28	20	28	15	26	17	22	1	21	18
7	S.	26	27	26	27	25	26	22	1	20	18
8	Su.	6 25	5 50	6 24	5 50	6 24	5 50	6 21	5 2	6 19	5 4
9	M.	22	6 0	22	6 0	22	6 0	20	2	18	1
10	Tu.	21	1	21	2	20	1	19	4	16	2
11	W.	19	2	19	3	18	2	17	4	15	3
12	Th.	17	3	17	3	17	3	16	5	14	4
13	F.	15	4	15	4	16	4	14	6	13	5
14	S.	14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	6
15	Su.	6 12	6 7	6 13	6 6	6 12	6 5	6 11	6 8	6 10	6 3
16	M.	10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	5
17	Tu.	9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10
18	W.	7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11
19	Th.	6	11	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11
20	F.	3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	15
21	S.	2	14	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	15
22	Su.	6 8	6 16	6 1	6 14	6 2	6 12	6 2	6 12	6 2	6 12
23	M.	6 30	17	6	15	1	14	1	14	1	16
24	Tu.	6 27	15	5 50	13	6 20	15	6 20	14	5 20	14
25	W.	6 25	13	5 47	11	6 17	13	6 15	12	5 15	13
26	Th.	6 23	11	5 43	9	6 13	11	6 10	10	5 10	12
27	F.	6 21	9	5 39	7	6 9	9	6 6	8	5 6	11
28	S.	6 19	7	5 35	5	6 5	7	6 2	6	5 2	10
29	Su.	6 17	5	5 31	3	6 1	5	5 28	4	5 28	8
30	M.	6 15	3	5 27	1	5 27	3	5 24	2	5 24	6
31	Tu.	6 13	1	5 23	0	5 23	1	5 20	1	5 20	4

Year	Month	Day	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.	Wind	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.
1800	Jan	1	32	N	30.0	75	SE	10	10	32	N	30.0	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	2	30	N	29.8	75	SE	10	10	30	N	29.8	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	3	28	N	29.6	75	SE	10	10	28	N	29.6	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	4	26	N	29.4	75	SE	10	10	26	N	29.4	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	5	24	N	29.2	75	SE	10	10	24	N	29.2	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	6	22	N	29.0	75	SE	10	10	22	N	29.0	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	7	20	N	28.8	75	SE	10	10	20	N	28.8	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	8	18	N	28.6	75	SE	10	10	18	N	28.6	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	9	16	N	28.4	75	SE	10	10	16	N	28.4	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	10	14	N	28.2	75	SE	10	10	14	N	28.2	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	11	12	N	28.0	75	SE	10	10	12	N	28.0	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	12	10	N	27.8	75	SE	10	10	10	N	27.8	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	13	8	N	27.6	75	SE	10	10	8	N	27.6	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	14	6	N	27.4	75	SE	10	10	6	N	27.4	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	15	4	N	27.2	75	SE	10	10	4	N	27.2	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	16	2	N	27.0	75	SE	10	10	2	N	27.0	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	17	0	N	26.8	75	SE	10	10	0	N	26.8	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	18	-2	N	26.6	75	SE	10	10	-2	N	26.6	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	19	-4	N	26.4	75	SE	10	10	-4	N	26.4	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	20	-6	N	26.2	75	SE	10	10	-6	N	26.2	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	21	-8	N	26.0	75	SE	10	10	-8	N	26.0	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	22	-10	N	25.8	75	SE	10	10	-10	N	25.8	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	23	-12	N	25.6	75	SE	10	10	-12	N	25.6	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	24	-14	N	25.4	75	SE	10	10	-14	N	25.4	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	25	-16	N	25.2	75	SE	10	10	-16	N	25.2	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	26	-18	N	25.0	75	SE	10	10	-18	N	25.0	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	27	-20	N	24.8	75	SE	10	10	-20	N	24.8	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	28	-22	N	24.6	75	SE	10	10	-22	N	24.6	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	29	-24	N	24.4	75	SE	10	10	-24	N	24.4	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	30	-26	N	24.2	75	SE	10	10	-26	N	24.2	75	SE	10
1800	Jan	31	-28	N	24.0	75	SE	10	10	-28	N	24.0	75	SE	10

Days of Week	Mean Bar.	Mean Wind	Mean Temp.					
			Boston, Gr.	N. York, N.C.	Washington, Gr.	Charleston, Gr.	N. Orleans, N.C.	
Jan 1	30.0	N	32	32	32	32	32	
Jan 2	29.8	N	30	30	30	30	30	
Jan 3	29.6	N	28	28	28	28	28	
Jan 4	29.4	N	26	26	26	26	26	
Jan 5	29.2	N	24	24	24	24	24	
Jan 6	29.0	N	22	22	22	22	22	
Jan 7	28.8	N	20	20	20	20	20	
Jan 8	28.6	N	18	18	18	18	18	
Jan 9	28.4	N	16	16	16	16	16	
Jan 10	28.2	N	14	14	14	14	14	
Jan 11	28.0	N	12	12	12	12	12	
Jan 12	27.8	N	10	10	10	10	10	
Jan 13	27.6	N	8	8	8	8	8	
Jan 14	27.4	N	6	6	6	6	6	
Jan 15	27.2	N	4	4	4	4	4	
Jan 16	27.0	N	2	2	2	2	2	
Jan 17	26.8	N	0	0	0	0	0	
Jan 18	26.6	N	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Jan 19	26.4	N	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	
Jan 20	26.2	N	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
Jan 21	26.0	N	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	
Jan 22	25.8	N	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Jan 23	25.6	N	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	
Jan 24	25.4	N	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	
Jan 25	25.2	N	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	
Jan 26	25.0	N	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	
Jan 27	24.8	N	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	
Jan 28	24.6	N	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	
Jan 29	24.4	N	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	
Jan 30	24.2	N	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	
Jan 31	24.0	N	-28	-28	-28	-28	-28	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Shrove Sun. St. David. ♀ at
 Shrove Mond. [gr. west. along
 23d Congress ends. S. Tins.
 Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
 Massacre in Boston, 1770.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. 5th. Voltaire, 1807.
 Frig. Randolph dest. 1778.
 1st Sunday in Lent. 1778.
 ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉.

♂ ♀ ♀.
 Champollion d. 1832, aged 42.
 Planet Uranus discovered, 1781.
 2d Sun. in Lent. Pass. Jaffard
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. [1800].
 St. Patrick. British left Boston.
 R. Walpole d. 1745. [1776].
 Great fire in Boston, 1760.
 Essex taken, 1814.
 Spring begins. [1832, aged 82].
 3d Sun. in Lent. Goethe died.
 ♀ stat. Penguin captured, 1622.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Queen Elizabeth died
 Lady day. ♂ ♀ ♀. [1800].
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀ in dist. 2.
 Peace of Amiens, 1802.
 Raphael born, 1483. [d. 1520].
 Mid Lent Sunday. Swedish
 Battle of Groenow & W...
 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ in dist. 4. [1800].

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 1st day, 2h. M. Perigee, 13th day, 5h. A.
Apogee, 28th " 9 M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 6th day, 4h. 23.1m. M. Last Quarter, 19th day, 6h. 4.4m. A.
Full Moon, 13th " 2 7.8 M. New Moon, 27 " 4 12.2 A.

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

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	10 37m	- 7 3	10 23m	- 6 58	10 26m	- 8 51	10 31m	- 0 52	10 41m	+ 2 51
♃	9 19	-12 29	9 21	-10 31	9 24	- 8 20	9 27	- 5 50	9 29	- 3 21
♂	6 28a.	+25 1	6 15a.	+24 36	6 3a.	+24 7	5 51a.	+23 36	5 40a.	+23 50
♆	3 50	+20 7	3 35	+20 37	3 22	+21 5	3 8	+21 30	2 55	+21 53
♁	11 30m	- 0 19	11 18m	+ 0 40	11 7m	+ 1 39	10 55m	+ 2 38	10 44m	+ 3 34
♂	4 57	+15 21	4 35	+16 39	4 12	+17 56	3 48	+19 12	3 23	+20 25
♂	5 3	-19 50	4 42	-20 3	4 20	-20 14	3 57	-20 26	3 33	-20 38
♂	3 47a.	+21 14	3 28a.	+21 25	3 9a.	+21 36	2 51a.	+21 46	2 32a.	+21 57
♂	0 45m	- 5 28	0 19m	- 5 17	11 50	- 6 5	11 25	- 4 55	10 50	- 4 45
♂	9 28	-12 31	9 6	-12 36	8 43m	-12 21	8 20m	-12 16	7 58m	-12 12

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	3 38a.	9 55a.	9 53a.	9 49a.	9 36a.	9 33a.
2	3 23	10 58	10 54	10 49	10 33	10 28
3	4 10	11 58	11 53	11 47	11 30	11 24
4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...
S.	5 52a.	0 56m	0 50m	0 43m	0 25m	0 19m
6	6 46	1 50	1 44	1 37	1 18	1 13
7	7 40	2 38	2 33	2 27	2 9	2 3
8	8 33	3 19	3 15	3 10	2 54	2 48
9	9 26	3 54	3 51	3 47	3 34	3 30
10	10 18	4 28	4 23	4 20	4 11	4 9
11	11 9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	♂	6 2a.	6 2a.	6 2a.	6 0a.	6 0a.
13	0 2m.	7 23	7 22	7 20	7 13	7 11
14	0 56	8 44	8 41	8 38	8 26	8 23
15	1 52	10 4	9 59	9 54	9 39	9 35
16	2 51	11 19	11 14	11 7	10 50	10 45
17	3 52	...	...	...	11 56	11 50
18	4 53	0 27m	0 21m	0 14m	...	...
S.	5 52m.	1 26m	1 20m	1 14m	0 56m	0 49m
20	6 47	2 13	2 8	2 3	1 46	1 40
21	7 39	2 50	2 45	2 42	2 27	2 23
22	8 26	3 21	3 17	3 14	3 2	3 0
23	9 10	3 47	3 45	3 42	3 34	3 33
24	9 52	4 10	4 10	4 7	4 2	4 3
25	10 23	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 29	4 30
S.	11 13m.	4 51m	4 53m	4 54m	4 57m	4 56m
27	11 54	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
28	0 25 a.	7 50a.	7 47a.	7 44a.	7 32a.	7 29a.
29	1 20	8 50	8 46	8 42	8 37	8 23
30	2 7	9 50	9 46	9 40	9 23	9 17

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♄ ♃ ♁ distance 2'.
 Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
 ♄ ♃ ♁. ♃ ♁ ♃. ♃ 44' South [of ♃].
 5th Sunday in Lent.
 ♄ ♃ ♁. Rev. in Brazil, 1831.
 ☐ ♃ ☉. ♃ at great. west. elong.
 French entered Spain, 1823.
 Insurrection at Lyons, 1834.
 ♁ ♃ ☉. Bank U. S. incor. 1816.
 ♄ ♃ ♁ distance 10'.
 Palm Sunday. ♄ ♃ ♁.
 Insurrection in Paris, 1834.
 Battle of Almanza, 1707.
 17th. Pres. Jackson protested [against the Senate, 1834].
 Good Friday. ♄ ♃ ♁.
 19th. Byron d. 1824, aged 36.
 Easter Sunday. Bat. of Lexington & begin. of Am. Rev. 1775.
 ♄ ♃ ♁. Insurrection at Montreal, 1832.
 St. George. ♄ ♃ ♁.
 ♄ ♃ ♁.
 Low Sunday. St. Mark.
 York, (Toronto) U. C. tak. 1813.
 Mahometan year 1251 begins.
 Epervier taken, 1814. [1780].
 * ♄ ♃ ♁. Washington inaug.

Station	Begin	End	Begin	End	Begin	End
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
N. York	3 14	6 08	3 4	6 08	4 04	6 28
Wash.	3 28	6 28	3 18	6 08	3 2	6 28
Charlot.	3 48	6 11	3 28	6 17	3 28	6 28
N. Orl's	3 51	6 3	3 48	6 3	3 28	6 24

Phases of the Moon
 First Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 35.0m. A. | Last Quarter, 19th day, 5.5 M.
 Full Moon, 12th day, 10 5.5 M. | New Moon, 27th day, 11 5.5 M.

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

Days of Month	Day of Week	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	F.	4 44	6 50	4 59	6 55	5 3	6 53	5 12	6 41	5 17	6 37
2	S.	4 58	7 0	5 8	6 56	5 1	6 53	5 12	6 42	5 16	6 38
3	Sa.	4 53	7 1	4 57	6 57	5 0	6 54	5 11	6 43	5 15	6 39
4	M.	4 50	7 2	4 56	6 58	4 59	6 55	5 10	6 44	5 15	6 40
5	Tu.	4 49	7 3	4 55	6 59	4 58	6 55	5 10	6 45	5 14	6 41
6	W.	4 48	7 4	4 54	7 0	4 57	6 56	5 9	6 46	5 13	6 42
7	Th.	4 47	7 5	4 53	7 1	4 56	6 57	5 8	6 46	5 12	6 43
8	F.	4 46	7 6	4 52	7 2	4 55	6 58	5 7	6 46	5 11	6 44
9	S.	4 45	7 7	4 51	7 3	4 54	6 59	5 6	6 47	5 10	6 45
10	Sa.	4 44	7 8	4 50	7 4	4 53	7 0	5 5	6 48	5 11	6 44
11	M.	4 43	7 9	4 49	7 5	4 52	7 1	5 4	6 48	5 10	6 44
12	Tu.	4 42	7 10	4 48	7 6	4 51	7 2	5 4	6 49	5 9	6 45
13	W.	4 41	7 11	4 47	7 7	4 50	7 3	5 3	6 50	5 9	6 46
14	Th.	4 40	7 12	4 46	7 8	4 49	7 4	5 3	6 50	5 8	6 46
15	F.	4 39	7 13	4 44	7 9	4 48	7 5	5 2	6 51	5 7	6 46
16	S.	4 38	7 14	4 43	7 10	4 47	7 6	5 1	6 52	5 7	6 47
17	Sa.	4 37	7 15	4 42	7 11	4 46	7 6	5 0	6 53	5 6	6 48
18	M.	4 36	7 16	4 41	7 12	4 45	7 7	5 0	6 53	5 6	6 48
19	Tu.	4 35	7 17	4 40	7 13	4 44	7 8	4 59	6 54	5 5	6 49
20	W.	4 34	7 18	4 39	7 14	4 43	7 9	4 58	6 54	5 5	6 49
21	Th.	4 33	7 19	4 38	7 15	4 42	7 10	4 57	6 55	5 4	6 50
22	F.	4 32	7 20	4 37	7 16	4 41	7 11	4 56	6 55	5 4	6 50
23	S.	4 31	7 21	4 36	7 17	4 40	7 12	4 55	6 56	5 3	6 51
24	Sa.	4 30	7 22	4 35	7 18	4 39	7 13	4 54	6 56	5 3	6 51
25	M.	4 29	7 23	4 34	7 19	4 38	7 14	4 53	6 57	5 2	6 52
26	Tu.	4 28	7 24	4 33	7 20	4 37	7 15	4 52	6 57	5 2	6 52
27	W.	4 27	7 25	4 32	7 21	4 36	7 16	4 51	6 58	5 1	6 53
28	Th.	4 26	7 26	4 31	7 22	4 35	7 17	4 50	6 58	5 1	6 53
29	F.	4 25	7 27	4 30	7 23	4 34	7 18	4 49	6 59	5 0	6 54
30	S.	4 24	7 28	4 29	7 24	4 33	7 19	4 48	6 59	5 0	6 54

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

	1st. day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	10 55m	+ 7 9	11 13m	+11 50	11 37m	+16 34	0 6a.	+20 50	0 37a.	+23 55
♃	9 32	0 55	9 34	+ 1 40	9 37	+ 4 19	9 39m	+ 6 56	9 42m	+ 9 30
♂	5 28a.	+23 18	5 18a.	+21 33	5 7a.	+20 44	4 56a.	+19 53	4 46a.	+18 56
♁	2 41	+23 15	2 38	+23 33	2 15	+22 48	2 2	+23 1	1 49	+23 11
♂	10 33m	+ 4 30	10 22m	+ 5 26	10 11m	+ 6 19	10 0m	+ 7 10	9 49m	+ 7 59
♂	2 58	+21 34	2 31	+23 37	2 4	+23 33	1 37	+24 30	1 9	+24 57
♂	3 9	+20 52	2 43	+21 5	2 16	+21 21	1 49	+21 37	1 20	+21 54
♂	2 14a.	+23 7	1 56a.	+22 17	1 38a.	+22 26	1 30a.	+23 34	1 2a.	+22 42
♂	10 34	+ 4 36	10 9	+ 4 28	9 44	+ 4 22	9 19	+ 4 16	8 55	+ 4 11
♂	7 35m	+12 9	7 12m	+12 6	6 49m	+12 3	6 25m	+12 1	6 2m	+12 0

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean-time.					
		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.	
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	2 56a.	10 49a.	10 43a.	10 37a.	10 19a.	10 13a.	
2	3 47	11 45	11 39	11 32	11 13	11 7	
3	4 39a.	...	...	...	...	11 58a.
4	5 22	0 34m	0 28m	0 22m	0 4m	...	
5	6 24	1 16	1 12	1 6	0 49	0 44m	
6	7 16	1 53	1 49	1 45	1 30	1 26	
7	8 6	2 25	2 22	2 19	2 8	2 5	
8	8 56	2 53	2 52	2 50	2 43	2 42	
9	9 46	3 20	3 20	3 19	3 17	3 17	
10	10 38a.	3 46m	3 48m	3 48m	3 50m	3 52m	
11	11 33	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
12	♁	7 33a.	7 30a.	7 26a.	7 12a.	7 8a.	
13	0 32m.	8 55	8 51	8 45	8 28	8 23	
14	1 34	10 10	10 4	9 58	9 39	9 33	
15	2 37	11 14	11 8	11 1	10 42	10 36	
16	3 39	...	...	11 55	11 38	11 32
17	4 38m.	0 7m	0 1m	...	...	...
18	5 33	0 49	0 45	0 39m	0 24m	0 19m	
19	6 23	1 23	1 20	1 16	1 3	0 59	
20	7 9	1 51	1 49	1 46	1 37	1 34	
21	7 52	2 16	2 14	2 12	2 7	2 6	
22	8 33	2 36	2 36	2 36	2 34	2 34	
23	9 13	2 57	2 56	2 59	3 1	3 2	
24	9 59m.	3 19m	3 21m	3 23m	3 28m	3 31m	
25	10 35	3 41	3 45	3 47	3 56	4 0	
26	11 18	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
27	0 4a.	7 43a.	7 39a.	7 33a.	7 16a.	7 11a.	
28	0 52	8 44	8 38	8 32	8 14	8 8	
29	1 43	9 41	9 35	9 28	9 9	9 3	
30	2 35	10 22	10 26	10 19	10 1	9 55	
31	3 28a.	11 16a.	11 11a.	11 5a.	10 48a.	10 42a.	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. Philip and St. James.
♄ ♃ ♁. Bat. of Lutzen, 1813.
2d Sunday after Easter.
♄ ♃ ♁. [died, 1827.
Bonaparte died, 1821. Laplace
[President's protest, 1834.
The Senate refused to receive
Ship Astrea lost, with 208 out of
[211 persons, 1834.
3d Sund. after Easter. ♄ ♃ ♁.
L. of Lake lost, with 215 persons,
Bat. Pharsalia, 48 B. C. [1833.
Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.
Vaccination first applied, 1796.
Cape Cod discov. 1602, O. S.
15th. Severe frost in U. S. 1834.
4th Sunday after Easter.
17th. Sup. ♄ ♃ ♁.
♄ ♃ ♁. [fayette d. 1834, a. 77.
Columbus d. 1506, O. S. La-
♄ ♃ ♁ 1 ♃ 8 dist. 2'.
♁ ♃ ♁. Pope born, 1688.
Battle of Ramillies, 1706.
Rogation Sunday. ♄ ♃ ♁.
Rogation Monday.
Rogation Tuesday.
♁ eclipsed, invisible in U. S.
Ascension Day. ♄ ♃ ♁ & ♁.
28th. Wm. Pitt born, 1759.
Sir J. Mackintosh died, 1832.
Sunday after Ascension.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	5th Quarter	6th Quarter	7th Quarter	8th Quarter
1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Prices and Dates of the Month.
 Prices, 2nd day; 1h. A. Dates, Sunday

Prices of the Month.
 First Quarter, 4th day, 5h. 57.5m. M. Last Quarter,
 Full Moon, 18th " 5 37.5 A. New Moon

Sea's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refraction) M. T.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	M.	4 26	7 26	4 31	7 34	4 26	7 18	4 53	7 1	4 50	6 55
2	Tu.	34	29	30	34	26	19	53	1	4 58	55
3	W.	34	30	30	35	25	19	53	2	50	55
4	Th.	23	31	29	35	25	20	53	2	50	54
5	F.	23	32	29	35	25	20	53	3	50	57
6	S.	23	33	29	37	24	21	53	3	50	57
7	Sa.	4 23	7 23	4 28	7 26	4 24	7 21	4 52	7 4	4 50	6 55
8	M.	23	34	28	36	24	22	53	4	50	59
9	Tu.	23	35	28	36	24	23	53	5	50	59
10	W.	23	35	28	36	24	23	53	5	50	59
11	Th.	23	36	28	36	24	24	53	6	50	60
12	F.	23	37	28	36	24	25	53	6	50	60
13	S.	22	37	28	31	24	25	53	7	50	61
14	Sa.	4 24	7 26	4 28	7 31	4 24	7 26	4 52	7 7	4 50	7 1
15	M.	23	38	28	32	23	27	53	8	50	62
16	Tu.	23	38	28	32	23	27	53	8	50	62
17	W.	23	38	28	32	23	27	53	9	50	62
18	Th.	23	38	28	32	23	26	53	9	50	62
19	F.	23	39	28	34	24	26	53	10	50	62
20	S.	23	39	28	34	24	26	53	10	50	62
21	Sa.	4 23	7 29	4 29	7 34	4 24	7 28	4 52	7 10	4 50	7 4
22	M.	23	39	28	34	24	28	53	11	50	63
23	Tu.	23	40	28	35	24	28	53	11	4 50	63
24	W.	23	40	28	35	24	28	53	11	5 0	63
25	Th.	23	40	28	35	24	28	53	11	5 0	63
26	F.	23	40	28	35	24	28	53	11	5 0	63
27	S.	23	40	28	35	24	28	53	11	5 0	63
28	Sa.	4 23	7 30	4 29	7 34	4 24	7 29	4 54	7 11	4 51	7 5
29	M.	23	40	28	35	24	29	54	12	5 1	64
30	Tu.	23	40	28	35	24	29	54	12	5 1	64
31	W.	23	40	28	35	24	29	54	12	5 1	64

Day of Month	Mean rise or sets.	Mean time.	Mean rise or sets.	Mean time.	Mean rise or sets.	Mean time.	Mean rise or sets.	Mean time.
Jan 1	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 2	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 3	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 4	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 5	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 6	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 7	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 8	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 9	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 10	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 11	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 12	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 13	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 14	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 15	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 16	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 17	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 18	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 19	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 20	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 21	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 22	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 23	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 24	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 25	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 26	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 27	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 28	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 29	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 30	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00
Jan 31	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00	0 11m	11 00

Day of Month	Mean rise or sets.					Mean time.				
	Boston, Mass.	N. York, N.C.	Washington, D.C.	Charleston, S.C.	N. Orleans, La.	Boston, Mass.	N. York, N.C.	Washington, D.C.	Charleston, S.C.	N. Orleans, La.
Jan 1	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 2	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 3	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 4	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 5	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 6	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 7	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 8	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 9	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 10	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 11	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 12	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 13	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 14	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 15	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 16	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 17	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 18	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 19	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 20	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 21	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 22	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 23	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 24	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 25	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 26	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 27	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 28	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 29	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 30	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Jan 31	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	0 11m	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

☉ ☽ ☿. [1769
 ☽ ☿ ☿. 3d. last transit of ☽
 ☽ ☿ ☿, strength of ☽ light 0.451
 Peace with Tripoli, 1805.
 ☽ stationary.
 ☽ ☽ ☿. Bosphorus d. 1832, &c.
 White Star, or Pass. ☽ ☽ ☿
 Dr. A. Ross d. 1825. [☽ ☽ ☿
 10th. War with Tripoli, 1801,
 ☽ eclip. invis. ☽ ☽ ☿ strength
 St. Barnabas. [of light 0.915
 ☽ ☽ ☿ dist. ☽. ☽ ☽ ☿
 14th. Reform bill signed, 1832.
 Trinity Sunday. ☽ ☽ ☿
 ☽ ☽ ☿. ☽ ☽ ☿
 18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815
 Battle of Bunker Hill, 1776.
 War with England, 1812.
 ☽ at great eastern elongation.
 ☽ stationary. [dist. ☽
 1st Sunday after Tris. ☽ ☽ ☿
 Summer begins. Chesapeake at
 ☽ ☽ ☿. [tacked, 1801
 Nativity of St. John Baptist. ☽ ☽ ☿
 ☽ ☽ ☿.
 War of King of G. B. 1800.
 ☽ ☽ ☿ Cholera at N. Y. 1832
 2d Sunday after Tris. ☽ ☽ ☿
 St. James. 20th. Oct. 1800
 ☽ ☽ ☿.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th, 4h. A. | Apogee, 19th, 1h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 3d day, 9h. 33.3m. M. | Last Quarter, 17th day, 10h. 36.0m. M.
Full Moon, 10th " 1 28.7 M. | New Moon, 25th " 0 6.1 A.

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

Day of Month	Mean Rise of Sea	Mean Time
1	11 24	11 24
2	11 26	11 40
3	11 28	11 46
4	11 30	11 48
5	11 32	11 50
6	11 34	11 52
7	11 36	11 54
8	11 38	11 56
9	11 40	11 58
10	11 42	12 00
11	11 44	12 02
12	11 46	12 04
13	11 48	12 06
14	11 50	12 08
15	11 52	12 10
16	11 54	12 12
17	11 56	12 14
18	11 58	12 16
19	11 60	12 18
20	11 62	12 20
21	11 64	12 22
22	11 66	12 24
23	11 68	12 26
24	11 70	12 28
25	11 72	12 30
26	11 74	12 32
27	11 76	12 34
28	11 78	12 36
29	11 80	12 38
30	11 82	12 40

Day of Month	Mean Rise of Sea	Mean Time
1	11 84	12 42
2	11 86	12 44
3	11 88	12 46
4	11 90	12 48
5	11 92	12 50
6	11 94	12 52
7	11 96	12 54
8	11 98	12 56
9	12 00	12 58
10	12 02	13 00
11	12 04	13 02
12	12 06	13 04
13	12 08	13 06
14	12 10	13 08
15	12 12	13 10
16	12 14	13 12
17	12 16	13 14
18	12 18	13 16
19	12 20	13 18
20	12 22	13 20
21	12 24	13 22
22	12 26	13 24
23	12 28	13 26
24	12 30	13 28
25	12 32	13 30
26	12 34	13 32
27	12 36	13 34
28	12 38	13 36
29	12 40	13 38
30	12 42	13 40

Days of Month	Mean rise of sea. Mean time.				
	Boston, etc.	N. York, etc.	Washington, etc.	Charleston, etc.	N. Orleans, etc.
1	11 24	11 24	11 24	11 24	11 24
2	11 26	11 40	11 46	11 47	11 47
3	11 28	11 46	11 48	11 48	11 48
4	11 30	11 48	11 50	11 50	11 50
5	11 32	11 50	11 52	11 52	11 52
6	11 34	11 52	11 54	11 54	11 54
7	11 36	11 54	11 56	11 56	11 56
8	11 38	11 56	11 58	11 58	11 58
9	11 40	11 58	12 00	12 00	12 00
10	11 42	12 00	12 02	12 02	12 02
11	11 44	12 02	12 04	12 04	12 04
12	11 46	12 04	12 06	12 06	12 06
13	11 48	12 06	12 08	12 08	12 08
14	11 50	12 08	12 10	12 10	12 10
15	11 52	12 10	12 12	12 12	12 12
16	11 54	12 12	12 14	12 14	12 14
17	11 56	12 14	12 16	12 16	12 16
18	11 58	12 16	12 18	12 18	12 18
19	12 00	12 18	12 20	12 20	12 20
20	12 02	12 20	12 22	12 22	12 22
21	12 04	12 22	12 24	12 24	12 24
22	12 06	12 24	12 26	12 26	12 26
23	12 08	12 26	12 28	12 28	12 28
24	12 10	12 28	12 30	12 30	12 30
25	12 12	12 30	12 32	12 32	12 32
26	12 14	12 32	12 34	12 34	12 34
27	12 16	12 34	12 36	12 36	12 36
28	12 18	12 36	12 38	12 38	12 38
29	12 20	12 38	12 40	12 40	12 40
30	12 22	12 40	12 42	12 42	12 42

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth farthest from the Sun.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ 8. [Jan, 1814.
 ☽ stat. ☽ ♀ ♀ h. Fort Erie taken.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ 8. Independ. dec. 1793.
 2d Sun. aft. Trin. Algiers taken.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ H II dist. 3'. [1800.
 6th. ☽ ♀ ♀ & ♀ ♀ ♀.
 [Portugal near Oporto, 1800.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ h. Don Pedro landed in
 Lord Dover died, 1833, a. 57.
 12th. Hamilton died, 1804.
 4th Sun. aft. Trin. ☽ ♀ ♀ 14 1/2.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ h. 12th. Bat. of England.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ 4 II dist. 1'. [1800, 1801.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ ♀. ♀ 11 1/2 8.
 14th. French Rev. began, 1793.
 Inf. ☽ ♀ ♀. Adam Smith died.
 [1790.
 6th Sunday after Trinity.
 19th. Bat. of Halifax H.M., 1800.
 [a. 71.
 Duke of Reichstadt died, 1809.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ ♀. ♀. Gibraltar tak. 1704.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ ♀. Lisbon taken, 1807.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ ♀ II dist. 1'.
 6th Sunday after Trin. [a. 69.
 ☽ stat. Com. Bainbridge & [a. 69.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ ♀. W. Wiburforce.
 Chapel d. 1832, a. 70. [a. 69.
 1st Mosaicic lodge const. [a. 69.
 ☽ ♀ ♀ ♀. ☽ ♀ ♀ h. [a. 69.]

	1st	
	Begins.	
	h. m.	
Boston,	2 55M.	
N. York,	3 4	
Wash.	3 14	
Charles.	3 39	
N. Orl's.	3 48	

Perigee,
Perigee,

24 day, 11h. A.
25th " 4 Ch. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,
Full Moon,
Last Quarter,

1st day, 2h. 41.7m. A.
2d " 10 31.1 M.
15th " 4 6.9 M.

New Moon,
First Quarter,

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

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 52	7 20	4 46	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53
2	Su.	4 53	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 11	5 14	6 57	5 19	6 52
3	M.	5 4	7 18	5 8	7 14	5 2	7 10	5 15	6 56	5 20	6 51
4	Tu.	5 5	7 17	5 9	7 13	5 3	7 9	5 16	6 55	5 21	6 50
5	W.	5 6	7 16	5 10	7 12	5 4	7 8	5 17	6 54	5 22	6 49
6	Th.	5 7	7 15	5 11	7 11	5 5	7 7	5 18	6 53	5 23	6 48
7	F.	5 8	7 14	5 12	7 10	5 6	7 6	5 19	6 52	5 24	6 47
8	S.	4 59	7 13	5 13	7 9	5 7	7 5	5 20	6 51	5 25	6 46
9	Su.	5 0	7 12	5 14	7 8	5 8	7 4	5 21	6 50	5 26	6 45
10	M.	5 1	7 11	5 15	7 7	5 9	7 3	5 22	6 49	5 27	6 44
11	Tu.	5 2	7 10	5 16	7 6	5 10	7 2	5 23	6 48	5 28	6 43
12	W.	5 3	7 9	5 17	7 5	5 11	7 1	5 24	6 47	5 29	6 42
13	Th.	5 4	7 8	5 18	7 4	5 12	7 0	5 25	6 46	5 30	6 41
14	F.	5 5	7 7	5 19	7 3	5 13	6 59	5 26	6 45	5 31	6 40
15	S.	5 6	7 6	5 20	7 2	5 14	6 58	5 27	6 44	5 32	6 39
16	Su.	5 7	7 5	5 21	7 1	5 15	6 57	5 28	6 43	5 33	6 38
17	M.	5 8	7 4	5 22	7 0	5 16	6 56	5 29	6 42	5 34	6 37
18	Tu.	5 9	7 3	5 23	6 59	5 17	6 55	5 30	6 41	5 35	6 36
19	W.	5 10	7 2	5 24	6 58	5 18	6 54	5 31	6 40	5 36	6 35
20	Th.	5 11	7 1	5 25	6 57	5 19	6 53	5 32	6 39	5 37	6 34
21	F.	5 12	7 0	5 26	6 56	5 20	6 52	5 33	6 38	5 38	6 33
22	S.	5 13	6 59	5 27	6 55	5 21	6 51	5 34	6 37	5 39	6 32
23	Su.	5 14	6 58	5 28	6 54	5 22	6 50	5 35	6 36	5 40	6 31
24	M.	5 15	6 57	5 29	6 53	5 23	6 49	5 36	6 35	5 41	6 30
25	Tu.	5 16	6 56	5 30	6 52	5 24	6 48	5 37	6 34	5 42	6 29
26	W.	5 17	6 55	5 31	6 51	5 25	6 47	5 38	6 33	5 43	6 28
27	Th.	5 18	6 54	5 32	6 50	5 26	6 46	5 39	6 32	5 44	6 27
28	F.	5 19	6 53	5 33	6 49	5 27	6 45	5 40	6 31	5 45	6 26
29	S.	5 20	6 52	5 34	6 48	5 28	6 44	5 41	6 30	5 46	6 25
30	Su.	5 21	6 51	5 35	6 47	5 29	6 43	5 42	6 29	5 47	6 24
31	M.	5 22	6 50	5 36	6 46	5 30	6 42	5 43	6 28	5 48	6 23

11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40

Days of Month.	Mean rise or sets.		Mean time.				
	Mean South.	Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	h. m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
1	6 57.2	11 19.0	11 17.0	11 19.0	11 20.0	11 24.2	
2	6 56.0	11 40.0	11 40.0	11 53.0			
3	7 47				0 01.0	0 12.0	
4	6 46	0 30.0	0 30.0	0 36.0	0 59	0 50	
5	9 40	1 10	1 20	1 25	1 45	1 53	
6	10 40	2 11	2 19	2 26	2 45	2 50	
7	11 42	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
8	9	7 47.2	7 44.0	7 40.0	7 36.0	7 31.0	
9	0 43.0	8 10.0	8 10.0	8 13.0	8 20.	7 50.0	
10	1 31	8 44	8 43	8 41	8 35	8 28	
11	2 17	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 2	9 4	
12	3 1	9 25	9 20	9 20	9 31	9 23	
13	3 40	9 50	9 50	9 54	9 50	10 2	
14	4 24	10 10	10 17	10 10	10 37	10 20	
15	5 6	10 20	10 43	10 47	10 55	11 4	
16	6 40.0	11 00.	11 10.0	11 10.0	11 31.0	11 20.0	
17	6 25	11 20	11 45	11 51			
18	7 20				0 02.0	0 10.0	
19	8 24	0 17.0	0 20.0	0 31.0	0 50	0 50	
20	9 6	1 6	1 14	1 21	1 40	1 40	
21	10 6	2 7	2 15	2 21	2 40	2 42	
22	10 54	3 23	3 23	3 25	3 25	3 50	
23	11 40.0	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
24	0 37.0	7 31.0	7 20.0	7 27.0	7 10.0	7 10.0	
25	1 20	8 07	7 50	7 56	7 51	7 50	
26	2 10	8 30	8 20	8 23	8 20	8 25	
27	3 4	8 47	8 40	8 51	8 55	8 50	
28	4 54	9 14	9 10	9 21	9 20	9 25	
29	4 40	9 40	9 31	9 36	10 6	10 24	
30	5 41.0	10 20.0	10 20.0	10 34.0	10 50.0	10 57.0	
31	6 20	11 5	11 14	11 20	11 26	11 40	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ice discovered, 1499, O. S.
Lamas day. Continent of Amer-
7th Sunday after Trinity.
 Richard Arkwright d. 1792.
 5th. Bat. of Brownstown, 1812.
 ♀ at greatest west. elongation.
 Ben Johnson died, 1687.
 ♂ ♀ ♀ d. Oct. 9.
 George Canning died, 1837.
 8th Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀
 Hurricane at Barbadoes, 1681.

Battle of Louvain, 1693.
 Lavoisier born, 1743.

Scott b. 1771. Napoleon, 1801.
 9th Sunday after Trinity.
 16th. Bat. of Bennington, 1777.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. M. DeLambre d. 1822.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Guerriere taken, 1812.
 Indians def. on the Miami, 1794.
 Massacre in Virginia, 1631.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 10th Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 St. Barth's new. 25th. St. James.
 23d. Wilson, oristhol. d. 1513.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. 26th. Herzschel d. 1801.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. on L. Island, 1790.
 Hugo Grotius died, 1645.
 Battle on Rhede Island, 1790.
 11th Sunday after Trinity.
 Sup. ♂ ♀ ♀. Bayen & 1660.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 13th, 4h. M. Perigee, 24th, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 6th day, 9h. 42.8m. A. New Moon, 22d day, 9h. 18.0m. M.
 Last Quarter, 14th " 10 36.0 A. First Quarter, 29th " 1 59.8 M.

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

High water. M. time.

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

Day	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
1	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
2	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20
3	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20
4	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20
5	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20
6	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
7	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20
8	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20
9	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20
10	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20
11	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20	10 20
12	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
1	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
2	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
3	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
4	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
5	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
6	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
7	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
8	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
9	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
10	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
11	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
12	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
13	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
14	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
15	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
16	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
17	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
18	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
19	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
20	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
21	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
22	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
23	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
24	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
25	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
26	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
27	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
28	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
29	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
30	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ish feet sur. to the Eng. 1807.
 ♂ H. v. Copenhagen & Dan-
 * ♂ J. French exp. Egypt,
 Cromwell died; 1658. [1801.
 * ♂ 85yp. [met at Phil. 1774.
 ♂ ♂ H. 1st Congress (52 mem.)
 12th Sunday after Trinity.
 * ♂ r. Warsaw taken, 1808.
 Titus took Jerusalem, 70.
 Battle at Eutaw Springs, 1781.
 ♂ ♀ 2 = II. Bat. L. Erie, 1813.
 Bat. Lake Champlain, 1814.
 Bat. N. Point (near Balt.) 1814.
 13th Sun. after Tr. Bat. Que-
 [bec: Wolf, Montcalm k. 1759.
 * ♂ B. N. York sur. 1775.
 ♂ ♂ M. Missionaries imprison-
 ♂ ♀ II. [ed in Georgia, 1831.
 Laurence Sterne died, 1768.
 1st bat. Stillwater, 1777.
 14th Sun. after Tr. ♂ ♂ H.
 Scott d. 1832, a. 68. St. Mar-
 ♂ ♂ ♀. France dec. a republic.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. Autumn begins. [1793.
 ♂ ♂ H. Jewish y. 5506 beg.
 ♂ ♀ = W. Arnold deserted, 1780.
 Philadelphia taken, 1777.
 15th S. aft. Tr. * ♂ / Oph.
 * ♀ r. ♂ ♂ H. Detroit sur.
 St. Michael. [taken, 1805.
 Yorktown invested, 1781. 1774.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th day, 8h. A. | Perigee, 23d day, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 6th day, 11h. 52.4m. M. | New Moon, 21st day, 7h. 9.1m. A.
 Last Quarter, 14th " 4 44.5 A. | First Quarter, 28th " 10 38.2 M.

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

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

1	12 30	12 30	4 30	12 30	7 30	8 1	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
2	11 30	1 7	12 30	12 30	14 30	9 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
3	10 30	0 30	14 30	12 30	15 30	10 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
4	9 30	0 30	7 30	12 30	16 30	11 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
5	8 30	4 15	8 14	12 30	17 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
6	7 30	4 30	27 2	12 30	18 30	13 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
7	6 30	6 30	23 23	12 30	19 30	14 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
8	5 30	6 30	7 25	12 30	20 30	15 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
9	4 30	8 30	13 16	12 30	21 30	16 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30

Day of Month	Mean Rise or sets.		Mean time.				
	Mean Sunrise h. m.	Mean Tides h. m.	Boston, &c. sets.	N. York, &c. sets.	Washington, &c. sets.	Charleston, &c. sets.	N. Orleans, &c. sets.
1	5 30	1 12	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30
2	5 30	1 12	1 19	1 19	1 34	1 40	1 47
3	5 30	1 20	2 26	2 26	2 32	2 44	2 49
4	5 30	2 21	3 24	3 24	3 37	3 44	3 49
5	5 30	3 21	4 24	4 24	4 47	4 52	4 57
6	5 30	4 21	5 24	5 24	5 52	6 02	6 22
7	5 30	5 21	6 20	6 20	6 23	6 37	6 30
8	5 30	6 21	6 44	6 44	6 47	6 56	7 0
9	5 30	7 21	7 10	7 10	7 14	7 37	7 33
10	5 30	8 21	7 30	7 30	7 45	8 1	8 8
11	5 30	9 21	8 14	8 14	8 30	8 30	8 45
12	5 30	10 21	8 56	8 56	9 3	9 23	9 30
13	5 30	11 21	9 44	9 44	9 52	10 11	10 19
14	5 30	12 21	10 40	10 40	10 47	11 5	11 13
15	5 30	1 21	11 43	11 43	11 45	11 5	11 13
16	5 30	2 21	12 43	12 43	12 45	12 45	12 45
17	5 30	3 21	1 43	1 43	1 45	1 45	1 45
18	5 30	4 21	2 43	2 43	2 45	2 45	2 45
19	5 30	5 21	3 43	3 43	3 45	3 45	3 45
20	5 30	6 21	4 43	4 43	4 45	4 45	4 45
21	5 30	7 21	5 43	5 43	5 45	5 45	5 45
22	5 30	8 21	6 43	6 43	6 45	6 45	6 45
23	5 30	9 21	7 43	7 43	7 45	7 45	7 45
24	5 30	10 21	8 43	8 43	8 45	8 45	8 45
25	5 30	11 21	9 43	9 43	9 45	9 45	9 45
26	5 30	12 21	10 43	10 43	10 45	10 45	10 45
27	5 30	1 21	11 43	11 43	11 45	11 45	11 45
28	5 30	2 21	12 43	12 43	12 45	12 45	12 45
29	5 30	3 21	1 43	1 43	1 45	1 45	1 45
30	5 30	4 21	2 43	2 43	2 45	2 45	2 45

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[from Bank of U. States, 1832.
Removal of the public deposits
♁ ♀ ♀ ♀. ♁ ♁ ♁.
4th. Sup. ♁ ♀ ♀. ♁ ♀ ♀.
16th Sunday after Trinity.
Gen. Procter defeated, 1812.
Peace with England, 1763.
2d. Bat. Stillwater, 1777. Hal-
□ ♁ ♀. [Jey Comet in perihelion.
Bat. bef. Savannah and Pennington.
B. West b. 1785. [Killed, 1791.
17th Sunday after Trinity.
[town, 1812. Pean b. 1844.
Canova d. 1832. Bat. of Chesapeake.
♁ ♁ ♀.
Greatest east. elong. ♀. ♀. ♀.
♁ ♁ ♀. Kogonoko d. 1812.
Burgeyse sur. to Gates, 1777.
18th Sunday after Trinity.
♁ ♁ ♀. Cornwallis sur. 1781.
America discovered, 1492, N. A.
♁ ♁ ♀. Bat. Trafalgar, 1805.
♁ ♁ ♀. ♁ ♁ ♀. Battle of...
♁ ♁ ♀. [Red Bank, 1777.
25th. Philadelphia settled, 1682.
19th Sunday after Trinity.
Hogarth died, 1764.
♁ stationary.
Battle of White Plains, 1777.
♁ ♁ ♀. 25th. St. James...
♁ ♁ ♀. ♁ ♁ ♀.
♁ ♁ ♀. Siscope d. 1832.

Boston,	4 58M.	6 30 A.	5 5M.	6 23 A.	5 11M.	6 18 A.	5 17M.	6 14 A.	5 23M.	6 11 A.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Ori's.	4 53	6 35	4 57	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.
Apogee, 7th, 7h. M. | Perigee, 20th, 1h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 7.4m. M. | New Moon, 20th day, 5h. 21.8m. M.
Last Quarter, 13th " 9 20.2 M. | First Quarter, 26th " 10 37.6 A.

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

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

Day of Month	Mean Sunrise	Mean Sunset	Mean Rise of sets.	Mean time.	Mean Rise of sets.	Mean time.
1	5 30	7 30	5 30	7 30	5 30	7 30
2	5 31	7 31	5 31	7 31	5 31	7 31
3	5 32	7 32	5 32	7 32	5 32	7 32
4	5 33	7 33	5 33	7 33	5 33	7 33
5	5 34	7 34	5 34	7 34	5 34	7 34
6	5 35	7 35	5 35	7 35	5 35	7 35
7	5 36	7 36	5 36	7 36	5 36	7 36
8	5 37	7 37	5 37	7 37	5 37	7 37
9	5 38	7 38	5 38	7 38	5 38	7 38
10	5 39	7 39	5 39	7 39	5 39	7 39
11	5 40	7 40	5 40	7 40	5 40	7 40
12	5 41	7 41	5 41	7 41	5 41	7 41
13	5 42	7 42	5 42	7 42	5 42	7 42
14	5 43	7 43	5 43	7 43	5 43	7 43
15	5 44	7 44	5 44	7 44	5 44	7 44
16	5 45	7 45	5 45	7 45	5 45	7 45
17	5 46	7 46	5 46	7 46	5 46	7 46
18	5 47	7 47	5 47	7 47	5 47	7 47
19	5 48	7 48	5 48	7 48	5 48	7 48
20	5 49	7 49	5 49	7 49	5 49	7 49
21	5 50	7 50	5 50	7 50	5 50	7 50
22	5 51	7 51	5 51	7 51	5 51	7 51
23	5 52	7 52	5 52	7 52	5 52	7 52
24	5 53	7 53	5 53	7 53	5 53	7 53
25	5 54	7 54	5 54	7 54	5 54	7 54
26	5 55	7 55	5 55	7 55	5 55	7 55
27	5 56	7 56	5 56	7 56	5 56	7 56
28	5 57	7 57	5 57	7 57	5 57	7 57
29	5 58	7 58	5 58	7 58	5 58	7 58
30	5 59	7 59	5 59	7 59	5 59	7 59
31	6 00	8 00	6 00	8 00	6 00	8 00

Day of Month	Mean Sunrise		Mean Sunset		Mean Rise of sets.		Mean time.	
	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.
1	5 30	3 30	7 30	3 30	5 30	3 30	7 30	3 30
2	5 31	3 31	7 31	3 31	5 31	3 31	7 31	3 31
3	5 32	3 32	7 32	3 32	5 32	3 32	7 32	3 32
4	5 33	3 33	7 33	3 33	5 33	3 33	7 33	3 33
5	5 34	3 34	7 34	3 34	5 34	3 34	7 34	3 34
6	5 35	3 35	7 35	3 35	5 35	3 35	7 35	3 35
7	5 36	3 36	7 36	3 36	5 36	3 36	7 36	3 36
8	5 37	3 37	7 37	3 37	5 37	3 37	7 37	3 37
9	5 38	3 38	7 38	3 38	5 38	3 38	7 38	3 38
10	5 39	3 39	7 39	3 39	5 39	3 39	7 39	3 39
11	5 40	3 40	7 40	3 40	5 40	3 40	7 40	3 40
12	5 41	3 41	7 41	3 41	5 41	3 41	7 41	3 41
13	5 42	3 42	7 42	3 42	5 42	3 42	7 42	3 42
14	5 43	3 43	7 43	3 43	5 43	3 43	7 43	3 43
15	5 44	3 44	7 44	3 44	5 44	3 44	7 44	3 44
16	5 45	3 45	7 45	3 45	5 45	3 45	7 45	3 45
17	5 46	3 46	7 46	3 46	5 46	3 46	7 46	3 46
18	5 47	3 47	7 47	3 47	5 47	3 47	7 47	3 47
19	5 48	3 48	7 48	3 48	5 48	3 48	7 48	3 48
20	5 49	3 49	7 49	3 49	5 49	3 49	7 49	3 49
21	5 50	3 50	7 50	3 50	5 50	3 50	7 50	3 50
22	5 51	3 51	7 51	3 51	5 51	3 51	7 51	3 51
23	5 52	3 52	7 52	3 52	5 52	3 52	7 52	3 52
24	5 53	3 53	7 53	3 53	5 53	3 53	7 53	3 53
25	5 54	3 54	7 54	3 54	5 54	3 54	7 54	3 54
26	5 55	3 55	7 55	3 55	5 55	3 55	7 55	3 55
27	5 56	3 56	7 56	3 56	5 56	3 56	7 56	3 56
28	5 57	3 57	7 57	3 57	5 57	3 57	7 57	3 57
29	5 58	3 58	7 58	3 58	5 58	3 58	7 58	3 58
30	5 59	3 59	7 59	3 59	5 59	3 59	7 59	3 59
31	6 00	4 00	8 00	4 00	6 00	4 00	8 00	4 00

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

20th S. aft. Tr. All Saints,
 4th. Gen. St. Clair defeat. 1791.
 ♀ stationary. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Halley's Comet in perihelion.
 ♂ ♂ ♀ dist. 19'.
 ♀ stat. Bat. Lutina, 1682. ♀ ♀
 Transit of ♀ at ♀; visible.
 21st Sunday after Trinity.
 Montreal taken, 1775.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Dr. Sparsheim died.
 ♂ ♀ ♀ dist. 1'. [1832, a. 30
 Barnaba Oriani d. 1832, a. 30.
 ♂ ♀ ♂.
 Charles Carroll d. 1832, a. 30.
 22d Sunday after Trin. [1775.
 ♀ stat. Fort Washington taken.
 Lord Erskine died, 1820.
 * ♂ ♂ ♀. ♂ ♂ ♀.
 ☉ ec. invisible. ☐ ☐ ☉.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. Terrestrial def. 1780.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. Bat. of Koniah, 1682.
 23d Sunday after Trinity.

Greatest west. elong. of ♀.
 Battle of the Clouds, N. Y. 1790.
 ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Battle on the ...
 * ♂ ♂ ♀.
 Advent ...
 St. Andrew.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

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

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th day, 11h. M. Perigee, 19th day, 1h. M.
Apogee, 31st " 11 A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 5th day, 0h. 27.5m. M. New Moon, 19th day, 4h. 6.0m. A.
Last Quarter, 12th " 11 37.8 A. First Quarter, 25th " 2 25.8 A.

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

High water. M. T.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.					New York, &c.					Washington, &c.					Charleston, &c.					N. Orleans, &c.					Boston, &c.			New York, &c.			Charleston, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.				
1	Tu.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	9 25A.	7 4U.	5 29A.																					
2	W.	11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	10 5	7 44	6 5																					
3	Th.	12	28	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	10 41	8 20	6 41																					
4	F.	13	28	8	33	2	39	46	55	41	0	11 13	8 52	7 13																					
5	S.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	11 47	9 26	7 47																					
6	Su.	7 15	4 28	7 10	4 33	7 4	4 38	6 48	1 55	6 42	5 0	Morn.	9 59A.	8 28A.																					
7	M.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	0 20M.	10 33	8 54																					
8	Tu.	17	28	12	33	6	38	49	55	44	0	0 54	11 6	9 27																					
9	W.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	1 27	11 44	10 5																					
10	Th.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	2 5	Morn.	10 45																					
11	F.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	56	47	1	2 45	0 24M.	11 38																					
12	S.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	3 38	1 17	Morn.																					
13	Su.	7 21	4 28	7 16	4 33	7 10	4 39	6 53	1 56	6 45	5 2	4 32M.	2 11M.	0 22M.																					
14	M.	22	28	17	34	11	39	54	56	49	2	5 32	3 11	1 32																					
15	Tu.	23	28	17	34	12	39	54	56	49	2	6 37	4 16	2 37																					
16	W.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	7 48	5 27	3 48																					
17	Th.	24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	8 47	6 26	4 47																					
18	F.	25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	9 43	7 22	5 43																					
19	S.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	57	51	3	10 40	8 19	6 40																					
20	Su.	7 26	1 30	7 20	4 36	7 14	4 40	6 57	1 58	6 52	5 4	11 33M.	9 12M.	7 33M.																					
21	M.	26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	0 25A.	10 4	8 25																					
22	Tu.	27	31	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	1 11	10 50	9 11																					
23	W.	27	31	21	37	15	42	58	59	53	5	1 59	11 38	9 49																					
24	Th.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	2 47	0 26A.	10 47																					
25	F.	28	32	22	38	16	43	6 59	0	54	6	3 35	1 14	11 35																					
26	S.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	4 26	2 5	0 25A.																					
27	Su.	7 29	4 34	7 23	4 39	7 17	4 45	7 0	5 2	6 55	5 7	5 18A.	2 57A.	1 38A.																					
28	M.	29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	56	8	6 17	3 56	2 17																					
29	Tu.	29	35	24	40	18	46	1	3	56	9	7 21	5 0	3 21																					
30	W.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	8 26	6 5	4 26																					
31	Th.	30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	9 22	7 1	5 27																					

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

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
10 35M	-16 9	10 45M	-18 54	10 59M	-21 19	11 14M	-23 12	11 31M	-24 24	
0 51A.	-23 59	1 12A.	-24 23	1 10A.	-24 19	1 19A.	-23 49	1 28A.	-23 59	
0 10	-23 1	0 6	-23 32	0 2	-23 55	11 58M	-24 8	11 54M	-24 12	
6 55M	+ 8 12	6 39M	+ 7 43	6 23M	+ 7 17	6 6	+ 6 55	5 49	+ 6 39	
2 23	+ 0 31	1 56	+ 0 8	1 29	- 0 6	1 1	- 0 7	0 32	+ 0 1	
1 42A.	+ 2 52	1 27A.	+ 2 36	1 11A.	+ 2 24	0 56A.	+ 2 16	0 40A.	+ 2 10	
2 16	-27 24	2 2	-27 15	1 49	-27 3	1 35	-26 49	1 22	-26 34	
2 26M	+22 38	2 0M	+22 43	1 33M	+22 48	1 7M	+22 53	0 40M	+22 56	
9 20	- 9 40	8 58	- 9 52	8 37	-10 3	8 15	-10 13	7 54	-10 23	
5 17A.	-13 15	4 54A.	-13 12	4 31A.	-13 9	4 8A.	-13 4	3 46A.	-13 0	

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
1	9 35A.	sets. 3 29M	sets. 3 28M	sets. 3 26M	sets. 3 21M	sets. 3 20M
2	10 18	4 31	4 29	4 26	4 17	4 15
3	11 2	5 33	5 30	5 26	5 14	5 10
4	11 49	rises. 4 7A.	rises. 4 15A.	rises. 4 21A.	rises. 4 39A.	rises. 4 47A.
5	0					
6	0 38M	4 43A.	4 51A.	4 58A.	5 18A.	5 26A.
7	1 29	5 26	5 34	5 41	6 1	6 9
8	2 20	6 18	6 26	6 32	6 50	6 58
9	3 11	7 16	7 23	7 28	7 45	7 52
10	4 0	8 18	8 24	8 28	8 42	8 48
11	4 48	9 24	9 28	9 31	9 41	9 46
12	5 35	10 31	10 34	10 36	10 41	10 45
13	6 21M	11 39A.	11 41A.	11 42A.	11 43A.	11 45A.
14	7 7	...	...	...	...	...
15	7 55	0 49M	0 50M	0 49M	0 46M	0 47M
16	8 46	2 2	2 1	1 59	1 51	1 50
17	9 41	3 17	3 15	3 11	2 59	2 56
18	10 41	4 36	4 32	4 26	4 11	4 6
19	11 46	5 58	5 52	5 46	5 28	5 22
20	0 52A.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
21	1 57	5 12A.	5 20A.	5 26A.	5 44A.	5 52A.
22	2 58	6 26	6 32	6 38	6 54	7 0
23	3 53	7 41	7 46	7 50	8 2	8 7
24	4 42	8 55	8 59	9 1	9 9	9 13
25	5 28	10 6	10 8	10 9	10 13	10 16
26	6 11	11 13	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 16
27	6 52A.	...	...	...	...	...
28	7 33	0 18M	0 18M	0 17M	0 13M	0 13M
29	8 15	1 22	1 20	1 18	1 11	1 9
30	8 59	2 24	2 21	2 18	2 7	2 4
31	9 45	3 26	3 21	3 17	3 2	2 56

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

2d. Bonaparte crowned, 1804.
 Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
 Revolution in England, 1688.
 * O D T 8.

2d Sunday in Advent. [begins.
 O D 4. 1st sess. 24th Congress
 Rhode Island taken, 1776.
 J. Milton b. 1608. [S. C., 1832.
 Pres. Jackson's proclamation vs.
 O J 2 c Oph. dist. 1/2', * O D 7 1/2.
 Gay died, 1732.

3d Sunday in Advent. * D 7 M.
 Washington died, 1799, a. 68.
 [ton, 1773.
 O D 7. Tea destroyed in Bos-
 Simon Bolivar died, 1830.
 O D 5. [1813.
 O D 3. Fort Niagara taken,
 4th Sund. in Advent. O J O.
 St. Thomas. O D 9. [1620.
 Winter begins. Land. Plymouth,
 O D 11. Washington res. com.
 Antwerp surrend. 1832. [1783.
 Christmas Day. * O D T 8.
 St. Stephen. Bat. Trenton, 1776.
 St. John. 1st Sund. aft. Christ.
 Innocents. 1st Bat. N. Orleans,
 Java taken, 1812. [1814.
 31st. 1st N. A. Bank est. 1781.
 O 5 J * O D T 8.

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	17 30	1 10.32	
2	17 30	16.71	
3	17 30	10.01	
4	17 19	10.49	
5	17 19	10.30	
6	17 08	10 19	
7	16 51	10.08	
8	16 78	9.88	
9	16 43	9.88	
10	16 44	9.46	
11	16 36	9.36	
12	16 04	9.06	
13	15 51	8.83	
14	15 46	8.60	
15	15 39	8.38	
16	15 00	8.18	

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 1st, 23° 57' & 40.49"; 11th, 40.60"; 21st, 40.99";
 31st, 41.16".
 Horizontal Parallax.
 1st, 8.79"; 11th, 8.79"; 21st, 8.79"; 31st, 8.79".

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
17	12 59.5	15 01.32	
18	16 55 52.3	15 01.32	
19	16 38 37.4	15 01.32	
20	16 20 45.1	14 50.32	
21	16 2 46.0	14 39.32	
22	15 44 30.4	14 28.32	
23	15 26 56.7	14 17.32	
24	15 7 11.5	14 6.32	
25	14 48 9.0	13 55.32	
26	14 28 51.8	13 44.32	
27	14 9 20.3	13 33.32	
28	13 49 34.6	13 22.32	
29	13 29 35.6	13 11.32	
30	13 9 33.3	13 0.32	
31	12 48 58.3	12 50.32	
32	12 28 30.3	12 39.32	
33	12 7 31.4	12 28.32	
34	11 46 30.4	12 17.32	
35	11 25 18.1	12 6.32	
36	11 3 55.1	11 55.32	
37	10 42 31.6	11 44.32	
38	10 30 33.1	11 33.32	
39	9 38 45.1	11 22.32	
40	9 26 43.0	11 11.32	
41	9 14 32.0	11 0.32	
42	8 53 12.3	10 50.32	
43	8 39 45.7	10 39.32	
44	8 7 11.1	10 28.32	

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	28 3 4.5	8 43.49	16 41 40.31
2	22 58 3.3	4 10.91	45 38.77
3	22 53 34.7	4 35.09	49 33.32
4	23 46 38.7	5 6.06	58 29.88
5	23 40 15.6	5 33.92	57 26.43
6	23 33 25.5	6 0.73	19 1 22.98
7	23 26 8.7	6 27.02	5 19.54
8	23 18 25.4	6 52.84	9 16.09
9	23 10 15.8	7 18.11	13 12.65
10	23 1 40.3	7 43.63	17 9.31
11	21 53 36.8	8 6.97	19 21 6.77
12	21 43 13.0	8 30.49	25 2.33
13	21 33 19.9	8 53.41	28 53.89
14	21 23 2.8	9 15.68	32 45.46
15	21 13 21.4	9 37.30	36 37.02
16	21 1 16.4	9 58.27	40 28.58
17	20 49 45.5	10 18.63	44 20.13
18	20 37 51.7	10 38.11	48 11.68
19	20 25 34.6	10 56.99	52 3.24
20	20 13 54.3	11 15.18	56 24.79
21	19 59 51.3	11 33.54	30 0 21.84
22	19 46 25.9	11 49.33	4 27.39
23	19 33 38.3	12 5.14	8 24.45
24	19 20 39.1	12 20.39	12 21.01
25	19 7 39.5	12 34.66	16 17.67
26	18 54 39.9	12 48.33	20 14.14
27	18 41 39.9	13 1.02	24 10.70
28	18 28 39.5	13 12.80	28 7.36
29	18 15 39.4	13 24.16	32 3.82
30	18 2 39.0	13 34.99	36 0.37
31	17 49 38.3	13 44.01	39 56.92

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	17 12 59.5	15 01.32	
2	16 55 52.3	15 01.32	
3	16 38 37.4	15 01.32	
4	16 20 45.1	14 50.32	
5	16 2 46.0	14 39.32	
6	15 44 30.4	14 28.32	
7	15 26 56.7	14 17.32	
8	15 7 11.5	14 6.32	
9	14 48 9.0	13 55.32	
10	14 28 51.8	13 44.32	
11	14 9 20.3	13 33.32	
12	13 49 34.6	13 22.32	
13	13 29 35.6	13 11.32	
14	13 9 33.3	13 0.32	
15	12 48 58.3	12 50.32	
16	12 28 30.3	12 39.32	
17	12 7 31.4	12 28.32	
18	11 46 30.4	12 17.32	
19	11 25 18.1	12 6.32	
20	11 3 55.1	11 55.32	
21	10 42 31.6	11 44.32	
22	10 30 33.1	11 33.32	
23	9 38 45.1	11 22.32	
24	9 26 43.0	11 11.32	
25	9 14 32.0	11 0.32	
26	8 53 12.3	10 50.32	
27	8 39 45.7	10 39.32	
28	8 7 11.1	10 28.32	

For a Table of the ...
 of Sidereal Time.

... ..

AUGUST			AUGUST		
H.	Hour	E. of T. add	H.	Hour	E. of T. add
		m. sec.			m. sec.
1	0.00	0.00	1	16 0.00	1 0.00
2	0.05	0.00	2	16 0.04	0 4.00
3	0.10	0.00	3	16 0.08	0 8.00
4	0.15	0.00	4	16 0.12	0 12.00
5	0.20	0.00	5	16 0.16	0 16.00
6	0.25	0.00	6	16 0.20	0 20.00
7	0.30	0.00	7	16 0.24	0 24.00
8	0.35	0.00	8	16 0.28	0 28.00
9	0.40	0.00	9	16 0.32	0 32.00
10	0.45	0.00	10	16 0.36	0 36.00
11	0.50	0.00	11	16 0.40	0 40.00
12	0.55	0.00	12	16 0.44	0 44.00
13	1.00	0.00	13	16 0.48	0 48.00
14	1.05	0.00	14	16 0.52	0 52.00
15	1.10	0.00	15	16 0.56	0 56.00
16	1.15	0.00	16	16 1.00	1 0.00
17	1.20	0.00	17	16 1.04	1 4.00
18	1.25	0.00	18	16 1.08	1 8.00
19	1.30	0.00	19	16 1.12	1 12.00
20	1.35	0.00	20	16 1.16	1 16.00
21	1.40	0.00	21	16 1.20	1 20.00
22	1.45	0.00	22	16 1.24	1 24.00
23	1.50	0.00	23	16 1.28	1 28.00
24	1.55	0.00	24	16 1.32	1 32.00
25	2.00	0.00	25	16 1.36	1 36.00
26	2.05	0.00	26	16 1.40	1 40.00
27	2.10	0.00	27	16 1.44	1 44.00
28	2.15	0.00	28	16 1.48	1 48.00
29	2.20	0.00	29	16 1.52	1 52.00
30	2.25	0.00	30	16 1.56	1 56.00
31	2.30	0.00	31	16 2.00	2 0.00

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 24, 23' 27" & 41.80"; 12th, 23.04"; 20th, 22.85"
 Horizontal Parallax.
 24, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 20th, 8.61"

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 1st, 23' 27" & 42.15"; 11th, 42.18"; 21st, 42.22"
 Horizontal Parallax.
 1st, 8.68"; 11th, 8.56"; 21st, 8.48"

AUGUST			AUGUST		
H.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	H.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. till 16th. m. sec.
1	7 44 30.3	13 43.36	1	4 23 30.5	4 6.47
2	7 21 40.0	18 30.33	2	4 45 27.9	3 48.37
3	6 59 46.3	12 17.87	3	5 8 41.2	3 39.16
4	6 38 44.0	12 4.93	4	5 31 30.0	3 13.19
5	6 18 30.0	11 51.58	5	5 54 30.0	3 54.36
6	5 59 30.0	11 37.66	6	6 17 16.6	3 36.60
7	5 40 30.0	11 23.33	7	6 39 55.6	3 19.19
8	5 22 00.4	11 8.61	8	7 2 27.7	3 1.88
9	4 59 30.0	10 53.47	9	7 24 52.5	1 44.80
10	4 36 2.7	10 37.06	10	7 47 9.7	1 27.05
11	4 08 32.5	10 22.00	11	8 9 19.0	1 11.75
12	3 36 00.0	10 8.90	12	8 31 30.1	0 55.74
13	3 04 34.4	9 49.37	13	8 53 12.6	0 39.09
14	2 41 47.3	9 33.67	14	9 14 56.3	0 23.31
15	2 19 0.0	9 16.61	15	9 36 30.8	0 7.94
16	1 56 30.1	8 58.31	16	9 57 55.9	0 7.07
17	1 33 45.0	8 40.00	17	10 19 11.1	0 21.71
18	1 11 0.0	8 22.00	18	10 40 16.4	0 36.98
19	8 5 10	8 5 10	19	11 1 11.3	0 49.80
20	0 39 0.0	7 47.00	20	11 21 56.3	1 2.34
21	0 20 0.0	7 30.91	21	11 43 30.0	1 16.80
22	0 0 0.0	7 10.67	22	12 2 40.0	1 28.77
23	0 19 0.0	6 53.33	23	12 23 30.0	1 48.00
24	0 38 0.0	6 33.00	24	12 43 37.0	2 13.00
25	0 57 0.0	6 14.00	25	13 2 45.0	2 34.00
26	1 16 0.0	5 56.00	26	13 22 15.0	3 0.00
27	1 35 0.0	5 39.00	27	13 41 34.0	3 21.00
28	1 54 0.0	5 23.00	28	14 0 40.0	3 42.00
29	2 13 0.0	5 8.00	29	14 19 50.0	4 0.00
30	2 32 0.0	4 43.00	30	14 38 55.0	4 18.00
31	2 51 0.0	4 28.00	31	14 58 0.0	4 36.00

Sidereal time.
 h. m. sec.
 23 34 17.00
 36 13.85
 43 10.10
 46 6.48
 50 3.20
 53 59.76
 57 56.33
 23 1 52.67
 5 49.43
 9 45.99
 23 13 43.55
 17 39.10
 31 25.65
 25 33.30
 20 28.75
 33 23.25
 27 21.64
 41 18.30
 46 14.05
 49 11.51
 26 58 8.07
 57 4.08
 0 2 1.10
 4 57.74
 8 54.50
 13 50.84
 18 47.35
 23 43.94
 28 40.35
 33 37.45
 38 34.55

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 53.04	1 5.76		2	15 47.05	1 8.17	
3	52.67	5.92		4	46.79	8.27	
5	52.11	6.08		6	46.56	8.36	
7	51.67	6.24		8	46.35	8.45	
9	51.23	6.41		10	46.15	8.52	
11	50.81	6.57		12	45.96	8.58	
13	50.40	6.73		14	45.79	8.63	
15	50.00	6.90		16	45.63	8.67	
17	49.62	7.06		18	45.50	8.69	
19	49.25	7.21		20	45.39	8.70	
21	48.89	7.37		22	45.29	8.70	
23	48.55	7.52		24	45.20	8.68	
25	48.22	7.66		26	45.13	8.65	
27	47.90	7.80		28	45.09	8.61	
29	47.60	7.93		30	45.06	8.56	
31	47.32	8.06		32	45.05	8.49	

D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	E. of T. subt. fr. app. till 16th. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.
1	14 56 4 5	2 59.91	2 34 46.77	22	0 9.1	2 37.62	4 37 0.04
2	15 14 43.3	3 7.50	38 43.33	22	8 18.7	2 28.67	40 56.60
3	15 32 37.0	3 14.55	42 .89	3	22 16 5.1	2 19.35	44 53.15
4	15 50 15.1	3 21.07	46 3 45	4	22 23 28.2	2 9.68	48 49.71
5	16 7 37.5	3 27.05	50 33.01	5	22 30 27.7	1 59.66	52 46.26
6	16 24 43.7	3 32.49	54 29.56	6	22 37 3.6	1 49.30	56 42.81
7	16 41 33 7	3 37.39	58 26.12	7	22 43 15.7	1 38 65	5 0 39.36
8	16 58 6.8	3 41.72	3 2 22.67	8	22 49 3.9	1 27.71	4 35 92
9	17 14 22.9	3 45 51	6 19.22	9	22 54 28.1	1 16.49	8 32.48
10	17 30 21.7	3 48.73	10 15.77	10	22 59 28.2	1 5.01	12 29.04
11	17 46 3.0	3 51.37	3 14 12.32	11	23 4 4.1	0 53.28	5 16 25.61
12	18 1 26.4	3 53.46	19 8.87	12	23 8 15.7	0 41.35	20 22.17
13	18 16 31.8	3 54.95	22 5.43	13	23 12 2.9	0 29.23	24 18.73
14	18 31 18.8	3 55.87	26 1.99	14	23 15 25.7	0 16.90	28 15.29
15	18 45 47.3	3 56.22	29 58.56	15	23 18 24.0	0 4.41	32 11.85
16	18 59 56.3	3 55.99	33 55.12	16	23 20 57.6	+0 8.23	36 8.41
17	19 13 47.2	3 55.16	37 51.68	17	23 23 6.6	0 21.01	40 4.96
18	19 27 18.1	3 53.77	41 48.24	18	23 24 50.9	0 33.89	44 1 51
19	19 40 29.4	3 51.79	45 44.79	19	23 26 10.5	0 46.83	47 58.07
20	19 53 20.8	3 49.25	49 41.35	20	23 27 5.3	0 59.86	51 54.62
21	20 5 51.9	3 46.12	3 53 37.90	21	23 27 35.2	1 12.01	5 55 51.18
22	20 18 2.6	3 42.45	57 34.45	22	23 27 40.3	1 25 97	59 47.74
23	20 29 52.5	3 38.22	4 1 31.00	23	23 27 20.8	1 39.02	6 3 44.29
24	20 41 21.5	3 33.45	5 27.56	24	23 26 36.3	1,52.01	7 46.86
25	20 52 29.2	3 28.16	9 24.11	25	23 25 27.1	2 4.93	11 37.42
26	21 3 15.4	3 22.35	13 20.67	26	23 23 53.1	2 17.76	15 33.98
27	21 13 40.0	3 16.05	17 17.23	27	23 21 54.4	2 30.44	19 30.55
28	21 23 42.6	3 9.26	21 13.79	28	23 19 31.1	2 42.98	23 27.11
29	21 33 23.0	3 1.99	25 10.35	29	23 16 43.2	2 55.33	27 23.67
30	21 42 41.0	2 54.30	29 6.92	30	23 13 20.7	3 7.46	31 20.23
31	21 51 26.5	2 46.16	33 3.49	31	23 9 53.8	3 19.35	35 16.78

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 1st, 23° 27' & 41.50'' ; 11th, 41.77'' ; 21st, 41.65'' ;
 31st, 41.56''
 Horizontal Parallax.
 1st, 8.51'' ; 11th, 8.49'' ; 21st, 8.47'' ; 31st, 8.46''

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
 10th, 23° 27' & 41.52'' ; 20th, 41.54'' ; 30th, 41.62'' ;
 Horizontal Parallax.
 10th, 8.45'' ; 20th, 8.44'' ; 30th, 8.44''

SOLAR DISTANCES AND PARALLAXES.

D.	Semi-Diameter	Horizontal Parallax	Obliquity of the Ecliptic	D.	Semi-Diameter	Horizontal Parallax	Obliquity of the Ecliptic
2	45.84	1 8.49	10th, 53' 37" & 41.77"; 30th, 41.53"; 30th, 40.19" Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45."	1	45.80	1 8.45	5th, 53' 37" & 41.4"; 15th, 41.5"; 30th, 40.19" Horizontal Parallax. 5th, 8.45"; 15th, 8.45"; 30th, 8.45."
4	45.86	8.42		3	47.86	8.38	
6	45.87	8.33		5	47.84	8.10	
8	45.19	8.33		7	47.86	8.38	
10	45.18	8.12		9	48.14	8.78	
12	45.28	8.00		11	48.46	8.88	
14	45.36	7.87		13	48.80	8.44	
16	45.46	7.73		15	49.16	8.28	
18	45.58	7.58		17	49.53	8.12	
20	45.74	7.43		19	49.91	7.98	
22	45.91	7.27		21	50.30	7.84	
24	45.99	7.11		23	50.70	7.70	
26	45.98	6.95		25	51.12	7.56	
28	46.28	6.79		27	51.55	7.42	
30	46.73	6.63		29	51.99	7.28	
32	46.98	6.45		31	52.44	7.15	

D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sideral time. h. m. sec.
1	29 9 53.8	3 19.38	6 35 16.78	1	18 9 57.7	6 2.53	9 57 30.64
2	29 5 53.6	3 21.02	39 13.33	2	17 64 50.5	6 59.00	41 28.89
3	29 1 37.1	3 42.41	48 9.88	3	17 29 26.3	6 56.03	46 28.16
4	29 56 37.5	3 53.45	47 6.44	4	17 23 44.5	6 50.33	49 19.71
5	29 51 23.8	4 4.90	51 2.90	5	17 7 46.0	6 45.02	52 16.88
6	29 46 48.4	4 14.62	54 59.55	6	16 51 30.8	6 39.11	5 57 13.84
7	29 39 45.3	4 24.05	6 38 56.11	7	16 34 59.4	6 32.89	9 1 6.49
8	29 33 30.5	4 34.25	7 2 53.67	8	16 18 11.9	6 26.48	6 5.88
9	29 26 32.5	4 43.03	6 49.34	9	16 1 8.8	6 17.79	9 2.61
10	29 19 21.8	4 52.53	10 46.80	10	16 43 50.3	6 9.51	13 59.06
11	29 11 46.9	5 1.00	7 14 43.36	11	15 28 16.5	6 0.67	9 15 56.62
12	29 3 49.8	5 9.08	16 38.92	12	15 8 37.9	4 51.37	29 58.12
13	21 55 29.8	5 16.63	22 25.48	13	14 50 24.6	4 41.38	24 45.71
14	21 46 47.3	5 23.78	26 32.03	14	14 32 7.3	4 30.83	28 49.36
15	21 37 43.5	5 30.47	30 39.68	15	14 13 26.7	4 19.80	32 41.88
16	21 28 18.6	5 36.69	34 25.13	16	13 54 56.5	4 8.33	36 38.37
17	21 18 39.7	5 42.40	38 21.00	17	13 35 52.0	3 56.38	40 34.83
18	21 8 18.8	5 47.65	42 19.34	18	13 16 40.3	3 43.69	44 31.49
19	20 57 45.8	5 52.37	46 14.80	19	12 57 16.9	3 30.67	48 28.06
20	20 46 59.8	5 56.57	50 11.36	20	12 37 39.1	3 17.17	52 24.61
21	20 35 59.8	6 0.24	7 54 7.93	21	12 17 59.1	3 3.30	56 21.17
22	20 24 59.8	6 3.38	7 59 4.48	22	11 57 49.4	2 49.78	10 9 17.92
23	20 13 59.8	6 5.94	8 2 1.04	23	11 37 37.3	2 35.49	4 14.88
24	20 2 59.8	6 7.94	8 59.88	24	11 17 23.8	2 20.88	3 59.88
25	19 51 59.8	6 9.37	9 52.16	25	10 56 59.8	2 6.31	3 45.88
26	19 40 59.8	6 10.23	10 50.73	26	10 36 36.3	1 51.88	3 31.88
27	19 29 59.8	6 10.47	11 47.88	27	10 16 9.7	1 36.88	3 17.88
28	19 18 59.8	6 10.11	12 42.88	28	9 55 59.3	1 21.88	3 3.88
29	19 7 59.8	6 9.25	13 36.88	29	9 35 32.4	1 6.88	2 49.88
30	18 56 59.8	6 7.88	14 29.88	30	9 15 5.6	0 51.88	2 35.88
31	18 45 59.8	6 6.51	15 21.88	31	8 55 38.8	0 36.88	2 21.88

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 52.91	1 4.16		2	16 0.74	1 4.16	
4	53.39	4.09		4	1.30	4.25	
6	53.57	4.02		6	1.85	4.36	
8	54.36	3.96		8	2.41	4.48	
10	54.86	3.91		10	2.96	4.61	
12	55.37	3.87		12	3.52	4.75	
14	55.88	3.85		14	4.07	4.90	
16	56.40	3.83		16	4.62	5.06	
18	56.93	3.83		18	5.16	5.23	
20	57.47	3.84		20	5.70	5.41	
22	58.01	3.86		22	6.23	5.60	
24	58.55	3.90		24	6.76	5.80	
26	59.09	3.94		26	7.28	6.00	
28	15 59.64	4.00		28	7.80	6.21	
30	16 0.19	4.07		30	8.31	6.43	
32	0.74	4.16		32	8.81	6.66	

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Declination north.	E. of T. sub. fr. ap. af. lst. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	8 28 7.9	+0 1.44	10 39 43.26	1	3 0 39.5	10 9.42	12 37 59.87
2	8 6 19.8	-0 17.31	43 39.82	2	3 23 59.1	10 28.52	41 56.43
3	7 44 23.9	0 36 35	47 36.37	3	3 47 16.3	10 47.32	45 52.98
4	7 22 20.7	0 55.69	51 32.93	4	4 10 30.7	11 5.82	49 49.53
5	7 0 10.3	1 15.29	55 29.48	5	4 33 42.1	11 23.98	53 46.07
6	6 37 53.1	1 35.14	59 26.04	6	4 56 50.1	11 41.78	57 42.62
7	6 15 29.5	1 55.19	11 3 22.58	7	5 19 54.4	11 59.21	13 1 39.17
8	5 52 59.6	2 15.44	7 19.13	8	5 43 54.7	12 16.23	5 35.72
9	5 30 23.8	2 35.88	11 15.68	9	6 6 50.5	12 32.84	9 32.28
10	5 7 42.5	2 56.47	15 12.23	10	6 28 41.5	12 49.00	13 28.83
11	4 44 55.8	3 17.19	11 19 8.78	11	6 51 27.5	13 4.68	13 17 25.39
12	4 22 4.3	3 38.03	23 5.34	12	7 14 8.1	13 19.86	21 21.94
13	3 59 7.8	3 58.94	27 1.89	13	7 36 42.8	13 34.55	25 18.50
14	3 36 7.1	4 19.94	30 58.45	14	7 59 11.4	13 48.69	29 15.06
15	3 13 2.4	4 40 99	34 55.01	15	8 21 33.4	14 2.29	33 11.62
16	2 49 53.9	5 2.05	38 51.57	16	8 43 45.5	14 15.32	37 8.18
17	2 26 42.0	5 23.11	42 48.12	17	9 5 56.2	14 27.76	41 4.73
18	2 3 27.1	5 44.19	46 44.68	18	9 27 56.2	14 39.60	45 1.28
19	1 40 9.5	6 5.24	50 41.24	19	9 49 48.1	14 50.82	48 57.83
20	1 16 49.7	6 26.26	54 37.79	20	10 11 31.4	15 1.42	52 54.38
21	0 53 27.8	6 47.18	58 34.33	21	10 33 5.7	15 11.38	13 56 50.93
22	0 30 4.4	7 8.05	12 2 30.88	22	10 54 30.7	15 20.67	14 0 47.48
23	0 6 19.7	7 28.82	6 27.43	23	11 15 45.9	15 29.30	4 44.03
24	0 16 45.9	7 49.48	12 10 23.98	24	11 36 50.8	15 37.26	8 40.59
25	0 40 12.1	8 10.01	14 20.53	25	11 57 45.2	15 44.51	12 37.15
26	1 3 38.4	8 30.38	18 17.08	26	12 18 28.5	15 51.08	16 33.71
27	1 27 4.5	8 50.60	22 13.64	27	12 39 0.4	15 56.91	20 30.27
28	1 50 30.0	9 10.64	26 10.20	28	12 59 20.3	16 2.04	24 25.83
29	2 13 54.6	9 30.46	30 6.76	29	13 19 28.0	16 6.41	28 21.38
30	2 37 17.9	9 50.07	34 3.32	30	13 39 22.9	16 10.98	32 16.94
31	3 0 39.5	10 9.42	37 59.87	31	13 59 4.7	16 12.53	36 12.43

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
8th, 23° 27' & 43.10"; 18th, 43.24"; 28th, 43.30".
Horizontal Parallax.
8th, 8.51"; 18th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.56".

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
8th, 23° 27' & 43.30"; 18th, 43.23"; 28th, 43.12".
Horizontal Parallax.
8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.61"; 28th, 8.63".

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 8.81	1 6.66	Obliquity of the Ecliptic, 7th, 23° 27' & 42.05"; 17th, 42.84"; 27th, 42.71". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.00"; 17th, 8.06"; 27th, 8.69".	1	16 14.92	1 9.98	Obliquity of the Ecliptic, 7th, 23° 27' & 42.64"; 17th, 42.03"; 27th, 42.69"; 36th, 42.60". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.72"; 36th, 8.73".
3	9.31	6.88		3	15.21	10.16	
5	9.79	7.11		5	15.49	10.32	
7	10.26	7.34		7	15.75	10.46	
9	10.72	7.58		9	15.98	10.59	
11	11.17	7.81		11	16.19	10.70	
13	11.61	8.05		13	16.39	10.80	
15	12.04	8.29		15	16.57	10.87	
17	12.46	8.53		17	16.73	10.93	
19	12.85	8.75		19	16.87	10.98	
21	13.24	8.97		21	16.99	11.00	
23	13.61	9.19		23	17.10	11.01	
25	13.96	9.40		25	17.18	11.00	
27	14.30	9.61		27	17.23	10.97	
29	14.62	9.80	29	17.27	10.93		
31	14.92	9.98	31	17.29	10.86		

D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	E. of T. subt. f. ap. till 25th. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	14 18 32.9	16 15.05	14 40 13.04	1	21 45 46.6	10 54.14	16 38 29.72
2	14 37 47.3	16 16.37	44 9.59	2	21 55 4.3	10 31.51	42 26.28
3	14 56 47.4	16 16.89	48 6.14	3	22 3 56.6	10 8.26	46 22.84
4	15 15 32.8	16 16.63	52 2.69	4	22 12 23.4	9 44.41	50 19.40
5	15 34 3.1	16 15.55	55 59.25	5	22 20 24.4	9 19.98	54 15.96
6	15 52 18 0	16 13.62	59 55.80	6	22 27 59.3	8 55.00	58 12.52
7	16 10 16.9	16 10.89	15 3 52.36	7	22 35 8.1	8 29.48	17 2 9.09
8	16 27 59.8	16 7.29	7 48.92	8	22 41 50.3	8 3.44	6 5.65
9	16 45 26.0	16 2.85	11 45.48	9	22 48 5.9	7 36.91	10 2.21
10	17 2 35.3	15 57.55	15 42.04	10	22 53 54.6	7 9.92	13 58.77
11	17 19 27.1	15 51.40	15 19 38.60	11	22 59 16.2	6 42.49	17 17 55.33
12	17 36 1.2	15 44.37	23 35.16	12	23 4 10.6	6 14.64	21 51.88
13	17 52 17.2	15 36.49	27 31.72	13	23 8 37.5	5 46.42	25 48.43
14	18 9 14.4	15 27.73	31 28.27	14	23 12 36.8	5 17.85	29 44.99
15	18 23 52.7	15 18.12	35 24.83	15	23 16 8.3	4 48.96	33 41.54
16	18 39 11.7	15 7.63	39 21.38	16	23 19 12.0	4 19.80	37 38.10
17	18 54 10.9	14 56.28	43 17.93	17	23 21 47.7	3 50.39	41 34.65
18	19 8 49.8	14 44.09	47 14.48	18	23 23 55.3	3 20.77	45 31.22
19	19 23 8.2	14 31.05	51 11.03	19	23 25 34.7	2 50.97	49 27.78
20	19 37 6.6	14 17.19	55 7.59	20	23 26 45.9	2 21.06	53 24.35
21	19 50 41.7	14 2.50	15 59 4.15	21	23 27 25.9	1 51.02	17 57 20.91
22	20 3 56.0	13 47.03	16 3 0.72	22	23 27 43.5	1 20.94	15 1 17.47
23	20 16 48.1	13 30.77	6 57.28	23	23 27 29.8	0 50.53	5 14.03
24	20 29 17.8	13 13.73	10 53.84	24	23 26 47.8	-0 20.76	9 10.59
25	20 41 24.7	12 55.92	14 50.40	25	23 25 37.3	+0 9.27	13 7.14
26	20 53 8.2	12 37.38	19 46.96	26	23 23 58.6	0 39.18	17 3.70
27	21 4 25.3	12 18.12	22 43.51	27	23 21 51.6	1 8.98	21 0.25
28	21 15 24.5	11 58.14	26 40.07	28	23 19 16.5	1 38.62	24 56.80
29	21 25 56.4	11 37.48	30 36.62	29	23 16 13.2	2 8.06	28 53.36
30	21 36 3.9	11 16.14	34 33.17	30	23 12 41.9	2 37.27	32 49.92
				31	23 8 42.8	3 6.23	36 46.48

True Apparent Places of 28 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year.

	α Ursæ Minoris.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.		α Tauri.		α Aurigæ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
1835.	0	88	1 57	22	2 53	3	4 26	16	5 4	4
Jan. 0,	60 47 01	25 59.7	52.61	10 43.7	39.42	26 10.9	27.66	10 15.2	31.04	49 29.4
10,	38.96	26 0.3	52.50	43.4	39.34	10 8	27.64	15.1	31.04	28.8
20,	30.67	0.4	52 37	43.0	39 23	9.7	27.58	14.9	30.98	28.6
30,	23.10	25 59.8	52.22	42.4	39.11	9.2	27.48	14.7	30.86	28.4
Feb. 9,	16.11	58.5	52.08	41 7	38.96	8.8	27.35	14 5	30.69	28.2
19,	9.40	56.6	51.93	40 9	38 82	8.4	27.19	14.4	30 45	28.0
Mar. 1,	3.79	54.4	51.80	40.0	38.67	8.3	27.02	14.2	30.25	27.8
11,	59 59.93	51.9	51.69	39.2	38.54	8.2	26.85	14 0	30.00	27.6
21,	57.26	48.8	51.62	38.3	38.43	8.3	26.69	13.8	29.76	27.4
31,	55.62	45 8	51.57	37 6	38.34	8.6	26.54	13 7	29.52	27.2
April 10,	55.85	42.5	51.58	37.0	38.29	9.0	26.42	13.6	29.32	27.0
20,	57.96	39.7	51.63	36.5	38.28	9.7	26.34	13.6	29.16	26.8
30,	60 1.23	36 9	51.74	36.3	38.32	10.5	26.30	13.6	29.03	26.6
May 10,	5.30	34 5	51.89	36.4	38.41	11.7	26.0	13.8	29 00	26.4
20,	10.75	32.7	52.09	36.8	38.55	13.0	26.35	14.1	29.01	26.2
30,	17.41	31.2	52.33	37.5	38.72	14.5	26.46	14.7	29.09	26.0
June 9,	24.33	30.1	52.60	38.4	38.93	16.1	26.61	15.3	29.24	25.8
19,	31.46	29.8	52.91	39 6	39.18	17.9	26 79	16.1	29 44	25.6
29,	39 28	30.0	53.23	41.0	39.45	19.7	27.01	17.0	29.69	25.4
July 9,	47.28	30.6	53.56	42.5	39.75	21.5	27 27	18.0	29.95	25.2
19,	54 61	31.8	53.90	44.3	40.05	23 4	27.54	19.0	30 32	25.0
29,	61 1.60	33.6	54 23	46 1	40 36	25.1	27.83	20.1	30.68	24.8
Aug. 8,	8.62	35 9	54.55	48.0	40.67	26.7	28.14	21 2	31.07	24.6
18,	14.59	38.4	54.85	49 9	40.97	28 2	28 45	22.3	31 47	24.4
28,	19.92	41.3	55.13	51 7	41 25	29 4	28.77	23.3	31.88	24.2
Sept. 7,	24.32	44.7	55.38	53.5	41.52	30.5	29.07	24.1	32.30	24.0
17,	28 17	48.3	55.60	55.2	41 77	31.2	29.37	24.9	32.71	23.8
27,	30.64	51.8	55.79	56.7	41.99	31.7	29 66	25.5	33.12	23.6
Oct. 7,	31.64	55.7	55 95	58.1	42.19	32.0	29 93	26 0	33.52	23.4
17,	31.59	59.7	56 07	59.4	42.35	32.0	30.19	26.3	33.89	23.2
27,	31.19	26 3.1	56 17	41 0.4	42.49	31.8	30.43	26 5	34.25	23.0
Nov. 6,	28.70	6.9	56.23	1.3	42.61	31.4	30.64	26.5	34.58	22.8
16,	25.03	10.4	56.26	2.1	42.69	30.9	30.82	26.5	34.88	22.6
26,	20.67	13.6	56.27	2 6	42.74	30.3	30.98	26.4	35.13	22.4
Dec. 6,	15.24	16.2	56.24	3.0	42.76	29 6	31.10	26.3	35 34	22.2
16,	8.41	18.3	56.19	3 2	42.76	28.9	31.18	26.1	35.49	22.0
26,	1.00	20.1	56.11	3.2	42.72	28.2	31.25	26 0	35.59	21.8
36,	60 53.92	21.2	56.01	3.0	42.66	27.6	31.23	25.8	35.63	21.6

True Apparent Places of 23 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

	β Orionis.			α Orionis.			α Canis Majoris.			α Capis Minoris.			β Geminorum.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.	h. m.	°	sec.
1835.	6 6	8		5 46	7		6 37	16		7 30	5		7 35	23	
Jan. 0,	36 96	23 57.1		14.72	22 9.6		53.06	29 43.5		39.96	38 30.9		12.82	25 4.1	
10,	35 97	59 5		14 77	8.9		53.11	45.7		40.10	29.7		12.90	4.3	
20,	36.92	59.6		14.76	8.3		53.13	47.8		40.19	29.7		13.11	4.7	
30,	36.84	24 0 8		14.72	7.8		53.11	49.6		40.23	27.6		13.17	5.3	
Feb. 9,	36 72	1.7		14.63	7.4		53.03	51.1		40.22	27.1		13.17	5.9	
19,	36.57	2.3		14.50	7.1		52.92	52 4		40.17	26.7		13.12	6.6	
Mar. 1,	26 40	2.6		14.36	6.9		52.77	53 4		40.07	26.3		13.02	7.3	
11,	35.22	2.7		14.19	6.8		52 60	54.0		39.94	26.2		12.90	8.0	
21,	36.05	2 0		14 01	6.9		52.41	54.4		39.80	26.1		12.72	8.6	
31,	35 88	2.1		13.86	7 0		52.22	54.4		39.63	26.2		12.54	9.3	
April 10,	35.73	1.4		13.69	7.2		52.04	54.1		39.47	26.4		12.36	9.5	
20,	35.61	0.5		13 56	7.5		51.87	53.5		39.31	26.7		12.19	9.8	
30,	35.53	23 59.4		13.46	8.0		51.72	52.6		39.17	27.1		12.03	10.0	
May 10,	35.48	58.1		13.40	8.5		51.60	51.4		39.06	27.6		11.89	10.0	
20,	35.46	56 5		13 37	9.2		51.52	50.0		38.96	28.2		11.79	9.9	
30,	35.52	54 8		13 40	10.0		51.47	48.4		38.91	28.8		11.73	9.7	
June 9,	35.02	52.5		13.45	10.9		51.47	46 5		38.88	29.5		11.70	9.4	
19,	35.78	50.6		13.57	12.0		51.51	44.6		38.89	30.3		11.72	9.0	
29,	35 91	48 8		13.72	13.1		51.57	42.5		38.94	31.1		11.77	8.6	
July 9,	36.11	46 9		13.90	14 2		51.70	40.1		39.02	31.9		11.86	8.3	
19,	36.34	44.8		14.11	15.3		51.84	38.0		39 16	32.8		12.01	7.8	
29,	36.69	43 0		14.34	16.4		52.02	36.0		39.29	33.6		12.17	7.1	
Aug. 8,	36.86	41.3		14 60	17.4		52.22	34.2		39 46	34.3		12 37	6.5	
18,	37.14	39.9		14.87	18.3		52.45	32.6		39.66	34.9		12.59	6.0	
28,	37.43	38 8		15.15	19.1		52.70	31.2		39.88	35.3		12.84	5.3	
Sept. 7,	37.72	38 0		15.44	19.7		52 96	30.2		40.12	35.5		13.12	4.7	
17,	38 01	37.6		15 74	20.0		53.24	29.6		40.38	35.5		13.41	3.9	
27,	38.29	37.5		16.03	20.2		53.53	29.5		40.65	35.3		13.72	3.2	
Oct. 7,	38.57	37.5		16.33	20.1		53.82	29.5		40.94	34.8		14.06	2.4	
17,	38.83	38.5		16.61	19.7		54.13	30.5		41.24	34.1		14.39	1.6	
27,	39.08	39.4		16.89	19.2		54 41	31.7		41.54	33.1		14 74	0.8	
Nov. 6,	39.30	40.7		17.15	18 5		54 69	33 2		41.85	32.0		15.09	0.0	
16,	39 50	42.2		17.40	17.7		54.96	35.1		42.15	30.7		15.43	24 59.4	
26,	39.68	43.8		17.62	16.8		55.21	37.2		42.44	29.2		15.77	58.8	
Dec. 6,	39.61	45.5		17.81	15.9		55 42	39.5		42 71	27.8		16.08	58.4	
16,	39.92	47.2		17.96	14.9		55.61	41.9		42.96	26.3		16.36	58.1	
26,	39.98	48 9		18.08	14.1		55.75	44.2		43.17	24.9		16.61	58.0	
36,	40.00	50.3		18.15	13.2		55.85	46.6		43.33	23.7		16.81	58 1	

*True Apparent Places of 26 of the principal Fixed Stars, according
Bessel, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)*

	α Hydrn.			α Leonis.			α Ursæ Majoris.			β Leonis.			α Virginæ.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	°	'	h. m.	°	'	h. m.	°	'	h. m.	°	'	h. m.	°	'
1835.	9	19	7	9	49	12	10	53	62	11	40	15	13	16	5
	sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.		
Jan. 0,	28.72	56	44.8	34.49	46	15.1	29.03	38	18.1	37.64	29	38.6	29.34	17	4
10,	28.96		47.0	34.76		13.8	29.59		13.8	37.97		36.8	29.68		4
20,	29.14		49.1	34.99		12.6	30.10		14.4	38.27		35.4	30.01		4
30,	29.27		51.0	35.19		11.8	30.53		15.7	38.55		34.3	30.33		4
Feb. 9,	29.36		52.7	35.33		11.2	30.89		17.6	38.78		33.5	30.61		4
19,	29.40		54.1	35.42		10.9	31.15		19.8	38.97		33.1	30.67		4
Mar. 1,	29.39		55.4	35.46		10.9	31.31		22.2	39.12		33.0	31.09		4
11,	29.36		56.3	35.46		11.0	31.38		24.8	39.22		32.9	31.28		4
21,	29.26		57.1	35.41		11.3	31.36		27.5	39.27		32.7	31.43		4
31,	29.16		57.5	35.34		11.7	31.25		30.0	39.29		32.4	31.55	16	
April 10,	29.03		57.8	35.24		12.3	31.07		32.4	39.28		32.1	31.63		
20,	28.59		57.8	35.13		12.9	30.83		34.6	39.23		32.0	31.69		
30,	28.75		57.7	35.00		13.5	30.55		36.3	39.17		37.0	31.72		
May 10,	28.62		57.3	34.88		14.1	30.23		37.7	39.09		37.9	31.72		
20,	28.49		56.7	34.76		14.6	29.90		38.6	39.00		38.8	31.70		
30,	28.39		56.0	34.66		15.2	29.58		39.1	38.90		39.6	31.68		
June 9,	28.30		55.1	34.56		15.6	29.26		39.0	38.80		40.2	31.61		
19,	28.23		54.1	34.48		16.1	28.96		38.5	38.70		40.9	31.54		
29,	28.19		53.1	34.43		16.4	28.69		37.5	38.60		41.8	31.46		
July 9,	28.17		51.9	34.39		16.6	28.45		36.1	38.52		41.6	31.36	17	
19,	28.17		50.7	34.38		16.8	28.27		34.3	38.44		41.7	31.26		
29,	28.21		49.5	34.39		16.8	28.12		32.1	38.37		41.7	31.15		
Aug. 8,	28.27		48.3	34.43		16.9	28.03		29.6	38.32		41.5	31.04		
18,	28.27		47.1	34.49		16.6	28.00		26.9	38.28		41.0	30.94		
28,	28.48		46.2	34.56		16.1	28.02		23.9	38.27		40.4	30.88		
Sept. 7,	28.63		45.5	34.70		15.6	28.11		20.4	38.28		39.6	30.77		
17,	28.81		45.1	34.86		14.8	28.28		17.2	38.33		38.5	30.72		
27,	29.02		45.0	35.04		13.9	28.50		13.9	38.41		37.1	30.70		
Oct. 7,	29.26		45.2	35.25		12.7	28.80		10.6	38.53		35.6	30.72		
17,	29.51		45.5	35.49		11.4	29.16		7.4	38.69		33.8	30.79		
27,	29.80		46.7	35.77		9.8	29.58		4.4	38.89		31.9	30.90		
Nov. 6,	30.10		48.0	36.07		8.1	30.07		1.6	39.12		29.8	31.05		
16,	30.43		49.5	36.39		6.3	30.60		57	39.40		27.6	31.26		
26,	30.74		51.4	36.72		4.4	31.18		57.1	39.70		26.3	31.50		
Dec. 6,	31.06		53.4	37.06		2.6	31.79		55.5	40.03		23.1	31.79	16	
16,	31.37		55.6	37.39		0.8	32.41		54.4	40.37		20.8	32.10		
26,	31.68		57.9	37.71		59.1	33.02		53.8	40.72		18.5	32.43		
36,	31.90		60.1	38.01		57.7	33.61		53.8	41.08		16.9	32.77		

Department of the Interior, Division of Reclamation, Washington, D.C.
 Reclamation Survey of the Colorado River (Continued)

1906	a Boulder			b of Liberty			c Upper Colorado			d Clear Fork			e Georgetown		
	Right	Dec.		Right	Dec.		Right	Dec.		Right	Dec.		Right	Dec.	
	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16
Jan. 1	2.00	27.5	43.00	29	65.4	13.30	25.00	40.47	10	25.00	29.00	43.00	10	25.00	29.00
Jan. 10	2.17	24.9	44.81	21	6.1	14.47	21.9	40.71	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Jan. 20	2.30	22.5	44.00		1.0	14.00	20.0	41.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Jan. 30	2.50	21.1	44.00		2.0	13.00	20.1	41.00	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Feb. 1	2.10	20.0	43.81		5.0	17.14	27.0	41.00	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Feb. 10	2.44	20.0	43.61		6.0	16.00	27.7	40.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Feb. 20	2.77	20.0	43.00		8.0	15.07	28.0	40.00	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Feb. 30	3.04	20.0	42.16		9.0	14.04	29.0	40.00	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Mar. 1	3.14	20.0	42.00		10.7	13.00	29.00	40.00	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Mar. 10	3.27	20.0	42.00		11.7	12.04	29.04	39.00	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Mar. 20	3.44	20.0	42.70		12.4	11.30	29.00	40.00	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Mar. 30	3.60	20.0	42.01		13.0	11.00	29.00	40.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Apr. 1	3.60	22.7	47.00		13.0	11.00	29.00	40.00	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Apr. 10	3.60	20.0	47.11		13.0	11.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Apr. 20	3.60	20.0	47.17		13.0	11.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Apr. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		14.0	11.17	29.17	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
May 1	3.67	20.0	47.01		14.0	10.77	29.77	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
May 10	3.61	20.0	47.10		13.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
May 20	3.40	21.0	47.14		10.0	10.07	29.07	40.00	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1
May 30	3.60	20.0	47.07		10.0	10.00	29.00	40.74	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jun. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		10.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jun. 10	3.67	20.0	47.07		10.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jun. 20	3.60	20.0	47.74		10.0	10.74	29.74	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jun. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		10.1	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jul. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.7	10.10	29.10	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jul. 10	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jul. 20	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jul. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Aug. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Aug. 10	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Aug. 20	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Aug. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sep. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sep. 10	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sep. 20	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sep. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Oct. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Oct. 10	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Oct. 20	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Oct. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Nov. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Nov. 10	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Nov. 20	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Nov. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Dec. 1	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Dec. 10	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Dec. 20	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Dec. 30	3.60	20.0	47.00		11.0	10.00	29.00	40.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

Department of the Interior
 Bureau of Land Management
 Alaska, the navy land map of Alaska

DATE	Ophiuchi		Lyra		Antares		Betelgeuse		Rigel	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.
1933	17 27	19	16 31	25	16 42	5	22 28	22	27 28	27
Jan. 0	14.41	41 5.7	16.77	27 58.5	41.70	22 11.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
18	14.41	41 5.7	16.77	27 58.5	41.77	22 9.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
20	14.44	41 5.2	16.85	27 52.2	41.80	22 8.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
30	14.00	40 28.0	16.35	28 49.3	42.00	22 6.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
Feb. 9	15.37	37.5	15.00	28.7	42.19	22 5.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
19	15.05	36 1	15.77	28.5	42.30	22 3.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
Mar. 1	15.06	36.0	15.00	28.0	42.61	22 2.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
11	15.04	34.4	15.00	28.0	42.66	22 1.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
21	15.00	34.2	15.73	28.1	42.11	22 1.9	22 28	27 28	27	27
31	15.03	34.4	15.03	28.1	42.30	22 2.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
April 10	17.00	35.0	15.00	28.0	42.00	22 2.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
20	17.25	35.0	15.73	28.0	42.07	22 2.3	22 28	27 28	27	27
30	17.40	37.3	15.00	28.0	44.37	22 4.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
May 10	17.81	36.0	15.22	28 0	44.07	22 5.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
20	18.01	41 0.5	15.00	28.3	44.36	22 7.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
30	18.18	3.3	15.31	28.9	44.12	22 9.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
June 9	18.41	4.1	15.00	28.3	45.37	22 11.4	22 28	27 28	27	27
19	18.41	6.0	15.16	27.3	45.40	22 13.4	22 28	27 28	27	27
29	18.48	7 7	15.34	28 0 0	45.78	22 15.4	22 28	27 28	27	27
July 9	18.50	9.4	15.30	2.7	45.00	22 17.3	22 28	27 28	27	27
19	18.49	10.0	15.30	6.4	45.04	22 19.1	22 28	27 28	27	27
29	18.43	12.3	15.30	9.0	45.11	22 20.8	22 28	27 28	27	27
Aug. 8	18.35	12.3	15.13	11.3	45.18	22 22.3	22 28	27 28	27	27
18	18.30	14.1	15.00	13.3	45 11	22 23.8	22 28	27 28	27	27
28	18.06	14.7	15.00	14.7	45.04	22 24.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
Sept. 7	17.33	15.0	15.00	15.0	45.06	22 25.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
17	17.74	15.7	15.26	15.7	45.32	22 26.1	22 28	27 28	27	27
27	17 06	14.9	15 10	17.0	45.07	22 26.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
Oct. 7	17.00	14.4	21 05	16.9	45.00	22 26.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
17	17.34	12.5	21.00	16.3	45.34	22 26.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
27	17.11	12.0	21.37	15.3	45.17	22 26.1	22 28	27 28	27	27
Nov. 6	17.01	11.3	21.17	13.3	45.08	22 25.5	22 28	27 28	27	27
16	16.06	9.0	21.00	11.9	44.90	22 24 7	22 28	27 28	27	27
26	16.06	7.8	20.06	9.6	44.81	22 23.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
Dec. 6	17.00	5.0	20.01	6.9	44.74	22 22.4	22 28	27 28	27	27
16	17.10	3.3	20.73	4.0	44.72	22 20.0	22 28	27 28	27	27
26	17.30	1.1	20 22	0.9	44 73	22 19.4	22 28	27 28	27	27
31	17.41	40 36.7	20 22	37 37.4	44.70	22 17.7	22 28	27 28	27	27

True Apparent Times of the Sun
at Greenwich

Elements of the Transit
of Mercury

1835.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	P. M.	M. A.	P. M.	M. A.	P. M.	M. A.	P. M.	M. A.
Jan. 0.	20 22	00.0	20 20	00.0	20 20	00.0	20 20	00.0
10.	20 22	01.0	20 20	01.0	20 20	01.0	20 20	01.0
20.	20 23	02.0	20 21	02.0	20 21	02.0	20 21	02.0
30.	20 24	03.0	20 22	03.0	20 22	03.0	20 22	03.0
F. 9.	20 25	04.0	20 23	04.0	20 23	04.0	20 23	04.0
19.	20 26	05.0	20 24	05.0	20 24	05.0	20 24	05.0
M. 1.	20 27	06.0	20 25	06.0	20 25	06.0	20 25	06.0
11.	20 28	07.0	20 26	07.0	20 26	07.0	20 26	07.0
21.	20 29	08.0	20 27	08.0	20 27	08.0	20 27	08.0
31.	20 30	09.0	20 28	09.0	20 28	09.0	20 28	09.0
A. 10.	20 31	10.0	20 29	10.0	20 29	10.0	20 29	10.0
20.	20 32	11.0	20 30	11.0	20 30	11.0	20 30	11.0
30.	20 33	12.0	20 31	12.0	20 31	12.0	20 31	12.0
M. 10.	20 34	13.0	20 32	13.0	20 32	13.0	20 32	13.0
20.	20 35	14.0	20 33	14.0	20 33	14.0	20 33	14.0
30.	20 36	15.0	20 34	15.0	20 34	15.0	20 34	15.0
J. 9.	20 37	16.0	20 35	16.0	20 35	16.0	20 35	16.0
19.	20 38	17.0	20 36	17.0	20 36	17.0	20 36	17.0
29.	20 39	18.0	20 37	18.0	20 37	18.0	20 37	18.0
July 8.	20 40	19.0	20 38	19.0	20 38	19.0	20 38	19.0
18.	20 41	20.0	20 39	20.0	20 39	20.0	20 39	20.0
28.	20 42	21.0	20 40	21.0	20 40	21.0	20 40	21.0
A. 7.	20 43	22.0	20 41	22.0	20 41	22.0	20 41	22.0
17.	20 44	23.0	20 42	23.0	20 42	23.0	20 42	23.0
27.	20 45	24.0	20 43	24.0	20 43	24.0	20 43	24.0
Oct. 7.	20 46	25.0	20 44	25.0	20 44	25.0	20 44	25.0
17.	20 47	26.0	20 45	26.0	20 45	26.0	20 45	26.0
27.	20 48	27.0	20 46	27.0	20 46	27.0	20 46	27.0
N. 6.	20 49	28.0	20 47	28.0	20 47	28.0	20 47	28.0
16.	20 50	29.0	20 48	29.0	20 48	29.0	20 48	29.0
26.	20 51	30.0	20 49	30.0	20 49	30.0	20 49	30.0
D. 6.	20 52	31.0	20 50	31.0	20 50	31.0	20 50	31.0
16.	20 53	32.0	20 51	32.0	20 51	32.0	20 51	32.0
26.	20 54	33.0	20 52	33.0	20 52	33.0	20 52	33.0
30.	20 55	34.0	20 53	34.0	20 53	34.0	20 53	34.0

Elements of the Transits of Mercury of Saturday November 7th, 1835. Mean Time at Greenwich.

Sun's Geocentric Longitude.	Sun's Equatorial Time.	Mercury's Geocentric Longitude.	Mercury's Equatorial Time.	Mercury's Parallax.	Mercury's Zenith Distance.	Mercury's Apparent Diameter.	Mercury's True Diameter.	Mercury's True Distance from Earth.	Mercury's True Distance from Sun.	Mercury's True Distance from Venus.	Mercury's True Distance from Mars.	Mercury's True Distance from Jupiter.	Mercury's True Distance from Saturn.	Mercury's True Distance from Uranus.	Mercury's True Distance from Neptune.	Mercury's True Distance from Pluto.	Mercury's True Distance from the Fixed Stars.	
																		Mercury's True Distance from Earth.	Mercury's True Distance from Sun.	Mercury's True Distance from Venus.	Mercury's True Distance from Mars.	Mercury's True Distance from Jupiter.	Mercury's True Distance from Saturn.	Mercury's True Distance from Uranus.	Mercury's True Distance from Neptune.	Mercury's True Distance from Pluto.	Mercury's True Distance from the Fixed Stars.
20 55	11 00	20 55	11 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 56	11 01	20 56	11 01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 57	11 02	20 57	11 02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 58	11 03	20 58	11 03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 59	11 04	20 59	11 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 00	11 05	21 00	11 05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 01	11 06	21 01	11 06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 02	11 07	21 02	11 07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 03	11 08	21 03	11 08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 04	11 09	21 04	11 09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 05	11 10	21 05	11 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 06	11 11	21 06	11 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 07	11 12	21 07	11 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 08	11 13	21 08	11 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 09	11 14	21 09	11 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 10	11 15	21 10	11 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 11	11 16	21 11	11 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° F.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	20	2,3	8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.49,9	7,76	,469
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.47,1	7,61	,464
10	31.68	61	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,2	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.44,4	7,52	,458
15	31. 5	67	7,0	15	13.50	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.41,8	7,43	,453
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.39,2	7,34	,448
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3.36,7	7,26	,444
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	13. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	30	3.27,3	6,96	,434
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,5	,73	16. 0	3.20,6	6,78	,411
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,72	30	3.14,4	6,51	,399
50	25.43	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 3	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19	2.47,7	5,61	,340
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,308
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.56	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276
30	21. 7	44	3,9	6. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.55	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,63	,219
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,3	3,36	,201
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,4	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,95	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149
45	15.25	32	2,5	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134

The Table of Refractions, continued.

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

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

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

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
"	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	"	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	6.40	6.46	6.53	6.59	6.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.99	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	.49	.49	1.51	1.52
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

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

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

Showing the Mean Temperature and Amount of Rainfall for each year at Key West, Florida, (the most southern point of the United States). Lat. 24° 33' 36". Long. 82° 52'.

[Compiled by J. Whitehead, Esq., Officer U. S. Army.]

Months.	1830.				M. Temp. Observations, 7 A. M., 9 P. M., 10 to 12 P. M.	M. Precip. Observations, 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.
	M. Tem.	M. Prec.	Rain	Show-		
	Observations, 7 A. M., 9 P. M., 10 to 12 P. M.	Observations, 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.	on	ers on		
January,	71.10	29.73	2	0	67.12	29.73
February,	73.00	29.57	2	0	68.50	29.57
March,	74.50	29.62	1	0	74.00	29.62
April,	75.50	29.55	2	0	76.16	29.55
May,	80.00	29.43	1	3	78.10	29.43
June,	82.00	29.36	3	3	80.40	29.36
July,	82.68	29.35	6	3	81.68	29.35
August,	83.16	29.31	2	8	81.68	29.31
September,	81.33	29.23	5	11	81.00	29.23
October,	79.33	29.26	3	6	78.40	29.26
November,	75.50	29.34	0	0	76.00	29.34
December,	72.50	29.66	1	4	70.00	29.66
Year,	77.548	29.45	28	38	76.138	29.45

			At 8 A. M.	9 P. M.	10 P. M.
1830.	Warmest day,	July 11,	82	90	85
	Coldest day,	Dec. 22,	61	58	55
1831.	Warmest day,	July —,	85	87	80
	Coldest day,	Jan. 18,	50	55	54

* Atmospheric pressure indicated by a well regulated "Ade's" Barometer.

RAIN AT KEY WEST, 1833.

Months.	Inches.	Months.	Inches.	Months.	Inches.
January,	2.90	June,	1.90	November,	1.00
February,	1.50	July,	4.30	December,	1.00
March,	0.50	August,	3.10		
April,	0.85	September,	4.45	Total of Year	20.00
May,	3.35	October,	1.005		

H. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

Time of the Flowering of Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees, in 1834, in various places in the different States.

		Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick,	Ms.		May 18,	May 22
China,	do.			do. 23.
Concord,	N. H.	May 12,	May 15,	do. 23.
Hollis,	do.	do. 1-5,	do. 5-8,	do. 5-10.
Burlington,	Vt.	do. 3-11,	do. 4-7,	do. 17-20.
Cambridge,	Mass.	April 25-30,	April 28-30,	do. 7-12.
Detroit,	Mich.	do. 15,	do. 17,	do. 1.
Wilmington,	Del.	do. 4,	do. 7,	April 14.
Baltimore,	Md.	do. 1,	March 25,	May 10.
Annapolis,	do.	do. 5, (full bl.)	April 7 (full bl.)	do. 11 (full bl.)
Washington,	D. C.	March 17,	March 21,	
Perryville,	Mo.	do. 30,	April 10,	April 10.
Upper Country,	N. C.	April 1,	do. 10,	do. 16,
Lower Country,	do.	March 18,	March 1,	do. 7.
Charleston,	S. C.	Feb. 18,	Feb. 15,	do. 1.
Eaton, N. C.	do.	do. 12,	do. 21,	March 10.
Natchez,	Ms.	Feb. 6-12. Peaches ripe	June	12-15.
Baton Rouge,	La.	do. 1,		
Knoxville,	Ten.	March 8,	March 19,	March 23,
Greenville,	Ten.	do. 16,	do. 30,	April 12.
Little Rock,	Ark.	Feb.	Feb. & March,	March.

At Savannah, ripe peaches of excellent flavor were sold in the market on the 9th of June; and at Tallahassee, in Florida, strawberries and new potatoes were in the market in March.

The flowering of fruit-trees affords a tolerably good comparative view of the forwardness of the seasons in different places; it is subject, however, to considerable irregularities in all parts of the country, but more especially in the south. — A correspondent from Savannah, in Georgia, remarks; — “With respect to the comparative forwardness of the seasons, an estimate cannot be formed from the time of the flowering of fruit-trees any where south of Virginia, because during any time in the winter, after eight or ten days of colder weather than usual, the same number of warm days will cause various kinds of fruit trees to blossom; this is exceedingly common, to the complete destruction of the greatest part of the fruit for that year; and it not unfrequently happens that one limb of a peach tree will be in full bloom six weeks before the rest of the tree begins to blossom.”

* A correspondent from Concord remarks, “On the 15th of May we had a snow-storm, — snow at this place one inch; but at Hanover it was 15 inches, and at Haverhill two feet, and still deeper in some places in the state. Icicles from the eaves of houses were frozen at mid-day.” — Another correspondent from Burlington observes; — “In the remarkable snow-storm of the 15th of May, the snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, and was attended with severe frost, but is believed to have had no unfavorable effect on vegetation.”

To run Heron or ...

Sir,

I send you the annexed memorandum of ...
Fruit-Trees, and other circumstances indicating ...
me at this place. Yours respectfully,

Flowering of Fruit-Trees, and other Facts, ...

Year.	Apricot.	Peach.	Pear.	Apple.	Plum.
1819	April 23	Ap. 29	May 4	May 8	May 12
1820	" 14	" 21	April 23	April 28	April 31
1821	" 26	" 29	May 4	May 10	May 14
1822	" 14	" 25	April 28	" 1	April 26
1823	" 18	" 22	" 27	" 3	" 22
1824	" 14	" 20	" 26	" 1	" 24
1825	" 9	" 12	" 26	April 28	" 16
1826	" 18	" 27	May 3	May 5	May 8
1827	" 6	" 10	April 14	April 22	April 13
1828	March 30	" 9	" 28	May 3	" 24
1829	April 2	" 27	May 4	" 7	" 29
1830	" 9	" 20	April 22	April 28	" 22
1831	" 9	" 19	" 20	" 24	" 20
Average of 13 y ^{rs} .	Apr. 14	Ap. 21	April 27	May 2	April 24
1832	" 15	" 24	" 24	" 4	" 26

III. THE METEORS OF NOVEMBER 13th, 1832.

[The following paper on the remarkable Meteoric Phenomenon which ...
over all parts of the United States on the morning of the 13th of ...
has been furnished by Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, New-Haven.
copious and interesting communications on the subject to the "American
Science," published in volumes XXV. and XXVI. of that work, to which
is referred for a more full and elaborate account.]

On comparing the accounts that were given of the " ...
in various places, it is found, that the appearances were ...
nearly the same, being, with slight variations, as follows. ...
began to attract notice by their frequency, as early as nine ...
the preceding evening; the exhibition became strikingly better ...
eleven, but most splendid of all about four o'clock; and continued ...
but little diminution, until merged in the light of day. A few ...

* Severe frosts April 5th, 6th, and 7th. Snow storm April 12th and 13th.

balls were seen when the sun had set. The entire extent of the exhibition is not yet ascertained with precision, but it covered no inconsiderable portion of the earth's surface. It has been traced from the longitude of 61° in the Atlantic ocean, to longitude 110° in central Mexico, and from the North American lakes to the southern side of the island of Jamaica. It was not seen, however, any where in Europe, nor in South America, nor in any part of the Pacific ocean yet heard from. Every where within the above named limits, the first appearance was that of fire-works of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault of heaven with myriads of fire-balls resembling sky-rockets. On more attentive inspection it was seen, that the meteors exhibited three distinct varieties; the first, consisting of *phosphoric lines*, apparently described by a point; the second, of large *fire-balls*, that at intervals darted along the sky, leaving luminous trains which occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and, in some cases, for half an hour or more; the third, of undefined *luminous bodies*, which remained nearly stationary in the heavens for a long time. Those of the first variety were the most numerous, and resembled a shower of fiery snow driven with inconceivable velocity to the north of west. The second kind appeared more like falling stars, giving to many persons the impression that the stars were actually falling from the sky, a spectacle which was contemplated by the more unenlightened beholders with great amazement and terror. These fire-balls were occasionally of enormous size. Dr. Smith, of North Carolina, describes one which appeared larger than the full moon rising. "I was," says he, "startled by the splendid light in which the surrounding scene was exhibited, rendering even small objects quite visible."

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending this display was, that the meteors all seemed to emanate from one and the same point; that is, if their lines of direction had been continued backward, they would have met in the same point, southeast a little from the zenith. They set out at different distances from this point, and, following the arch of the sky, ran along the vault with immense velocity, describing in some instances an arc of 30° or 40° in less than four seconds. The trains which they left were commonly white, but were sometimes tinged with various prismatic colors. One ball (seen at New Haven, and supposed to have been identical with one described by various observers) that shot off in the northwest direction, and exploded a little northward of the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphoric train of peculiar beauty. The line of direction was at first nearly straight; but it soon began to contract in length, to dilate in breadth, and to assume the figure of a serpent drawing himself up, which it appeared like a small luminous cloud of vapor. This cloud was borne eastward (by the wind, as was supposed, which was blowing

gently in that direction) opposite to the course in which the meteor had proceeded, remaining in sight several minutes.

Of the third variety of meteors, the following are remarkable examples. At Poland, Ohio, a luminous body was distinctly visible in the northeast for more than an hour. It was very brilliant, in the form of a *pruning-hook*, and apparently twenty feet long, and eighteen inches broad. It gradually settled towards the horizon, until it disappeared. At Niagara Falls, a large, luminous body, shaped like a *square table*, was seen nearly in the zenith, remaining for some time almost stationary, emitting large streams of light. At Charleston, S. C., a meteor of extraordinary size was seen to course the heavens for a great length of time, and then was heard to explode with the noise of a cannon.

The apparent *radiant*, or the point from which the meteors seemed to emanate, was observed, by those who fixed its position among the stars, to be in the constellation Leo. At New Haven it appeared in the bend of the *sickle* (a collection of stars in the breast of Leo), a little to the westward of the star Gamma Leonis. By observers at other places remote from each other, it was seen in the same constellation, although in different parts of it, a change of position supposed to be owing to the effect of parallax. An important observation, first published by the writer of this article, and since confirmed by the concurrent testimony of all the observers who remarked the position of the foregoing radiant point among the fixed stars, is, that this point was *stationary* among the stars, during the whole period of observation; that is, that it did not move along with the earth, in its diurnal revolution eastward, but accompanied the stars in their apparent progress westward.

According to the testimony of by far the greater number of observers, the meteors were unaccompanied by any peculiar *sound*; but, on the other hand, such a sound, supposed to proceed from the meteors, was said to be distinctly heard by a few observers in various places. It is well known, however, that persons unaccustomed to making observations in the stillness of night, are apt, when listening at such times, to hear sounds which they associate with any remarkable phenomenon that happens to be present, although wholly unconnected with it. The question, therefore, whether any sound proceeded from the meteors, must rest, for its decision, on the circumstances of the case; such as the peculiarity of the sounds, and their uniformity as described by different observers. In the present case, the sounds supposed to have been heard by a few observers, are represented either as a *hissing noise*, like the rushing of a sky-rocket, or as *slight explosions*, like the bursting of the same bodies. These comparisons are thought to occur too uniformly, and in too many instances, to permit the supposition that they were either imaginary, or were derived from extraneous sources.

It is not held as a fact well established, that any substance reached

The great meteorite, he considered as a fragment detached from the nucleus, although the direction of such a collision would be supposed to be discovered by different observers.

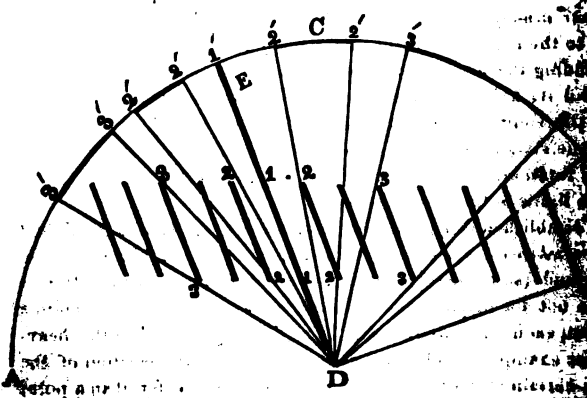
A remarkable change of weather from warm to cold, accompanied the meteoric shower, or immediately followed it. In all parts of the United States, this change was remarkable for its suddenness and intensity. In many places, the day preceding had been unusually warm for the season, but, before morning, a severe frost ensued, unparalleled for the time of year. Indeed, the seasons and atmospheric changes exhibited remarkable anomalies long after that period, a fact which it may be well to place on record to compare with future observations, although it may be impossible to decide, at present, whether or not these irregularities had any connection with the phenomena in question. Thus, at Michilimackinac, so unexpectedly mild was the season throughout the latter part of November, and the whole of December, that the Indians made maple-sugar during this month, and the contiguous lakes remained unfrozen as late as the 3d of January. At the same period, the season in the southwestern States, as far as New Orleans, was unusually cold. In most parts of New England, an uncommonly mild winter was succeeded by a remarkably cold and backward spring, requiring domestic fires to be kindled throughout the month of May, and frequently in the month of June. A succession of gales commenced about the time of the meteoric shower, first in the Atlantic Ocean, and afterwards in various parts of the United States, almost unequalled in this country for their frequency and violence.

In entering on the explanation of these mysterious phenomena, it is argued, in the first place, *that the meteors had their origin beyond the limits of our atmosphere*; that they, of course, did not belong to this earth, but to the regions of space exterior to it. All bodies near the earth, including the atmosphere itself, have a common motion with the earth round its axis from west to east; but the radiant point, that indicated the source from which the meteors emanated, followed the course of the stars from east to west; therefore it was independent of the earth's rotation, and consequently at a great distance from it, and beyond the limits of the atmosphere.

Having established this point, the next inquiry is, *What is the height of the place whence the meteors proceeded*; that is, the height of the meteoric cloud (so to speak) above the surface of the earth? If this cloud were not too distant from the earth to have a parallax, spectators remote from each other would refer it to different points in the heavens. If, for example, an observer at Boston marked the position of the cloud by a certain star, one in South Carolina would refer it to a point farther north, and one in Ohio would see it farther east. The former change of place is called *parallax in declination*, and the latter paral-

in the same manner as we estimate the height of the clouds
 of estimating the height of the meteoric cloud.
 Now it has been ascertained that observations made
 at different localities, being collected and carefully compared with
 average distance from the surface of the earth of the
 height of the meteoric cloud. The anomalies, however,
 corresponding differences of right ascension are small.
 Twining is of the opinion, that the change of appearance of
 the heavens in advancing from north to south, was owing to
 cause than parallax. We also consider this estimate of
 the meteoric cloud, as only an approximation, the best that
 can be deduced from data that are imperfect and sometimes discrepant.
 It is as probable, that the real source of the meteors was
 more distant than the limit here assigned.

Material substances comparatively so near the earth
 as a few thousand miles, would be strongly affected by the earth's
 attraction. Bodies constituted of exceedingly light materials (as they
 are presently shown to have been) would be readily attracted
 towards the earth from such a height. Gravity, therefore, being both
 an adequate cause, is assigned as the force by which they are
 drawn or impelled towards the earth; and hence it is that they
 fall in parallel lines directed to the centre of the earth.
 Their apparent radiation from a common centre, as well as
 their fall in parallel lines, is understood from the annexed representation.



Let ABC represent the vault of the sky, the centre of which, D, being the place of the spectator. Let 1, 2, 3, &c., represent parallel lines directed towards the earth. A luminous body descending through the line DE, coincident with the axis of vision, would appear stationary all the while; at M; a body descending the line marked 2, 2, would appear to describe the short arc 2', 2'; and a body descending the line 3, 3, would appear to describe the longer arc 3', 3'. By considering them, the manner in which the arcs described on the celestial vault would appear, according as the meteor was nearer the axis of vision or more remote from it, we shall arrive at the following conclusions; that those meteors which fall nearer to the axis of vision, would seem to describe shorter arcs, and move slower, while those which were further from the same axis, would appear to describe longer arcs, and to move with greater velocity; that the meteors would all seem to radiate from a common centre, namely, the point where the axis of vision, DE, met the celestial vault; and that if any meteor chanced to move directly in the line of vision, it would be seen as a luminous body, stationary for a few seconds at the centre of radiation. All these conditions are in perfect accordance with the appearances of the meteors, as described by various observers.

Although it is doubtful, from the want of the requisite data, whether the source of the meteors, or the height of the meteoric cloud, has been accurately ascertained; yet the limit above estimated is confidently believed not to exceed the actual distance. According to the established laws of falling bodies, the inquiry is next instituted, what velocity the meteors would acquire in falling from a point 2238 miles above the earth to within fifty miles of its surface, this being considered as nearly the height of the atmosphere. The calculation gives nearly a velocity of four miles per second, as that with which the meteors entered the earth's atmosphere, a velocity more than ten times the maximum velocity of a cannon-ball, and about nineteen times that of sound. It must be recollected that the atmosphere diminishes in density very rapidly as we ascend from the earth, until at the height of fifty miles, it is so rare as hardly to oppose the least resistance to a body moving in it. It is well known that when air is suddenly compressed, a great quantity of heat is extricated from it. A little instrument is constructed on this principle for lighting tinder, by forcing down a cold piston upon a confined column of air in a small barrel. A spark is elicited, which ignites tinder at the bottom of the barrel. In the same manner, the meteors, on entering the atmosphere, produced a sudden and powerful compression of the air before them, thus extricating heat sufficient to produce in them an intense ignition, and, if they were combustible, to set them on fire.

The meteoric mass consisted of iron, and its great
 conductivity was decided evidence of its
 origin phenomena of combustion; being accompanied by
 smoke, with intense light and heat, and the various
 substances composing them is influenced. Some of them
 stopped by the air. Had their quantity of matter been
 as prodigious a velocity, they would have had sufficient
 to enable them to reach the earth, and the most
 gaseous might have followed. Upon submitting the
 rate calculation, on established principles, it amounts to
 quantity of heat extricated from the air by the falling
 that of the hottest furnaces, and can be compared with
 measurable degree of heat produced in the laboratory
 before which the most refractory substances are melted, and
 sipped in vapor; and of course it was abundantly sufficient
 for all the effects of ignition and combustion which were
 served. Mr. Twining, indeed, supposes the meteoric bodies
 relative velocity, arising from the earth's motion towards
 pendont of the motion here supposed to arise from gravitation
 they fell towards the earth with a velocity of fourteen, thousand
 miles per second. Should this estimate prove the meteoric
 not set aside the conclusions based upon the idea of the meteor
 into the atmosphere with very great velocity, but the latter
 cause, and its adequacy to produce the effects ascribed to it
 proportionally augmented.

Some of the larger meteors must have been bodies of very large size.
 If we know the actual distance of a luminous body, and its
 diameter compared with that of the moon, it is easy to compare
 dimensions. In the present case, we have no means of ascertaining
 the exact distance of any meteor from the observer, and must resort to
 probable suppositions. Dr. Smith of North Carolina, and others
 in various places, saw a meteor which appeared as large as the
 moon. If this body were at the distance of 110 miles from the
 server, it must have had a diameter of one mile; if at the distance of
 miles, its diameter was 528 feet; and if only one mile off, it
 been 48 feet in diameter. These considerations leave no doubt
 many of the meteors were bodies of large size, though it is impos-
 sible to say precisely how large. The fact that they were able to
 the resistance of the air, proves that they were constituted of solid
 materials; still the quantity of smoke or residuum, which resulted
 their destruction, indicates that their quantity of matter was con-
 siderable. The momentum of even light bodies of such vast
 numbers, traversing the atmosphere with such astonishing
 must have produced extensive derangements in the atmosphere.

Librium.

These large bodies, stopped in the atmosphere, only by transferring their motion to columns of air, large volumes of which would be suddenly and suddenly displaced. Cold air of the upper regions would be brought down to the earth; the portions of air incumbent over districts of country remote from each other, being mutually displaced, would exchange places, the air of the warm latitudes being transferred to colder, and that of cold latitudes to warmer regions; remarkable changes of seasons would be the consequence, and numerous and violent gales would prevail for a long time, until the atmosphere should have regained its equilibrium. That the state of the weather, and the condition of the seasons that followed the meteoric shower, corresponded to these consequences of the disturbance of the atmospheric equilibrium, is a remarkable fact, and favors the opinion early suggested, that such disturbance is a natural effect of the meteoric shower, and it is a consequence, from which the most formidable dangers attending phenomena of this kind are to be apprehended.

Although it is doubtful whether the meteors, in any case, reached the ground, yet there is reason to believe that they sometimes descended very low. A credible witness informed us, that he saw one explode and leave its train between his eye and an opposite precipice several hundred feet in height. The remarkable meteor before mentioned as having exploded near the star Capella, left a train which exhibited appearances so peculiar, that it was a fit object upon which to build the inquiry, whether the same meteor was seen by persons remote from each other. If this were the fact, then the different points in the heavens to which different observers would refer it, would furnish data for estimating its height. Mr. Twining has rendered it probable that the fact was so, and grounded upon it the estimate that the place where the meteor exploded was $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the surface of the earth. Some circumstances, however, mentioned by the writer of the article in the "American Journal of Science," still render it somewhat doubtful whether any single meteor could be identified as seen by different and distant observers; and other facts strongly indicate, that the place of explosion was much nearer to the earth, than the limit assigned by Mr. Twining.

With regard to the nature of the meteors, after establishing the fact, that they were combustible, light, and transparent bodies, it is inferred, that the cloud which produced the fiery shower, consisted of nebulous matter, analogous to that which composes the tails of comets. We do not know, indeed, precisely what is the constitution of the material of which the latter are composed; but we know that it is very light, since it meets no appreciable force of attraction on the planets, moving even among the satellites of Jupiter without disturbing their motions, although its own motions, in such cases, are greatly disturbed, thus proving its materiality; and we know that

Various hypotheses have been proposed to explain the
 meteoric phenomenon. The agent which most fully explains
 and in most other unexplained natural appearances
 the known properties of electricity are adopted as the
 cause of the meteors, for the motions which they exhibit
 and the trains which they, in many instances, left behind
 may be supposed to have some connexion with the
 agent which they exhibited; it may be replied, that the heat
 which they exhibited; it may be replied, that the heat
 of the air which must result from the rapid progress of
 the meteor is a sufficient cause of these. Indeed, electricity
 is the most rational view, owes its light and heat to the
 friction which has also been assigned as the principal agent
 of the meteoric shower. The Aurora Borealis, and the
 Auroral Arches which occasionally appear in the sky, have
 peculiar relations to the magnetism of the earth, and
 appear in obedience to the laws of magnetic attraction.
 Some kind was supposed by some to appear during the meteoric
 shower, especially in the position of the apparent radiant,
 which was by many observers, very nearly in the place towards
 which the magnetic needle is directed. From other observations,
 however, it is evident that the radiant point was not
 stationary with respect to the pole, and that it
 accompanied the stars in their westerly progress, and
 that such an apparent coincidence with the pole of the
 dipping needle is purely accidental. Moreover, were
 magnetism considered as the cause of the direction
 of the meteors, it would still leave their
 origin unaccounted for.

Hydrogen gas, or phosphoretted hydrogen, has been
 supposed to be the cause of the meteoric shower. Collections
 of this substance, when exposed to the action of fire,
 and supposed, were exhaled into the higher regions of the
 atmosphere, according to the hypothesis of the formation of
ignes fatæ, and when inflamed, exhibited the appearance
 of falling stars. Electricity has sometimes been called
 in to aid the entire explanation. It is a defect
 of this hypothesis, that it is assigning a cause not
 known to produce the phenomena. which, if its existence
 be granted, is not sufficient to explain the
 phenomena. According to the view that has been taken
 of Meteoric Stones, namely, by ascribing them to
 terrestrial origin, a hypothesis has been suggested,
 that the meteors in question have a similar origin.
 But the body which afforded the meteoric shower
 could not have been of the nature of a satellite to
 the earth, as it was not so long stationary with
 respect to the earth.

that of a satellite revolving with a velocity of 2000 miles
 from the center of the earth (the estimated distance of the body in
 question), would be two hours, forty-five minutes, and twelve seconds;
 and consequently its mean motion at the perigee, in a circle, would be
 3.936 (or nearly 4) miles per second; and its motion in an elliptical
 ellipse at the perigee, would be 5.562 (or about 5½) miles per second.
 This result is plainly incompatible with the supposition, that the body
 in question was a satellite to the earth, since it remained stationary,
 with respect to the earth, for at least two hours; a period sufficient to
 have carried it nearly round the earth in a circular orbit, and through
 many degrees of a parabolic orbit.

Nor can we suppose that the earth, in its annual progress, came into
 the vicinity of a nebula, which was either stationary, or wandering law-
 less through space. Such a collection of matter could not remain sta-
 tionary within the solar system, in an insulated state; and had it been
 in motion in any other direction than that in which the earth was mov-
 ing, it would soon have been separated from the earth, since, during the
 eight hours while the meteoric shower lasted (and perhaps it lasted
 much longer), the earth moved in its orbit through the space of nearly
 556,000 miles.

On projecting a diagram to represent the respective places of the
 earth in its orbit, and the place of the body which afforded the meteoric
 shower, on the morning of the 13th of November, there is exhibited the
 remarkable fact, that the earth, in its annual revolution, was moving al-
 most directly towards the point from which the meteors proceeded, varying
 from it but 2½ degrees. Now the meteoric cloud remained apparently
 at rest, and of course, nearly in the earth's path, for at least two hours.
 This it could not have done, unless it had been moving nearly in the
 same direction as the earth, and with nearly the same angular velocity
 around the sun. For, had it been at rest, the earth, moving at the rate
 of 19 miles per second, would have overtaken it in less than two min-
 utes; or had it been moving in the opposite direction, the meeting would
 have occurred in still less time; or, had not the angular velocities of
 the two bodies been nearly equal, they could not have remained so long
 stationary with respect to each other. Hence it is inferred, (1.) That
 the body, which afforded the meteors, was pursuing its way along with the
 earth, round the sun.

The limits of the present article do not permit us to exhibit, in full, the
 reasoning by which the other conclusions, mentioned in the "Journal
 of Science," are sustained. These are, (2.) That the body revolves around
 the sun in an elliptical orbit, but little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic,
 and having its aphelion near the orbit of the earth. (3.) That the body has
 a period of nearly six months, and its perihelion a little below the orbit of
 Mercury.

globe, mantles with a vast amount of a substance, and at the time of the meteoric phenomenon, and continues to be seen after twilight at different times, until the morning. It is assumed different aspects, corresponding, apparently, to the body revolving around the sun; in the manner, for example, the theory, would occupy. Hence it was conjectured, that the appearance proceeded from the body itself, which effected the shower. Should future observation establish the truth of this case, the fact would afford a striking confirmation of the theory, as the theory is founded on evidence independent of this hypothesis. It is also suggested, that this light may result from the same cause as the Zodiacal light, and that the latter unexplained phenomenon perhaps results from a nebulous body revolving around the sun interior to the orbit of the earth.

We cannot conclude this sketch, without adverting to the provident care, which the Creator has displayed in shielding the earth from the direful effects which the "fiery shower" might have produced. Had the meteoric materials constituted of materials a little more dense, their momentum would have enabled them to reach the earth; and had they held on for even three seconds longer, it is impossible to conceive of the calamity which would have ensued by the descent to the earth of bodies of this magnitude, glowing with the most intense heat. Half the population must have been involved in one common destruction.

OCCURRENCES OF SIMILAR PHENOMENA.

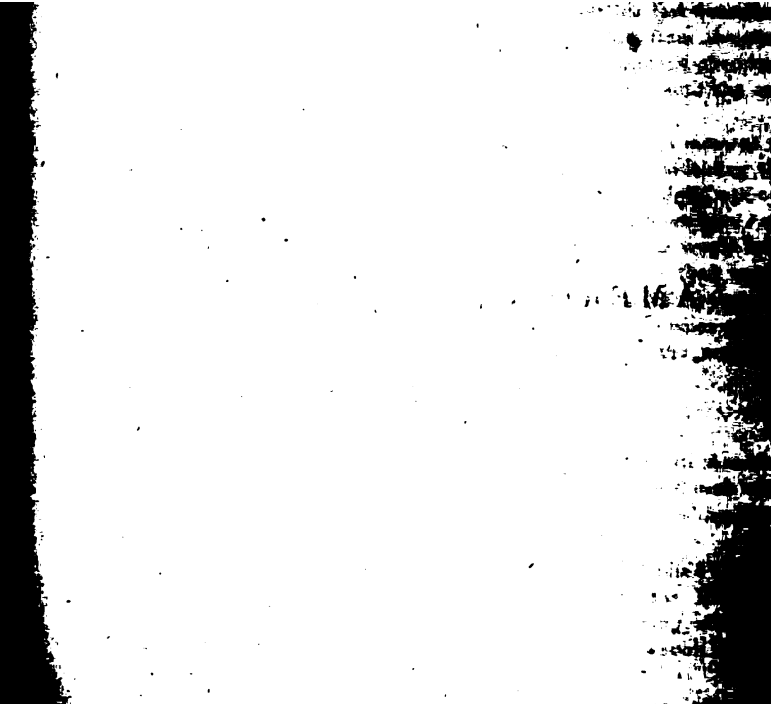
1799. On the 12th of November, at Cumana in South America, thousands of meteors or falling stars were seen to succeed each other during four hours. Of this exhibition an account is given by Humboldt and Bonpland.

1803. In the month of April, in some parts of the United States, a similar phenomenon presented itself. According to the *Virginia Gazette* (Virginia), "From one until three in the morning, meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such a manner as to resemble a shower of sky-rockets."

1832. On the 13th of November remarkable exhibitions of falling or shooting stars were seen at Mocha in Arabia, and, on the following month, in various parts of England. For further particulars respecting these phenomena, see the article in the "*Journal of the Royal Society*," Vol. x., page 139 - 137.

**THE
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PART II.



MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. LIFE-ANNUITY AND OTHER TABLES.

THE following *Life-Annuity Tables*, the *Table showing the Value of the Right of Dower*, and the two *Tables exhibiting the Number of White Inhabitants of the United States, classed according to Age*, are extracted from the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; New Series, Vol. I."; and they were furnished for that publication by Mr. J. Ingersoll Bowditch.

The Table, exhibiting the Law of Mortality in the northern part of the United States, given by Dr. Wigglesworth, in the second volume of the "Memoirs of the American Academy," being generally used in Massachusetts, to ascertain the value of a Dower-right, it was thought advisable to construct the following Tables to facilitate such calculations.

TABLE I. exhibits the Expectation of Life, expressed in years and decimals of a year, in the United States, and in the City of Carlisle (England), at intervals of five years. These agree nearly with each other in the middle ages, but there is a considerable difference in ages below 20 years; the Carlisle bill of mortality giving a much greater expectation than most tables, which have been published.

TABLE II. exhibits the Expectation of Life at every age, according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table, and that of Milan, the expectation of life is 21.57 years.

TABLE III. exhibits the value of a life-right in an estate worth \$100, supposing the rate of interest to be 5 or 6 per cent. Thus, the value of the life-right of a person aged 50, interest being 5 per cent, is 62.28 per cent. Subtracting this from \$100, leaves the present value of the reversion 37.72 per cent. Hence, if the estate was worth \$3000, the present value of the life-right would be \$1868.40, and the present value of the reversion, \$1131.60.

TABLE IV. exhibits the value of a Widow's Dower in an estate worth \$100. It is exactly one third of the value given by Table III.

Thus, if a widow has a right of dower in an estate worth \$3000, and her age being 40 years, and the rate of interest 5 per cent., we find by the Table the present value of her life-right to be worth 21 per cent, hence we get the present value of her dower, \$630. We get nearly the same result from Table III., where the life-right is 62.28 per cent. of her third part of \$3000, or \$1000 set off to her for dower, leaving the present value \$639.90.

TABLE V. exhibits the value of an annuity on a single life at every age. Thus, a person at the age of 30 must pay 13.97 to receive an annuity of one dollar per annum, interest being at 5 per cent, or 15.45 interest being at 6 per cent.

TABLE I. Showing the Expectation of Life at Intervals of five years according to the Table of Dr. Wigglesworth for the United States, and that of Milan for the City of Carlisle in England.

Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.	Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.	Age.	U. States.
years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.
0	28.15	33.72	35	26.22	31.00	65	19.42
5	40.88	51.25	40	26.04	27.61	70	16.66
10	39.23	48.82	45	23.92	24.46	75	7.83
15	36.17	45.00	50	21.17	21.11	80	5.33
20	34.92	41.46	55	18.35	17.58	85	4.57
25	32.33	37.86	60	15.45	14.34	90	2.57
30	30.25	34.34					

TABLE II. Showing the present Value of a Life-Right in the Income of \$100, at every Age, calculating the Interest at five and at six per cent., according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.

Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.
years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
0	38.15	24	32.70	48	22.27	72	9.14
1	38.78	25	32.38	49	21.72	73	8.69
2	38.74	26	31.93	50	21.17	74	8.25
3	40.01	27	31.50	51	20.61	75	7.83
4	40.73	28	31.08	52	20.05	76	7.40
5	40.88	29	30.65	53	19.49	77	6.99
6	40.69	30	30.25	54	18.92	78	6.59
7	40.47	31	29.83	55	18.35	79	6.21
8	40.14	32	29.43	56	17.78	80	5.85
9	39.72	33	29.02	57	17.20	81	5.50
10	39.23	34	28.62	58	16.63	82	5.16
11	38.64	35	28.22	59	16.04	83	4.87
12	38.02	36	27.78	60	15.45	84	4.66
13	37.41	37	27.34	61	14.86	85	4.57
14	36.79	38	26.91	62	14.26	86	4.21
15	36.17	39	26.47	63	13.66	87	3.90
16	35.76	40	26.04	64	13.05	88	3.67
17	35.37	41	25.61	65	12.43	89	3.56
18	34.98	42	25.19	66	11.96	90	3.73
19	34.59	43	24.77	67	11.48	91	3.32
20	34.22	44	24.35	68	11.01	92	3.12
21	33.84	45	23.92	69	10.50	93	2.40
22	33.46	46	23.37	70	10.06	94	1.98
23	33.06	47	22.83	71	9.60	95	1.62

TABLE III. Showing the present Value of a Life-Right in the Income of \$100, at every Age, calculating the Interest at five and at six per cent., according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.

Age.	Int't. 5 p. ct.	Int't. 6 p. ct.	Age.	Int't. 5 p. ct.	Int't. 6 p. ct.	Age.	Int't. 5 p. ct.	Int't. 6 p. ct.	Age.	Int't. 5 p. ct.	Int't. 6 p. ct.
0	49.01	51.50	24	68.08	72.31	48	59.02	64.24	72	31.64	35.95
1	64.39	67.61	25	67.87	72.14	49	58.25	63.50	73	30.32	34.51
2	68.13	71.51	26	67.62	71.92	50	57.44	62.72	74	29.04	33.11
3	70.78	74.30	27	67.30	71.63	51	56.60	61.90	75	27.76	31.70
4	72.55	76.19	28	66.98	71.34	52	55.73	61.05	76	26.42	30.23
5	73.34	77.06	29	66.66	71.06	53	54.83	60.16	77	25.09	28.76
6	73.56	77.22	30	66.35	70.78	54	53.89	59.23	78	23.78	27.30
7	73.73	77.55	31	66.04	70.51	55	52.91	58.25	79	22.52	25.89
8	73.72	77.59	32	65.74	70.25	56	51.88	57.23	80	21.33	24.56
9	73.53	77.44	33	65.45	69.99	57	50.82	56.15	81	20.08	23.16
10	73.23	77.17	34	65.17	69.75	58	49.70	55.03	82	18.88	21.80
11	72.69	76.65	35	64.89	69.52	59	48.53	53.83	83	17.84	20.63
12	72.10	76.07	36	64.51	69.17	60	47.31	52.58	84	17.11	19.81
13	71.48	75.47	37	64.13	68.83	61	46.03	51.25	85	16.90	19.60
14	70.84	74.82	38	63.75	68.50	62	44.68	49.84	86	15.53	18.03
15	70.16	74.14	39	63.37	68.16	63	43.27	48.36	87	14.33	16.66
16	69.88	73.89	40	62.90	67.84	64	41.78	46.78	88	13.48	15.69
17	69.64	73.67	41	62.63	67.52	65	40.21	45.10	89	13.09	15.25
18	69.41	73.46	42	62.26	67.21	66	39.07	43.90	90	14.03	16.39
19	69.18	73.27	43	61.91	66.91	67	37.90	42.66	91	12.41	14.53
20	68.96	73.07	44	61.57	66.63	68	36.70	41.39	92	10.49	12.31
21	68.75	72.89	45	61.19	66.31	69	35.48	40.08	93	8.58	10.10
22	68.51	72.68	46	60.49	65.65	70	34.22	38.74	94	6.75	7.96
23	68.29	72.49	47	59.77	64.96	71	32.95	37.36	95	5.19	6.13

Table IV. Showing the Value of a Single Payment at every Age, calculating the Annuity of 100 according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.

Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.	Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.	Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.
0	14.34	17.17	34	22.75	24.15	68	12.82	12.82
1	21.26	25.54	35	22.62	24.05	69	12.82	12.82
2	22.71	27.24	36	22.54	23.97	70	12.82	12.82
3	23.89	28.77	37	22.43	23.89	71	12.82	12.82
4	24.18	29.49	38	22.32	23.78	72	12.82	12.82
5	24.45	30.09	39	22.22	23.69	73	12.82	12.82
6	24.69	30.77	40	22.12	23.59	74	12.82	12.82
7	24.98	31.55	41	22.01	23.50	75	12.82	12.82
8	24.57	32.26	42	21.91	23.42	76	12.82	12.82
9	24.51	32.81	43	21.82	23.33	77	12.82	12.82
10	24.41	33.78	44	21.72	23.25	78	12.82	12.82
11	24.33	35.55	45	21.63	23.17	79	12.82	12.82
12	24.03	35.36	46	21.50	23.06	80	12.82	12.82
13	23.83	35.16	47	21.38	22.94	81	12.82	12.82
14	23.61	34.94	48	21.26	22.83	82	12.82	12.82
15	23.39	34.71	49	21.12	22.72	83	12.82	12.82
16	23.29	34.63	50	21.00	22.61	84	12.82	12.82
17	23.21	34.56	51	20.88	22.51	85	12.82	12.82
18	23.14	34.49	52	20.75	22.40	86	12.82	12.82
19	23.06	34.42	53	20.64	22.30	87	12.82	12.82
20	22.99	34.36	54	20.52	22.21	88	12.82	12.82
21	22.92	34.30	55	20.40	22.10	89	12.82	12.82
22	22.84	34.23	56	20.16	21.88	90	12.82	12.82
23	22.76	34.16	57	19.92	21.65	71	10.98	12.45

TABLE V. Showing the Value of an Annuity on a Single Age, deduced from the Tables by Dr. Wigglesworth.

Age	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.
0	9.802	8.584	25	13.574	12.024	50	11.487	10.458
1	12.877	11.268	26	13.523	11.967	51	11.390	10.317
2	13.625	11.919	27	13.459	11.928	52	11.148	10.175
3	14.155	12.384	28	13.395	11.890	53	10.965	10.037
4	14.509	12.698	29	13.332	11.843	54	10.777	9.872
5	14.668	12.843	30	13.270	11.797	55	10.581	9.709
6	14.711	12.887	31	13.208	11.752	56	10.376	9.539
7	14.745	12.925	32	13.148	11.708	57	10.163	9.369
8	14.743	12.931	33	13.090	11.665	58	9.939	9.271
9	14.706	12.906	34	13.033	11.625	59	9.706	9.172
10	14.646	12.862	35	12.978	11.587	60	9.462	9.068
11	14.538	12.775	36	12.901	11.529	61	9.205	8.941
12	14.420	12.679	37	12.825	11.472	62	8.926	8.797
13	14.296	12.578	38	12.749	11.416	63	8.654	8.609
14	14.167	12.470	39	12.678	11.360	64	8.356	8.397
15	14.031	12.357	40	12.598	11.306	65	8.049	8.157
16	13.876	12.315	41	12.525	11.253	66	7.813	7.917
17	13.698	12.279	42	12.452	11.201	67	7.579	7.710
18	13.661	12.244	43	12.382	11.152	68	7.340	7.508
19	13.635	12.211	44	12.313	11.105	69	7.095	7.291
20	13.611	12.178	45	12.238	11.059	70	6.844	7.059
21	13.588	12.148	46	12.168	10.942	71	6.589	6.823
22	13.568	12.114	47	11.954	10.897	72	6.323	6.591
23	13.548	12.082	48	11.804	10.707	73	6.064	6.372
24	13.528	12.052	49	11.649	10.563	74	5.807	6.158

VALUE OF THE RIGHT OF DOWER.

TABLE, showing the Present Value of the Right of Dower of a Married Woman in any Real Estate, provided she survives her Husband.

[See the next page.]

The laws of Massachusetts, and of several other States, allow a right of dower to a married woman, provided she survives her husband, being a life-right in one third of all the real estate he at any time possesses.

In cases of insolvency, and in various other instances, it is desirable to ascertain the present value of this right. This may be done by the following table.

The table is to be entered at the top with the age of the husband, and at the side with the age of the wife; under the former and opposite to the latter is the present value of the dower right in an estate worth one hundred dollars.

Thus, if the age of the husband be 50 years, and that of the wife 33 years, the present value of the dower, in \$100, is \$6.70; so that if the estate be worth \$10,000, the present value of the dower right would be \$670.

[Note. In the following Table, as given by Mr. Bowditch, the age of the Husband, like that of the Wife, begins with 16 years, and embraces all the even numbers to the age of 90 years, inclusive; but with respect to the Husband, the ages 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, and 50, are here omitted, in order to reduce the Table to the width of the page. The ages near the two extremes are those which will be most rarely wanted in such a Table.]

TABLE, showing the Present Value of the Right of Dower of a Married

Age of the Husband.

Age of the Wife.	Age of the Husband.													
	22	26	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
16	3.68	4.10	4.58	4.85	5.14	5.43	5.73	6.06	6.42	6.81	7.25	7.74	8.42	9.16
18	3.57	3.99	4.51	4.76	5.03	5.29	5.65	5.99	6.35	6.73	7.08	7.57	8.21	8.96
20	3.45	3.88	4.38	4.64	4.92	5.15	5.49	5.86	6.22	6.60	6.90	7.38	8.00	8.74
22	3.33	3.77	4.25	4.46	4.74	5.00	5.33	5.69	6.03	6.43	6.72	7.19	7.79	8.52
24	3.23	3.65	4.11	4.32	4.57	4.85	5.17	5.52	5.85	6.18	6.54	6.99	7.58	8.30
26	3.12	3.53	3.97	4.18	4.42	4.70	5.01	5.35	5.66	5.98	6.36	6.79	7.37	8.08
28	3.01	3.41	3.83	4.03	4.26	4.54	4.84	5.17	5.47	5.78	6.17	6.59	7.15	7.85
30	2.90	3.28	3.69	3.88	4.10	4.38	4.66	4.99	5.28	5.58	5.96	6.38	6.93	7.61
32	2.79	3.15	3.55	3.73	3.94	4.21	4.48	4.80	5.09	5.38	5.74	6.16	6.70	7.38
34	2.68	3.03	3.40	3.57	3.78	4.03	4.30	4.60	4.88	5.17	5.51	5.92	6.45	7.13
36	2.56	2.89	3.25	3.41	3.61	3.85	4.11	4.40	4.66	4.94	5.26	5.66	6.18	6.85
38	2.44	2.76	3.10	3.25	3.44	3.67	3.92	4.19	4.44	4.70	5.00	5.39	5.90	6.57
40	2.32	2.62	2.95	3.09	3.27	3.49	3.72	3.98	4.22	4.46	4.74	5.11	5.61	6.28
42	2.20	2.48	2.79	2.93	3.10	3.30	3.52	3.76	3.99	4.22	4.48	4.83	5.31	5.98
44	2.07	2.34	2.63	2.76	2.92	3.11	3.32	3.54	3.75	3.98	4.22	4.55	4.99	5.67
46	1.94	2.21	2.47	2.59	2.73	2.92	3.12	3.32	3.50	3.71	3.96	4.26	4.67	5.28
48	1.85	2.10	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.76	2.91	3.10	3.25	3.44	3.71	3.97	4.35	4.85
50	1.71	1.92	2.15	2.24	2.35	2.56	2.71	2.87	3.00	3.17	3.49	3.75	4.03	4.48
52	1.54	1.74	1.95	2.06	2.18	2.31	2.45	2.60	2.76	2.90	3.18	3.46	3.78	4.12
54	1.40	1.58	1.77	1.87	1.97	2.08	2.21	2.34	2.48	2.63	2.81	3.05	3.37	3.71
56	1.30	1.44	1.61	1.70	1.79	1.89	1.99	2.10	2.22	2.35	2.50	2.72	3.00	3.33
58	1.17	1.32	1.48	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.81	1.90	2.00	2.11	2.24	2.39	2.59	2.87
60	1.03	1.17	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.65	1.74	1.84	1.95	2.07	2.20	2.35	2.57
62	0.91	1.03	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.45	1.54	1.63	1.73	1.85	1.99	2.17	2.38
64	0.82	0.92	1.03	1.09	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.61	1.75	1.93	2.15
66	0.74	0.82	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.47	1.63	1.85
68	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.36	1.54
70	0.54	0.62	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.27
72	0.44	0.50	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.85	0.90	0.96	1.03	1.13
74	0.38	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.75	0.86	0.89	0.98
76	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.82
78	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.67
80	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.53
82	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47
84	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.42
86	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.36
88	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.30
90	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25
	22	26	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52

Age of the Husband.

Age of the Husband.

	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84
16	9.93	10.69	11.62	12.48	13.20	13.86	14.67	15.63	16.62	17.74	18.53	19.27	20.78	22.10
18	9.71	10.51	11.40	12.24	12.96	13.63	14.45	15.39	16.41	17.51	18.31	19.03	20.48	21.86
20	9.49	10.30	11.18	12.03	12.72	13.40	14.22	15.15	16.18	17.26	18.08	18.78	20.18	21.62
22	9.27	10.09	10.95	11.80	12.48	13.17	13.98	14.90	15.93	16.99	17.85	18.56	19.87	21.34
24	9.05	9.86	10.71	11.56	12.23	12.94	13.73	14.63	15.66	16.74	17.60	18.25	19.57	21.05
26	8.83	9.62	10.47	11.30	11.97	12.69	13.46	14.35	15.37	16.46	17.34	17.96	19.26	20.77
28	8.60	9.37	10.22	11.03	11.70	12.42	13.18	14.05	15.06	16.15	17.06	17.66	18.96	20.47
30	8.35	9.11	9.96	10.75	11.42	12.13	12.88	13.74	14.74	15.82	16.75	17.34	18.65	20.14
32	8.08	8.84	9.69	10.46	11.13	11.82	12.57	13.42	14.41	15.48	16.40	17.00	18.32	19.78
34	7.80	8.56	9.40	10.15	10.82	11.50	12.25	13.09	14.07	15.12	16.01	16.65	17.96	19.39
36	7.51	8.26	9.08	9.82	10.49	11.16	11.92	12.75	13.71	14.74	15.62	16.22	17.57	19.00
38	7.21	7.95	8.75	9.48	10.13	10.80	11.57	12.39	13.33	14.34	15.22	15.89	17.15	18.59
40	6.89	7.62	8.41	9.13	9.76	10.42	11.19	12.00	12.93	13.93	14.80	15.47	16.72	18.16
42	6.56	7.27	8.04	8.76	9.37	10.02	10.78	11.58	12.50	13.52	14.37	15.03	16.26	17.70
44	6.21	6.91	7.65	8.37	8.96	9.60	10.34	11.13	12.04	13.08	13.92	14.56	15.76	17.22
46	5.84	6.53	7.25	7.95	8.52	9.15	9.87	10.65	11.54	12.59	13.52	14.06	15.22	16.70
48	5.45	6.10	6.84	7.49	8.04	8.66	9.37	10.15	11.00	12.03	12.92	13.50	14.65	16.10
50	5.05	5.64	6.17	7.01	7.52	8.12	8.83	9.61	10.43	11.39	11.90	12.87	14.05	15.41
52	4.63	5.22	5.56	6.22	6.97	7.54	8.24	9.02	9.82	10.68	11.27	12.16	13.32	14.63
54	4.21	4.78	5.18	5.72	6.30	6.92	7.59	8.37	9.18	9.97	10.72	11.37	12.81	13.77
56	3.80	4.30	4.81	5.33	5.85	6.37	6.89	7.68	8.48	9.26	9.69	10.50	12.01	13.12
58	3.27	3.79	4.39	4.96	5.50	6.00	6.46	6.89	7.77	8.56	8.64	9.37	10.90	12.06
60	2.89	3.31	3.83	4.41	4.95	5.47	5.98	6.48	6.98	7.85	8.08	8.69	9.99	11.23
62	2.64	2.97	3.36	3.82	4.33	4.87	5.43	6.00	6.57	7.15	7.72	8.22	9.36	10.37
64	2.41	2.70	3.03	3.39	3.78	4.22	4.71	5.25	5.84	6.47	7.14	7.76	8.84	9.70
66	2.12	2.43	2.74	3.06	3.39	3.74	4.19	4.55	5.04	5.60	6.22	6.88	8.05	9.02
68	1.79	2.09	2.44	2.77	3.07	3.38	3.69	4.02	4.39	4.82	5.32	5.89	7.08	8.08
70	1.43	1.67	1.98	2.36	2.70	3.01	3.32	3.65	3.94	4.27	4.65	5.09	6.15	7.12
72	1.22	1.36	1.57	1.85	2.17	2.50	2.84	3.18	3.53	3.88	4.24	4.61	5.38	6.23
74	1.08	1.20	1.35	1.54	1.77	2.03	2.30	2.67	3.05	3.43	3.77	4.11	4.80	5.49
76	0.94	1.09	1.25	1.42	1.59	1.76	1.94	2.16	2.43	2.76	3.15	3.60	4.35	5.03
78	0.79	0.94	1.12	1.29	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.08	2.31	2.61	2.98	3.78	4.46
80	0.64	0.77	0.94	1.10	1.26	1.41	1.56	1.71	1.87	2.06	2.28	2.54	3.20	3.85
82	0.52	0.60	0.71	0.84	1.00	1.16	1.33	1.50	1.68	1.87	2.07	2.29	2.75	3.28
84	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.68	0.79	0.90	1.03	1.18	1.36	1.57	1.81	2.04	2.45	2.80
86	0.40	0.45	0.51	0.58	0.66	0.74	0.83	0.94	1.08	1.25	1.44	1.66	2.09	2.48
88	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.62	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.92	1.04	1.20	1.39	1.79	2.17
90	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.68	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.96	1.08	1.23	1.57	1.92

Age of the Wife.

Age of the Wife.

Age of the Husband.

• By the Carlisle Tables.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850

TABLE I. This table exhibits the number of the white population of the United States, in classes, as given by the Census of 1850.

TABLE II. The object of this table is to show the number of persons living, at every age, in the United States, in 1850. The numbers in Table I, by interpolation for every 10 years, from 5 to 100 years, the numbers are irregular, and we have therefore taken the number from birth to 19 years, without reference to the number into which it is divided. This irregularity renders it not a satisfactory table for these years; but if the process of interpolation be continued with more minuteness in the age, we shall probably acquire sufficient data to form a table of Mortality for this country, than any now extant.

From this table the expectation of life might be ascertained, if the number of inhabitants did not vary; but it has been ascertained by enumerations made within forty years, that there has been an increase of about three per cent. If we apply to the Table II, above 20 years, a correction for this increase, the expectation of life will be nearly as follows:

Age.	Exp.	Age.
20	36.32	60
30	32.20	70
40	28.21	80
50	21.77	90

which numbers agree nearly with the tables by Dr. Williams.

TABLE I. Containing the Number of White Persons of different Ages in the United States, according to the Census of 1850.

Under	5	years of age	
Of	5	and under	10
"	10	" "	15
"	15	" "	20
"	20	" "	30
"	30	" "	40
"	40	" "	50
"	50	" "	60
"	60	" "	70
"	70	" "	80
"	80	" "	90
"	90	" "	100
"	100	and upwards	

TABLE II.—*Continued*—**Number of Persons of White Population Living, in July 1850, in the United States, deduced from the Census of 1850.**

Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.
0	431,597	30	227,744	40	87,073	60	33,661	80	4,588
1	368,820	31	217,843	41	83,099	61	31,800	81	4,189
2	342,495	32	208,304	42	80,232	62	30,151	82	3,918
3	328,995	33	198,988	43	76,904	63	28,530	83	3,659
4	319,185	34	190,033	44	73,708	64	26,956	84	3,424
5	310,815	35	181,306	45	70,557	65	25,470	85	3,206
6	303,795	36	172,934	46	67,543	66	24,121	86	2,973
7	297,675	37	164,833	47	64,574	67	22,861	87	2,749
8	292,410	38	157,047	48	61,692	68	21,645	88	2,534
9	287,865	39	149,533	49	58,903	69	20,591	89	2,329
10	283,410	30	142,334	50	56,161	70	19,169	90	1,883
11	279,090	31	135,405	51	53,55	71	17,594	91	1,013
12	274,815	32	128,788	52	50,966	72	15,793	92	674
13	270,495	33	122,443	53	48,555	73	13,867	93	443
14	266,130	34	116,459	54	46,170	74	12,014	94	298
15	261,720	35	110,834	55	43,877	75	10,268	95	198
16	257,265	36	105,387	56	41,625	76	8,692	96	132
17	251,910	37	100,259	57	39,511	77	7,333	97	86
18	245,160	38	95,398	58	37,486	78	6,208	98	59
19	237,015	39	90,854	59	35,506	79	5,263	99	44
Of 100 years and upwards									568
Total number									10,528,068

II. STATISTICAL VIEWS OF THE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

[The following article is a translation (for an English Journal) of a paper communicated by M. A. Moreau de Jonès to the "Revue Encyclopédique," (Paris,) for July and August, 1833.]

In considering how limited and few the differences are which exist among the nations of Europe, either in their physical or moral condition, it appears at first sight that the laws to which the duration of human life are subjected, cannot experience any very great variations even in the most distant countries. It would be erroneous, however, to believe that to be so; for in the group of European nations who live under the same laws, and whose primitive features are gradually effaced by civilization, mortality experiences as long a series of different terms as in regions inhabited by different races of men, and situated in climates the most opposite to each other.

The causes which affect the movements of the population in Europe have a more powerful influence on mortality than on reproduction. The greatest is nearly twice as great as the least mortality; whilst, in many districts, the annual amount of births

others, in proportion to the whole population.

In truth, the most accurate statistical reports
 up, prove that mortality is reduced in various
 that it does not exceed one death in 40
 where, it increases annually to one in 20
 here, and in a still greater ratio in those of still

On searching in official documents for the
 eral of the latter years in the principal European
 the difference of their mortality compared with the
 follows:—

**TABLE of the Proportion of Deaths to the Population
 Mortality in each Million of Inhabitants in the
 Europe.**

Countries.	Periods or Epochs.	Average Number of Deaths.	Ratio of one to Population.
Sweden and Norway,	1821 - 1825	79,000	1 in 42
Denmark,	1819	33,800	1 in 42
European Russia,	1826	960,000	1 in 42
Kingdom of Poland,	1829	93,000	1 in 41
British Islands,	1818 - 1821	373,000	1 in 36
Netherlands,	1827 - 1828	163,900	1 in 37
Germany Proper,	1825 - 1828	290,000	1 in 45
Prussia,	1821 - 1826	303,500	1 in 39
Austrian Empire,	1828	675,000	1 in 40
France,	1825 - 1827	808,200	1 in 38
Switzerland,	1827 - 1828	50,000	1 in 44
Portugal,	1815 - 1819	92,000	1 in 40
Spain,	1801 - 1826	307,000	1 in 40
Italy,	1822 - 1823	660,000	1 in 39
Greece,	1828	33,000	1 in 30
Turkey in Europe,	1828	334,800	1 in 30
Northern Europe,		2,972,100	1 in 44
Southern Europe,		2,284,200	1 in 38
Total,		5,256,300	1 in 40

According to this table, and many others of a more
 these annually dies;—

1 inhabitant in 36 in the Roman States, and the
 provinces; 1 in 30 in Italy in general, Greece, and
 the Netherlands, France, and Prussia; 1 in 40 in
 the British Islands, Portugal, and Spain; 1 in 44
 in Switzerland; 1 in 45 in Germany, Denmark, and
 Sweden; 1 in 38 in France; 1 in 30 in Greece,
 and Turkey; 1 in 56 in England; 1 in 40 in
 the British Islands.

The smallest chance of life and its shortest duration are not, as one might believe, amongst the effects of the rigorous climate of Norway, or the marvellous cold of Iceland; but it is in the beautiful climate of Italy that life is reduced to its minimum extent. On the contrary, it is among the icy rocks of Iceland; in the midst of the eternal fogs of Scotland, where man attains his greatest age.

Of all the European States, the British Isles are, in this respect, the most favored; of each million of inhabitants, they lose only 18,900, whilst the mortality is almost double in the countries washed by the Mediterranean.

Next to these, life is most certain in Norway and Sweden. *Cæcis paribus*, three people die in the south of Europe, whilst two only and hardly that, die in ancient Scandinavia. Denmark and Germany enjoy similar advantages.

Russia and Poland, where nature and fortune have not been lavish of the necessaries of life, enjoy, however, an astonishing longevity. The population, comprising a mass of nearly sixty millions, spin out their existence almost one half longer than that which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Italy, and exactly twice the length of time which any one can expect to live in the capital of Austria.

The average time of life which cuts off only one in 40 annually, is to be found in the Cantons of Switzerland, and Austrian Provinces, and in the Spanish Peninsula, in consequence of the sun and the dryness of the air.

France, the Netherlands, and Prussia, nearly reach the same term, and will soon get beyond it, unless war or some other scourge arrests the progress of their social improvement.

In the rest of Europe, the mortality amounts to one-thirtieth of the population, and is frequently increased by accidental causes, which have for a long time endangered the prosperity of the shores of the Mediterranean.

On the whole, we reckon, one year with another, 5,956,000 deaths in 210,000,000 people, by a mortality of one-fortieth part, which is unequally distributed among the northern and southern states. The former lose only one death in 44, the latter, one in 36 persons. Of one million of inhabitants in districts situated in the north of France, 22,700 die; 28,000 die in those which lie towards the south. This is a difference of more than 5000 deaths, equivalent to a two-hundredth part of the population.

If we carefully examine these numbers and those of the tables of mortality from which they are extracted, we shall discover that two great causes predominate over all the others, determine the rate of mortality in the population, or, in other words, regulate the average

The climate of human life.

The climate is peculiarly favorable to human life when it is cold or even rigorous, especially when the breeze of the sea is combined with a low temperature.

The smallest mortality in Europe occurs in those countries which are in the vicinity of the polar circle, such as Sweden and Iceland. This is also the case in countries where the influence of climate is not aided by civilization, and is not sufficient to assure long life to mankind.

Countries where the heat is moderate, are not, as might be supposed, among those which possess the advantage of a small mortality. To obtain it, they must acquire the benefits of a high state of civilization.

The southern countries, the mild climate of which is so favorable to the human race, are, on the contrary, rendered exposed to the greatest dangers. In the smiling plains of Italy, the chance of dying is one-half greater, than in cold and stormy climates; and under the beautiful skies of Greece, the certainty of death is less than among the ices of Iceland.

The places of the torrid zone, the mortality of which is exaggerated, show the pernicious influence which is exercised on the existence of mankind by a high temperature.

Latitude.	Decrease of Inhabitants.	
6° 10' Batavia,	1 in 26½	Barbier
10° 10' Trinidad,	1 27	Official
13° 54' St. Lucia,	1 27	Pogner
14° 44' Martinique,	1 28	M. de L.
15° 59' Guadaloupe,	1 27	M. de L.
18° 56' Bombay,	1 20	Transeau
23° 11' Havannah,	1 33	Humboldt

The resistance of the vital principle in the tropics, differs to the races of men; and its duration in some places is double or triple that for the others. The following are the results of this variation:—

Batavia, in 1805 — Europeans, 1 in 11 individuals; Chinese, 1 in 29; Javanese, 1 in 46. Bombay, in 1805 — Whites, 1 in 23½; Mussulmans, 1 in 17½; Parsees, 1 in 24. Grenada, in 1804 — Whites, 1 in 23½; Freedmen, 1 in 25. Martinique, in 1804 — Whites, 1 in 24; Freedmen, 1 in 33. Grenada, 1811 — Whites, 1 in 24; Freedmen, 1 in 33. Grenada, 1811 — Whites, 1 in 24; Freedmen, 1 in 33. Grenada, 1811 — Whites, 1 in 24; Freedmen, 1 in 33.

In the only colony where this immense mortality in the torrid zone occurs in Madeira, the only colonial establishment where the climate is temperate, Heberden has calculated that the mortality is in the proportion of 1 to 49.89, of the whole population.

The effects that the different degrees of perfection of the social state may exert on mortality, are not less extensive than those, the origin of which is to be found in the influence of the climate.

The influence of the progress of civilization is discovered by comparing the ratio of the deaths to the population of the same country at epochs, the intervals between which have been marked by social improvements. The following series of universal terms presents an instructive comparison:—

The number of deaths compared with that of the inhabitants, was, in

Sweden,	1754 - 1763,	1 in 34,	1821 - 1825,	1 in 45
Denmark,	1751 - 1756,	1 32,	1819,	1 45
Germany,	1788,	1 32,	1826,	1 45
Prussia,	1717,	1 30,	1821 - 1826,	1 47
Wurtemberg,	1749 - 1754,	1 32,	1825,	1 45
Austria,	1822,	1 40,	1828 - 1830,	1 43
Holland,	1806,	1 26,	1824,	1 40
England,	1690,	1 33,	1821,	1 59
Great Britain,	1785 - 1789,	1 43,	1800 - 1804,	1 47
France,	1776,	1 25,	1825 - 1827,	1 30
Canton of Vaud,	1756 - 1766,	1 35,	1824,	1 47
Lombardy,	1769 - 1774,	1 27,	1827 - 1828,	1 31
Roman States,	1767,	1 21,	1829,	1 29
Scotland,	1801,	1 44,	1821,	1 59

Thus the mortality has diminished:—

In Sweden, nearly one-third in 61 years; in Denmark, two-fifths in 66 years; in Germany, two-fifths in 37 years; in Prussia, one-third in 106 years; in Wurtemberg, two-fifths in 73 years; in Austria, one-thirteenth in 7 years; in Holland, one-half in twenty-four years; in England, four-fifths in 131 years; in Great Britain, one-eleventh in 16 years; in France, one-half in 50 years; in Canton of Vaud, one-third in 64 years; in Lombardy, one-seventh in 56 years; Roman States, one-third in 63 years.

For thirty years, the mortality has been stationary in Russia and Norway; it has increased in the kingdom of Naples.

On the whole, there has been, for 80 years, a mortality of 1 individual in 36 throughout Europe, according to Stüssmilch; our calculations do not exceed 1 to 40, according to the average of later years. On the continent of Europe there has, therefore, been a diminution of one-ninth of this mortality of the aggregate of the people, if we can rely on the German writer on statistics. We are, however, inclined to think, that, during this time, the mortality generally was less than one-thirtieth of the population, which supposes that it is more than one-third less at present in proportion to the augmentation of its population.

This general diminution of mortality arises from the same causes in the different states of Europe. The number of deaths compared with that of the inhabitants, at distant epochs, gives the following results:

London	in 1700 - 1770	1	25
Amsterdam	in 1701 - 1770	1	25
Cambridge	1711	1	25
Norfolk	1811	1	25
Manchester	1757	1	25
Birmingham	1811	1	25
Liverpool	1773	1	25
Portsmouth	1800	1	25
St. Petersburg	1768	1	25
Stockholm	in 1758 - 1763	1	19

The annual mortality has also diminished in Paris one-third in 80 years; in London more than one-half in 175 years; in Geneva one-fifth, or nearly one-fourth, in 72 years; in Genoa one-fifth, or nearly one-fourth, in 261 years; in Vienna, one-fourth in 80 years; in Rome one-fifth, or nearly one-fourth, in 100 years; in Amsterdam, one-sixth in 64 years; in Cambridge one-fifth in 10 years; in Norfolk, one-fifth in 10 years; in Manchester one-fifth in 64 years; in Birmingham, nearly two-fifths in 64 years; in Liverpool, one-half in 38 years; in Portsmouth more than one-half in 11 years; in St. Petersburg, nearly two-thirds in 40 years; in Stockholm, more than one-third in 67 years.

The causes of the greatest mortality in European countries are chiefly, —

The marshy humidity of the air, especially in hot countries; the effects of privation on the lower classes of society; the scanty means of subsistence, or at least, their rise in price as compared with the wages of labor; pestilential diseases; unfavorable seasons; especially abrupt changes in the temperature; the closeness, dirtiness, and unhealthiness of private houses, prisons, infirmaries, and hospitals; the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and indulgence in drinking; the unwholesome or unremitting labor, especially in childhood and youth; lastly, war, but less in consequence of battles than forced marches; and frequently the male-administration of armies.

The causes of the diminution of mortality where civilization is progressive, are, —

The draining of marshes, and the embanking of streams; the favorable division of public wealth, which affords each man his own labor and subsistence; the abundance and good quality of the food of the people, the attention bestowed on children from birth, and their education in schools, and manufactories, and public establishments; the cleanliness, and sanitary arrangements, which prevent the importation and development of contagious diseases; the low price of the products of industry, allowing the less affluent classes to enjoy them; and the cleanliness which were equally unknown and beyond their reach.

qualifying them with the means of opposing the interpenetration of the season; lastly, the successful measures adopted for diminishing the insalubrity of (almost) and especially of villages, theatres, hospitals, prisons, churches, and other public establishments, which, in many places, are still without the means of ventilation, heating, and cleaning.

The results of such qualifications may be appreciated in a striking manner, by inquiring what has been their influence on mortality during the last century in the three European countries where their progress has been most obvious. If we collect England, Germany, and France, in one group, we find that the average term of mortality which, in that great and populous region, was formerly 1 in 30 people annually, is not, at present, more than 1 in 83. This difference reduces the number of deaths throughout these countries from 1,900,000, to less than 1,900,000 persons; and 700,000 lives, or 1 in 83 annually, owe their preservation to the social ameliorations effected in the three countries of western Europe, whose efforts to obtain this object have been attended with the greatest success.

The life of man is thus not only embellished in its course by the advancement of civilization, but is even extended by it, and rendered less doubtful. The effects of the amelioration of the social condition are to restrain and diminish, in proportion to the population, the annual number of births, and in a still greater degree that of death; on the contrary, a great number of births, equalled or even exceeded by that of death, is a characteristic sign of a state of barbarism. In the former case, as men in a mass reach the plenitude of their physical and social development, the population is strong, intelligent, and manly; whilst it remains in perpetual infancy where generations are swept off without being able to profit by the past, to bring social economy to perfection.

III. PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The periodical press, embracing Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews, devoted to religion, literature, arts, sciences, politics, intelligence, and amusements, comprises a species or form of literature unknown to the ancients, and constitutes a remarkable feature of the modern state of society; and it is one of the most momentous consequences of the art of printing. The volume of the American Almanac for 1834, contains a Table of "Periodical Literature throughout the World." This Table, though not altogether correct, affords an interesting general view of the manner in which this species of literature is distributed in different parts of the globe.

all the forms of verbiage, and are the most popular; the most widely and most closely read. They disseminate information to the society in all its relations; and exert an influence, and give effect to public opinion in all its operations: a most powerful political engine: they have rendered the words of government, and have rendered the words of the different, and, with most nations, much more distinct in former times.

Newspapers, in their legitimate use, may be ranked as benefactors of mankind, — the friends of religion, morality, and order, — the patrons of every improvement, the support of the laborer of life, — sources of daily useful information, and of assessment; but in the abuse of their mighty power, they are the instruments of tyranny and oppression, of irreligion and of private animosity and degradation.

The European countries in which newspapers were first published, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, and the several German states. In most of the other countries in Europe, the newspaper has comparatively but little power, and is under such restrictions that discussion of political subjects is not practised. In Germany the press is under great restriction with respect to political subjects. In France, and more especially in Great Britain, it enjoys a freedom, — a freedom which often degenerates into licentiousness. The newspapers published on the continent of Europe are of small size, and generally contain but few advertisements; the English newspapers are of much larger size, and abound with advertisements; although advertising in England is subject to a heavy tax.

But there is no country in the world which so much patronizes newspapers as the United States, nor is there any other country in which advertising in them is so much practised. The reasons of this are, in this country the press is free, and newspapers are not subject to any stamp duty, nor advertising to any tax; that education is more widely diffused than in any other European country; newspapers, therefore, are cheap, the demand for them is great, and the habit of reading them almost universal. It is, however, far from being so well conducted as could be expected, the number is too great, and the circulation of each, for the most part, is limited, so as to enable the publishers of them to sustain the expense of conducting them with sufficient ability. And they are more established and patronized more for the purpose of

a party; thus the difficulty, useful information, and we have rather a circle of political animosity, than of widespread instruction.

The manner in which the newspaper press has acquired its present influence has been very gradual; and during the last half century it has been rapidly extending. With respect to the origin of newspapers, there has been some diversity of opinion among antiquaries. The *Annales de la Librairie* of the Latin writers has sometimes been translated "newspapers"; but these documents were wholly unlike the modern publications so called. The origin of newspapers is most commonly referred to Venice; and the first Venetian Gazette is said to have been produced in 1536; but it was for a series of years only a MS. notice, as that jealous government did not permit the circulation of printed news; and 30 volumes of these gazettes, from their commencement, are said now to be found in the Magliabecchian Library. — The term Gazette is commonly supposed to have been derived from a small Venetian copper coin, *gazetta*, which was the price of the paper. Cotgrave in his Dictionary, first published in 1616, thus defines gazette; "A Bill of News, or a short relation of general occurrences of the times, forged commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed, every month, into most parts of Christendom."

The first printed newspaper, according to Chalmers, appeared in England in 1588, when the wise policy of Bursleigh took pains to prevent the circulation of false reports at the formidable period during which the British Channel was swept by the Spanish Armada. It was entitled, "The English Mercurie, published by authority, imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, her Highnesse's printer, 1588." The earliest of these newspapers now known to be in existence, is No. 50, which is preserved in the British Museum, and bears the date of July 26, 1588. These papers, which were in the shape of a pamphlet, were not published at regular periods; and they were discontinued after the danger that gave them birth had passed away.

The first weekly newspaper appeared in London, in 1621, under the title of "The Courant or Weekly Newes from Foreign Parts," printed by Nathaniel Butter. The earliest French newspaper appeared in 1631, published by Theophrast Renaudot, a physician, who obtained from Cardinal Richelieu a patent for a weekly Paris Gazette.

The period of the civil wars in England was fruitful in occasional Newspapers or Mercuries, which were, however, more in the character of pamphlets, than of modern newspapers. In 1663, "The Intelligencer" and "The Newes" (the one published on Mondays, the other on Tuesdays,) were undertaken by Roger L'Estrange, a person afterwards knighted, and better known as Sir Roger; and noted as the Bocher and publicly accredited persecutor of the liberty of the press.

The following statement of the number of newspapers published in England was published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th edition, November 3, 1843, and in London, the title was changed to *The History of the Press in Great Britain*, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edition, 1833.

The first English Gazette was published by the authority of the court there on account of the printing of the laws. They appeared on Tuesdays and Fridays, and were the last bearing date of Thursday, February 1, 1700, which they were published at London. This was the first in England to which the term *gazette* was applied. The titles of no less than 344 vehicles of intelligence, Nichols, (see "Literary Anecdotes," Vol. III.), published date, or which were published between the years 1700 and 1709. Most of them, however, were of very short duration, and of them a single number only was published.

So late as 1709, there was but one daily newspaper in London; — this was the "Daily Courant": at the same time appeared in that metropolis [three times a week, and continued in 1712, a stamp duty was imposed on English newspapers, there were published in London 3 daily newspapers, 3 twice a week, 1 twice a week, and 3 half-penny papers a week. The annual sale of newspapers, in England, was in 1753, at 7,411,757 copies; in 1790, at 14,022,222 copies; 22,762,764, and in 1830, at 30,493,941.

The following statement exhibits the number of newspapers published in the British Islands in 1832.

England,	{	London,	{	Daily	1
			{	Three times a week	1
			{	Twice a week	1
			{	Weekly	1
		Country Papers, weekly			1
				twice a week (Carterbury, Guernsey, and Jersey)	1
Ireland,	{	Daily (all in Dublin)			1
		Three times a week			1
		Twice a week			1
		Weekly			1
Scotland,	{	Three times a week			1
		Twice a week			1
		Weekly			1
Total in 1832,					
number in 1833 was 369.					

From this statement it appears that, in 1838, there was no daily paper published in the British Islands, except in London and Dublin, and no paper published in any of the towns in England Proper, with the exception of London and Canterbury, oftener than once a week.

The number of newspapers published in London, in 1793, according to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, was 49; in 1838, 52. "Since that date" [1793], says the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, "notwithstanding the enormous increase in circulation of the leading newspapers, and the more than commensurate improvement in every department connected with them, the number published in the capital has by no means increased in proportion. The reason is obvious; the circulation is monopolized by newspapers of established character, and the expense of competition, compared with the chances against success, is by far too great to be rashly hazarded. . . . The sale of the *Times*, the leading journal of London, exceeds 11,000 a day, and its profits have been computed at £30,000 a year. It has three editors, the highest salary of whom has been stated at £1,500 a year; 12 regular reporters, and 3 supernumeraries are employed by it at 5 guineas a week, 3 readers, 2 publishers, a cashier and 3 clerks, 50 compositors on an average, 12 attendants on the machinery, news collectors, foreign correspondents, and agents; — together about 100. The *Morning Herald* establishment is scarcely less expensive than that of the *Times*, and its latter circulation has amounted to between 9,000 and 10,000 daily. The lowest price of an advertisement is 7s., and, above ten lines, 1s. is charged for every three or four more. A column in the *Times* cannot be purchased for less than from 10 to 15 guineas." The stamp duty on English newspapers is 4d. each, and the common price of a London newspaper is 7d. sterling.

The publication of newspapers is adduced by Mr. Babbage as a remarkable instance of the application of machinery. "In the publication of our daily newspapers," he says, "it frequently happens that the debates in the House of Parliament are carried on to three or four o'clock in the morning, that is, to within a few hours of the time of the publication of the newspaper. The speeches must be taken down by reporters, conveyed by them to the establishment of the newspaper, perhaps at the distance of one or two miles, transcribed by them in the office, set up by the compositor, the press corrected, and the papers printed off and distributed, before the public can read them. Some of these journals have a circulation of from 5,000 to 10,000 daily. The improvement of the printing machines has been so great, that 4,000 copies are now printed on one side in an hour.

"The establishment of the 'Times' newspaper is an example, on a large scale, of a manufactory in which the division of labor, both mental and bodily, is admirably illustrated, and in which also the effect of the domestic economy is well exemplified. It is scarcely imagined, by the

thousands who read that paper in various quarters of the globe, what a scene of organized activity the factory presents during the whole night, or what a quantity of talent and mechanical skill is put in action for their amusement and information. Nearly a hundred persons are employed in this establishment, and during the session of Parliament, at least twelve reporters are constantly attending in the House of Commons and Lords; each in his turn, after about an hour's work, retiring to translate into ordinary writing, the speech he has just heard and noted in short-hand.

"In the mean time 50 compositors are constantly at work, some of whom have already set up the beginning, whilst others are committing to type the yet undried manuscript of the continuation of a speech, whose middle portion is travelling to the office in the pocket of the hasty reporter, and whose eloquent conclusion is, perhaps, at that very moment, making the walls of St. Stephen's vibrate with the applause of its hearers. These congregated types, as fast as they are composed, are passed in portions to other hands; till at last the scattered fragments of the debate, forming when united with the ordinary matter, eight and forty columns, reappear in regular order on the platform of the printing press.

"The hand of man is too slow for the demands of curiosity, but the power of steam comes to his assistance. Ink is rapidly supplied to the moving types, by the most perfect mechanism: — four attendants incessantly introduce the edges of large sheets of white paper to the junction of two great rollers, which seem to devour them with unsated appetite; other rollers convey them to the type already inked, and having brought them into rapid and successive contact, redeliver them to four other assistants, completely printed by the almost momentary touch. Thus, in one hour, 4,000 sheets of paper are printed on one side; and an impression of 12,000 copies from above 300,000 movable pieces of metal, is produced for the public in six hours."

"One of the things that strike me most," says Mr. Rush, in his 'Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London,' "is the daily press. I live in the north of Portman Square, nearly three miles from the House of Commons. By nine in the morning, the newspapers are on my breakfast table, containing the debate of the preceding night. This is the case, though it may have lasted to one, two, or three in the morning. There is no disappointment; hardly a typographical error. The speeches on both sides are given with like care and fulness. The cost of a daily paper to a regular subscriber is about £10 a year; but subdivision comes in to make them cheap. They are circulated by agents at a penny an hour in London: when a few days old, they are sent to the provincial towns and through the country at reduced prices. In this manner, the parliamentary debates and proceedings, impartially and fully reported, go through the nation."

The *Gazette de France*, the first regular French newspaper, was established by Richelieu, in 1631, and was continued with the same name till 1817, when it ceased; and another paper assumed the name. Up to 1792, it forms a series of 163 volumes. Before the French Revolution of 1789, the French newspaper press was comparatively weak; and during the reign of Bonaparte, it was in a low state, yet during a great part of the last forty-five years, it has been exceedingly active and powerful; and many of the most distinguished French writers have been contributors to the different newspapers.

The *Moniteur*, which was commenced in 1789, has, since the year 1800, been the only official journal of the government. Two of the papers that have for a considerable time been the most ably conducted and widely circulated, are the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Débats*. These papers treat of a great variety of topics, embracing not only news and politics, but also the sciences, literature, and the arts. The *Constitutionnel* has, for its different branches, 10 or 12 editors, and employs 8 or 10 presses day and night; and probably no other daily paper ever obtained so numerous a subscription. The circulation of the different papers is subject to great variation. The number of subscribers of several of the papers of Paris was stated in 1829, as follows:—

Le Constitutionnel	18,000 to 20,000	Le Courrier Français	4,500
Le Jour. des Débats	13,000 to 14,000	Le Journal du Commerce	3,500
La Gazette de France	7,000	Le Moniteur	2,500 - 4,000
La Quotidienne,	5,000	Le Messager des Chambres	2,500

View of the Newspapers published in France in 1832.

Daily Newspapers in Paris 34
 Other Journals in Paris, besides the daily papers . . . 136
 Newspapers in France out of Paris 173:— of these,
 30 were published once a week; 46 twice a week; 36 three times a week; 12 every other day; 1 four times a week; 1 five times a week; 9 six times a week; 10 daily; and 28 not stated how often.— In France, the daily newspapers are published every day, Sunday not excepted; but in England, as in the United States, the daily papers are not published on Sundays.

The first newspaper printed in the British colonies in America, was published at Boston in 1704, entitled "The Boston News-Letter," which was continued till 1774. This is supposed to have been the first newspaper published on this continent; though it is believed by some that others were printed at an earlier date at Mexico. The "Boston Gazette," the second American newspaper, made its appearance in 1719, and the next year, but one day later, "The American Weekly Mercury," at Philadelphia. The first "New York Gazette," was published

in the city of New York in 1725; the first in Philadelphia, in 1724-5; the first in London, in 1729; and the first "Virginia Gazette" in 1736.

In 1775, there were published in the colonies 27 newspapers; in 1810, the number in the United States was 1,000; and in 1828, 802; since which it has greatly increased. A particular account of the newspapers published in the United States is found under the notices of the Individual States.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The periodical journals, usually styled Magazines, form a conspicuous portion of modern literature, and are read by almost all men of science and literature. Though less widely diffused, and treating less of politics and state affairs, than newspapers, they admit of more grave and serious discussions on all subjects of intellectual inquiry, and have a pre-eminence among the better educated classes, in forming the public opinion, with respect to religion, literature, science, &c. The countries in which these journals most abound are England, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, and the United States.

The first publication of the character of a review was the *Journal des Savants*, established at Paris, in 1665, by Denis de La Harpe, at first published weekly, and contained analyses and criticisms of works, which were so severe as to give much offence. It was discontinued in 1669, and the journal was afterwards edited by Goussier and Cousin. From 1715 to 1792, it was conducted by a number of eminent men, and appeared in monthly numbers; and the whole from 1665 to 1792 forms 111 volumes 4to. In 1792, it was discontinued; in 1816, it was revived, and has had a number of eminent men for its contributors, as De Sacy, Langlés, Rémusat, Biot, &c. Numerous other literary and scientific journals have been published at Paris within a few years.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1729, and the *Monthly Review*, in 1749, were the first works of the kind in London, that obtained any great degree of permanency. The journals which preceded the *Gentleman's Magazine* are enumerated by Nichols; viz. "Weekly Memorials, or the *Books lately set forth*," 1688-9; "Memoirs of Literature," 1690-1; "New Memoirs of Literature," 6 vols., 1700-1; "Present State of the Republic of Letters," 16 vols., 1701-17; "Literaria," 4 vols., 1730 to 1732.

The *Edinburgh Magazine* was established in 1731, by James Oswald, who died in 1764, leaving the work in the hands of...

...
1774, and died in 1818, having been connected with the management of the magazine more than fifty years. Mr. Nichols, who was an eminent antiquary, and author of "Literary Anecdotes," 9 vols., died in 1827, having been joint or sole editor nearly half a century. These editors were all printers by profession; and the appellation assumed and retained by the conductor of the work from its commencement to the present time, is Sylvanus Urban. This magazine is celebrated for the early connection of Dr. Johnson with the first editor, and in a notice of the life of Cave, revised in 1781, Dr. Johnson says of this magazine, that its "scheme is known wherever the English language is spoken, — that it is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record." A new series of this work was begun January, 1834; the first series having been completed in 103 volumes.

The *Monthly Review*, the earliest regular work of the kind in England, was established in 1749, by Ralph Griffiths, LL. D., who continued to conduct it 54 years, assisted by his son in the latter years of his life. This work, which is still continued, has had many able contributors. In its principles it has been somewhat variable; but it may be generally characterized as liberal in politics, and latitudinarian in theology. The First Series, from 1749 to 1789 inclusive, comprises 81 volumes; Second Series, ending in 1835, 100 volumes.

The *Critical Review* [London] was established in 1756, by Archibald Hamilton, with the assistance of Dr. Smollett and other friends. From 1764 to 1785, the Rev. Joseph Robertson was a liberal contributor, having furnished upwards of 2,600 articles. This work was discontinued several years since. First Series, from 1756 to 1790, inclusive, 70 volumes; 2d Series, from 1791 to 1803, inclusive, 39 volumes; 3d Series, from 1804 to 1811, inclusive, 24 volumes; 4th Series, from 1812 to 1814, inclusive, 6 volumes: — in all, 139 volumes.

The *British Critic* [London] was established in 1793; and its first editors were the Rev. Messrs. Robert Nares and William Beloe; the latter of whom died in 1817; and the former in 1829, having retained his connection with the work till the completion of the 42d volume. It was at first published in monthly numbers; but since 1827, it has appeared quarterly, under the title of "The British Critic and Theological Review." It is conducted by the members of the ecclesiastical establishment; and it maintains tory and high church principles.

The establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802, formed an epoch in periodical criticism; as this work from its commencement took a higher tone, and assumed a higher tone, both in literature and politics, than any preceding publication of the kind. It has uniformly been conducted in the character of whig or reforming principles. Its editors have been

...the distinguished names of ...
...Brown, Leslie, Brougham, and ...
...a wide circulation; and at one time, ...
...published; but in 1833, the number was ...
...This Review has been regularly republished ...
...preceding volumes were reprinted at New York ...

The *Quarterly Review* [London] was established ...
as 1812, it is said to have obtained a circulation ...
It may be regarded as a rival publication to the ...
maintaining, in a manner equally uncompromising ...
tory principles. It was edited from its commencement ...
William Gifford; then by H. N. Coleridge; and now ...
hart. Among its writers are numbered Sir Walter ...
and Croker. It has had many able and learned ...
whom are understood to have been connected with ...
This Review has been regularly republished at ...
The preceding volumes were reprinted at New York ...
journals of any reputation, it is the most hostile ...
this country.

The *Eclectic Review* [London], a monthly journal, ...
1805. It is conducted by Protestant Dissenters, and ...
gical principles in religion, and liberal or reforming ...
politics. It has had many able contributors, among ...
bered Adam Clarke, Robert Hall, and John Foster ...
Josiah Conder. — First Series, from 1805 to 1813, inclusive ...
2d Series, from 1814 to 1828, inclusive, 30 volumes ...
was begun in 1829.

The *Christian Observer* [London], a monthly journal, ...
members of the established church, was commenced in ...
tains what are commonly styled evangelical principles ...
number of able contributors. The first editor, Zachary ...
present, the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks. — Most of the ...
this work have been republished in this country.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a monthly journal, ...
menced in 1817. It is edited by Professor John Wilson ...
high Tory politics. The number of copies published ...
stated at upwards of 9,000. An American edition of ...
commenced at New Haven in 1833.

The *Westminster Review*, established, in 1824, by the ...
is a strenuous advocate for radical reform ...
Editor, John Bowring, LL.D. ...
This Review was begun at New Haven in 1833.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review* (London), established in 1827, is devoted to foreign literature, and is conducted with ability. An American edition of this Review was commenced at Philadelphia in 1833.

Besides the preceding journals there are many others published in Great Britain, chiefly in London and Edinburgh, and are conducted with more or less ability.

Before the American Revolution various attempts were made to establish religious and literary journals in several places in this country, particularly Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; but no one of them obtained a liberal support or had a long duration. Since the Revolution, and more especially since the commencement of the present century, enterprises of this nature have been greatly multiplied. Several of the religious denominations have supported journals which have had a pretty wide circulation; and there have also appeared a number of literary, scientific, and miscellaneous journals that have been respectably supported; but it is with them as with newspapers, they are too numerous to admit of their severally commanding so extensive a patronage as is requisite in order to place them on the most advantageous footing.

Among the most respectable literary and scientific American journals, may be mentioned the "Port Folio," established at Philadelphia, by Joseph Dennie, in 1801, (discontinued a few years since); "The North American Review," established at Boston in 1815, by William Tudor, the first editor; "The American Journal of Science," established at New Haven, by Benjamin Silliman, in 1817; and "The American Quarterly Review," established at Philadelphia, in 1837; and edited by Robert Walsh. — For a more particular account of the literary and religious journals in this country, see the notices of the Individual States.

FOREIGN BANKS AND CURRENCY.

As this volume of the Almanac contains a particular account of the banking institutions of the United States, it is thought proper to give here a very brief notice of some of the most celebrated Foreign Banks, and also extracts on Currency and the Precious Metals, from Mr. Galatin's treatise, entitled "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States."

Banks are places of deposit for money; and are commercial institutions, which by affording credit and issuing notes, as the representative of money, enable merchants, with greater facility, to buy and sell commodities at home and abroad.

The *BANK OF VENICE*, the earliest institution of the kind, was established about the middle of the 13th century, in the time of the 10th century of our centuries and a half it was unrivalled; and it has since

The BANK OF GENEVA, formerly known as the BANK OF SAVOY, was commenced in 1407.

The BANK OF AMSTERDAM was established in 1608. Its origin is to be traced to the clipped and worn currency, of fluctuating value, subjected the exchange to risk and uncertainty. It became a rich and powerful bank, though the amount of its capital was never supposed to retain in its repositories more gold and silver than the establishment of the kind in Europe. It is not a bank of deposit and transfer; it neither makes loans nor circulates notes.

The BANK OF HAMBURG was established in 1619. In Amsterdam, it is merely a bank of deposit and transfer.

The BANK OF ENGLAND, which is a bank of deposit and circulation, was chartered in 1694, during the reign of Mary, and the original capital subscribed by the public was £1,200,000 sterling, which was lodged in the exchequer at 8 per cent. interest. Its capital has been increased several times and was, in 1710, £5,559,996; in 1742, £9,800,000; and in 1790, £11,642,000.

In 1781, the charter of the bank was extended to 1800; its charter was renewed and continued to 1835, on condition that it should advance to the public service £3,000,000 without interest, for 10 years, in 1806; and in 1833, the charter was again renewed for 20 years. American Almanac for 1834, p. 330.

The circulation of the notes of this bank at several periods was as follows: 1787, £8,688,570 or \$38,615,866.66; 1805, £11,786,355.55; 1795, £13,539,160 or \$60,174,000; 1817, £21,000,000 or \$93,333,333.33.

This bank has been, ever since its establishment, connected with the government, to which its loans have increased. Besides being a creditor of the government to an immense amount (in 1817, £28,300,209), the institution is an important agent in the management of the public debt, and the collection of the interest on the whole of which, amounting to £50,000,000 per annum, is paid to the bank; in addition to this, in its character as a bank of deposit and circulation, it is a powerful auxiliary to commerce and industry.

A most important event in the history of this institution was the suspension of specie payment, in February, 1797. This was a temporary measure, and was annually renewed.

year—The amount of the deposits in the Bank of England amounted to £27,000,000 sterling in 1855, and to £28,000,000.

It is well known, however, that the Bank of England, the three banks in Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland are the only banking institutions in the United Kingdom. The capital of the Bank of England, amounting now to £14,000,000 sterling, has been loaned altogether to government, at an interest of 3 per cent, and is not to be reimbursed till the expiration of the charter (in 1895). All the other banks of England, commonly called country banks, consist of private copartnerships, without any determined capital, the members of which are liable to the same responsibilities as any commercial houses. With the exception of Mr. Girard's Bank, all the banks established in the United States, are joint stock companies incorporated by law, with a fixed capital, to the extent of which only the stockholders are generally responsible. The business of all these banks consists in receiving money on deposit, in issuing bank notes, and in discounting notes of hand or bills of exchange. A portion of the capital is sometimes vested in public stocks; but this is not obligatory; and in this they differ essentially from the Bank of England. The capital of this institution being bound to government, and not depending on the solidity of the paper discounted, affords a stable guaranty to the holders of notes, and depositors."

The BANK OF FRANCE was established in 1804, at Paris, by the union of three private banking institutions, with a capital of 45,000,000 francs, and 45,000 shares, 1000 francs a share; to continue 15 years. In 1807, the capital was doubled, being then raised to 90,000,000 francs, and the charter extended to 40 years. In 1808, the bank was invested with the right of forming provincial branches, which have been established in some of the commercial towns of France. Like the Bank of England, it is a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. It is strictly a public institution, as the government appoints the governor, and two deputy-governors; and these officers appoint the inferior officers of the institution. In 1855, the discounts amounted to 407,224,301 francs, yielding an interest of 2,519,428 francs. The greatest amount of bank notes out at any one time was 210,000,000 francs; and the amount of gold and silver coin in the coffers of the bank, at the same time, was 200,000,000 francs.

The following remarks on Currency and the National Standard are taken from a publication of Mr. Albert Gallatin, entitled "Outline of the Currency and Banking Systems of the United States." It is well known, that the discovery of America was followed by a great and permanent change in the price of the precious metals.

of all other commodities. The value of the metals, and the cost of production of the metals.

The total amount of gold and silver, from the year 1800, to the year 1898, inclusively, and the amount of the product of the years 1804 — 1898, if to this we add \$ 100,000,000, the quantity of dust, and for the product of the mines of Siberia, about \$ 400,000,000 a year in the beginning of this century of America to this day, and \$ 300,000,000 for Europe, prior to the discovery of America, we are differing from the fact, of \$ 7,200,000,000.

It is much more difficult to ascertain the amount of the metals in Europe and America together. The amount might be estimated, and researches made, of the amount which has been exported to countries beyond the Hope; but that which has been actually consumed in ware, and other manufactures of the same character, is not ascertained. From the imperfect data within our reach, it may be affirmed, that the amount still existing in Europe certainly exceeds \$ 4,000,000,000, and most probably \$ 5,000,000,000. Of the medium \$ 4,500,000,000, presumed, it appears that from one quarter to two fifths of the amount, and that the residue consists of plate, jewelry, and other articles. It is known, that of the gross amount of the residue, about \$ 1,800,000,000, or one quarter of the whole, consisted of gold. Of the presumed remaining amount in gold and silver, the amount of gold is probably greater, on account of the exportation having been exclusively in silver, and of the greater quantity of every possible waste in an article so valuable as gold.

The total amount of currency in Europe and America is estimated at from \$ 2,000,000,000 to \$ 2,300,000,000; this amount consists of the precious metals, and the residue of irredeemable paper money.

The amount in weight or quantity of gold and silver in Europe and America, as it was prior to the discovery of the country. But the \$ 500,000,000 previously mentioned, such as \$ 1,800,000,000 at this time, is only in amount, and has been the amount, in weight, is, with respect to currency, of the

over. It is quite immaterial to the community, whether one ounce of silver will, on an average, purchase one or two thousand given measures or weights of any other commodity.

"As the regularity of the annual supply of the precious metals is not affected by the seasons, the changes in the amount of their supply, both during the last two centuries, both gradual, and hardly sensible from year to year. That which has taken place within the last 30 years, has been greater than had been experienced, since the first great revolution caused by the discovery of America. The annual supply of the mines of America, Asia, and Europe, had reached its highest point, in the years 1803—1810, and amounted then to \$56,000,000, or to about 4½ per cent. of the whole quantity of precious metals then existing in Europe and America. The convulsions of the former Spanish colonies have, for the last 30 years, reduced the total annual supply to about \$27,000,000, or to about three fifths per cent. of the whole quantity now existing.

"The substitution of a paper currency for the precious metals, does not appear to be attended with any other substantial advantage than its cheapness; and the actual benefit may be calculated with tolerable accuracy. If in a country, which wants and does possess a metallic currency of \$70,000,000, a paper currency to the same amount should be substituted, the \$70,000,000 in gold and silver, being no longer wanted for that purpose, will be exported, and the returns may be converted into a productive capital, and add an equal amount to the wealth of the country. If the banking system founded on the principle of a paper currency, convertible at will into specie, should be adopted, and notes of a very low denomination be excluded, it will be found that the circulation would consist of about 60 millions in bank notes, and 10 millions in silver. But in that case the banks, in order to sustain specie payments, must, on an average, have in their vaults about 20 millions in specie. This is believed to be nearly the state of things at this time (1830) in the United States, if, according to common usage, we consider bank notes as constituting the whole of the paper currency. There have been, therefore, on that principle only, \$40,000,000 saved and added to the productive capital of the country. This, at the rate of 5 per cent a year, may be considered as equal to an additional annual national profit of \$2,000,000. The substitution of bank notes for a metallic currency produces the same effect, as an addition of two millions a year, to the exports of the United States, or as a diminution of taxes to the same amount."

...to the ...
...the ...

The number and magnitude of accidents in the navigable waters of the United States has excited a general and deep feeling of solicitude throughout the country, and it is believed that the public mind is now so generally directed to the consideration of these disasters, that the attention of Congress.

We have given short extracts from a Report, dated May 18, 1832, by Mr. Wickliffe, from a committee on the subject of the explosion of boilers in boats, and also a "List of Steamboat Explosions, with names of the boats, and of the persons killed," by Mr. Redfield, of New York, agent of the Steamboat Company, which accompanied the Report. A considerable number of explosions have happened since the date of this Report on this subject was made to the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Southard, near the close of the last session of Congress.

"An inquiry into the causes which produce the explosions of steam boilers, has engaged, for a series of years, the labors of many scientific men. The committee do not propose to present a report by obtruding any opinions or speculations of their own, but content themselves by stating, in brief, all the causes which have been ascribed to the effect of steam has been ascribed by practical and scientific men.

- "1st. The faulty construction of boilers.
- "2d. The defective material of which they have been constructed.
- "3d. Long use, by which the original strength of the boiler is weakened, and thereby rendered incapable of sustaining the pressure of steam for which they were originally constructed.
- "4th. Carelessness and want of skill in the engineers.
- "5th. An undue pressure of steam beyond the strength of the boiler, no matter how perfect its construction, or its material originally may have been.
- "6th. From a deficiency in the supply of water, produced by heated steam, and increasing the heat of the flues of the boiler when brought into sudden contact with water, through the action of the supply pump, in increased quantities, produces a sudden expansion which often causes explosions the most dangerous and destructive.

"No legislation is competent to annihilate these causes, but to prescribe and enforce the means of preventing their operation. The use of Steam, with the mode of its application to machinery, is an art which must be left to the control of intellect and practical science. It belongs to legislation to excite, by rewards and punishments,

application of those engaged in its use, which will best guard against dangers incident to negligence.

The melancholy incidents which have occurred by the explosion of the boilers of many steamboats in the waters of the United States, the shock which is universally felt on these occasions, had impressed the committee with an opinion, that the destruction of human life had become much greater than it turns out to be upon further and more minute investigation.

The whole number of explosions in the United States is ascertained to be fifty-two; number of killed, 256; and number of wounded, 104. The committee propose to provide, by legislation, some safeguard against explosions produced by the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th causes stated above. Against the 4th and 5th causes, viz., carelessness and want of skill in the engineer; and an undue pressure of steam upon the boiler beyond its capacity; no adequate remedy, through the legislation of Congress, can be afforded. The remedy for this evil, if it belongs to legislation at all, must be furnished by the legislation of the several States. It would, in the opinion of the committee, be wiser, however, to leave it to be supplied by the interest and discreet judgment of the owners and masters of steamboats, which will always dictate the employment of those best skilled as engineers; whose characters would compel them to the performance of their duties as such, in a manner most advantageous to their employers, and most reputable to themselves."

of Steamboat Explosions which have occurred in the United States, with Remarks thereon, by W. C. Redfield.

HIGH PRESSURE.

Year.	Names.	Place of Explosion.	Killed, &c.	Wounded.
17	Constitution,	Mississippi,	13 killed.	
	General Robinson,	Do.	9	
	Yankee,	Do.	4	
	Heriot,	Do.	1	
24	Etna,	New York bay,	13	
23	Grampus,	Mississippi,	unknown.	
	Barnet,	Long Isl. Sound,	1 killed.	
10	Helen McGregor,	Mississippi,	33	14
	Caledonia,	Do.	11	11
	Car of Commerce,	Ohio River,	28	29
	Huntress,	Mississippi,	unknown.	
	Fair Star,	Alabama,	2 killed.	
	Porpoise,	Mississippi,	unknown.	
			115	54

LOW PRESSURE.

When explo'd.	Names.	Place of Explosion.	Killed, &c.	Wounded.
Pro. to 1825	Enterprise, cop. boiler	Charleston, S. C.	9 killed.	4
	Paragon, do.	Hudson River,	1	1
	Alabama,	Mississippi,	4	
	Feliciana,	Do.	2	
	Arkansas,	Red River,	4	
	Fidelity, cop. boiler	N. York harbor.	2	
	Patent, do.	Do.	5	2
	Atalanta, do.	Do.	2	
	Bellona, do.	Do.	2	
	Maid of Orleans, do.	Savannah River,	6	
	Raritan, unknown	Raritan,	1	
	Eagle, do.	Chesapeake,	2	several.
	Bristol,	Delaware River,		1
	Powhatan, cop. boiler	Norfolk,	2	
1824	Jersey, do.	Jersey City,	2	
1825	Tesch,	Mississippi,	several.	
	Constitution,	Hudson River,	3	
	Legislator,	N. York harbor,	5	2
1826	Hudson,	East River,		1
	Franklin,	Hudson River,	1	
	Ramapo, in Jan.	New Orleans,	5	2
	Do. in Mar.	Do.	1	1
1827	Oliver Ellsworth,	Long Isl. Sound,	3	
1830	Carolina,	N. York harbor,	1	
	C. J. Marshall, c. boiler	Hudson River,	11	2
	United States,	East River,	9	
1831	General Jackson,	Hudson River,	12 supposed	13
			95	29

N. B. Of the above low-pressure explosions, ten were copper boilers, from which were killed 42, wounded 7
 8 iron boilers, do. 35, do. 3
 9 boilers, metal unknown (probably iron) do. 18, do. 19

The number of copper boilers in use is now very small compared with those of iron.

CHARACTER OF ENGINES NOT SPECIFIED.

When explo'd.	Names.	Place of Explosion.	Killed, &c.	Wounded.
	Cotton Plant,	Mobile,	unknown.	unknown.
1816	Washington, (high p.)	Ohio River,	7 killed.	9
1826	Macon,	South Carolina,	4	
1827	Hornet, (low)	Alabama,	2	2
1826	Susquehannah,	Susquehannah,	2	
1827	Union, (high)	Ohio River,	4	7
1830	W. Peacock, stovepipe	Buffalo,	15	
	Tally-ho, (high)	Cumberland R.		
	Kenhawa, (low)	Ohio River,	8	4
	Atlas,	Mississippi,	1	
	Andrew Jackson,	Savannah River,	2	
1831	Tri-color, (low)	Ohio River,	8	8
	.		46 [53?]	21 [30?]

13 High pressure accidents,		
27 Low pressure do.		
18 Character of engines unknown, supposed to be chiefly high pressure,		
52	Total,	253 104

"In some of the principal accidents comprised in the foregoing list, the number of killed includes all who did not recover from their wounds. In other cases, the numbers killed are as given in the newspapers of the day, and some of the wounded should perhaps be added. In some few instances no list has been obtained, and possibly in some no loss of life has occurred. The accounts of some of the minor accidents may have been lost sight of, or overlooked in my files. In making an approximate estimate of the whole number of lives which have been lost in the United States by these accidents, I should fix it at three hundred.

"Although this is a melancholy detail of casualties, yet it seems less formidable when placed in comparison with the ordinary causes of mortality, and especially when contrasted with the insatiate demands of intemperance and ambition. It is believed that it will appear small, when compared with the whole amount of injury and loss, which has been sustained by travelling in stages and other kinds of carriages. More lives have probably been lost from sloops and packets on the waters of this State since the introduction of steamboats, than by all the accidents in the latter, though the number of passengers exposed has been much smaller. In one case that happened within a few years, thirty-six persons were drowned on board a sloop in the Hudson river, and many instances occurred, involving the loss of a smaller number of lives; and one case not long since, on Long Island Sound, which resulted in the loss of twelve or fourteen individuals.

"It will be seen, by reference to the foregoing list, that, of twenty-five lives that have been lost on board of New York steamboats, previous to the case of the Chief Justice Marshall, and excluding the case of the Etna, only *one passenger* is included in the number. Even in the more fatal cases which are here excluded, and in all accidents of this nature, the chief loss is sustained by the crew and officers attached to the boats, who, by the nature of their employments, are compelled to encounter by far the greatest portion of the hazard.

"An earnest and persevering attention to the safety of steam-boilers, and strict personal inquiry into the accidents which have occurred, enable me to state fearlessly, though in opposition to received opinions, that, since the year 1824, no accident in this region has been justly chargeable either to want of water in the boiler, or to culpable negli-

places of incompetency; but the
fractured structure of the boilers, which
confined and imperious of the engines
their parts, and have sunk into their
merited as they were gratuitous and
tive enactments either remedy the evil,
but the matter must be left to the
operation of motives, which are more powerfully
managers of steamboats, than any which
impose.

"Notwithstanding the multiplication of steamboats
the last and present seasons, still the hazard, as
constantly diminishing, and will probably continue
greater ratio, as soon as the large, ill-constructed
which were in vogue a few years since, under the
of low-pressure boilers, shall have been finally
result considerable progress has already been made.

"The amount of steamboat business in this country
increased immensely since 1834; and perhaps exceeds
preceding period by fifty or one hundred fold. In
but one steamboat ran in the waters of Connecticut
from New York, eastward, and with a small number of
pared with what they now carry. Now we have sixteen
full activity in that direction. One boat on the Hudson
has carried near two hundred thousand passengers;
teen or eighteen boats plying on the Hudson, while
this city, the change has been equally great."

VI. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY

[The following article has been furnished by Thomas
Esq., editor of the "New England Farmer." A contin-
cultural notices and improvements may be expected in
umes of the Almanac.]

THE object of agriculture is to increase the quantity and
quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the
of use to mankind in a state of civilization. Although
of the arts, it is, nevertheless, one of those in which the
of modern improvement are most strikingly manifested.
of agriculture is very extensive, and embraces, directly
every branch of human knowledge.

It is not possible, in such a work as the Almanac,
every subject connected with agriculture.

But, though its topics are numberless, and its views boundless, the slightest sketches and the most limited glances may prove useful. One may obtain refreshment from a fountain, without drinking, or appropriating the whole of its waters.

The science of agriculture is becoming more and more important as mankind advance in civilization. The practical farmer, especially in the older and more populous parts of the country, must not only understand, but put in operation many of the modern improvements in the art by which he obtains his livelihood, or, by neglecting to make the most of his means, he will take so many retrograde and downhill steps in the journey of life, that old age will find him in the vale of poverty. The cultivator, who does not keep pace with his neighbors, as regards agricultural improvement and information, will find himself to be the poorer in consequence of the intelligence and the plenty which surround him. He will be like a stunted oak, which is deprived of light and air by its more towering neighbors.

But there may be retrograde steps in agriculture, as well as in other arts. We would not advise the farmer, in middling or in low circumstances, to make expensive experiments, nor to adopt every novelty in husbandry on slight grounds without being well convinced by testimony, observation, or experience of its beneficial effects. He had better follow beaten tracks, if they are a little uneven and circuitous, than strike out at once into a wilderness of supposed improvements, which have not been sanctioned by actual and repeated experiments. He should exercise his own good sense on every proposed alteration, and neither consider that a mode or article of culture must be useful because it is new, and has been recommended by some theoretical cultivators, nor permit its *novelty* to be an *insuperable* objection to its adoption. Many animals and plants, and also many theories, relating to supposed agricultural improvements, which, some years since, were considered as deserving of general introduction, are now deservedly and universally fallen into disuse, and those who introduced or adopted them have suffered losses instead of having realized anticipated profits. Thus the theory of Tull, by which frequent ploughing was intended to supersede the use of manure; the Lombardy poplar, supposed to be more useful and ornamental than any of the numerous species of trees, which adorn our forests; the plan of summer-fallowing, or permitting land to lie without crops of any sort for a greater or less period of time, in order to recruit its fertility, supposed to be exhausted by continued cropping; the culture of the Burnet grass, Fiorin grass, and some other articles which have been tried and found wanting, serve to prove, that in agriculture, as well as in other arts and sciences, it is possible

“Downwards to soar, and backwards to advance.”

Such failures, however, should not check enterprise, but inspire caution.

The great benefits from the use of
the same quantity of seed, and
the same of improvements, and
said without a particular attention to the
the progress of a few years, and
farms. "We would extract, however, from
ing a poor crop, one time with another, and
raising a large one. There is the same quantity
tax paid, — the same quantity of seed, and
padded in ploughing, as rich land ploughed
poor, as to make up for the extra number of
of tillage. I may add that there is the same
ing.

"If such improvements as are possible, and
the husbandry of this country, many and great
found to arise. As twice the number of people
the same quantity of land, all our farming towns
populous as they are likely to be in the present
There would be, in general, but half the distance
friends and acquaintances. Friends might converse
with each other. Half the labor would be saved
mill, and produce to market; half the journeying
our courts; and half the expense in supporting
making and repairing roads; half the distance
smith, weaver, clothier, &c.; half the distance
worship, and most other meetings; for where
apart they would be only two or three. Much time
would on these accounts be saved; and civilitia
virtues, would, perhaps, be proportionably promoted

"Nothing is wanting to produce these, and other
but a better knowledge of, and closer attention to
with their necessary consequences, which would be a
ture, a judicious choice of crops, and change of
every advantage of manures."

We will now briefly notice some matters in which the
improvement has been most strikingly indicated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BREEDS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

I. *Wool Cattle*. Dr. Cooper, in the last Philadelphia
"Domestic Encyclopedia," says, "The whole art of
and vegetables for particular purposes, may be included
tion: *Choose these animals or vegetables to propagate from
the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection*

the to be obtained in the same way, as is well known to all who are
judicious enough to mind by propagating exclusively from animals
possessing the following properties:

1stly; *Early Maturity.* It appears by Bailey's "Survey of England," in
England, that a Mr. Walton, who kept a herd of improved oxen of the
short-horned breed, sometimes bought in calves of the unimproved
old breed of the country, and found, "that his own at two years old
got fatter for the butcher than the others did at three, though kept ex-
actly alike." A letter from Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of Downborough,
N. Y., a scientific farmer of much practical experience, states, that "an
ox of the short-horn breed at four years old will weigh as much as
under similar treatment, I have been able to make the finest oxen I
raised from other breeds, and which have never done a day's work, at
six years old."

2dly; *Disposition to fatten and to derive the most nourishment from
a given quantity of food.* Surgeon Cline, a celebrated English writer,
observes, that "the size and form of the chest indicates the size and form
of the lungs, and it is on the size and soundness of the lungs that the
strength and health of the animal principally depend. *An animal with
large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more
nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater
appetite to fatten.*"

3dly; *Hardiness.* This is a point of much consequence in the soil
and climate of New England, but we do not know of any specific
difference in the different breeds to which there are not many indi-
vidual exceptions. The smallest breeds are said to be the most profit-
able for pastures in which the food is short and scanty. The large
breeds, such as the Durham Short Horns, the Herefordshire and Lan-
cashire breeds, &c., are reported most profitable when the pastures are
rich, and winter food plentiful and of good quality. But smaller and
hardier sorts, such as the Devons, the Sussexes, the Pollod or *herless*
breeds are to be preferred when the pastures are short, and provisions
for winter scanty and of indifferent quality. The Alderney breed give
very rich milk, but less in quantity than some others.

There are some other qualities and qualifications of neat cattle which
are dependent in part on the breed, and in part on management.
Among these may be numbered docility and peaceableness of dispo-
sition, quantity and quality of milk, quality of flesh, and fitness for labor.
These and other good properties, it is said, may be increased and per-
petuated by propagating, exclusively, from those individuals which
possess them in a remarkable degree.

II. Sheep. A very considerable portion of the land in New England
is rough, stony, and hilly, and must remain in pasture or wood-land
consequence of its being intractable to the plough. When such lands

...the fertile regions of the
...the sheep were admitted... it is
...New England will eventually be
...to prevent their domestication
...the above premises are correct, it is
...possible, to the prosperity of New
...should become general. But in order that
...must be made profitable; and none but such
...poses to which they are adapted, will be
...other object than that of preserving the
...consequence of continued grazing.

As respects the breeds or races of sheep, the
...the long-wool and the short-wool kinds.
...wool are the *Teeswater*, the *Lincolshire*, the
...well or *Dishley* breeds, &c. The origin of the
...sheep is thus described by an English writer.

"Mr. Bakewell selected from his own flock, and
...others, those sheep to breed from, which possessed in
...that perfection of form he was desirous to retain
...judiciously crossing them, and selecting the most
...ny, he at length succeeded in forming the breed
...tinguished by the name of the *New Leicester*, and
...having attained this object, he carefully guarded
...intermixtures with other breeds. This breed
...propensity to fatten; and by crossing his rams with
...siderable portion of the long-wooled sheep in England
...improved in this respect."

Merino sheep are said to be the most profitable.
...first introduction into this country their value was
...Mr. Livingston, of New York, observed that "seven
...gave upwards of thirty-six pounds of wool; and
...months old gave upwards of nine pounds. This
...lets a pound. Clear profits on the fleece of each ewe
...seventy-five cents; on the ram, seventeen dollars
...cents." It has been said that Merino sheep are
...as for the fleece, as they become fat with a less
...pertains to their bulk than any other kind.

Mr. John Lowell, in speaking of sheep, observed
...some which were once problematical, are now
...it was doubted whether it would stand
...the same

III. Swine. The introduction of the swine into the economy, the introduction of the swine into the economy is not the least worthy of notice. The long-legged, long-nosed, flat-sided, thrifless, gaunt-bodied hogs, which were formerly almost or altogether the only animals of their species to be found among farmers, are now gradually superseded by swine possessing what connoisseurs call "the make of a good hog," viz. "a moderate length in proportion to the size of the body; the nose short; the cheek plump and full; neck thick and short; quarters full; carcass thick and full; hair fine and thin; with a symmetry adapted to the breed to which it belongs. Above all, it is essential that it be of a kindly disposition to fatten early."

Dr. Oliver Fiske, of Worcester, Mass., has rendered great service to the community, by introducing to the notice of farmers in this country, a variety of this animal, called the *Bedford Breed*, which has been highly recommended. Levi Lincoln, late Governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Worcester Agricultural Society, has given his opinion of this variety in a letter, from which the following is extracted:

"I have great pleasure in voluntarily offering myself as your coadjutor in the representations, with which you have recently favored the public, of the Bedford breed of swine. The care and perseverance which have marked your attention to the prospects and value of these animals, and the success which has followed your exertions to introduce them to the favor of practical farmers, require, at least, an acknowledgment from all those who have been particularly benefited by your liberality, and from no one more than from myself. This breed of swine has taken the place of a long-legged, long-nosed, flat-sided, thrifless race, called by some the *Irish* breed, by others the *Prussian*, which would barely pay by their weight for ordinary keeping, and never for one day the expense of fattening, if indeed grain would make them

IMPROVEMENT IN VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.
change of Crops. This is a method of cultivating different crops, throughout, in succession, on the same piece of ground, which enables the whole series of crops more profitable, and at the same time, lessens the land from being exhausted. Some plants...

...the health and vigorous growth of plants. The advantages resulting from this law of vegetable economy. In selecting the fairest, earliest ripe, and best in all respects ears of Indian corn are best culled in the field from such stalks as produced two or more ears. The method of improving agricultural products has been the example and precepts of Mr. Cooper, a gentleman of New Jersey.

The above items indicate some of the principles of agricultural improvement. To these may be added the means of applying them, and the knowledge of which particular sorts of manure are most applicable; using all manures of animal and vegetable origin; the exposure to the sun, the air, and moisture has the most valuable properties; the knowledge and means of analyzing soils, and enabling the cultivator to ascertain the parts, and thus learn what substances are wanting to the soil; the introduction of the root-husbandry, such as potatoes, turnips, mangel-wurtzel, &c., extensively, by which a given quantity of land may be made to produce more nutritive matter, than if it were occupied by grain; the health as well as the thriving of the animals, and the formation of Agricultural Societies, and the institution of Cattle Shows, &c. These seem fully impressed with the importance of embracing scientific agriculture, to the strength and prosperity of a Commonwealth of Massachusetts has appropriated considerable sums to the funds of agricultural societies within the State. Institutions for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., are common, not only in Massachusetts, but in all the United States. The establishment of periodicals devoted to Agriculture and Rural Economy.

was first...
 England...
 United States...
 methods of improvement have produced the...
 period as much singular in that of our...
 palace or a temple...
 log-hut of the first settler in the wilderness.

VII. PUNCTUALITY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

WHEN General Washington assigned to meet Congress at noon, he never failed to be passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking twelve. Whether his guests were present, or not, he always waited for them. Not unfrequently new members of Congress, who were invited to dine with him, delayed until dinner was half over; and he would then remark, "Gentlemen, we are pushed here. My wife never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has." When he visited Boston, in 1789, he appointed eight o'clock, A. M., as the hour when he should set out for Salem; and while the Old South clock was striking eight, he was mounting his horse. The company of cavalry which volunteered to escort him, were paraded in Tremont Street after his departure, and it was not until the General reached Charles River bridge that they overtook him. On the arrival of the corps, the General with perfect good nature said, "Major, I thought you had been too long in my family, not to know when it was eight o'clock." Captain Pease, the father of the stage establishment in the United States, had a beautiful pair of horses which he wished to dispose of to the General, whom he knew to be an excellent judge of horses. The General appointed five o'clock in the morning to examine them. But the captain did not arrive with the horses until almost past five, when he was told by the groom that the General was gone at five, and then fulfilling other engagements. Pease, much disappointed, was obliged to wait a week for another opportunity, which he obtained the first quarter of an hour.

- Resolution.** . . . Resolve to perform what you resolve to do; never fail what you resolve.
- Fragility.** . . . Make no expense, but to do your duty; that is, waste nothing.
- Industry.** . . . Lose no time; be always employed; out off all unnecessary employments.
- Sincerity.** . . . Use no hurtful deceit; think honestly; and, if you speak, speak the truth.
- Justice.** . . . Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting that are your duty.
- Moderation.** . . . Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries as much as you must.
- Cleanliness.** . . . Suffer no uncleanness in body, or mind.
- Tranquillity.** . . . Be not disturbed about trifles, or what is necessary, or unavoidable.
- Humility.** . . . Imitate Jesus Christ.

IX. MR. JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES OF CONDUCT

The following Rules for practical life were given in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson, 1806:—

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us, which we have not?
9. All things always by their smooth handles.
10. Count ten before you speak.

UNITED STATES.

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

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

			Salary.
ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	President,	\$25,000
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	Vice-President,	5,000

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

			Salary.
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	Secretary of State,	\$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	Secretary of the Treasury,	6,000
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	Secretary of War,	6,000
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey,	Secretary of the Navy,	6,000
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	Postmaster-General,	6,000
Benj. F. Butler,	New York,	Attorney-General,	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Asbury Dickens, <i>Chief Cl'k,</i>	\$2,000	Alex. McIntire, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,000
Wm. S. Derrick, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,600	Sam. P. Walker, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Aaron O. Dayton, <i>do.</i>	1,500	C. M. Keller, <i>Mechanist,</i>	700
William Hunter, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,400	Henry Bishop, <i>Messenger,</i>	400
Francis Markoe, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Benjamin C. Vail, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Andrew T. McCormick, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Lewis Randolph, <i>do.</i>	900		
Thomas P. Jones, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
George Hill, <i>do.</i>	1,000		
Arthur Shaaff, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Edward Stubbs, <i>do.</i>	1,450		
Robert Greenhow, <i>do.</i>	1,600		
Joseph Waring, <i>Messenger,</i>	700		
W. H. Prentiss, <i>Assist. do.,</i>	350		

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

G. W. Campbell,	{ <i>Com- mis'rs.</i> }	\$3,000
John K. Kane,		
R. M. Saunders,		
John E. Frost,	<i>Secretary,</i>	2,000
John H. Wheeler,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1,500

CLAIMS ON NAPLES.

Wyllis Silliman,	{ <i>Com- mis'rs.</i> }	\$3,000
J. R. Livingston,		
Joseph C. Cabot,		
Thos. Swann, jun.,	<i>Secretary,</i>	2,000
John W. Overton,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1,500

PATENT OFFICE.

J. D. Craig, *Superintend't,* \$1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$ 2,000	Jere'h W. Bronaugh, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
J. L. Anthony, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,600	Thomas G. Slye, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Samuel M. McKean, <i>do.</i>	1,600	Daniel P. Porter, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Thomas Dungan, <i>do.</i>	1,400	John A. Brightwell, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Francis A. Dickens, <i>do.</i>	1,400	John B. Kirpatrick, <i>do.</i>	800
John McGinnis, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,400	C. B. Davis, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
Gilbert Rodman, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Samuel C. Porter, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Wm. B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor</i> ,	3,000
Cyrus S. Jacobs, <i>do.</i>	1,150	J. Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
T. G. Bradford, <i>do.</i>	1,150	J. Wells, Jun., <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
J. J. Langdon, <i>do.</i>	1,000	John Peters, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Wm. T. Read, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Samuel Lewis, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Alexander Nesbitt, <i>do.</i>	1,000	R. M. Boyer, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John N. Lovejoy, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Robert Ellis, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Charles Pettit, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,	350	William Mechlin, <i>do.</i>	1,150
		Leonard Mackall, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Jos. Anderson, <i>1st Comptrol.</i>	3,500	O. S. Hall, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John Laub, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	J. F. Polk, <i>do.</i>	1,000
W. Williamson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	P. Brady, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Lund Washington, <i>do.</i>	1,400	R. T. Queen, <i>do.</i>	1,000
James Larned, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Edward B. Grayson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
William Anderson, <i>do.</i>	1,400	D. W. Parrish, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John Woodside, <i>do.</i>	1,150	William Ford, <i>do.</i>	800
Richard S. Briscoe, <i>do.</i>	1,150	William Lloyd, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
Samuel Handy, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,150		
Samuel P. Webster, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor</i> ,	3,000
Benjamin Harrison, <i>do.</i>	1,150	J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
N. B. Van Zandt, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Charles Vinson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
George Wood, <i>do.</i>	1,000	John Abbott, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Thomas F. Anderson, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Richard Burges, <i>do.</i>	1,400
George Johnson, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Robert Read, <i>do.</i>	1,400
James M. Burke, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Henry Whetcrof', <i>do.</i>	1,400
John N. Lovejoy, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Bennett Clements, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Jacob Hines, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,	350	Thomas Gunton, <i>do.</i>	1,150
		Henry C. Matthews, <i>do.</i>	1,150
J. B. Thornton, <i>2d Comptrol.</i>	3,000	S. B. Goddard, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John N. Moulder, <i>Chief Cl'k.</i>	1,700	Henry Randall, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Jonathan Sevier, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	James Davidson, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John Davis, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Samuel J. Rind, <i>do.</i>	1,150
James L. Cathcart, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Gideon Pierce, <i>do.</i>	1,150
James M. Cutts, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Benjamin S. Miller, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John M. Brodhead, <i>do.</i>	1,150	John Harry, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Joseph Manahan, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Wm. Merton, Jun., <i>do.</i>	1,000
Alfred Hume, <i>do.</i>	800	Thomas Dove, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
John Sessford, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Richard Dove, <i>Assis't. do.</i> ,	350
R. Harrison, <i>1st Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Amos Kendall, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	3,000
W. Parker, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
J. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	William Hunter, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
William Morton, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Joseph Mechlin, <i>do.</i>	1,400
James M. Tarbit, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Robert Getty, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John Coyle, <i>do.</i>	1,150	George Gillis, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John Underwood, <i>do.</i>	1,150		

Richard ...
 Robert ...
 Robert ...
 Henry ...
 George ...
 Joseph ...
 Hampton C. Williams, *do.* 1,200
 Amos Kendall, Jun., *do.* 1,000
 Alexander Kyle, *do.* 1,000
 Samuel Grubb, *Messenger*, 700

S. Pleasanton, *5th Auditor*, 3,000
 T. Mustin, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700
 J. H. Houston, *Clerk*, 1,400
 Joseph Thaw, *do.* 1,400
 Henry W. Ball, *do.* 1,150
 William Dewees, *do.* 1,150
 David Easton, *do.* 1,150
 James D. King, *do.* 1,150
 Arthur Campbell, *do.* 1,000
 James Goodh, *do.* 1,000
 E. J. Hume, *do.* 1,000
 Edward Holland, *Messenger*, 700

John Campbell, *Treasurer*, 3,000
 P. G. Washington, *Chief Clk.* 1,700
 Henry Jackson, *Clerk*, 1,400
 George W. Dashiell, *do.* 1,150
 Samuel Forrest, *do.* 1,000
 Andrew Smith, *do.* 800
 James Moore, *Messenger*, 700

Thomas L. Smith, *Register*, 3,000
 M. Nourse, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700
 J. McClery, *Clerk*, 1,400
 John D. Barclay, *do.* 1,400
 James Laurie, *do.* 1,400
 Wm. B. Randolph, *do.* 1,400
 Wm. Mackey, *do.* 1,150
 Francis Lowndes, *do.* 1,150
 John B. Blake, *do.* 1,400

James ...
 James D. ...
 Edgar ...
 John ...
 E. W. ...
 A. McDonald, ...
 James Watson, ...

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Virgil C. Maxcy, *Solicitor*, 3,000
 Nicholas Harpur, *Clerk*, 1,200
 Basil Waring, *do.* 1,150
 Benj. F. Pleasants, *do.* 1,150
 Pacificus Orde, *Messenger*, 700

LAND OFFICE.

E. Hayward, *Commiss'r Gen.* 3,000
 J. M. Moore, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700
 Sterling Gresham, *Clerk*, 1,400
 Samuel D. King, *do.* 1,150
 William Simmons, *do.* 1,150
 James R. M. Bryant, *do.* 1,150
 Frederick Keller, *do.* 1,150
 William S. Smith, *do.* 1,150
 Sankett Reynolds, *do.* 1,150
 Robert Mills, *do.* 1,150
 Mead Fitzhugh, *do.* 1,150
 Nicholas H. Randall, *do.* 1,150
 Joseph S. Collins, *do.* 1,150
 Joseph S. Wilson, *do.* 1,150
 Samuel Hanson, *do.* 1,150
 Edward Bernard, *do.* 1,150
 John Wilson, *do.* 1,150
 Thomas B. Bailey, *do.* 1,150
 J. T. Walker, *Messenger*, 700

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lewis Cass, *Secretary.*

	Salary.
D. Kurts, <i>Acting Chief Clk.</i>	\$2,000
L. E. Vankleeck, <i>Clerk</i>	1,200
C. A. Harris, <i>do.</i>	1,400
John T. Cochran, <i>do.</i>	1,400
William Robinson, <i>do.</i>	1,200
John C. Reynolds, <i>do.</i>	1,200
W. Markward, <i>Messenger</i>	650
Thos. Datcher, <i>Assistant</i>	400

	Salary.
BOUNTY LANDS.	
Wm. Gordon, <i>Principal</i>	1,400
Edward Stephens, <i>Clerk</i>	1,200
INDIAN AFFAIRS.	
Elbert Herring, <i>Commiss'r</i>	3,000
D. Kurts, <i>Chief Clerk</i>	2,000

John A. ...	1,200
W. C. ...	1,200
James A. ...	1,200
James K. ...	1,200
William L. Allison,	1,400
Thomas B. Evans,	1,400
H. H. Sylvester,	1,300
Vinal Luce,	1,300
Nathan Rice,	1,000
D. Brown,	1,000
J. B. Wilson,	1,000
Wm. R. Palmer,	900
E. D. Bullock,	800
D. D. Addison,	800
John T. Sprague,	800
D. Boyd,	800
John Cromwell,	800
W. L. Williams,	800
N. Berryman,	800
F. F. Francisco,	800
Wm. M. Stuart,	800

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Roger Jones, Col. & A. G.	
L. Thornton, 1st Lt. 4th Inf.	
J. H. Prentiss, 2d Lt. 1st Art.	
Brook Williams,	1,150
John M. Hepburn,	1,000
James L. Addison,	800

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Nathan Towson, Paym'r Gen.	
T. P. Andrews, Pay Master.	
N. Frye, Jun., Chief Clerk,	1,700
W. Dent Beal, Clerk,	1,100
William Rich,	1,100
J. Brodbeck, Messenger,	700

George ...	
J. H. ...	
C. G. ...	
Wm. O. ...	
Richard ...	

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Joseph ...	
Ben. King,	
R. Johnson,	

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

T. S. Jones,	
T. Cross, Major,	
T. F. Hunt,	
Wm. A. ...	
Levin Belt,	
Lewis A. Henry,	

ENGINEER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Gen. Charles ...	
Lieut. W. H. C. ...	
Benj. Fowler,	
J. C. Wilson,	
Willis Newcott,	

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary,	
John ... Chief Clerk,	2,000
Charles ... Clerk,	1,600
Abner ... Quincy, do.	1,400
... do.	1,400
... do.	1,200
... do.	1,000
... do.	1,000
Henry Stark,	
J. P. McCook,	
Navy Pay ...	
... do.	
... do.	
Nathan ...	

Charles
 John Green
 Robert Bell
 James Hutton
 J. P. McCorkle, Jun., *do.* 1,000
 B. S. Randolph, *do.* 1,000
 C. Schwarz, *Draftsman*, 1,000

NAVAL STOREKEEPER.
 Carey Belden, 1,000

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

William T. Barry, *Postmaster-General* 1,500

Charles K. Gardner, *Asst. Postmaster-General*, 1st Dist., 1,500
 Selah R. Hobbs, *do.*, 2d Dist., 1,500
 Obadiah B. Brown, *Treasurer and Chief Clerk*, 3d Dist., 1,500

CLERKS.

	Salary.
T. B. Dyer, <i>Prin. Pk-Ke'r</i>	1,400
Joseph W. Hand, <i>Sellist</i>	1,400
John Suter, <i>Prin. Pay Clerk</i>	1,400
J. MacLeod, <i>Register's Of.</i>	1,200
Wm. G. Eliot, <i>Ch'f Clerk</i>	1,200
M. T. Simpson, <i>Sup. D. L. Of.</i>	1,200
D. Saunders, <i>Chief Register</i>	1,200
A. Nelson, <i>Prin. Clk N. Dis.</i>	1,200
W. B. Ferguson, <i>Mail Dep't</i>	1,200
R. Bennett, <i>2d Book-Keeper</i>	1,200
R. Tustot, <i>Bank Accountant</i>	1,100
T. Arbuckle, <i>Register's Of.</i>	1,100
J. F. Caldwell, <i>Exam'r's Of.</i>	1,000
B. Flahugh, <i>Register's Of.</i>	1,000
Wm. C. Ellison, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000
W. C. Lipcomb, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000
T. B. Addison, <i>M'l Con. N. D.</i>	1,000
Max Ross, <i>Dead Letter Of.</i>	1,000
David Koons, <i>Exam'r. Of.</i>	1,000
Frank Simpson, <i>Sel'r's Of.</i>	1,000
G. D. Hanson, <i>Rec. 3d Dis.</i>	1,000
W. H. Addison, <i>M. Con. S. D.</i>	1,000
P. C. Anderson, <i>Route B's S. D.</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>Collector's Of.</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>3d B'h-Keeper</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>Ch. Clk's Of.</i>	1,000
C. E. Williams, <i>Sp., S. Dis.</i>	1,000
B. A. Lacey, <i>Bonds, S. Dis.</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>Sp., N. Dis.</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>Prin. C., S. D.</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>Special, S. Dis.</i>	1,000
J. J. Brown, <i>M. Con., S. D.</i>	1,000

E. L. Childs, <i>Mail Con., N. D.</i>	1,000
Gao. Plitt, <i>Appoint., N. D.</i>	1,000
W. J. Bronaugh, <i>Exam'r. Of.</i>	1,000
J. H. Waggaman, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000
J. H. Doughty, <i>Register's do.</i>	1,000
Jack Cobble, <i>Ch. Clerk</i>	1,000
John Taylor, <i>Mail Con.</i>	1,000
Estwick Evans, <i>D. Letter Of.</i>	1,000
J. J. Lehmanowsky, <i>Route B's</i>	1,000
Allan Macrae, <i>Bonds, N. Dis.</i>	1,000
Wm. French, <i>Exam'r's Of.</i>	1,000
R. Emmens, <i>Chief Clerk's Of.</i>	1,000
C. H. W. Wharton, <i>P. O. B's</i>	1,000
Thos. A. Scott, <i>Sellist's Of.</i>	1,000
L. J. Middleton, <i>Exam'r. Of.</i>	1,000
Alex. H. Fitzhugh, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000
Cor. T. Hinckley, <i>Pay Office</i>	1,000
Livy McLean Blair, <i>Ex'r's Of.</i>	1,000
James H. Marr, <i>Rec., N. Dis.</i>	1,000
Jos. Carter, <i>Register of Clerks</i>	1,000
Benet A. White, <i>Pay Office</i>	1,000
J. A. M. Duncanson, <i>Ex'r's Of.</i>	1,000
A. H. Mechlin, <i>Mail Con., S. D.</i>	1,000
Fred. Baldwin, <i>Appoint., N. Dis.</i>	1,000
Edwin H. Francis, <i>Pay Office</i>	1,000
W. E. Middleton, <i>Miscellaneous</i>	1,000
Wm. Douglas, <i>Register's Of.</i>	1,000
Wm. Ingle, <i>Exam'r's Of.</i>	1,000
Jos. Reynolds, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000
James G. Bryce, <i>Miscellaneous</i>	1,000
B. E. Payne, <i>Appoint., S. Dis.</i>	1,000
C. B. Brown, <i>Exam'r's Of.</i>	1,000
Perrin Washington, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000

II. CONGRESS

The Congress of the United States is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least once in every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise by law. The Senate is composed of two members from each state, the present regular number is 48. They are elected by the several states, for the term of six years, being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected by the electors in which body he has only a casting vote, which is used in the equal division of the votes of the senators. In the event of the death of the Vice-President, the President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from each State, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the several States according to population; and the 22d Congress was elected in the year of Congress of 1832, one representative being elected for every 30,000 persons, computed according to the 1830 Census. The present regular number is 360 members and 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$1200 per annum for the period of his attendance in Congress, without any other allowance; and \$6 for every twenty miles' travel to and from the seat of government, and \$10 a day for the members of the Senate, pro tempore, and of the House of Representatives, is \$10 a day.

THE SENATE.—TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FRANCIS PICKENS, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
eg Sprague, <i>Hallowell,</i>	1835	Bedford Brown, <i>Milton,</i>	1835
er Shepley, <i>Saco,</i>	1839	Wm. D. Mangum, <i>Hillsboro',</i>	1837
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
uel Bell, <i>Chester,</i>	1835	J. C. Calhoun, <i>Pendleton C. H.</i>	1835
ic Hill, <i>Concord,</i>	1837	Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia,</i>	1837
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
uel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier,</i>	1837	John P. King, <i>Augusta,</i>	1835
jamin Swift, <i>St. Albans,</i>	1839	<i>One vacancy.</i>	
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
h'l Silsbee, <i>Salem,</i>	1835	Wm. R. King, <i>Selma,</i>	1835
iel Webster, <i>Boston,</i>	1839	Gabriel Moore, <i>Huntsville,</i>	1837
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
ie. R. Knight, <i>Providence,</i>	1835	Geo. Poindexter, <i>Natchez,</i>	1835
er Robbins, <i>Newport,</i>	1839	John Black, <i>Monroe,</i>	1839
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
. Tomlinson, <i>Fairfield,</i>	1837	G. A. Waggaman, <i>New Or'l's,</i>	1835
han Smith, <i>New Haven,</i>	1839	Alexander Porter, <i>do. do.</i>	1837
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
s Wright, <i>Canton,</i>	1837	Hugh L. White, <i>Knoxville,</i>	1835
. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie,</i>	1839	Felix Grundy, <i>Nashville,</i>	1839
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
relinghuysen, <i>Newark,</i>	1835	G. M. Bibb, <i>Yellow Banks,</i>	1835
.. Southard, <i>Trenton,</i>	1839	Henry Clay, <i>Lexington,</i>	1837
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
uel McKean, <i>Burlington,</i>	1839	Thomas Ewing, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1837
<i>Delaware.</i>		Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel,</i>	1839
1 M. Clayton, <i>Dover,</i>	1835	<i>Indiana.</i>	
old Naudain, <i>Wilmington,</i>	1839	Wm. Hendricks, <i>Madison,</i>	1837
<i>Maryland.</i>		John Tipton, <i>Logansport,</i>	1839
' Chambers, <i>Chestertown,</i>	1837	<i>Illinois.</i>	
ph Kent, <i>Bladensburg,</i>	1839	J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi,</i>	1835
<i>Virginia.</i>		Elias K. Kane, <i>Kaskaskia,</i>	1837
1 Tyler, <i>Gloucester, C. H.,</i>	1839	<i>Missouri.</i>	
j. W. Leigh, <i>Richmond,</i>	1835	Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Louis,</i>	1837
		T. H. Benton, <i>do.</i>	1839

... on the 31 of ...
 ... of the ...

Maine. — 8.

Evans, George,	Gardiner.
Hill, Joseph,	Cumden.
Jervis, Leonard,	Ellsworth.
Kavanaugh, Edward,	Damariscotta.
Melville, Rufus,	Personfield.
Morgan, Moses,	Bethel.
Smith, Gotham,	Bangor.
Smith, Fran. O. J.,	Portland.

New Hampshire. — 5.

Bean, Benning M.	Moultonboro'
Burns, Robert,	Hebron.
Harper, Joseph M.	Cantabury.
Hubbard, Henry,	Charlestown.
Pierce, Franklin,	Hillsborough.

Vermont. — 5.

Allen, Heman,	Burlington.
Deming, Benj. F.	Danville.
Everett, Horace,	Windsor.
Hall, Hiland,	Bennington.
Slade, William,	Middlebury.

Massachusetts. — 12.

Adams, J. Quincy,	Quincy.
Bates, Isaac C.,	Northampton.
Bayles, Wm.,	W. Bridgewater.
Briggs, George N.,	Lancaster.
Chute, Rufus,	Salem.
Conant, Edward,	Charlestown.
Cook, John,	Boston.
Croft, George,	Greenfield.
Draper, John,	Newton.
Eastman, John,	Worcester.
Emery, John,	N. Andover.
Farwell, John,	Vermont.

NEW YORK.

Barber, John,
Beardsley, John,
Booke, John,
Bodie, John,
Brown, John,
Cambesing, John,
Clark, John,
Cramer, John,
Dry, Robert,
Dickson, John,
Fillmore, John,
Fuller, Philip,
Fußer, William,
Gillet, James,
Halsey, Nathaniel,
Hard, Gilbert,
Hathaway, John,
Hazekine, James,
Howell, Edward,
Huntington, John,
Johnson, Andrew,
Lansing, George,
Lay, George,
McVean, Charles,
Mann, Abigail,
Marshall, John,
Mitchell, James,
Page, Sherman,
Pearson, John,
Selden, Deane,
Taylor, William,
Terrill, John,
Vanderpool, John,
Van Hook, John,
Ward, James,

Wardwell, Dallas,
 Whelan, Nathan,
 White, Campbell,
 Whittaker, Fred.,
 Out Passes.

New Jersey. — 6.

Dickerson, Phil.,
 Fowler, Samuel,
 Lee, Thomas,
 Parker, James,
 Schenck, Ferd. S.,
 Shinn, Wm. N.,

Patterson.
 Hamburg.
 Port Elizabeth.
 Perth Amboy.
 Six Mile Run.
 Mount Holly.

Pennsylvania. — 26.

Anthony, Joseph B.,
 Banks, John,
 Barnitz, Ch. A.,
 Beaumont, Andrew,
 Binney, Horace,
 Burd, George,
 Chambers, George,
 Clark, William,
 Coulter, Richard,
 Darlington, Edward,
 Denney, Harmar,
 Galbraith, John,
 Harper, James,
 Harrison, S. S.,
 Heister, William,
 Henderson, Joseph,
 King, Henry,
 Laporte, John,
 McKenna, T. M. T.,
 Mann, Joel K.,
 Miller, Jesse,
 Muhlenberg, H. A.,
 Potts, David, Jun.,
 Ramsey, Robert,
 Stewart, Andrew,
 Sutherland, J. B.,
 Wagner, D. B.,
 Walmough, J. G.,

Williamsport.
 Mercer.
 York.
 Wilkesbarre.
 Philadelphia.
 Bedford.
 Chambersburg.
 Dauphin.
 Greensburg.
 Chester.
 Pittsburg.
 Franklin.
 Philadelphia.
 Kittanning.
 New Holland.
 Brown's Mills.
 Allentown.
 Asylum.
 Washington.
 Jenkintown.
 Landisburg.
 Reading.
 Pottstown.
 Hartsville.
 Uniontown.
 Philadelphia.
 Easton.
 Philadelphia.

Delaware. — 1.

Milligan, J. J.,
 Wilmington.

Maryland. — 8.

Centreville.
 Baltimore.
 Jefferson.
 Baltimore.
 Harb'r Lot.
 Frederick.

Allen, John,
 Archer, Wm. S.,
 Beale, J. M. H.,
 Bouldin, John W.,
 China, Joseph W.,
 Claiborne, N. H.,
 Davenport, Thomas,
 Fulton, John H.,
 Gholson, James H.,
 Gordon, Wm. F.,
 Loyall, George,
 Lucas, Edward,
 McComas, Wm.,
 Mason, John Y.,
 Mercer, Charles F.,
 Moore, S. McD.,
 Patton, John M.,
 Robertson, John,
 Taylor, Wm. P.,
 Wilson, Edgar C.,
 Wise, Henry A.,

Charleston C. H.
 Nashville.
 Rocky Mount.
 Menderville.
 Abingdon.
 Fernald's Sta.
 Lindsay's Sta.
 Norfolk.
 Charlestown.
 Greenbrier.
 Hicksford.
 Aldie.
 Lexington.
 Freder'burg, S.
 Richmond.
 Freder'burg, C.
 Morgantown.
 Onancock.

North Carolina. — 13.

Barringer, D. L.,
 Bynum, Jesse A.,
 Connor, Henry W.,
 Deberry, Edmund,
 Graham, James,
 Hall, Thomas H.,
 Hawkins, M. T.,
 McKay, James J.,
 Rencher, Abraham,
 Shepard, Wm. B.,
 Sheppard, A. H.,
 Speight, Jesse,
 Williams, Lewis,

Raleigh.
 Northampton.
 Sherrillsford.
 Lawrenceville.
 Rutherford.
 Tarborough.
 Warrenton.
 Elizabethtown.
 Pittsborough.
 Elizabeth City.
 Greensboro.
 Stanborough.
 Panther Creek.

South Carolina. — 9.

Campbell, Th. F.,
 Clowney, Wm. K.,
 Davis, Warren R.,
 Felder, John M.,
 Grayson, Wm. J.,
 Griffin, John K.,
 McDuffie, George,
 Manning, R. J.,
 Pinckney, Henry L.,

Union C. H.
 Pendleton & K.
 Orangeburg.
 Beaufort.
 Milton.
 Willington.
 Charleston.

Georgia. — 3.

Clayton, A. S.,
 Coffey, John,
 Foster, Th. M.,

Athens.
 Jacksonville.
 Greenboro.

Adams, J. B., Lexington.
 Adams, George R., Lexington.
 Adams, William, Columbia.
 Adams, William, Augusta.
 Adams, M., Savannah.
 Adams, H., Augusta.
 Alabama.—5
 Clay, Clement C., Huntsville.
 Latta, Dixon H., Montgomery.
 McKisler, John, Florence.
 Mardin, Sam. W., Montevalle.
 Murphy, John, Claiborne.

Mississippi.—2.

Cagle, Harry, Woodville.
 Plummer, F. E., Westville.

Louisiana.—3.

Thomas, Philemon, Baton Rouge.
 Garland, Rice.

One vacancy.

Tennessee.—13.

Bell, John, Nashville.
 Hale, John, Jonesborough.
 Bunch, Samuel, Rutledge.
 Crockett, David, Crockett's.
 Dickinson, D. W., Murfreesboro'.
 Dunlap, Wm. C., Bolivia.
 Forrester, J. B., McMinnsville.
 Inge, Wm. M., Fayetteville.
 Johnson, Cave, Clarkesville.
 Lea, Luke, Campbell's Sta.
 Peyton, Bailie, Gallatin.
 Polk, James K., Columbia.
 Standefer, James, Mount Airy.

Kentucky.—13.

Allan, Chilton, Winchester.
 Beatty, Martin, Big S. Fork.
 Chilton, Thomas, Elizabethtown.
 Davis, Amos, Mt. Sterling.
 Hardin, Benj., Bardstown.
 Hawes, Albert G., Hawesville.
 Johnson, Rich. M., G't Crossings.
 Love, James, Barbourville.
 Lyon, Chittenden, Eddyville.
 Marshall, Th. A., Paris.
 Pope, Patrick H., Louisville.
 Tompkins, Chris., Glasgow.

One vacancy.

Officers of the House of Representatives.

	Salary.
W. S. Franklin,	Clerk, \$3,000
Samuel Burgh,	Chief dq. 1,800
John T. Frost,	Clerk, 1,500
Brook M. Berry,	do. 1,500
R. N. Johnson,	do. 1,500
Henry Welsh,	do. 1,500
Benj. B. French,	do. 1,500

Jones, John, Madison.
 Lytle, John, Louisville.
 Mitchell, James, Paducah.
 Slootte, Jonathan, Slootte.
 Spangler, David, Spangler.
 Thompson, John, Thompson.
 Vance, Joseph, Vance.
 Vinton, Samuel, Vinton.
 Webster, Taylor, Webster.
 Whittlesey, Whittlesey.

One vacancy.

Indiana.—3.

Beon, Ratliff, Beon.
 Carr, John, Carr.
 Ewing, John, Ewing.
 Hannegan, E. A., Hannegan.
 Kinnard, Geo. L., Kinnard.
 Lane, Amos, Lane.
 McCarty, John, McCarty.

Illinois.—2.

Casey, Zaddock, Casey.
 Duncan, Joseph, Duncan.

One vacancy.

Missouri.—1.

Ashley, Wm. H., Ashley.
 Bull, John, Bull.

Texas.—1.

Joseph M. White, White.

Michigan.—1.

Lucius Lyon, Lyon.

Arkansas.—1.

Ambrose H. Sevier, Sevier.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Name	State	Name	State	Name	State
John	N. Y.	Clark, Samuel	N. Y.	Graham	N. Y.
John Q.	Mass.	Clark, William	Penn.	Graham	N. Y.
Chilton	Kan.	Clay, C. C.	Ala.	Grayson	N. Y.
Heman	Vt.	Clayton, A. S.	Geo.	Greenall, E. J.	N. Y.
John J.	Va.	Clowney, W. K.	S. C.	Griffin, John K.	N. Y.
William	Ohio	Coffe, John	Geo.		
Jay, J. B.	Penn.	Connor, H. W.	N. C.	Hall, Hiland	Vt.
Wm. S.	Va.	Corwin, Thomas	Ohio	Hall, Joseph	Mass.
Wm. H.	Mo.	Coulter, Richard	Penn.	Hall, T. H.	N. Y.
		Cramer, John	N. Y.	Halasy, N. C.	N. Y.
John	Penn.	Crane, Jos. H.	Ohio	Hamer, T. E.	Ohio
Noyes	Con.	Crockett, David	Tenn.	Hannegan, E. A.	Ind.
Ch. A.	Penn.			Hard, Gideon	N. Y.
D. L.	N. C.	Darlington, E.	Penn.	Hardin, Benj.	Kent.
Isaac C.	Mass.	Davenport, T.	Va.	Harper, James	Penn.
William	do.	Davis, Amos	Ken.	Harper, J. M.	N. H.
J. M. H.	Va.	Davis, W. R.	S. C.	Harrison, S. B.	Penn.
B. M.	N. H.	Day, Rowland	N. Y.	Hathaway, S. G.	N. Y.
Sam.	N. Y.	Deberry, Edm.	N. C.	Hawes, A. G.	Kent.
Martin	Ken.	Deming, B. F.	Vt.	Hawkins, M. T.	N. C.
Mont, A.	Penn.	Denney, Harmar	Penn.	Haseltine, Abner	N. Y.
James M.	Ohio	Dennis, L. P.	Md.	Heath, James P.	Md.
John	Ten.	Dickerson, P.	N. J.	Henderson, Jos.	Penn.
Horace	Penn.	Dickinson, D. W.	Ten.	Heister, Wm.	do.
John	Ten.	Duncan, John	N. Y.	Howell, Edward	N. Y.
Abraham	N. Y.	Duncan, Joseph	Ill.	Hubbard, Henry	N. H.
Charles	do.	Dunlap, Wm. C.	Ten.	Huntington, Abel	N. Y.
Ratliff	Ind.				
J. W.	Va.	Evans, George	Me.	Inge, Wm. M.	Ten.
G. N.	Mass.	Everett, Edward	Mass.	Jackson, Wm.	Mass.
John W.	N. Y.	Everett, Horace	Vt.	Jarvis, Leonard	Me.
John	Mo.	Ewing, John	Ind.	Johnson, Cave	Ten.
Samuel	Ten.			Johnson, N.	N. Y.
George	Penn.	Felder, John M.	S. C.	Johnson, R. M.	Ken.
Tristram	R. I.	Fillmore, M.	N. Y.	Johnson, W. C.	Md.
Robert	N. H.	Forrester, J. B.	Ten.	Jones, Benj.	Ohio
Jesse A.	N. C.	Foster, T. F.	Geo.	Jones, Seaborn	Geo.
		Fowler, Samuel	N. J.		
Harry	Mis.	Fuller, Philo C.	N. Y.	Kavanaugh, Ed.	Me.
Prelleng, C. C.	N. Y.	Fuller, Wm. K.	do.	King, Henry	Penn.
T. F.	S. C.	Fulton, John H.	Va.	Kinnard, G. L.	Ind.
Michael, R. P.	Mar.				
John	Ind.	Galbraith, John	Penn.	Lane, Amos	Ind.
Zadok	Ill.	Gamble, R. L.	Geo.	Lanning, G. Y.	N. Y.
G.	Penn.	Garland, Rice	La.	Laporte, John	Penn.
John	Ohio	Gholson, J. H.	Va.	Lay, G. W.	do.
Thomas	Ken.	Gillet, R. H.	N. Y.	Lea, Luke	Ten.
J. W.	Va.	Gilmer, G. R.	Geo.	Lee, Thomas	Md.
Rufus	Mass.	Gordon, W. F.	Va.		
N. H.	Va.				

noted in place of T. T. Soule, Sec'd.

† In place of Mr. [Name], Sec'd.

‡ Elected in place of Mr. [Name], resigned.

Name.	State.	Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Lewis, D. H.	Ala.	Osgood, G. P.	Mass.	Stoddert, J. T.	Md.
Lincoln, Levi	Mass.	Page, Sherman	N. Y.	Sutherland, J. B.	Penn.
Love, James	Ken.	Parker, James	N. J.		
Loyall, George	Va.	Parks, Gorham	Me.	Taylor, Wm.	N. Y.
Lucas, Edward	do.	Patterson, Wm.	Ohio	Taylor, Wm. P.	Va.
Lyon, Chittenden	Ken.	Patton, J. M.	Va.	Thomas, Francis	Md.
Lyon, Lucius	Mich.	Pearce, D. J.	R. I.	Thomas, Phile.	La.
Lytle, R. T.	Ohio	Peyton, Bailie	Ten.	Thomson, John	Ohio
		Pierce, Franklin	N. H.	Tompkins, C.	Ken.
Mann, A. Jun.,	N. Y.	Pierson, Job	N. Y.	Turner, James	Md.
Mann, J. K.	Penn.	Pinckney, H. L.	S. C.	Turrill, Joel	N. Y.
Manning, R. J.,	S. C.	Plummer, F. E.	Mis.	Tweedy, Samuel	Con.
Mardis, S. W.	Ala.	Polk, James K.	Ten.		
Marshall, T. A.	Ken.	Pope, P. H.	Ken.	Vance, Joseph	Ohio
Martindale, H. C.	N. Y.	Potts, D., Jun.	Penn.	Vanderpoel, A.	N. Y.
Mason, Moses,	Me.			Van Houten, I.	do.
Mason, John Y.	Va.	Ramsay, Robert	Penn.	Vinton, S. F.	Ohio
McCarty, Jona.	Ind.	Reed, John	Mass.		
McComas, Wm.	Va.	Rencher, A.	N. C.	Wagener, D. B.	Penn.
McDuffie, George	S. C.	Robertson, John	Va.	Ward, Aaron	N. Y.
McIntire, Rufus	Me.			Wardwell, D.	do.
McKay, J. J.	N. C.	Schenck, F. S.	N. J.	Watmough, J. G.	Penn.
McKenna, T. M.	Penn.	Schley, Wm.	Geo.	Wayne, J. M.	Geo.
McKim, Isaac	Md.	Selden, Dudley	N. Y.	Webster, Taylor	Ohio
McKinley, John	Ala.	Sevier, A. H.	Ark.	Whallon, R.	N. Y.
McLene, Jer.	Ohio	Shepard, W. B.	N. C.	White, C. P.	do.
McVean, Charles	N. Y.	Shepperd, A. H.	do.	White, J. M.	Flor.
Mercer, C. F.	Va.	Shinn, W. N.	N. J.	Whittlesey, E.	Ohio
Miller, Jesse	Penn.	Slade, Wm.	Vt.	Whittlesey, F.	N. Y.
Milligan, John J.	Del.	Sloane, Jonathan	Ohio	Wilde, R. H.	Geo.
Mitchell, Henry	N. Y.	Smith, F. O. J.	Me.	Williams, Lewis	N. C.
Mitchell, Robert	Ohio	Spangler, David	Ohio	Wilson, E. C.	Va.
Moore, S. McD.	Va.	Speight, Jesse	N. C.	Wise, Henry A.	do.
Muhlenberg, H. A.	Penn.	Standefer, James	Ten.		
Murphy, John	Ala.	Stewart, Andrew	Penn.	Young, Eben.	Con.

III. RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance, not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding 80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding 150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding 400 "	18½ "
Over 400 miles	25 "

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

Newspaper Postage.

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

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cents per sheet.

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 2½ " "

If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 " 4 " "

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 6 " "

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

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

Privilege of Franking.

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

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

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

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

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

IV. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

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

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond, Va.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1801,	\$5,000
William Johnson,	Charleston, S. C.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1804,	4,500
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta, Md.	<i>do.</i>	1811,	4,500
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>do.</i>	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	1830,	4,500
Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		4,000
Richard Peters,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,000
William T. Carroll,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

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

DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

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

Circuit Courts.

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

Present Judges.

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

In the other six States, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, the Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

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

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Damariscotta,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Frasen Cogswell,	Gilmanston,	\$500 & fees.	O. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowry,	Burlington,	200 do.	James Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Joshua L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
E. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benj. Cowell,	Providence,	do.
H. Wilcox,	Berlin,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Utica,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
H. S. Darcy,	Newark,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
E. S. Beasly,	Philadelphia,	do.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
Ed. G. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Thomas Finley,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Foster,	Wheeling,	200 & fees.	J. Y. Daddridge,	Staunton,	do.
Samuel Dandiel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
James C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
William Maxwell,	Savannah,	do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
James Woodard,	Mobile,	do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
James Woodard,	Huntsville,	do.	C. K. Chittock,	Huntsville,	do.
James Woodard,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	William Burns,	Natchez,	do.
James Woodard,	New Orleans,	200 do.	F. W. Lee,	New Orleans,	do.
James Woodard,	New Iberia,	Fees, &c.	J. Lessorier,		
James Woodard,	Knoxville,	200 & fees.	W. C. Myratt,	Knoxville,	do.
James Woodard,	Memphis,	200 do.	N. A. McHenry,	Nashville,	do.
James Woodard,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hume,	Frankfort,	do.
James Woodard,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Mizer,	Columbus,	do.
James Woodard,	Waco,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
James Woodard,	Knoxville,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
James Woodard,	St. Louis,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
James Woodard,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Albany,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF

MAINE.

Wiscasset—Last Tuesday in August;
Sept.;—*Portland*—First Tuesday in August.

N. HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth—3d Tuesday in August;
Portsmouth—3d Tuesday in August.

VERMONT.

Rutland—6th of October.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—3d Tuesday in May and 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Nov.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport—2d Tuesday in May;
Providence—1st Tuesday in May.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven—4th Tuesday in February;
Hartford—4th Tuesday in May.

**NEW YORK,
 S. DISTRICT.**

New York—1st Tuesday of each month.

**NEW YORK,
 N. DISTRICT.**

Albany—3d Tuesday in Jan., and 1st Tuesday in August.

NEW JERSEY.

New Brunswick—2d Tuesday in May;
Burlington—3d Tuesday in October.

**PENNSYLVANIA,
 E. DISTRICT.**

Philadelphia—3d Monday in February, August, and November.

**PENNSYLVANIA,
 W. DISTRICT.**

Pittsburg—1st Monday in May and 1st Monday in October.

DELAWARE.

Newcastle & Dover—alternately, on the 1st Tuesday in Nov. 1789; and three other days, alternately, on the 4th Tuesday of each month.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—on the 1st Tuesday in Sept., and December.

COLUMBIA.

Washington—1st Monday in June.

**VIRGINIA,
 E. DISTRICT.**

Richmond—15th of May and 15th of Sept.;
Norfolk—1st of May and 1st of Sept.

**VIRGINIA,
 W. DISTRICT.**

Staunton—1st day of May and 1st day of Sept.;
Wythe Court House—3d Monday in Sept.;
Lewisburg—4th Monday in Sept.;
Clarksburg—4th Monday in Sept.

N. CAROLINA.

Edenton—3d Monday in April and 4th Monday in April and Oct.;
 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in Oct.

S. CAROLINA.

Charleston—3d Monday in May and 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in Oct.;
Charleston Court House—the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court.

MISSISSIPPI.

Shreveport—2d Tues. in Feb., May, and Sept.

LOUISIANA.

Huntsville—2d Monday in April and 1st Monday in May and Dec.

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

Circuit Courts.

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

V. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Foreign States.	Ministers Plenipotentiary.	State.	Date.	Salary.	Secretaries of Legation.	Salary.
France,	Edw. Livingston,	La.	1833	\$9000	Th. P. Barton,	\$2000
Russia,	William Wilkins,	Pa.	1831	9000	J. Randolph Clay, Pa.	2000
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	N. Y.	1829	9000	Arthur Middleton,	2000
	<i>Ch'gés d'Affaires.</i>					
Great Britain,	Aaron Vail,	N. Y.	1832	4500		
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Va.	1825	4500		
Netherlands,	Auguste Davezac,	La.	1831	4500		
Belgium,	Hugh S. Legaré,	S. C.	1832	4500		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830	4500		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	R. I.	1827	4500		
Turkey,	David Porter,	Md.		4500		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4500		
Columbia,	R. B. McAfee,			4500		
Brazil,	William Hunter,	R. I.	1834	4500		
Rep. Cent. Am.	Ch. D. De Witt,			4500		
Chili,	Richard Pollard,		1834	4500		
Peru,	Samuel Larned,			4500		

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Venice,	Charles Barnet	Germany,	Darmstadt,	Fred. Kahl
"	Trieste,	George Moore	"	D'y of Baden,	Fred. List
"	Vionna,	J. G. Schwarz	"	Munich,	R. de Rusdorffer
Barbary,	Algiers,	George F. Brown	G't Britain	London,	Th. Aspinwall
"	Tunis,	Samuel D. Hoop	& Depen-	Liverpool,	F. B. Ogden
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley	dencies.	Bristol,	Th. Dennison
"	Tangier,	James R. Leib	"	Falmouth,	Robert W. Fox
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Wm. D. Patterson	"	Plymouth,	Thomas W. Fox
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	J. M. Baker	"	Hull,	Albert Davy
"	Sun Salvador,	W. Odlin	"	Cowes,	R. R. Hunter
"	Pernambuco,	J. T. Mansfield	"	Glasgow,	Alex. Thomson
"	Para,	A. R. Smith	"	Dublin,	Thomas Wilson
"	Montevideo,	Joshua Bond	"	Cork,	Reuben Harvey
"	Is. Maranham,	Charles B. Allen	"	Belfast,	Th. W. Gilpin
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes	"	Gibraltar,	Horatio Sprague
"	Santos,	George Black	"	I. of France,	Paul Froberville
"	I. St. Cath'ne,	Lemuel Well	"	Tk's Island,	Thomas Wyas
Bu'os Ayrs,	Bu's'os Ayres,	Eben. R. Dorr	"	Bermuda,	Wm. T. Tucker
Cent. Ame-	Guatemala,	Charles Savage	"	Nassau, N. P.	George Hayler
rica.	Truxillo,	G. Coursalt	"	Antigua, &c.	R. Higinbotham
Chili,	Valparaiso,	George G. Hobson	"	Kingston, J.	R. M. Harrison
"	St. Jago de C.	Daniel Wynne	"	Trinidad,	C. L. Bartlett
China,	Canton,	J. H. Grosvenor	"	Barbadoes,	John Haly
Colombia,	Carthagena,	J. M. Macpherson	"	Malta,	Paul Eynaud
"	La Guayra,	J. G. A. Williamson	"	St. Helena,	Wm. Carroll
"	Santa Martha,	Alex. Danouille	"	Br. Guyana,	Moses Benjamin
"	Porto Cabello,	F. Litchfield	"	Galway,	Th. M. Porree
"	Panama,	J. B. Ferand	"	Halifax, N. S.	John Morrow
"	Angostura,	Th. B. Malle	"	Leith, Scot.	Robert Grieve
Denmark &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro	"	Bathurst Isl.	W. H. Haxton
Depen-	St. Thomas,	Nathan Levy	Hanseatic	Hamburg,	John Cuthbert
dencies,	St. Croix,	Joseph Ridgeway	Towns,	Bremen,	Joshua Dodge
"	Elsineur,	Th. H. Barker	"	Frankfort,	E. Schwendler
France and	Paris,	Daniel Brent	Hayti,	P't au Prince,	F. M. Dimond
Depen-	Bordeaux,	George Strobel	"	Aux Cayes,	William Miles
dencies,	Marseilles,	D. C. Croxall	"	Cape Haytien,	Samuel Israel
"	Nantes,	F. C. Fenwick	"	Amsterdam,	J. W. Parker
"	Havre de Gr.,	R. G. Beasley	Holland and	Rotterdam,	John Wambersie
"	Lyons,	Samuel Allison	Depen-	Surinam,	Thomas Trask
"	Cette,	Theodore Privat	dencies,	Isle Curacoa,	James Paimboef
"	La Rochelle,	Jas. J. Debesse	"	Batavia,	John Schillaber
"	Guadaloupe,	P. Suau	"	Ostend,	Louis Mark

Holland &c.	St. Eustacia,	J. Hollingsworth	Russia,	Archangel,	Edmund Brandt
Italian	Leghorn,	Th. Appleton	Sandwich I.	S. Islands,	J. C. Jones, Jr.
States,	Florence,	James Ombrosi	Saxony,	Leipzig,	Frederick List
"	Genoa,	R. Campbell	Spain & De-	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton
"	Nice,	V. A. Sasserno	penden-	Barcelona,	Wm. Sterling
Mexican	Mexico,	Wm. S. Parrott	cies,	Malaga,	Geo. G. Barro
States,	Tampico,	G. R. Robertson	"	Alicante,	Geo. B. Adams
"	Aguatulco,	Thomas Reily	"	Bilboa,	M. Aguirre
"	Acapulco,	Harvey Gregg	"	Manilla,	A. H. P. Edwards
"	Vera Cruz,	M. Burrough	"	Teneriffe,	Payton Gay
"	Matamoros,	D. S. Smith	"	Balearic Isl.	Geo. T. Ladico
"	Chihuahua,	J. S. Langham	"	Havana,	N. P. Trist
"	Santa Fe,	— Davis	"	Trinidad, C.	R. R. Stewart
"	Saltillo,	J. W. McGoffin	"	St. Jago,	J. Leonard
"	Campeche,	Henry Perrine	"	Baracoa, do.	Fra's Thomassin
"	Guaymas, &c.	J. L. Kennedy	"	Matanzas, do.	L. Shoemaker
"	Galvezton,	D. G. Burnet	"	Puerto del P.	John Owen
"	Petic, &c.	C. W. Davis	"	Ponce, P. R.	Hopeful Toler
"	Tabasco,	Daniel N. Pope	"	Guayama,	W. H. Tracy,
"	Laguna,	J. W. Langdon	"	Mayaguez, do.	S. C. Russel
"	Monterey, &c.	A. J. Raines	"	St. Johns, do.	Sydney Mason
"	Brazoria,	Th. Wooldridge	Sweden,	Stockholm,	David Erskine
Peru,	Arequipa, &c.	Wm. F. Taylor	"	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray
"	Lima,	A. Worthington	"	Bergen, N'y	Helimeh Janson
Portugal &	Lisbon,	f. P. Hutchinson	Switzerl'nd,	Switzerland,	J. G. Boker
Dependen-	Madeira,	John H. March	Turkey,	Smyrna,	David Offley
cies,	Fayal,	C. W. Dabney	"	Salonica,	W. B. Llewollen
"	Cape Verd,	Wm. G. Merrill	"	Stanchio,	D. Devenant
"	Rhio Is'd, &c.	Joseph Balestier	"	Tenedos,	E. Samarissa
Prussia,	Elbervelt,	W. T. Simons	"	Alexandria,	John Gliddon
"	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow	"	Damascus, &c.	J. Chauscaud
Roman St's,	Rome,	Felix Cicognani	"	Jerusalem,	David Darmon
Russia,	St. Petersb'g,	A. P. Gibson	"	Canea,	D. Ponnal
"	Odessa,	John Ralli	"	Bronsa,	N. L. Perick
"	Taganrock,	Henry Schielen	"	Dardanelles,	Dr. M. Lazzaro

MINISTERS &C. OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Belgium,	Baron de Behr,	<i>Minister Resident.</i>
Brazil,	Manoel Guilherme,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Colombia,	M. Domingo Acosta,	<i>do.</i>
Denmark,	M. Stein Bille,	<i>do.</i>
France,	M. Serurier,	<i>Envoy Extra. & Min. Plenip.</i>
G. Britain,	Sir Charles Richard Vaughan,	<i>do. do.</i>
Mexico,	Joaquim Maria de Castillo,	<i>do. do.</i>
Netherlands,	E. M. A. Martini,	<i>do. do.</i>
Portugal,	Commandeur Torlade D'Azambuja,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Prussia,		<i>do</i>
Russia,	Baron de Krudener,	<i>Envoy Extra. & Min. Plenip.</i>
Spain,	Chev. Francisco Tacon,	<i>do. do.</i>

VI. THE NAVY.

Description.	In Commission.	In ordinary.	Building at	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.
Ships of the Line	1	6	Portsmouth	1	1
Frigates 1st Class	2	5	Charlestown (B'n.)	2	1
Frigates 2d Class	1	2	Brooklyn (N. Y.)		2
Sloops 24 guns	1	1	Philadelphia	1	1
Sloops 18 guns	9	4	Washington		1
Schooners	7	2	Gosport (Norfolk)	1	1
	21	20		5	7

U. S. NAVY
 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Name and Date.	Where and Date	Remarks
Ships of the Line. Guns.		
Independence, . . . 74	Boston, . . .	1812
Franklin, . . . 74	Philadelphia, . . .	1812
Washington, . . . 74	Portsmouth, N. H. . .	1812
Columbus, . . . 74	Washington, . . .	1812
Ohio, . . . 74	New York, . . .	1812
North Carolina, . . . 74	Philadelphia, . . .	1812
Delaware, . . . 74	Georgetown, Va. . .	1812
Alabama, . . . 74		
Vermont, . . . 74		
Virginia, . . . 74		
Pennsylvania, . . . 74		
New York, . . . 74		
Frigates, 1st Class.		
United States, . . . 44	Philadelphia, . . .	1797 In commission
Constitution, . . . 44	Boston, . . .	1797 In ordinary at
Guerriere, . . . 44	Philadelphia, . . .	1814 Do. at
Java, . . . 44	Baltimore, . . .	1814 Do. at
Potomac, . . . 41	Washington, . . .	1821 In commission
Brandywine, . . . 44	Washington, . . .	1822 In ordinary at
Radson, . . . 44	Purchased, . . .	1822 Do. at
Sante, . . . 44		On the stocks at
Cumberland, . . . 44		Do. at
Sabine, . . . 44		Do. at
Savannah, . . . 44		Do. at
Raritan, . . . 44		Do. at
Columbia, . . . 44		Do. at
St. Lawrence, . . . 44		Do. at
Frigates, 2d Class.		
Constellation, . . . 36	Baltimore, . . .	1797 In commission
Congress, . . . 36	Portsmouth, N. H. . .	1799 In ordinary at
Macedonian, . . . 36	Captured, . . .	1812 Do. at
Sloops of War.		
John Adams, . . . 24	Charleston, S. C. . .	1799 In commission
Cyane, . . . 24	Captured, . . .	1815 In ordinary at
Erie, . . . 18	Baltimore, . . .	1813 In ordinary at
Ontario, . . . 18	Baltimore, . . .	1813 On the coast of
Peacock, . . . 18	New York, . . .	1813 On the coast of
Boston, . . . 18	Boston, . . .	1825 In ordinary at
Lexington, . . . 18	New York, . . .	1825 On the coast of
Vincennes, . . . 18	New York, . . .	1826 In the Pacific
Warren, . . . 18	Boston, . . .	1826 In ordinary at
Natchez, . . . 18	Norfolk, . . .	1827 In commission
Falmouth, . . . 18	Boston, . . .	1827 In commission
Fairfield, . . . 18	New York, . . .	1828 In commission
Vandalia, . . . 18	Philadelphia, . . .	1828 In the West India
St. Louis, . . . 18	Washington, . . .	1828 In the West India
Concord, . . . 18	Portsmouth, . . .	1828 In ordinary at
Schooners, &c.		
Dolphin, . . . 12	Philadelphia, . . .	1821 In the Pacific
Goose, . . . 12	Washington, . . .	1821 In the West India
Furber, . . . 12	Portsmouth, . . .	1822 In the West India
Swampscott, . . . 12	Washington, . . .	1822 In the West India
Swampscott, . . . 12	New York, . . .	1822 On the coast of
Swampscott, . . . 12	Boston, . . .	1822 On the coast of
Swampscott, . . . 12	Washington, . . .	1822 In commission
Swampscott, . . . 12	Purchased, . . .	1822 Receiving
Swampscott, . . . 12	Purchased, . . .	1822 Do.

VII. PUBLIC DEBT.

Funded and Unfunded Debt of the United States, Jan. 1, 1834.

Stocks.	Date of acts constitut'g the stocks	Amount.
* Funded debt—five per cent stock	Mar. 3, 1821	\$ 4,722,260 29
† Unfunded debt—registered debt, being claims for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war	July 9, 1798	27,476 70
† Treasury notes issued during the late war	Feb. 24, 1815	6,025 00
† Mississippi stock	Mar. 3, 1815	4,320 00
		37,821 79
		4,760,082 08

* Redeemable after the 1st January, 1835. † Redeemable on presentation.

VIII. FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1832, with the Total Amount from 1789 to 1832.

RECEIPTS.		
	In 1832.	From 1789 to 1832.
Customs	\$ 28,465,237 24	\$ 594,909,067 29
Internal Revenue	11,630 65	22,235,269 81
Direct Taxes	6,791 13	12,736,888 60
Postage	244 95	1,091,223 61
Public Lands	2,623,381 03	40,627,250 92
Loans, Treasury Notes, &c.		156,181,578 57
Dividends and sale of Bank Stock	659,000 00	11,052,506 30
Miscellaneous	99,276 16	5,428,892 33
<i>Total Receipts</i>	31,865,561 10	844,262,668 43
EXPENDITURE.		
	In 1832.	From 1789 to 1832.
Civil List	\$ 1,800,757 74	\$ 37,158,047 31
Foreign Intercourse	325,181 07	24,143,582 33
Miscellaneous	2,451,202 64	32,194,703 11
Military Establishment—		
Military service, including Fortifications, Arsenals, Armories, Ordnance, Internal Improv'ts, &c.	5,446,034 88	190,538,643 21
Revolutionary Pensions	1,057,121 58	17,298,282 22
Other Pensions	127,300 82	6,710,307 23
Indian Department	1,352,419 75	13,413,188 16
Naval Establishment]	3,956,370 29	112,703,933 23
Public Debt	17,840,309 29	408,090,204 08
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	34,356,698 06	842,250,890 88
<i>Balance in the Treasury</i>	2,011,777 55	

IX. COMMERCE.

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

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia	\$ 2,772,550	\$ 223,734	\$ 460,071	\$ 703,805
2	Prussia	124,570	12,812		12,812
3	Sweden and Norway	1,168,697	244,587	70,262	314,849
4	Swedish West Indies	32,262	100,163	5,057	105,220
5	Denmark	28,172	180,511	112,453	292,964
6	Danish West Indies	1,138,700	1,279,670	267,200	1,546,870
7	Netherlands	1,166,856	1,634,353	722,409	2,356,762
8	Dutch East Indies	750,290	93,852	680,989	774,841
9	Dutch West Indies	380,871	288,205	54,038	342,243
10	Dutch Guiana	49,326	92,515		92,515
11	Belgium	133,128	644,112	361,499	1,005,611
12	England	36,628,315	29,582,673	1,452,768	31,035,441
13	Scotland	1,025,229	1,186,469	21,058	1,207,527
14	Ireland	152,280	120,482		120,482
15	Gibraltar	182,598	573,076	164,570	737,646
16	Malta	31,073	50,824		50,824
17	British East Indies	1,832,050	126,156	188,843	324,999
18	British West Indies	1,358,239	1,754,305	59,760	1,814,065
19	British Guiana	7,448	4,752		4,752
20	British American Colonies	1,733,393	4,390,081	81,003	4,471,084
21	Cape of Good Hope	13,700	7,562		7,562
22	St. Helena		7,854		7,854
23	Mauritius	21,021			
24	Hanse Towns	2,227,726	2,108,110	725,126	2,903,236
25	France on the Atlantic	12,351,226	9,769,085	2,196,812	11,965,897
26	France on the Mediterranean	1,080,062	1,036,898	768,826	1,805,724
27	French East Indies	19,993			
28	Bourbon		6,526	2,908	9,534
29	French West Indies	511,242	613,719	24,346	638,065
30	French Guiana		4,623		4,623
31	Spain on the Atlantic	337,794	201,619	24,571	226,190
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	806,714	136,150	546	136,696
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	148,020	21,313	15,355	36,668
34	Manilla and Philippine Isles	504,408	1,021	8,376	9,397
35	Cuba	9,754,767	3,960,113	1,706,587	5,672,700
36	Other Spanish West Indies	1,879,324	333,922	27,398	421,320
37	Portugal	170,189	73,313	5,330	78,643
38	Madeira	319,319	119,341	15,642	134,983
39	Fayal and the other Azores	26,221	12,387	3,628	21,915
40	Cape de Verde Islands	29,318	162,031	44,987	207,020
41	Italy	999,134	70,364	301,622	372,186
42	Sicily	165,714	6,123	2,940	9,063
43	Triests	314,611	146,517	408,447	554,964
44	Turkey	786,044	167,208	518,471	685,679
45	Haiti	1,740,058	1,147,809	280,154	1,427,963
46	Mexico	5,452,818	1,649,314	3,758,777	5,408,091
47	Central America	267,740	267,760	307,256	575,016
48	Honduras	101,615	70,522	28,724	99,246
49	Colombia	1,524,022	430,984	517,559	957,543
50	Brazil	5,089,693	2,474,555	797,546	3,272,101
51	Argentine Republic	1,377,117	494,391	205,337	699,728
52	Chili	334,130	730,140	733,800	1,463,940
53	Peru	654,630			
54	South America, generally	18,409	121,050		121,050
55	China	7,541,570	537,774	825,985	1,433,759
56	Europe, generally		45,430	520	45,950
57	Asia, do.		60,152	477,042	537,194
58	Africa, do.		215,222	120,146	335,368
59	West Indies, do.		353,061	14,712	367,773
60	South Seas		53,305	79,793	133,098
61	Sandwich Islands				
62	Northwest Coast of America		22,292	11,266	33,558
63	Uncertain ports				
	Total	\$ 108,118,311	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433

Imports and Exports of and from the Territory, in the Year ending September 30th, 1833, and the Tonnage, Dec. 31, 1833.

States and Territories.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Tonnage, Dec. 31, 1833.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total of domestic & foreign produce.	
Me.	\$1,170,156	\$ 210,152	\$ 1,380,308	\$ 989,187	\$ 30,644	\$1,019,831	192,714 63
N. H.	167,754		167,754	145,355	9,903	155,258	17,126 54
Vermont,	523,260		523,260	377,399		377,399	1,531 4
Mass.	19,447,267	493,644	19,940,911	5,150,584	4,532,538	9,683,122	395,924 23
R. I.	1,041,836	450	1,042,286	330,869	154,612	485,481	40,907 22
Con.	347,058	4,956	352,014	427,603		427,603	52,878 79
N. Y.	51,832,033	4,086,616	55,918,449	15,411,296	9,983,821	25,395,117	319,209 80
N. J.	170		170	30,853	1,900	32,753	33,143 53
Penn.	9,730,254	720,996	10,451,250	2,671,300	1,407,651	4,078,951	88,162 11
Del.		9,043	9,043	45,911		45,911	13,265 64
Md.	4,904,009	533,048	5,437,057	3,301,014	761,453	4,062,467	80,705 70
D. Col.	125,577	21,469	150,046	981,366	21,450	1,002,816	17,225 3
Va.	551,805	138,586	690,391	4,459,534	8,053	4,467,587	43,877 55
N. C.	188,927	9,831	198,758	432,986	49	433,035	32,142 17
S. C.	919,087	598,618	1,517,705	8,337,512	96,813	8,434,325	15,560 75
Ga.	132,113	186,877	318,990	6,270,040		6,270,040	8,651 45
Al.	197,608	68,310	265,918	4,522,221	5,740	4,527,961	7,210 31
Mo.	5,881		5,881				
La.	6,658,916	2,931,529	9,590,505	16,133,457	2,807,916	18,941,373	61,171 73
Ohio,	4,930	3,373	8,353	225,544		225,544	9,683 72
Flo. T.	45,205	40,181	85,386	64,613	192	64,805	1,911 28
Mich. T.	63,876		63,876	9,054		9,054	1,753 74
Ten.							3,047 1
Missip.							925 42
K. West,							1,091 73
Total	\$ 98,060,772	10,057,539	108,118,311	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	1,439,450 21

**TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OR DISTRICTS.
Dec. 31, 1832.**

New York,	N. Y.	298,832	Providence,	R. I.	19,136
Boston,	Mass.	171,045	Belfast,	Me.	18,576
Philadelphia,	Pa.	77,103	Plymouth,	Mass.	17,669
New Bedford,	Mass.	70,550	Portsmouth,	N. H.	17,126
New Orleans,	La.	61,171	Norfolk,	Va.	15,790
Portland,	Me.	47,942	Passamaquoddy,	Me.	13,370
Baltimore,	Md.	47,129	Gloucester,	Mass.	13,266
Bath,	Me.	33,480	Wilmington,	N. C.	13,265
Salem,	Mass.	30,293	Charleston,	S. C.	13,244
Nantucket,	do.	28,580	Vienna,	Md.	13,129
Barnstable,	do.	28,153	Bristol,	R. I.	12,879
Waldoborough,	Me.	24,948	Bridgetown,	N. J.	12,690
New London,	Ct.	24,225	Fairfield,	Ct.	10,892
Penobscot,	Me.	22,115	Alexandria,	D. C.	10,599
Newburyport,	Mass.	20,131	Pittsburgh,	Pa.	10,091

Summary Statement of the Fisheries and Manufacture of the United States, 30th day of September, 1853.

THE SEA.		
Fisheries —		
Dried or cod fisheries		
Pickled fish or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel		
Whale and other fish oil		
Spermaceti oil		
Whalebone		
Spermaceti candles		
THE FOREST.		
Skins and Furs		
Ginseng		84,000
Product of wood —		
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$ 1,969,191	
Other lumber	249,036	
Masts and spars	32,825	
Oak bark, and other dye	93,609	
All manufactures of wood	318,041	
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	483,712	
Ashes, pot and pearl	814,398	
		3,961,201
AGRICULTURE.		
Product of Animals —		
Beef, tallow, hides, & horned cattle	958,076	
Butter and cheese	258,459	
Pork (pick'd), bacon, lard, live hogs	2,151,568	
Horses and mules	167,330	
Sheep	21,464	
		3,556,897
Vegetable food —		
Wheat	29,592	
Flour	5,613,010	
Indian corn	337,505	
Indian meal	534,309	
Rye meal	140,017	
Rye, oats, and other small grain & pulse	102,568	
Biscuit, or ship bread	262,555	
Potatoes	52,052	
Apples	33,969	
Rice	2,744,418	
Indigo	180	
		9,830,400
Tobacco		
Cotton		
All other agricultural products —		
Flaxseed		220,000
Hops		92,000
Brown sugar		7,000

MANUFACTURES.

Soap and tallow candles		\$ 572,076	
Leather, boots, and shoes		212,510	
Household furniture		200,630	
Coaches and other carriages		98,830	
Hats, saddlery, and wax		455,870	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, & porter		144,000	
Snuff and tobacco		288,973	
Lead		5,685	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		30,293	
Cordage		23,140	
<i>Iron</i> — pig, bar, and nails		72,177	
Castings		48,000	
Manufactures of		113,626	
Spirits, from molasses		28,463	
Sugar (refined), and chocolate		42,475	
Gunpowder		139,164	
Copper and brass		203,880	
Medicinal drugs		126,355	
			2,537,486
<i>Cotton, piece goods</i> —			
Printed or colored	\$ 421,721		
White	1,802,116		
Nankeens	2,054		
Twist, yarn, and thread	104,335		
All other manufactures of	202,291		
		2,532,517	
<i>Flax and Hemp</i> —			
Cloth and thread		5,964	
Bags, and all manufactures of		18,985	
Wearing apparel		43,943	
Combs, buttons, and brushes		146,127	
Umbrellas and parasols		21,380	
Leather and morocco skins, not sold			
per pound		38,267	
Printing presses and type		16,599	
Fire engines and apparatus		9,791	
Musical instruments		5,400	
Books and maps		48,946	
Paper and other stationery		46,484	
Paints and varnish		22,552	
Vinegar		3,347	
Earthen and stone ware		12,159	
Manufactures of glass		93,494	
do. tin, pewter, and lead		4,938	
do. marble and stone		5,087	
do. gold and silver, and gold leaf		381	
Gold and silver coin		366,842	
Artificial flowers and jewelry		10,433	
Molasses, trunks, brick, and lime		13,753	
Domestic salt		18,211	
			3,455,602
<i>Articles not enumerated</i> —			
Manufactured		600,892	
Other		332,649	
			933,541
			70,317,528

X. OPERATIONS OF THE MINT

The coinage effected within the year 1834, comprising \$978,550 in gold coins, \$2,352,000 in silver coins, and \$1,000,000 in copper, and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of coinage.

Half Eagles,	193,630	pieces,	making	
Quarter Eagles,	4,160	do.	do.	
Half Dollars,	5,906,000	do.	do.	
Quarter Dollars,	156,000	do.	do.	
Dimes,	485,000	do.	do.	
Half Dimes,	1,370,000	do.	do.	
Cents,	2,739,000	do.	do.	
Half Cents,	154,000	do.	do.	
Total no. of pieces,		10,307,790	Total value, \$3,330,550	

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year, \$1,000,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$12,000 from Africa; \$868,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about \$13,000 from sources not ascertained.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of gold received at the several districts of the United States, which have been coined, in quantities sufficient to be an object of regard, commencing with the year 1824. Previously to that period, gold had been brought to the Mint only from North Carolina, from which quarter it was first admitted for coinage in 1804. During the interval, however, from that date to 1823 inclusive, the average annual amount had been about \$2,500.

In the report of 1st January, 1833, it was remarked that the quantity of gold in the United States, brought to the Mint in the past year, regarded, according to estimates entitled to great respect, as exceeding one half of the quantity produced from the mines of the year; nearly an equal amount being supposed to have been uncoined, or consumed in the arts. Nothing has since occurred to create a doubt of the correctness of that conjecture. It is probable that the remark is equally true in regard to the present year, that the amount of gold derived from the United States during the period has exceeded one million and a half of dollars. The amount, however, is not less than about one fifth of the amount of gold coined within the same period, from all other sources, as estimated according to the best authorities.

Amount of Gold received from different States.

	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tenn.	Alabama.	Total.
1824	\$.	5,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	\$ 5,000
1825	. .	17,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,000
1826	. .	20,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	20,000
1827	. .	21,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	21,000
1828	. .	46,000	. .	. .	. .	. .	46,000
1829	2,500	134,000	3,500	. .	. .	. .	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	. .	. .	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	. .	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	. .	868,000
	\$ 190,500	1,674,000	162,500	744,000	9,000	1,000	2,781,000

**XI. BILLS RELATING TO GOLD AND SILVER COINS;
Passed in June, 1834.**

A Bill concerning the Gold Coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Gold Coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: — each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains fine gold and two hundred and fifty-eight grains standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains fine gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains fine gold and 64½ grains standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of such weight, according to their said respective values; and when of less than such weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold and silver deposits for coinage, after the 31st day of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver, one half of one per centum; Provided, that no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the 31st day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 31st day of July, 1834, the following gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by virtue of all debts and demands, at the rates following, to-wit:

An Act, regulating the Value of certain Foreign Gold Coins, within the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. — That from and after the 31st day of July, 1834, the following gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by virtue of all debts and demands, at the rates following, to-wit:

The gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Russia, of twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of 94 cts. and 7-16ths of a pennyweight, the gold coins of France, 9-10ths fine, at the rate of 89 cents and 1-10th of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of 20 carats and 7-16ths of a grain, at the rate of 89 cents and 9-16ths of a pennyweight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to the Senate and House of Representatives.

An Act, regulating the Value of certain Foreign Silver Coins, within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and shall pass current as money within the United States, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the value of one hundred cents the dollar; that is to say, the Dollars of Mexico, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred grains each, and those restamped in Brazil of the like weight, and less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver; and the pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights, in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, weighing not less than three hundred and eighty grains, and of the value of ninety-three cents each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States, once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to the Senate and House of Representatives.

XII. TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

Old Standard, 23 carats. New do. 21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[From Bicknell's "Gold Coin Chart," except the "Contents in pure Gold," which is taken from Moore's "Philadelphia Price Current."]

Names of Coins.	Weight.	Contents	Assay.	New
	dw. gr.	in pure Gold.	car. gr.	value.
<i>United States.</i> — Eagle, coined before July 31, 1834,	11 6	247 5	22	10 66 5
Do. coined after July 31, 1834,	10 18	232	21 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
			14-43	
<i>Austrian Dominions.</i> — Souverain,	3 14	78 6	21 34	3 38 7
Double Ducat,	4 12	106 4	23 24	4 59 3
Hungarian do.	2 54	53 3	23 34	2 29 7
<i>Bavaria.</i> — Carolin,	6 54	115	18 2	4 95 7
Max d'or, or Maximilian,	4 4	77	18 14	3 31
Ducat,	2 54	52 8	23 24	2 27 5
<i>Berns.</i> — Ducat, double in proportion,	1 23	45 9	23 14	1 97 7
Pistole,	4 21	105 5	21 24	4 54 2
<i>Brazil.</i> — Johannes, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	18		21 34	17 6 4
Dobraon,	34 12	759	22	32 70 6
Dobra,	18 6	401 5	22	17 30 1
Moidore, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	6 22	152 2	22	6 55 7
Crusado,	164	14 8	21 34	63 8
<i>Brunswick.</i> — Pistole, double in prop'n	4 214	105 7	21 24	4 55 2
Ducat,	2 54	51 8	23 04	2 23 1
<i>Cologne.</i> — Ducat,	2 54	52 6	23 2	2 26 7
<i>Colombia.</i> — Doubloon,	17 9	360 5	20 3	15 58 5
<i>Denmark.</i> — Ducat, current,	2	42 2	21 04	1 81 5
Ducat, specie,	2 54	52 6	23 2	2 26 7
Christian d'or,	4 7	93 3	21 3	4 2 1
<i>East India.</i> — Rupee, Bombay, 1816,	7 11	164 7	22 04	7 9 6
Rupee of Madras, 1816,	7 12	165	22	7 11
Pagoda, Star,	2 44	41 8	19	1 79 8
<i>England.</i> — Guinea, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	5 84	118 7	22	5 7 5
Sovereign, do.	5 24	113 1	22	4 83 8
Seven Shilling Piece,	1 19	39 6	22	1 69 8
<i>France.</i> — Double Louis, coin. b. 1786,	10 11	224 9	21 2	9 68 8
Louis, do.	5 54	112 4	21 2	4 84 3
Double Louis, coin. since 1786.	9 20	212 6	21 24	9 16 2
Louis, do. do.	4 22	106 3	21 24	4 58 1
Double Napoleon, or 40 francs,	8 7	179	21 24	7 70 3
Napoleon, or 20 francs,	4 34	89 7	21 24	3 86 6
<i>Frankfort on the Main.</i> — Ducat,	2 54	52 9	23 24	2 27 9
<i>Germany.</i> — Pistole, old,	4 74	92 5	21 2	3 98 5
Pistole, new,	3 154	80	21 34	3 44 6
<i>Hamburg.</i> — Ducat, double in prop'n.	2 54	52 9	23 24	2 27 9
<i>Spain.</i> — Sequin,	2 54	53 4	23 24	2 30 2
<i>Stamper.</i> — George d'or,	4 64	92 6	21 24	3 99
Ducat,	2 54	53 3	23 24	2 27 9
Gold Florin, double in prop'n.	2 2	29	18 24	1 69 8
<i>Switzerland.</i> — Double Ryder,	12 21	283 2	22	12 26 5
Ryder,	6 9	140 2	22	6 13 2

Ducat.			
Ten Gulden Piece, 5 in proportion.			
Netts. — Double Louis,	12 1/2		
Louis,	5 1/2		
Deux Louis,	2 1/2		
Mexico. — Doubloons, shares in pro'n.	17 1/2		
Milan. — Sequin,	2 1/2		
Doppia or Pistole,	4 1/2		
Forty Lire Piece, 1808,	8 1/2		
Naples. — Six Ducat Piece, 1783,	5 1/2		
Two do. or Sequin, 1782,	1 20		
Three do. or Oncetta, 1818,	2 10		
Netherlands. — Gold Lion or 14 Florin Piece,	5 7 1/2	117 1/2	
Ten Florin Piece, 1820,	4 7 1/2	92 1/2	
Parma. — Quadruple Pistole, double in proportion,	18 9	398	
Pistole or Doppia, 1787,	4 14	95 9	
Do. do. 1796,	4 14	95 9	
Maria Theresa, 1818,	4 3 1/2	89 7 1/2	
Piedmont. — Pistole, coin. since 1785, half in proportion,	5 20	125 6	
Sequin, half in proportion,	2 5 1/2	52 9 1/2	
Carlino, coined since 1785, half in proportion,	29 6	624 4	
Piece of 20 Francs, called Maringo,	4 3 1/2	82 7 1/2	
Poland. — Ducat,	2 5 1/2	52 9 1/2	
Portugal. — Dobraon,	34 18	752	
Dobra,	18 6	401 5	
Johannes,	18		
Moidore, half in proportion,	6 22	152 9	
Piece of 16 Testoons, or 1600 rees,	2 6	49 2	
Old Crusado of 400 rees,	15	13 6	
New Crusado of 480 rees,	16 1/2	14 8	
Milree, coined in 1755,	19 1/2	18 1	
New Dobra,	17 6		
Joannese, double in proportion,	9 6 1/2		
Half in proportion,	4 15		
Piece of 12 Testoons, or 1200 Rees	1 16 1/2		
Piece of 8 Testoons, or 80 Rees.	1 4 1/2		
Prussia. — Ducat, 1748,	2 5 1/2	52 9 1/2	
Ducat, 1787,	2 5 1/2	52 6	
Frederick, double, 1769,	8 14	185	
Do. do. 1800,	8 14	184 5	
Do. single, 1778,	4 7	92 8	
Do. do. 1800,	4 7	92 9	
Rome. — Sequin, coined since 1760,	2 4 1/2	52 9	
Scudo of the Republic,	17 9 1/2	367	
Russia. — Ducat, 1796,	2 6	52 9	
Ducat, 1783,	2 5 1/2	52 6	

Names of Coins.	Weight.		Contents in pure Gold.		Assay.	New value.	
	dwt.	gr.	gr.	car. gr.	d.	c.	m.
Gold Ruble, 1756,	1	0½	22	5	22		96 7
Gold Ruble, 1799,	18½		17	1	21 3¼		73 7
Gold Poltin, 1777,	9		8	2	22		35 5
Imperial, 1801,	7	17½	181	9	23 2½	7	83 6
Half do. 1801,	3	20½	90	9	23 2½	3	91 3
Do. do. 1818,	4	3½	91	3	22 0½	3	94 2
<i>Sardinia.</i> — Carlino, half in proportion,	10	7½	219	8	21 1½	9	47
<i>Saxony.</i> — Ducat, 1784,	2	5½	52	6	23 2	2	26 7
Ducat, 1797,	2	5½	52	9	23 2½	2	27 9
Augustus, 1754,	4	6½	91	2	21 1½	3	92 7
Do. 1784,	4	6½	92	2	21 2½	3	97 4
<i>Sicily.</i> — Ounce, 1751,	2	20½	58	2	20 1½	2	50 5
Double do. 1758,	5	17	117		20 2	5	4 2
* <i>Spain.</i> — Quadruple Pistole, or Doubloons, 1772, double and single and shares in proport'n,	17	8½	37	2	21 2½	16	3 8
Doubloon, 1801,	17	9	360	5	20 3	15	53 5
Pistole, 1801,	4	8½	90	1	20 3	3	88 4
Coronilla, Gold Dollar, or Vintem, 1801,	1	3	22	8	20 1½		98 3
<i>Sweden.</i> — Ducat,	2	5	51	9	23 2	2	23 6
<i>Switzerland.</i> — Pistole of Helvetic Republic, 1800,	4	21½	105	9	21 2½	4	56
<i>Treves.</i> — Ducat,	2	5½	52	6	23 2	2	26 7
<i>Turkey.</i> — Sequin fonducli, of Constantinople, 1773,	2	5½	43	3	19 1½	1	86 8
Do 1789,	2	5½	42	9	19 0¾	1	84 8
Half Misseir, 1818,	18½		12	2	16 0½		52 1
Sequin Fonducli,	2	5	42	5	19 1	1	83 1
Yermeebeshek,	3	1¾	70	3	22 3½	3	2 8
<i>Tuscany.</i> — Zechino, or Sequin,	2	5½	53	6	23 3¾	2	30 9
Ruspone of the km. of Etruria,	6	17½	161		23 3½	6	93 9
<i>Venice.</i> — Zechino or Sequin, shares in proportion,	2	6	53	6	23 3¼	2	31
<i>Wurtemberg.</i> — Carolin,	6	3½	113	7	18 2	4	89 8
Ducat,	2	5	51	9	23 2	2	23 7
<i>Zurich.</i> — Ducat, double, and half in proportion,	2	5½	52	6	23 2	2	26 7

With respect to the "Gold Coin Chart," from which the above Table is taken (except the column which gives the "Contents in pure Gold"), Mr. Bicknell states that it "is presented to the public entirely correct in every particular, as the information communicated has been derived from sources of the most accurate and indisputable character."

* *Note.* — The gold coins of the countries to which the star is prefixed, viz. *Brazil, Colombia, Great Britain or England, France, Mexico, Portugal,* and *Spain,* if possessed of the fineness prescribed, are made, by the act regulating certain foreign gold coins (see page 152), to "pass current as money, and to be receivable in all payments, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, from and after the 31st day of July, 1834." The other coins in the preceding Table are not made, by the act of Congress, a legal tender; but they are sold at a certain rate per dwt., according to the purity of the gold.

XIII. STATISTICAL TABLES.

THE seven following elaborate Statistical Tables, which exhibit a variety of interesting comparative views of the different States, have been kindly communicated for the American Almanac by Edward T. Tayloe, Esq., of Virginia.

Table 1. CENSUS OF 1790 AND 1800.

a POPULATION IN 1790.					c POPULATION IN 1800.				
States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of free to 1 slave.	Total.	States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of free to 1 slave.	Total.
1. Va.	454,983	292,627	1.55	747,610	1. Va.	539,181	346,968	1.55	886,149
2. <i>b</i> Mas.	475,327			475,327	2. Penn.	600,812	1,706	352	602,518
3. Penn.	430,636	3,737	115	434,373	3. N. Y.	565,437	20,613	27	586,050
4. N. C.	293,179	100,572	2.91	393,751	4. <i>f</i> Mas.	574,564			574,564
5. N. Y.	318,796	21,324	15	340,120	5. N. C.	344,907	133,196	2.59	478,103
6. Md.	216,692	103,036	2.10	319,728	6. Md.	241,985	107,707	2.24	349,692
7. S. C.	141,979	107,094	1.32	249,073	7. S. C.	199,443	146,151	1.36	345,594
8. Conn.	235,182	2,764	85	237,946	8. Conn.	250,051	951	263	251,002
9. N. J.	172,716	11,420	15	184,139	9. Ky.	180,616	40,343	4.47	220,959
10. N. H.	141,727	158	897	141,885	10. N. J.	198,727	12,422	16	211,149
11. <i>c</i> Vt.	85,523	1	5345	85,539	11. N. H.	183,850		8,229	183,850
12. Geo.	53,264	29,264	1.82	82,548	12. Geo.	102,987	59,699	1.72	162,686
13. <i>d</i> Ky.	61,247	12,430	5	73,677	13. Vt.	154,465			154,465
14. R. I.	67,677	948	72	68,625	14. <i>g</i> Ten.	92,018	13,584	6.77	105,602
15. Del.	50,207	8,887	5.64	59,094	15. R. I.	68,742	380	18	69,122
Terries.	32,274	3,417	9.44	36,691	16. Del.	58,120	6,153	9.44	64,273
<i>Total</i>	3,231,629	697,697	4.63	3,929,326	Ohio.	45,365			45,365
					Dist. Col.	10,849	3,244	3.34	14,093
					T. Mis.	5,361	3,489	1.53	8,850
					Indiana,	5,506	135	40.78	5,641
					<i>Total</i>	4,422,913	896,849	4.92	5,319,762

Q The second division of this Table, relating to the Population of 1800, varies in Seybert considerably from that in later publications. In the Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. xii. p. 428, the population for 1800 is stated to be 5,309,758; but if the details are correct, the sum total is 5,310,718; Virginia, 880,200; Maryland, 345,824; Dist. of Columbia, 15,093, &c. — For an "Official Revision of the Population of the United States according to Five Enumerations," see the American Almanac for 1834, p. 144.

(a) Seybert's Statistical Annals, pp. 20, 35.

(b) Massachusetts, 378,787 } 475,327. These formed one State until 1820.
Maine, 96,540 }

(c) Vermont was admitted into the Union in 1791.

(d) Kentucky was admitted into the Union in 1792.

(e) Seybert's Statistical Annals, p. 21.

(f) Pop. of Massachusetts, 422,845; of Maine, 151,719.

(g) Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796.

Table 2. CENSUS OF 1810, 1820, AND 1830.

a POPULATION IN 1810.					b POPULATION IN 1820.				
States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of Free to 1 Slave.	Total.	States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of Free to 1 Slave.	Total.
1. Va.	582,104	392,518	1.48	974,622	1. N. Y.	1,302,724	10,088	135	1,372,812
2. N. Y.	944,032	15,017	63	959,049	2. Va.	640,213	425,153	1.50	1,065,366
3. Penn.	809,296	795	1018	810,091	3. N. C.	1,049,247	211	4972	1,049,458
4. Mas.	700,745			700,745	4. Penn.	433,812	205,017	2.11	638,829
5. N. C.	386,676	168,824	2.29	555,500	5. Ohio	581,434			581,434
6. S. C.	218,750	196,365	1.11	415,115	6. Ky.	437,585	126,732	3.45	564,317
7. Ky.	325,950	80,561	4.04	406,511	7. Mas.	523,267			523,267
8. Md.	269,044	111,502	2.41	380,546	8. S. C.	244,266	258,475	.94	502,741
9. Conn.	261,632	310	8.44	261,942	9. Ten.	342,716	80,097	4.27	422,813
10. Ten.	217,192	44,535	4.87	261,727	10. Md.	299,952	107,398	2.79	407,350
11. Geo.	147,215	105,218	1.39	252,433	11. Geo.	191,333	149,650	1.27	340,982
12. N. J.	234,711	10,851	21.69	245,562	12. Me.	298,335			298,335
13. Ohio	230,760			230,760	13. N. J.	270,018	7,557	36	277,575
14. Vt.	217,895			217,895	14. Conn.	275,151	97	2836	275,248
15. N. H.	214,460			214,460	15. N. H.	244,161			244,161
16. R. I.	76,283	108	711	76,391	16. Vt.	235,764			235,764
17. Del.	68,497	4,177	16.39	72,674	17. Ind.	84,343	69,064	1.22	153,407
Louisiana	41,896	34,660	1.20	76,556	18. Ala.	146,988	190	7.73	147,178
T. Mis.	23,264	17,088	1.35	40,352	19. g Ala.	86,092	41,879	2.05	127,971
Mo.	17,834	3,011	5.67	20,845	20. R. I.	83,011	48	1729	83,059
Ind.	24,283	237	102	24,520	21. Amis.	42,634	32,814	1.29	75,448
Ill.	12,114	168	72	12,282	22. Del.	68,240	4,509	15.13	72,749
Mich.	4,738	94	197	4,792	23. i Mo.	56,364	10,222	5.51	66,586
Dist. Col.	18,628	5,395	3.45	24,023	24. j Ill.	54,294	917	59	55,211
Total	6,048,539	1,191,364	5.07	7,239,903	Dist. Col.	26,662	6,377	4.18	33,039
					T. Ark.	12,656	1,617	7.82	14,273
					Michigan	8,896			8,896
					Total	8,100,108	1,538,118	5.26	9,638,226

c POPULATION IN 1830.				
States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of Free to 1 Slave.	Total.
1. N. Y.	1,918,533	75	25580	1,918,608
2. Penn.	1,347,830	403	3343	1,348,233
3. Va.	741,648	469,757	1.58	1,211,405
4. Ohio	937,897	6		937,903
5. N. C.	492,286	245,601	2	737,887
6. Ky.	522,704	165,213	3.16	687,917
7. Ten.	540,301	141,003	3.81	681,304
8. Mas.	610,407	1		610,408
9. S. C.	265,784	315,401	.84	581,185
10. Geo.	299,292	217,531	1.37	516,823
11. Md.	344,046	102,994	3.34	447,040
12. Me.	309,953	2		309,955
13. Ind.	343,028	3		343,031
14. N. J.	318,569	2,254	142	320,823
15. Ala.	191,978	117,549	1.63	309,527
16. Conn.	297,650	25	12943	297,675
17. Vt.	280,652			280,652
18. N. H.	269,225	3		269,228
19. La.	106,151	109,588	.96	215,739
20. Ill.	156,698	747	209	157,445
21. Mo.	115,364	25,091	4.60	140,455
22. Mis.	70,962	65,659	1.08	136,621
23. R. I.	97,182	17	5717	97,199
24. Del.	73,456	3,992	22.31	76,748
D. Col.	23,715	6,119	5.50	39,834
T. Fl.	19,229	15,501	1.24	34,730
Mich.	31,607	32	987	31,639
Ark.	25,812	4,576	5.63	30,388
Total	10,845,847	2,009,043	5.39	12,854,890

- (a) Seybert's Statistical Annals, p. 22.
- (b) Mass. 472,040. Maine, 228,705.
- (c) Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803.
- (d) Encyc. Am. Vol. xii. p. 428.
- (e) Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1811.
- (f) Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816.
- (g) Alabama was admitted into the Union in 1819.
- (h) Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1817.
- (i) Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1821.
- (j) Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818.
- (k) Amer. Almanac for 1833, p. 162.
- (l) Including 5602 not returned regularly.
- (m) Including 210 not returned regularly.
- (n) Adding 5318 for naval service.

United States Population

State	Free	Slave	Total
1. Ark.	36.5	—	36.5
2. Cal.	38.5	—	38.5
3. Fla.	38.5	—	38.5
4. Geo.	38.5	—	38.5
5. Ill.	38.5	—	38.5
6. Ind.	38.5	—	38.5
7. Iowa	38.5	—	38.5
8. Ky.	38.5	—	38.5
9. La.	38.5	—	38.5
10. Me.	38.5	—	38.5
11. Mass.	38.5	—	38.5
12. Mich.	38.5	—	38.5
13. Minn.	38.5	—	38.5
14. Mo.	38.5	—	38.5
15. N. H.	38.5	—	38.5
16. N. J.	38.5	—	38.5
17. N. C.	38.5	—	38.5
18. N. D.	38.5	—	38.5
19. Pa.	38.5	—	38.5
20. R. I.	38.5	—	38.5
21. S. C.	38.5	—	38.5
22. Tenn.	38.5	—	38.5
23. Tex.	38.5	—	38.5
24. Va.	38.5	—	38.5
25. W. Va.	38.5	—	38.5
26. Wis.	38.5	—	38.5
27. W. Va.	38.5	—	38.5
28. D. C.	38.5	—	38.5
29. Ind. Terr.	38.5	—	38.5
30. Nebr.	38.5	—	38.5
31. Okla.	38.5	—	38.5
32. Colo.	38.5	—	38.5
33. Nev.	38.5	—	38.5
34. Ariz.	38.5	—	38.5
35. N. Mex.	38.5	—	38.5
36. Mont.	38.5	—	38.5
37. W. Va.	38.5	—	38.5
38. Utah	38.5	—	38.5
39. Idaho	38.5	—	38.5
40. Wyo.	38.5	—	38.5
41. Alaska	38.5	—	38.5
42. Hawaii	38.5	—	38.5
Total	36.7	—	36.7
Mass.	11.8	—	11.8
Maine	57.1	—	57.1

+ Denotes increase; and - decrease

From 1890 to 1900

State	Free	Slave	Total
1. Illinois	123.5	— 81.4	185.1
2. Alabama	123.3	+180.7	149
3. Indiana	123.3	—	133
4. Missouri	124.5	+145.4	110.9
5. Mississippi	66.4	+100	81
6. Ohio	61.3	—	61.3
7. Tennessee	57.7	+ 76.8	61.3
8. Georgia	52.4	+ 45.3	51.5
9. Florida	35.8	+ 55.7	49.5
10. Louisiana	31.3	—	31.3
11. Arkansas	31.3	—	31.3
12. Texas	31.3	+ 21	34
13. Virginia	31.3	+ 35.4	31.3
14. North Carolina	31.3	—	31.3
15. South Carolina	31.3	—	31.3
16. Maryland	31.3	—	31.3
17. Delaware	31.3	—	31.3
18. Pennsylvania	31.3	—	31.3
19. New York	31.3	—	31.3
20. New Jersey	31.3	—	31.3
21. New Hampshire	31.3	—	31.3
22. Vermont	31.3	—	31.3
23. New Mexico	31.3	—	31.3
24. Arizona	31.3	—	31.3
25. Nevada	31.3	—	31.3
26. Idaho	31.3	—	31.3
27. Utah	31.3	—	31.3
28. Colorado	31.3	—	31.3
29. Wyoming	31.3	—	31.3
30. Montana	31.3	—	31.3
31. North Dakota	31.3	—	31.3
32. South Dakota	31.3	—	31.3
33. Nebraska	31.3	—	31.3
34. Oklahoma	31.3	—	31.3
35. Kansas	31.3	—	31.3
36. Iowa	31.3	—	31.3
37. Wisconsin	31.3	—	31.3
38. Illinois	31.3	—	31.3
39. Michigan	31.3	—	31.3
40. Indiana	31.3	—	31.3
41. Ohio	31.3	—	31.3
42. Pennsylvania	31.3	—	31.3
43. New York	31.3	—	31.3
44. New Jersey	31.3	—	31.3
45. New Hampshire	31.3	—	31.3
46. Vermont	31.3	—	31.3
47. New Mexico	31.3	—	31.3
48. Arizona	31.3	—	31.3
49. Nevada	31.3	—	31.3
50. Idaho	31.3	—	31.3
51. Utah	31.3	—	31.3
52. Colorado	31.3	—	31.3
53. Wyoming	31.3	—	31.3
54. Montana	31.3	—	31.3
55. North Dakota	31.3	—	31.3
56. South Dakota	31.3	—	31.3
57. Nebraska	31.3	—	31.3
58. Oklahoma	31.3	—	31.3
59. Kansas	31.3	—	31.3
60. Iowa	31.3	—	31.3
61. Wisconsin	31.3	—	31.3
62. Illinois	31.3	—	31.3
63. Michigan	31.3	—	31.3
64. Indiana	31.3	—	31.3
65. Ohio	31.3	—	31.3
66. Pennsylvania	31.3	—	31.3
67. New York	31.3	—	31.3
68. New Jersey	31.3	—	31.3
69. New Hampshire	31.3	—	31.3
70. Vermont	31.3	—	31.3
71. New Mexico	31.3	—	31.3
72. Arizona	31.3	—	31.3
73. Nevada	31.3	—	31.3
74. Idaho	31.3	—	31.3
75. Utah	31.3	—	31.3
76. Colorado	31.3	—	31.3
77. Wyoming	31.3	—	31.3
78. Montana	31.3	—	31.3
79. North Dakota	31.3	—	31.3
80. South Dakota	31.3	—	31.3
81. Nebraska	31.3	—	31.3
82. Oklahoma	31.3	—	31.3
83. Kansas	31.3	—	31.3
84. Iowa	31.3	—	31.3
85. Wisconsin	31.3	—	31.3
86. Illinois	31.3	—	31.3
87. Michigan	31.3	—	31.3
88. Indiana	31.3	—	31.3
89. Ohio	31.3	—	31.3
90. Pennsylvania	31.3	—	31.3
91. New York	31.3	—	31.3
92. New Jersey	31.3	—	31.3
93. New Hampshire	31.3	—	31.3
94. Vermont	31.3	—	31.3
95. New Mexico	31.3	—	31.3
96. Arizona	31.3	—	31.3
97. Nevada	31.3	—	31.3
98. Idaho	31.3	—	31.3
99. Utah	31.3	—	31.3
100. Colorado	31.3	—	31.3

Table 4. Extent of Slaveholding in Slave States, 1790-1850.

States.	Extent in Sq. Miles*.	Number of Slaveholders to a Square Mile.									
		1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.			
1. Va.	64,000	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2. Mo.	63,000	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
3. Geo.	62,000	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
4. Ill.	52,000	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. La.	48,220	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. N.C.	48,000	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. N.Y.	46,085	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Ala.	46,000	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Mis.	45,760	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Pen.	44,000	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Ky.	42,000	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. Ten.	40,000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Ohio	39,128	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Ind.	37,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Me.	32,628	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. S. C.	28,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Md.	13,950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Vt.	10,212	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. N.H.	9,491	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. N. J.	8,320	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Mas.	7,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Con.	4,764	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Del.	2,120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. R. I.	1,340	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
T. Ark.	121,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
" Flor.	45,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
" Mic.	40,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,001,518										

* Encyc. Am. Vol. 11. p. 493.

States.	Relative Pop. in 1790.		Relative Pop. in 1800.		Relative Pop. in 1810.		Relative Pop. in 1820.		Relative Pop. in 1830.	
	Free.	Total.	Free.	Total.	Free.	Total.	Free.	Total.	Free.	Total.
1. Maine,	15	10	13	10	10	17	11	14	15	14
2. N. Hamp.	18	11	14	11	12	13	12	14	15	16
3. Vermont,	21	12	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4. Mass.	22	12	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5. R. Island,	24	12	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6. Conn.	22	11	13	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7. N. York,	7	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8. N. Jersey,	20	8	9	9	10	9	11	12	13	14
9. Penn.	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10. Delaware,	23	15	9	15	16	10	16	17	13	18
11. Maryland,	17	7	3	6	7	4	6	7	8	9
12. Virginia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. N. Carolina,	6	5	4	4	5	3	5	7	3	4
14. S. Carolina,	16	9	2	7	8	2	7	11	2	6
15. Georgia,	3	14	5	12	13	5	12	15	5	11
16. Alabama,	8	20	11	20	9	19	24	10	22	10
17. Mississippi,	9	18	8	17	19	8	17	21	8	19
18. Louisiana,	12	14	8	14	13	7	10	8	7	9
19. Tennessee,	11	11	6	9	6	6	6	5	6	6
20. Kentucky,	13	17	10	13	4	5	3	3	4	4
21. Indiana,	14	19	16	19	17	19	17	19	18	11
22. Illinois,	4	23	18	23	17	24	17	24	19	20
23. Missouri,	2	22	11	23	11	23	11	21	11	21
24. Arkansas,	1	24	20	24	16	26	16	26	14	28
25. Michigan,	3	24	20	24	20	24	27	26	20	27
26. Florida,	2	21	12	21	12	21	12	21	12	21
27. Columbia,										

* Mass. and Maine.

Table 6. RELATIVE RATIO OF INCREASE.

States.	Relative ratio of Increase and Decrease of Pop. from 1790 to 1800.			Rela. ratio of Inc. and Decr. from 1800 to 1810.			Rela. ratio of Incr. and Decr. from 1810 to 1820.			Rela. ratio of Incr. and Decr. from 1820 to 1830.		
	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
1. Maine,							11		12	12		13
2. New Hampshire,	8	-14	7	13		11	15		16	24		24
3. Vermont,	3		3	8		7			20	17		17
4. Massachusetts,	*9		*9	*10		*9	19		18	20		19
5. Rhode Island,	15	-12	15	15	-16	15	22	-16	21	19	-16	15
6. Connecticut,	14	-13	14	19	-15	18	23	-17	23	25	-18	25
7. New York,	4	-9	4	6	-12	5	8	-15	8	11	-15	9
8. New Jersey,	13	+6	11	11	-11	12	14	-14	17	18	-17	18
9. Pennsylvania,	7	-11	6	9	-14	8	13		13	13	+5	14
10. Delaware,	12	-10	13	12	-13	14	24	+11	24	27	+12	25
11. Maryland,	5	+7	12	16	+10	17	18	-12	22	22	-14	25
12. Virginia,	10	+5	10	18	+9	16	20	+10	19	21	+12	25
15. North Carolina,	11	+4	8	14	+8	13	16	+8	15	13	+11	21
14. South Carolina,	6	+3	5	17	+7	10	17	+7	14	25	+10	26
15. Georgia,	2	+2	2	7	+4	6	12	+6	11	10	+8	10
16. Alabama,										4	+2	3
17. Mississippi,				2	+1	1			1	7	+4	7
18. Louisiana,				3	+2	3	7		4	7		9
19. Tennessee,				4	+3	4	10		5	9		15
20. Kentucky,	1	+1	1	4	+3	4	10		5	16		15
21. Ohio,							5		3	2		2
22. Indiana,				1	+5	2	1	-13	2	3	+15	2
23. Illinois,							4		3	2		2
24. Missouri,							4		3	4		5
Territory of Arkansas,										6		5
“ Michigan,							6		6	1		1
“ Florida,												
District of Columbia,				5	+6	6	9	+9	10	14	-13	16

+ Denotes increase; and - decrease.

Table 7. RELATIVE DENSITY OF POPULATION, AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

States.	No. of Inhabitants to a square mile.				No. of Representatives in Congress under the Constitution as its establishment, and at each successive Census.					
	1790.	1810.	1830.	1830.	1789.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
1. Maine,	6	6	17	17	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. N. Hamp.	11	7	6	8	9	2	4	6	7	8
3. Vermont,	11	7	7	10	10	2	4	6	6	5
4. Mass.	*8	*10	1	1	8	*14	*17	*20	13	12
5. R. Island,	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
6. Conn.	2	1	2	3	3	5	7	7	6	6
7. New York,	13	11	8	7	4	6	10	17	27	34
8. N. Jersey,	5	4	4	5	5	4	6	6	6	6
9. Penn.	9	9	9	9	8	13	18	23	26	28
10. Delaware,	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Maryland,	4	5	5	6	7	6	8	9	9	8
12. Virginia,	7	10	11	12	13	10	19	22	22	21
13. N. Carolina,	12	13	13	15	16	5	10	12	13	13
14. S. Carolina,	10	12	12	11	12	5	6	8	9	9
15. Georgia,	15	16	17	18	19	2	4	6	7	9
16. Alabama,	18	19	22	23					3	5
17. Mississippi,	18	19	22	23					3	3
18. Louisiana,	15	16	16	14					6	9
19. Tennessee,	14	14	14	15		2			10	12
20. Kentucky,	14	14	14	15		2			6	14
21. Ohio,	17	16	13	11					1	13
22. Indiana,	19	20	19	18					3	7
23. Illinois,	22	23	22	22					1	3
24. Missouri,	21	24	24	24					1	1
T. of Arkansas,	20	25	25	25						
“ Michigan,	20	25	25	25						
“ Florida,	20	25	25	25						
Total					105,105	142	181	213	240	240

* Mass. and Maine.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

IN this volume of the Almanac, the subjects more particularly noticed, in the articles relating to the Individual States, are Banks and other financial institutions, and Periodical Literature, including Newspapers, Reviews, Magazines, &c. ; but with respect to a number of the States, the information which has been obtained, is not so full and satisfactory as could be wished. Some general or tabular views relating to these matters may be seen at the end of the notices of the Individual States.

No other country so much abounds in Newspapers and Periodical Journals as the United States ; but most of these publications are of an entirely ephemeral character ; most of them are but very feebly supported ; and but few of them possess any considerable literary merit. If the number of them were greatly diminished, and the character of those that were continued were elevated, and their circulation increased, in proportion, the public would be much benefited by the change.

A desire has been felt to give in this volume a complete enumeration of all the Reviews, Magazines, &c., that are or have been published in the United States, together with the dates of their commencement, and of the termination of such as have been discontinued. But it has not been found practicable to obtain, in season, full and satisfactory information. A good deal of information, however, on these matters will be found ; and further notices may probably be given hereafter.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1835.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick, *Governor*, ^{Salary.} \$ 1,500
Counsellors: Nathaniel Clark, Edmund Mann, John O'Brien,
 Edward Williams, Asa Clark, John H. Jarvis, and Samuel
 Moore.

Roscoe J. Greene, of Augusta, *Secretary of State*, 900
 Mark Harris, of Portland, *Treasurer*, 900

The Senate consists of 25 members; Joseph Williamson, *President*.
 House of Representatives, 186 members; Nathan Clifford, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Prentiss Mellen, of Portland, *Chief Justice*, ^{Salary.} \$ 1,800
 Nathan Weston, Jr., of Augusta, *Associate Justice*, 1,500
 Albion K. Parris, of Portland, *do.* 1,500
 Nathan Clifford, of Newfield, *Attorney-General*, 1,000
 John Fairfield, of SaCo, *Reporter*, 600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman, of Portland, *Chief Justice*, 1,500
 David Perham, of Brewer, *Associate Justice*, 1,200
 John Ruggles, of Thomaston, *do.* 1,200

BANKS.

[From Returns showing their state, Jan. 4, 1834.]

Name.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Name.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.
Augusta,	\$ 110,000	\$ 44,250	Lincoln,	\$ 100,000	\$ 44,000
Bangor Commercial,	100,000	41,929	Maine,	105,000	37,137
Bank of Portland,	200,000	55,803	Manufacturers'	100,000	50,072
Calais,	50,000	56,201	Manufa's' & Traders',	150,000	44,309
Canal,	392,000	75,240	Mercantile,	100,000	66,338
Casco,	200,000	46,005	Merchants',	150,000	43,615
Central,	85,000	64,324	Northern,	50,000	39,822
Citizens',	60,000	32,854	Skowhegan,	*25,000	25,544
Commercial,	50,000	40,887	South Berwick,	50,000	45,283
Exchange,	100,000	37,661	Thomaston,	50,000	64,529
Franklin,	50,000	52,329	Ticonic,	50,000	32,667
Freeman's,	50,000	32,342	Union,	50,000	45,704
Gardiner,	100,000	34,391	Waldo,	50,000	30,856
Kenduskeag,	100,000	69,132	York,	50,000	50,260
			<i>Total</i>	\$ 2,727,000	1,303,671
To Capital Stock paid in,	\$ 2,727,000.00		By Specie on hand,	\$ 108,403.76	
Bills in circulation,	1,303,671.00		Notes or bills of other banks,	156,226.45	
Net profits, &c.,	75,708.94		Due from other banks,	235,510.94	
Due to other Banks,	113,759.81		Discounts, including bills	} 4,157,556.78	
Due to depositors,	662,804.61		of exchange,		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,882,944.36		Real Estate,	98,371.30	
			<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,856,089.23	

* Capital Stock \$50,000; one half only paid in.

The first Bank established in Maine, the Portland Bank, was incorporated in 1790—closed in 1805;—the 2d, the Maine Bank, at Portland, incorporated in 1802.

Portland Savings Institution.

According to the 15th Annual Report of this Institution, in July, 1834, there had been, since its organization, in 1810, deposited in it \$154,193.12, by 1696 persons. The whole expense of the Institution to that time, was \$200.29:—amount of property belonging to it, \$38,956.52:—due to 879 depositors, in sums of from 5 to 500 dollars; the sum of \$65,787.51. Each depositor whose money had been deposited for the term of one year, or longer, had received an annual interest on the same of 6 and 5/8 per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Company Name	Location	Capital
Ocean Insurance Company,	Portland,	\$100,000
Marine Fire Insurance Co.,	do.,	
Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	Bangor,	100,000
Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Gorham,	

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper established in Maine was the "Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser," the first number of which was issued at Falmouth, (now Portland—Portland was incorporated as a town in 1786, being formed of what was before called Falmouth Neck), on Saturday Jan. 1, 1785. It was first published by Benj. Titcomb and Thos. B. Wait, on a demy sheet; and in 1786, its name was changed to the "Cumberland Gazette," and it was published by Mr. Wait alone; and in 1796, a second newspaper was issued at Portland by Benj. Titcomb, called the "Gazette of Maine," which was discontinued in 1798. At this period there were three newspapers in Maine, one at Portland, one at Lowell, and one at Augusta. See Willis's "History of Portland," 1799, there were 8 newspapers published in Maine, 3 at Portland, 1 at Lowell, 1 at Augusta, 1 at Castine, 1 at Buckstown, and 1 at Kennebunk:—in 1826, 29; and in 1834, 51.

The first daily paper published in Portland, the "Daily Courier," was published Oct. 13, 1826, edited by Seba Smith, Jr.; and on the 1st of Jan. 1831, a second daily paper, the "Daily Evening Advertiser," was published by John and William E. Edwards.

Newspapers in 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.						
Cumberland,	{ Portland,	{ Daily 2	Lincoln,	{ Bath,	Weekly 1					
		{ Semi-w'kly 2				{ Thomaston,	do. 2			
		{ Weekly 11				{ Wiscasset,	do. 1			
Hancock,	{ Brunswick,	do. 1	Penobscot,	Bangor,	Monthly 1					
		{ Bucksport,				do. 1	Daily 2			
		{ Ellsworth,				do. 1		Weekly 3		
Kennebec,	{ Augusta,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	Somerset,	{ Norridgewock,	do. 1					
		{ Weekly 4				Waldo,	{ Milburn,	do. 1		
		do. 1					Washington,	{ Belfast,	do. 2	
		{ China,						do. 1	{ Calais,	do. 1
		{ Gardiner,						do. 1	{ Eastport,	do. 2
Oxford,	{ Hallowell,	do. 2	York,	{ Kennebunk,	do. 1					
		{ Waterville,				do. 1	{ Limerick,	do. 1		
		{ Winthrop,				do. 1	{ Saco,	do. 1		
		{ Paris,				do. 1				
	{ Norway,	do. 1			51					

Periodical Miscellaneous Journals.

The *Escritoir*; — 1826: — weekly; conducted by the students of Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

The *Yankee*; — 1828: — the first year weekly; the second, monthly; edited by John Neal: — Portland.

There are no periodical publications now printed in Maine, except in the form of newspapers.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1835.

Name	Office	Salary.
WILLIAM BADGER, of Gilmanton,	Governor,	\$ 1,200
Ralph Metcalf, of Concord,	Secretary of State,	800
Abner B. Kelley, of do.	Treasurer,	600
Joseph Low, of do.	Adjutant-General,	200
Robert Davis, of do.	Quartermaster-General,	200

Executive Council.

Name	County.
Samuel Cushman, of Portsmouth,	Rockingham.
Job Otis, of Strafford,	Strafford.
Jacob Tuttle, of Antrim,	Hillsborough.
Stephen Johnson, of Walpole,	Cheshire.
Elijah Miller, of Hanover,	Grafton.
Jared Williams, of Lancaster,	President of the Senate.
C. G. Atherton, of Dunstable,	Speaker of the House of Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1816,	\$ 1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1819,	1,200
Joel Parker,	Keene,	<i>do.</i>	1833,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	<i>do.</i>	1833,	1,200
George Sullivan,	Exeter,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		800

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, all appointed in 1833.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{	Bradbury Bartlett, Nottingham,	\$ 150
	{	Dudley Freeze, Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{	H. Y. Simpson, New Hampton,	150
	{	Henry B. Rust, Wolfeborough,	150
Merrimack,	{	Benjamin Wadleigh, Sutton,	110
	{	Aaron Whittemore, Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{	Simon P. Colby, Weare,	126
	{	Frederick G. Stark, Manchester,	126
Cheshire,	{	Joseph Weeks, Richmond,	100
	{	Larkin Baker, Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{	Ambrose Cossit, Claremont,	100
	{	Eleazer Jackson, Jr., Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{	Elijah Blaisdell, Canaan,	150
	{	Samuel Burns, Rumney,	150
Coos,	{	Joshua Marshall, Stratford,	100
	{	John Pendexter, Jr., Bartlett,	100

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Place.
New Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Concord.
Merrimack County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	do.
Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Exeter.
Hillsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Amherst.

SAVINGS BANKS.

New Hampshire Savings Bank,	Concord.
Portsmouth Savings Bank,	Portsmouth.
Exeter Savings Bank	Exeter.

STATE OF THE BANKS, MAY 5TH, 1834.

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Am't of Real Estate.	Amount of Debts due the Bank.	Specie in vaults & in the Bank.	Am't in Bills of other B'ks.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Bills in circulation.
New Hampshire	\$147,500	9,579 12	921,718 22	7,772 72	4,234	24,220 50	77,95
N. H. Union	150,000	7,174	188,017	5,736	13,393	7,121	41,20
Portsmouth	100,000	5,616 93	131,075 38	13,556 70	1,038 66	17,005 69	30,75
Commercial	100,000		185,889 07	51,348 17	21,656 89	60,333 43	57,22
Rockingham	100,000	1,000	122,511 31	5,673 53	5,509 89	14,718 13	15,00
Piscataqua	271,800		374,278 43	20,840 52	2,116 14	17,674 98	68,00
Exeter	100,000	1,000	137,440 20	10,491 41	351	7,472 60	26,50
Granite	100,000	3,721 76	129,565 07	14,535 93	2,768	9,108 76	28,30
Derry	100,000	2,000	119,957 55	16,579 71	682	6,246 57	34,00
Concord	100,000	2,077 60	155,973 16	7,512 58	3,666	11,309 67	50,00
Merrimack Co.	100,000	4,671 65	127,392 42	16,671 20	3,319	6,706 12	37,20
Strafford	100,000	5,000	161,171 37	2,722 08	3,954	7,290 51	54,00
Dover	100,000	8,345 49	117,226 61	12,228 76	4,226	4,570 30	20,00
Winnipiseogee	100,000	6,241 21	118,744 23	21,539 93	1,949	1,226 90	44,00
Manufacturers'	100,000	3,337 18	114,973 48	25,644 38	4,244	1,663 51	41,20
Farmers'	65,000	2,350	117,242 42	6,691 29	724	12,028 27	48,00
Cheshire	100,000	2,054	134,593 56	11,424 94	2,669	6,205 90	40,70
Claremont	60,000	2,135 55	105,441 40	17,581 32	1,592	32,002 97	28,50
Conn. River	60,000	2,444 65	99,726 70	3,903 67	6,414	7,203 45	22,00
Ashuelot	100,000	2,998 24	128,463 84	30,740 42	525	8,079 90	32,00
Grafton	100,000	5,954 45	168,329 24	25,025 12	2,672 50	31,779 82	56,00
Pemigewasset	50,000	3,243 23	78,970 84	3,971 03	2,165	4,922 57	31,00
Lebanon	100,000	1,314	143,357 72	10,869 71	1,344	2,444 50	45,00
Lancaster	50,000	100	68,261	11,319 00	1,410	13,635 00	15,00
Total	\$ 2,454,308	82,359 06	3,450,820 22	354,390 12	92,623 08	314,971 05	1,063,145 00

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in New Hampshire was printed at Portsmouth, bearing the date of Friday, August, 1756, entitled "The New Hampshire Gazette." This paper is still continued, and is the oldest in New England. The second newspaper printed in New Hampshire made its first appearance at Portsmouth, in 1765, entitled "The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser," and was continued only about three years; the third was first issued at Exeter, near the close of the year 1775, with the title of "A New Hampshire Gazette."

At the commencement of the war in April, 1775, New Hampshire had only one newspaper; in 1810, 12; in 1828, 17; and in 1834, 27.

Newspapers published in New Hampshire, 1834.

Counties.	Towns.	Counties	Towns.	
Rockingham,	{ Portsmouth,	Merrimack,	Concord,	{ Weekly
	{ Exeter,			{ Semi-monthly
	{ Dover,			{ Monthly
Strafford,	{ Somersworth,	Sullivan,	{ Newport,	{ Weekly
	{ Moultonboro',			{ Semi-monthly
	{ Amherst,	Grafton,	{ Claremont,	{ Weekly
Hillsborough	{ Dunstable,			{ Haverhill,	{ do.
Cheshire,	{ Keene,			

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

1821. "The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine," published at Portsmouth, one or two years.

1822. "Collections, Topographical, Historical, and Biographical:" in 1823-4, the title was changed to "Collections, Historical and Miscellaneous, and Monthly Literary Journal":—edited by John Farmer and Jacob Moore.—3 vols. 8vo.

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1853.

A. PALMER, of Danville, *Governor*, 3,000
Edmund Edgerton, of Woodstock, *Lieut.-Governor*, 2,000
Samuel Merrill, of Montpelier, *Secretary*, 1,000
Stephen Clark, of Danville, *Treasurer*, 1,000

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen in the same manner, (one of the justices of the Supreme Court being chief justice,) who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

Charles K. Williams, of Rutland, *Chief Justice*, \$1,175
Stephen Royce, of St. Albans, *Assist. Justice*, 1,175
Samuel S. Phelps, of Middlebury, *do.*, 1,175
Jacob Collamer, of Royalton, *do.*, 1,175
John Mattocks, of Danville, *do.*, 1,175

BANKS.

Name.	Place.	Capital paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie, Bills of other B'ks, Funds in Boston, &c.	Date in 1853.
Bellows Falls,	Bellows Falls,	50,000	127,487	40,572.25	June 24
Bennington,	Bennington,	75,000	92,000	52,812.33	do. 14
Brattleborough,	Brattleborough,	50,000	50,000	27,375.20	do. 15
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	101,000	72,720	21,145	do. 6
Chelsea,	Chelsea,	40,000	92,001	25,916.09	do. 24
Danville,	Danville,	40,000	50,510	15,332	May 1
Greene,	Greethall,	20,000	2,000	2,822.03	do. 24
Orleans,	Iraaberg,	30,000	42,100	31,400	Oct. 6
Manchester,	Manchester,	50,000	20,001	73,004.00	June 28
Middlebury,	Middlebury,	50,000	60,400	27,212.15	Ap. 20
Montpelier,	Montpelier,	40,000	111,410	60,223.00	April 6
Newbury,	Newbury,	50,000	27,700	51,222.20	June 20
Rutland,	Rutland,	50,000	90,700	31,175.70	do. 8
St. Albans,	St. Albans,	50,000	57,000	26,723.00	do. 7
Vergennes,	Vergennes,	50,000	55,700	40,170	do. 5
Windsor,	Windsor,	50,000	60,010	26,912.22	Feb. 1
Woodstock,	Woodstock,	50,000	100,370	22,105.16	June 24
Total		\$1,100,000	1,224,170	600,218.10	

In the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates of the condition of the State Banks, compiled under the direction of the Clerk of the Court."

These banks are subject to the provisions of an Act similar to the New York Act of 1825.

House of Representatives, from materials collected by Mr. Wilde, the above banks are stated to have had, on the 7th of Jan., 1834, a capital of 912,000; Bills in circulation, \$1,468,394; Specie and Specie Funds on hand, \$692,632.99.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Place.
Vermont Fire Insurance Company,	Middlebury. — No Report.
Ascutney Fire Insurance Company,	Windsor. — No Report.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Montpelier. — This Institution has no capital, and makes no dividends. Losses are paid by assessments on all property insured; and by the charter, the policies of insurance constitute a lien on all the property insured. From Oct. 1, 1832, to Oct. 1, 1833, property to the amount of \$3,300,000 was insured, and the losses amounted to \$13,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Vermont was printed at Westminster, in 1781, by Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green, entitled "The Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post-Boy." In 1783, the printing-press was removed from Westminster to Windsor. In 1810, there were 14 newspapers published in the state; in 1828, 21; in 1834, 26.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Addison,	{ Middlebury,	{ Rutland,	{ Rutland,
Bennington,	{ Vergennes,	do. 1	{ Castleton,
Caledonia,	Bennington,	do. 1	Montpelier,
Chittenden,	Danville,	do. 1	Windsor,
Franklin,	Burlington,	do. 2	{ Woodstock,
Orange,	St. Albans,	do. 2	do. 3
	Chelsea,	do. 1	{ Bellows Falls,
			{ Brattleboro',
			do. 2
			{ Fayetteville,
			do. 1

Total, 26 all Weekly.

There is not, at present, any periodical publication in Vermont, except such as are issued in the form of newspapers.

"The Rural Magazine or Vermont Repository," a monthly publication, was issued at Rutland during the years 1795-6, and it forms two volumes, 8vo.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in Jan. 1835.

		<i>Salary.</i>
JOHN DAVIS,	of Worcester, <i>Governor,</i>	\$3,000.00
Samuel T. Armstrong,	of Boston, <i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	500.00
Edward D. Bangs,	of Boston, <i>Sec. of the Commonwealth,</i>	2,000
Henshiah Barnard,	of Boston, <i>Treas. and Receiver Gen.</i>	2,000
William H. Sumner,	of Boston, <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	1,500
Benjamin T. Pickman,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
William B. Calhoun,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		<i>Salary.</i>
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston, <i>do.</i>	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton, <i>do.</i>	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,800
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston, <i>Reporter,</i>	1,000
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem, <i>District Attorney,</i>	Northern Dist.
Charles H. Warren,	of N. Bedford, <i>do.</i>	Southern do.
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester, <i>do.</i>	Middle do.
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton, <i>do.</i>	Western do.

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward,	of Boston, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton, <i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem, <i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, Judge,	\$1,200
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The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	}	<i>Justices,</i>	\$1,500
John Gray Rogers,			1,500
James C. Merrill,			1,500

The Police Court sits every day at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Registers Prob.	Residence.
Barnstable,	N. Marston,	Barnstable.	Abner Davis,	Barnstable.
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	Lenox.	H. W. Bishop,	Lenox.
Bristol,	Hodijah Baylies,	Dighton.	Anselm Basset,	Taunton.
Dukes,	Geo. Athearn,	Tisbury.	C. Marchant,	Edgartown.
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	Salem.	Nath. Lord,	Ipswich.
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	Greenfield.	Elijah Alvord,	Greenfield.
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	Springfield.	Justice Willard,	Springfield.
Hampshire,	S. Hinckley,	Northampton.	S. F. Lyman,	Northamp.
Middlesex,	S. P. P. Fay,	Cambridge.	Isaac Fiske,	Weston.
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	Nantucket.	T. Hussey,	Nantucket.
Norfolk,	S. Leland,	Roxbury.	Jon. H. Cobb,	Dedham.
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	Middleboro'.	Jacob H. Loud,	Plymouth.
Suffolk,	Joseph Hall,	Boston.	J. Heard, Jun.	Boston.
Worcester,	Nathaniel Paine,	Worcester.	J. Wheeler,	Worcester.

SCHOOL FUND.

An act was passed by the legislature of Massachusetts and approved by the governor, March 31, 1834, appropriating, from and after the 1st of January, 1835, all moneys in the treasury derived from the sale of lands in the state of Maine, and from the claim of the state on the government of the United States for military services, and not otherwise appropriated, together with 50 per cent. of all moneys to be received after that time from the sale of lands in Maine, to constitute a permanent fund for the aid and encouragement of common schools;— but it is provided that the fund shall never exceed one million of dollars. The income only of the fund is to be appropriated to the aid of common schools; and a greater sum is never to be paid to any city, town, or district, than is raised therein respectively for the support of common schools.

Returns are to be made by the several school committees respecting the state of the schools as soon as the 1st of December, 1834; and any city, town, or district whose committee neglects to make such return, is not to receive the benefit of the school fund the first year the income of it may be distributed.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Provident Institution for Savings in the city of Boston.

Savings Bank for Seamen, in Boston.

According to the 35th semi-annual report of the Provident Institution for Savings, made on the 15th of July 1834, the total amount of property belonging to it, was \$1,779,864.77; the sum then due to 11,516 depositors, with the amount of dividends declared due and carried to their several accounts, was \$1,705,348.16.

BANKS.

The State of the Banks as reported to the General Court in October, 1833.

Place.	Names.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.	Rate pr. ct. & am. of last se- mi-an. divi'd.
Adams,	Adams,	100,000	56,099	2,127 28	3½ 3,500
Amherst,	Amherst,	100,000	68,109	3,850 75	3 3,000
Andover,	Andover,	200,000	46,724	3,806 84	3 3,750
Beverly,	Beverly,	100,000	35,455	2,798 56	3 3,000
Boston,	American,	500,000	63,079	8,239 61	3 15,000
Boston,	Atlantic,	500,000	141,261	5,384 15	3 15,000
Boston,	Boston,	600,000	129,623	15,874 73	3½ 21,000
Boston,	City,	1,000,000	146,696	25,448	3 30,000
Boston,	Columbian,	500,000	92,234	29,163 79	3 15,000
Boston,	Commercial,	500,000	146,318	3,166 58	3¼ 16,250
Boston,	Commonwealth,	500,000	105,723	41,507 80	3 15,000
Boston,	Eagle,	500,000	100,980	14,736 11	3 15,000
Boston,	Franklin,	150,000	123,082	13,147 36	3¼ 4,875
Boston,	Globe,	1,000,000	83,699	72,971 66	3 30,000
Boston,	Granite,	500,000	89,666	4,480 06	
Boston,	Hamilton,	500,000	76,305	6,638 90	3 15,000
Boston,	Market,	500,000	170,732	9,022 98	3 15,000
Boston,	Massachusetts,	800,000	79,277	13,871 38	2½ 20,000
Boston,	Merchants',	750,000	174,108	50,466 09	3 22,500
Boston,	New England,	1,000,000	59,453	44,002 24	3 30,000
Boston,	North,	750,000	180,982	11,033 88	3¼ 24,375
Boston,	Oriental,	750,000	188,116	31,781 33	3 22,500
Boston,	South,	251,250	89,131	10,898 30	
Boston,	State,	1,800,000	117,402	12,927 85	3 54,000
Boston,	Suffolk,	750,000	85,475	158,752 74	3½ 26,250
Boston,	Traders',	500,000	138,659	6,054 61	3 15,000
Boston,	Tremont,	500,000	67,077	4,045 83	3 15,000
Boston,	Union,	800,000	80,804	49,258 23	3 24,000
Boston,	Washington,	500,000	93,735	4,743 93	2¾ 13,750
Brighton,	Brighton,	150,000	93,885	1,544 21	4 6,000
Cambridge,	Cambridge,	150,000	60,607	3,036 19	3 4,500
Cambridge,	Charles River,	100,000	69,470	2,749 05	3½ 3,500
Cambridge,	Middlesex,	150,000	64,450	2,087 04	3 4,500
Charlestown,	Bunker Hill,	150,000	61,208	2,721	3½ 5,250
Charlestown,	Charlestown,	150,000	46,029	7,115 23	3 4,500
Charlestown,	Phoenix,	150,000	74,902	1,016 16	3 4,500
Concord,	Concord,	100,000	76,405	3,970 69	3 3,000
Danvers,	Danvers,	150,000	66,190	2,902 16	3 4,500
Danvers,	Warren,	120,000	66,435	2,341 08	4 4,800
Dedham,	Dedham,	150,000	97,416	3,274 01	3½ 5,250
Dorchester,	Dorchester, &c.	100,000	51,617	4,012 64	3½ 3,500
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	50,000		5,000	
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	100,000	40,183	2,642 98	3¼ 3,250
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	100,000	44,801	2,882 58	3 3,000
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	100,000	80,512	3,130 45	3½ 3,500
Framingham,	Framingham,	50,000	42,481	4,784 01	
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	200,000	124,532	5,718 69	3½ 7,000
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	125,000	89,415	3,841 52	4 5,000
Haverhill,	Merrimack,	270,000	97,056	7,819 36	3 8,100
Hingham,	Hingham,	100,000	73,132	1,631 51	

Place.	Name.		
Lowell,	Lowell,		
Lowell,	Lowell,		
Lowell,	Lowell,		
Lynn,	Lynn Mach'ry,		
Lynn,	Nehant,		
Marblehead,	Grand,		
Marblehead,	Marblehead,		
Millbury,	Millbury,		
Nantucket,	Citizens',		
Nantucket,	Man. & Mech.,		
Nantucket,	Pacific,		
New Bedford,	Bedford Com'l,		
New Bedford,	Marine,		
New Bedford,	Mechanics',		
New Bedford,	Merchants',		
Newburyport,	Mechanics',		
Newburyport,	Merchants',		
Newburyport,	Ocean,		
Northampton,	Hampshire,		
Northampton,	Northampton,		
Oxford,	Oxford,		
Pawtucket,	Pawtucket,		
Pittsfield,	Agricultural,		
Plymouth,	Old Colony,		
Plymouth,	Plymouth,		
Roxbury,	Norfolk,		
Roxbury,	People's,		
Springfield,	Springfield,		
Salem,	Asiatic,		
Salem,	Commercial,		
Salem,	Exchange,		
Salem,	Gen. Interest,		
Salem,	Mercantile,		
Salem,	Merchants',		
Salem,	Naumkeag,		
Salem,	Salem,		
Stockbridge,	Housatonic,		
Taunton,	Bristol County,		
Taunton,	Cohannet,		
Taunton,	Taunton,		
Troy,	Fall River,		
Uxbridge,	Blackstone,		
Ware,	Hamp. Man'frs',		
Wareham,	Wareham,		
Westfield,	Hampden,		
Weymouth,	Union,		
Worcester,	Central,		
Worcester,	Quinsigamond,		
Worcester,	Worcester,		
Wrentham,	Wrentham,		
Yarmouth,	Barnstable,		
Aggregates of 102 Banks.		\$	35,355,350,700

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

<i>In Boston.</i>			
American Insurance Co.,	300,000	Charlestown Fire & Mar.,	100,000
Atlas Insurance Co.,	300,000	Mutual, (Cambridge,)	100,000
Atlantic Ins. Co.,	250,000	Salem Marine, Salem,	200,000
Boston Ins. Co.,	300,000	Union Marine, do.	100,000
Boston Marine Ins. Co.,	300,000	Commercial, do.	200,000
Boylston Fire and Marine		Oriental, do.	200,000
Ins. Co.,	300,000	Mercantile, do.	150,000
Columbian Ins. Co.,	300,000	Essex Mutual, do.	150,000
Commercial Ins. Co.,	200,000	Social, do.	100,000
Commonwealth Ins. Co.,	300,000	Marblehead, Marblehead,	100,000
Fireman's Ins. Co.,	300,000	Glou. Marine, Gloucester,	100,000
Fishing Ins. Co.,	50,000	Mutual Fire, Danvers,	100,000
Franklin Ins. Co.,	300,000	Merchants', Newburyport,	200,000
Globe Fire & Ma. Ins. Co.,	200,000	Mutual, do.	
Hope Ins. Co.,	200,000	Lynn Merch., Lynn,	50,000
Manufacturers' Ins. Co.,	300,000	Union, do.	100,000
Mass. Fire & Ma. Ins. Co.,	300,000	Commercial, New Bedford,	100,000
Mass. Hospi'l Life Ins. Co.	500,000	Merchants', do.	100,000
Mass. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,		Mechanics', do.	
Mercantile Marine Ins. Co.	300,000	Marine, do.	100,000
Merchants Ins. Co.,	300,000	Taunton, Taunton,	50,000
National Ins. Co.,	1,000,000	Mutual Fire, do.	
Neptune Ins. Co.,	200,000	Marine, Plymouth,	100,000
New Eng. Marine Ins. Co.,	300,000	Mutual, Barnstable,	50,000
Ocean Ins. Co.,	200,000	Hing. Mutual, Hingham,	
Protection Ins. Co.,	200,000	Commercial, Nantucket,	125,000
Suffolk Ins. Co.,	300,000	Phoenix, do.	100,000
Tremont Fire & Marine		Union Marine do.	50,000
Ins. Co.,	200,000	Fairhaven, Fairhaven,	
United States Ins. Co.,	200,000	Wey & Braint., Weym'th,	100,000
Washington Fire & Marine		Worc'r Mut., Worcester,	200,000
Ins. Co.,	200,000	Middlesex Mut., Concord,	100,000
		Frank. Mut., Greenfield,	100,000
		Hamps. Mut., Northam't'n,	100,000

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

IN 1638, a printing apparatus was sent to Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. J. Glover, a dissenting clergyman of England; and the first printing performed in British America, was executed here in 1639, by Stephen Daye. The first thing printed was the Freeman's Oath, in 1639; the 2d, an Almanac, calculated for New England, by William Pierce, in 1639; the 3d, (the *first book*), "The Psalms in Metre", or "The Bay-Psalm Book", afterwards called "The New England Version of the Psalms," in 1640. Daye was succeeded in or about the year 1649 by Samuel Green, who long carried on the business and printed numerous works, among which was the Bible, translated into the Indian language by John Eliot; 1st edition in 1663, 2d in 1685. Printing was carried on at Cambridge, exclusively, about 35 years: in 1675 or 1676, a press was established in Boston by John Foster. — According to Isaiah Thomas, more printing was done in Massachusetts before 1740, than in all the other English American Colonies. — Mr. Thomas says, that he ascertained that there was a press established in the city of Mexico before 1569; and some say that Gazettes were printed there before the end of the 17th century.

The first Anglo-American Newspaper was published at Boston, entitled "*The Boston News-Letter*," bearing the date of the 24th of April, 1704. It was established by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was a bookseller and post-master of Boston, and was printed by Bartholomew Green, the son of Samuel Green, the printer at Cambridge, on a half sheet of pot paper. This was the only paper printed in the English American Colonies for upwards of fifteen years; and it continued to be published till 1776.

On the 21st of December, 1719, "*The Boston Gazette*" made its first appearance; and on the day following, (Dec. 22d,) "*The American Weekly Mercury*," the 3d Anglo-American newspaper, was published at Philadelphia.

"*The New England Courant*," the third Boston newspaper, was first published on the 19th of August, 1721. It was continued only about six years. It was printed by James Franklin, a brother of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and abounded with essays in which men in office, the clergy, and the prevailing religious opinions of the day were attacked. Benjamin Franklin was at that time an apprentice to his brother, and the Courant became noted as the vehicle of his juvenile effusions. The publisher, having involved himself in difficulty with the government, was induced to omit his name in the imprint, and to insert that of his brother Benjamin, who was then a minor.

In addition to the above, there appeared in Boston, previously to the American Revolution, the following newspapers; viz. "*The New England Weekly Journal*," 1727; "*The Weekly Rehearsal*," 1731; "*The*

Boston Weekly Post-Boy," 1734; "The Boston Evening Post," 1735; "The Independent Advertiser," 1743; "The Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser," 1753; "The Boston Gazette or Country Journal," 1755; "The Boston Weekly Advertiser," 1757; "The Boston Chronicle," 1767; and "The Massachusetts Spy," 1770;—also the following magazines, &c., viz., "The Boston Weekly Magazine," 1743, which lasted only four weeks; "The Christian History," 1743, a weekly journal, which continued two years, 1743 and 1744; "The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle," 1743, a monthly journal which lasted three years and four months; "The New England Magazine," 1758, of which only three or four numbers were published; "The Censor," 1771, a political publication which continued less than a year; and "The Royal American Magazine," 1774, which was discontinued in a little more than one year after it was commenced.

Newspapers published in other towns in Massachusetts before the Revolution, were the "Essex Gazette," Salem, 1768; "The Salem Gazette, and Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser," Salem, 1774; "The American Gazette or Constitutional Journal," Salem, 1776; "The Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet," Newburyport, 1773; and "The Massachusetts Spy," (first published at Boston,) Worcester, 1775.

Newspapers in Massachusetts in 1775.

Mass. Gazette and News-Letter,	Boston.	Essex Gazette,	Salem.
Boston Evening Post,	do.	Essex Journal,	Newburyport.
Boston Gazette,	do.	Massachusetts Spy,	Worcester.
Mass. Gazette and Post-Boy,	do.		(first at Boston.)

The number of newspapers printed in Massachusetts, in 1810, was 29; in 1828, 78; in 1834, 108. The first daily paper in this state (the Boston Daily Advertiser) was first published in Boston in 1813.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Suffolk,	Boston,	{ Daily 9	Bristol,	New Bedford,	{ Daily 2
		{ Semi-w'kly 7			{ Weekly 2
		{ Weekly 26			{ do. 3
	{ Semi-w'kly 3	{ do. 2			
Essex,	Salem,	{ Weekly 4	Plymouth,	Plymouth,	{ do. 2
		{ Daily 1		{ Middleborough do. 1	
	Newburyport,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	{ B. Bridgewater do. 1		
		{ Weekly 1	{ Hingham do. 1		
		{ do. 1	{ Barnstable, do. 2		
		{ do. 2	{ Nantucket, S'ly-w'kly 1		
		{ do. 1	{ Worcester, Weekly 2		
		{ do. 1	{ Fitchburg, do. 2		
		{ do. 2	{ Southbridge, do. 2		
		{ do. 1	{ Mendon, do. 1		
{ do. 2	{ Northampton, do. 2				
Middlesex,	Lowell,	{ Daily 1	Hampshire,	Springfield,	{ do. 4
		{ Weekly 4			{ Westfield, do. 1
	{ do. 1	Franklin,	Greenfield,	{ do. 2	
	{ Semi-w'kly 1			{ Pittsfield, do. 1	
Concord,	{ Weekly 1	Berksire,	Luzern,	{ do. 1	
	{ do. 2			{ Adams, do. 2	
Worcester,	Dorham,	{ do. 1			
		{ do. 1			
	Wrentham,	{ do. 1			

Total 108.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS

The following list contains most of the periodicals which have been published in Massachusetts since the Revolution, with the dates of their commencement, and of those which have been discontinued.

At Boston.

The Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Messenger:— 8 volumes.

The Columbian Phoenix and Boston Review:— 10 numbers only published.

The New England Quarterly Magazine:— 1802.

The Monthly Anthology or Boston Review:— 10 volumes. The first 6 numbers edited by Philip Barlow, under the Rev. Wm. Emerson, W. S. Shaw, A. M. S. Savage, and others.

The American Baptist Magazine:— monthly:— edited by the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D.:— present editor, N. Brown:— 13 volumes to Jan. 1834.

{ The Missionary Magazine:— monthly. } The Missionary

{ The Panoplist:— monthly. } a monthly

published in 1805, and conducted by a number of Clergymen, who were members of the Massachusetts Society. The Panoplist was established in 1806, and conducted by Rev. J. Morse, D. D., and other clergymen. In 1808, the two publications were united into one, under the title of "The Panoplist and Missionary Magazine United." It was edited by Jeremiah Burdett, 1810 to 1830; and at the latter date it was discontinued. The Missionary Herald, was issued in its stead, and is still continued.

The Polyanthos:— 18mo.:— monthly:— 1805— 1st Series, Feb. 1812, 2 vols., 18mo.— 2d Series, Oct. 1812, 2 vols., 8vo.:— the whole edited by Joseph T. Buckingham.

The Emerald, or Miscellany of Literature:— weekly:— 3 volumes.

The Ordeal, a Critical Journal of Politics and Literature:— 6 months:— weekly:— 1 volume:— edited by Joseph T. Buckingham and Benjamin Pollard.

The Omnium Gatherum :— 1809 :— monthly :— 1 volume. 8vo.
The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery :— 1812 - 27 :
— 16 volumes.

The Christian Disciple :— 1813. This was, during 6 years, a monthly journal, and was edited, (the first series, 6 vols.) till the end of the year 1818, by the Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D. Since 1818, it has been published once in two months. The 2d Series (5 vols.) of the Christian Disciple, ended in 1823 ;— edited by the Rev. Henry Ware, Jun., and others. In 1824, the title was changed to "The Christian Examiner";— edited, in 1824, 1825, and 1826, by the Rev. John G. Palfrey ;— from 1826, to the end of 1831, by Francis Jenks. In 1832, a 3d Series of the Christian Examiner was begun :— edited, since 1831, by the Rev. Messrs. James Walker and F. W. P. Greenwood.

The North American Review, a quarterly publication, comprising two volumes annually. It was established in 1815, and edited during the first two years, by Wm. Tudor. From May 1817, to March 1818, inclusive, it was edited by Jared Sparks ;— from May 1818, to Oct. 1819, inclusive, by Ed. T. Channing ;— from Jan. 1820, to Oct. 1823, inclusive, by Edward Everett ;— from Jan. 1824, to April 1830, inclusive, by Jared Sparks ;— since July 1830, by Alexander H. Everett.

The Friend of Peace :— 1815 - 27 :— quarterly :— 4 vols :— edited by the Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D.

The Atheneum, or Spirit of the English Magazines :— 1817 - 39 :— 2 volumes annually.

The Club Room :— 1820 :— 6 or 8 numbers.

The Missionary Herald :— monthly :— first published in a separate form (after the discontinuance of the Panoplist) in 1831 ;— edited by the secretaries of the Foreign Missionary Society, Messrs. Jeremiah Evarts, Rufus Anderson, David Greene, and B. B. Wisner.

The Gospel Advocate, a monthly Episcopal journal :— 1831 - 6 :— 6 volumes.

The Sabbath School Treasury :— monthly :— 1822, 12mo :— edited at present by J. H. Perkins.

The Medical Intelligencer :— 1823 :— weekly :— edited by J. V. C. Smith, M. D., and J. G. Coffin, M. D.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts :— 1823 - 5 :— 2 volumes :— edited by Messrs. J. W. Webster, John Ware, and D. Treadwell.

The United States Literary Gazette :— 1824 - 7 :— 6 volumes. The 1st vol. (4to.) was edited by Theophilus Parsons ; the 2d, 3d, and 4th, (8vo.) by James G. Carter. The last two volumes bear the title of "The United States Review and Literary Gazette," and were edited by Wm. C. Bryant and Charles Folsom.

The Boston Monthly Magazine :— 1825 :— 1 volume :— edited by Samuel L. Knapp.

Juvenile Miscellany :— 1826-34 :— once in two months :— 16 vols. 18mo. :— edited by Mrs. Child. — Sept. 1834 :— New Series ; monthly.

The Journal of Education :— monthly :— 1826-30 :— 5 volumes. The first four volumes were edited by Wm. Russell. In 1831, the title was changed to "The American Annals of Education" ; and it has since been edited by Wm. C. Woodbridge.

The Boston Lyceum :— 1827 :— monthly :— 11 numbers :— edited by Frederick S. Hill.

The New Jerusalem Magazine :— 1827 :— monthly. The first 5 vols. were edited by the Rev. Thomas Worcester :— the 2 succeeding volumes by Caleb Reed, the present editor.

The Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society :— 1827. It is now entitled "The American Quarterly Register" :— conducted, the first two years, by the Rev. Elias Cornelius and B. B. Edwards :— since by B. B. Edwards.

The Liberal Preacher :— monthly. It was first published in 1828, at Keene, N. H. :— since 1829, at Boston.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal :— 1828 :— weekly :— edited by J. V. C. Smith, M.D.

The Unitarian Advocate :— 1828-32 :— monthly :— 10 vols., 12mo. The first 4 volumes were edited by the Rev. Edmund Q. Sewall.

The Ladies' Magazine and Literary Gazette :— 1828 :— monthly :— edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

The Bower of Taste :— 1828-30 :— 2 vols., 8vo. :— edited by Mrs. Katharine A. Ware.

The Christian Teacher's Manual :— 1828 :— monthly :— 6 volumes, 12mo. :— edited by Mrs. Follen.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims :— monthly :— 1828-33 :— 6 volumes :— Editor of the first 5 vols., the Rev. Enoch Pond ; of the 6th volume, the Rev. L. I. Hoadly.

The American Jurist and Law Magazine :— quarterly :— 1829 :— principal editors till 1834, Willard Phillips and Samuel E. Sewall :— present editors, Willard Phillips and Charles Sumner, assisted by Richard Fletcher, Wm. C. Aylwin, and Samuel E. Sewall.

The American Monthly Magazine :— 1829-31 :— 3 volumes :— edited by Nathaniel P. Willis.

The Mechanic's Magazine :— monthly :— 1830-1 :— 1 volume.

The Methodist Preacher :— 1830-3 :— 4 volumes.

The Stage Register :— monthly :— 1830.

Scientific Tracts :— semi-monthly :— 1831-3 :— edited by Josiah Holbrook. — 1834. Scientific Tracts and Family Lyceum, (new Series) :— semi-monthly :— edited by J. V. C. Smith, and others.

The Volunteer, devoted to the promotion of Revivals, Evangelical Doctrines, and Congregationalism :— 1831-3 :— 3 volumes :— edited by the Rev. Asa Rand.

The New England Magazine :— monthly :— 1831 :— edited, the first two years by Joseph T. and Edwin Buckingham :— since by the former.

- The Scripture Interpreter** :— 1831 :— 12mo. :— once in two months :— conducted by the Rev. Ezra S. Gannett.
- The Monthly Traveller, or Spirit of the Periodical Press** :— 1830 :— edited by Badger & Porter.
- The Juvenile Repository** :— weekly :— 4 vols., completed July, 1834.
- The Young Mechanic** :— 1832 :— monthly. — In 1834, title changed to "The Mechanics' Journal, a Journal of the Useful Arts and Sciences."
- The Boston Literary Magazine** :— 1832-33 :— monthly :— 1 vol. :— by W. G. Hanaford and H. Bourne.
- The Essayist, or Young Men's Magazine** :— 1832-33 :— 1 volume.
- The Medical Magazine** :— 1832 :— monthly :— edited by J. B. Hunt, E. Bartlett, and A. A. Gould.
- The Sabbath School Visiter** :— monthly :— 1833, 12mo. :— edited, in 1833, by the Rev. C. Marsh :— since by the Rev. Asa Ballard.
- The Colonizationist** :— monthly :— 1833 :— edited by B. B. Thatcher, 1 volume.
- The Gentlemen's Quarterly Magazine of Fashion** :— 1831.
- The People's Magazine** ;— semi-monthly :— 1833 ;— edited by Dr. W. A. Alcott.
- Parley's Magazine** ;— semi-monthly :— 1833 ;— edited by Dr. W. A. Alcott.
- The Religious Magazine** :— 1833 :— monthly :— edited by G. D. and J. Abbott.
- The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature** :— quarterly :— 1833 :— edited by Andrews Norton and Charles Folsom.
- The American Quarterly Observer** :— 1833 :— conducted by B. B. Edwards.
- The Abolitionist, or Record of the New England Anti-Slavery Society** :— 1833 :— monthly.
- The Annals of Phrenology** :— 1834 :— quarterly :— by the Boston Phrenological Society.
- The American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge** :— monthly :— Sept. 1834 ;— by the Boston Bewick Company.
- The United States Magazine** :— monthly :— Sept. 1834 ;— edited by Mark Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Jun.
- Edinburgh Review** :— quarterly :— 1802, Edinburgh. This work has been regularly republished at Boston since 1820 ; the preceding volumes were republished at New York. See pp. 105, 106.
- Quarterly Review** :— quarterly :— 1809, London. This work has been regularly republished at Boston since 1820 ; the preceding volumes were republished at New York. See p. 106.
- The New Monthly Magazine** :— London :— republished, 1832.
- In addition to the above there are several publications issued annually, as the American Annual Register, the Token, the American Almanac, and five or six other Almanacs.

At Amherst.

The Shrine : — monthly : — 1832 - 3 : — 2 volumes : — conducted by a number of the undergraduates in Amherst College.

At Andover.

The Biblical Repository : — 1831 : — 4th vol. for 1834 : — quarterly : — edited by Edward Robinson, D. D.

At Cambridge.

The Literary Miscellany : — quarterly : — 1805 - 6 : — 2 vols.

The Harvard Lyceum : — monthly : — 1810 - 11 : — 1 vol.

The General Repository and Review : — quarterly : — 1812 - 13 : — 4 vols. : — edited by Andrews Norton.

The Harvard Register : — monthly : — 1827 - 8 : — 1 vol.

The Collegian : — monthly : — 1830 : — 6 numbers.

The American Monthly Review : — 1832 - 3 : — 4 vols. : — edited by Sidney Willard.

The Unitarian : — 1834 : — monthly : — conducted by the Rev. Bernard Whitman.

At Worcester.

The Worcester Weekly Magazine : — 1786 - 7. — 4 vols. : — edited by Isaiah Thomas, and published two years as a substitute for the Massachusetts Spy.

The Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal : — monthly : — Oct. 1825 : — one year : — 2 vols. : — edited by Wm. Lincoln and Christopher C. Baldwin.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1835.

		Salary.
JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, of Warwick,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 400
Jeffrey Hazard,	“ <i>Exeter,</i>	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i> 200
Henry Bowen,	“ <i>Providence,</i>	<i>Secretary of State,</i> 750 & fees.
John Sterne,	“ <i>Newport,</i>	<i>Treasurer,</i> 450
Albert C. Greene,	“ <i>E. Greenwich,</i>	<i>Attorney-General,</i> Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 senators, viz., Alpheus Billings, Byron Diman, Sanford Almy, Samuel Weatherhead, Robert F. Noyes, Welcome Arnold, Christopher Spencer, Thomas Cory, Jr., Isaac Williamson : — *one vacancy.*

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. William Sprague, *Speaker.*

BANKS.

From Returns made to the General Assembly, Oct. 1833.]

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
	\$ 500,000	\$ 61,100	\$ 27,709 45
	500,000	33,333 75	9,476 27
Merica	100,000	9,557	20,864 27
Providence	320,350	22,230	8,787 26
Williams	499,950	35,314	32,133 85
Providence	500,000	22,974	20,751 32
Providence	411,350	37,486	14,415 90
Providence	500,000	19,228	36,532 62
& Manufacturers'	150,000	24,489	8,557 18
et	100,000	21,561	5,508 78
	325,000	56,405	15,565 78
Canal	231,750	15,496	7,647
	187,800	22,702	9,179 05
	200,000	24,807	19,545 84
Traders'	300,000	26,643	13,709 57
and Pacific	83,750	23,148	4,846 91
and Union	200,000	36,171	7,754 61
Rhode Island	80,000	40,785	5,305 34
	100,000	37,166	6,540 03
	120,000	45,283	8,990
Commercial	75,000	44,488	5,984 97
et Falls	75,000	21,834	3,012 53
and	65,750	22,868	3,353 33
Union	99,850	27,939	4,001 12
	147,260	37,749	3,131
	50,000	9,816	4,880 40
	50,000	12,736	1,607 42
al, Bristol	120,000	16,460	1,602 24
Lime Rock	100,000	32,168	3,464 24
Union	60,000	10,488	2,060 87
Exchange	40,000	10,755	808 10
on	75,000	41,814	5,153 02
Vesterly	42,000	22,184	2,616 82
	40,000	21,505	1,574 52
	38,000	20,438 28	5,127 29
	25,000	8,515	3,078 62
cultural	50,000	14,464	4,302 22
	15,660	406	175
rnson	64,350	51,031	13,627 47
	105,350	13,647	4,712 49
rren	100,000	11,688	1,937 34
tral	74,950	28,373	4,541 64
	20,000	7,115	1,058 60
	25,000	18,548	4,073 68
	87,858	13,201	3,027 13
igston	45,000	29,839	5,086 81
ett	50,000	15,234	4,616 59
ers'	50,000	21,931	2,240
le	50,000	23,372	6,050 09
al, Providence	162,770	20,480	10,774 53
Union	25,000	15,549	2,187 43
Total of 51 Banks	\$ 7,438,848	1,264,394 03	403,696 59

Savings Banks; — 1 at Providence; 1 at Newport, and 1 at Warren.

Insurance Offices; — 4 at Providence; 2 at Newport.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Samuel Eddy,	of Providence,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 650
Charles Brayton,	of Warwick,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	<i>do.,</i>	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

The *Revenue* of the state, which is sufficient for the expenses of the government, is derived from the following sources, viz., taxes on banks, pedlers, lottery grants, sale of lottery tickets, licenses to sell spirits, auctions, bank bonuses, courts, civil commissions, and dividends on stocks. — There has been no state tax since 1825.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Rhode Island was printed at Newport, which was the 2d town in New England from which a newspaper was issued, and the 4th in which a printing-press was established. The earliest newspaper, entitled "The Rhode Island Gazette," made its first appearance on the 27th of September, 1732, and was published by James Franklin, who had before printed the New England Courant, at Boston; but it was continued only seven months.

In 1758, a second newspaper, entitled "The Newport Mercury," was commenced at Newport by James Franklin, son of the printer of the Rhode Island Gazette. The Mercury is still continued, and is, next to "The New Hampshire Gazette" of Portsmouth, the oldest paper in New England.

In 1762, the 3d paper in Rhode Island was published at Providence, entitled "The Providence Gazette and County Journal."

The number of papers published in Rhode Island, in 1775 was 2 ("The Newport Mercury" and "Providence Gazette"); in 1810, 7; in 1828, 14; and in 1834, 16, distributed as follows: —

<i>County.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Providence.	{ Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket Falls, }	{ Daily,	Newport, Bristol,	{ Newport, Bristol, Warren, }	Weekly 3 do. 1 do. 1
		{ Semi-weekly,			
		{ Weekly,			
		{ do.			
		{ do.			

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The Rhode Island Literary Repository : — April 1814 to April 1815 : — monthly : — 1 volume 8vo. : — edited six months by Isaac Bailey, and six months by Benjamin Cowell. — Providence.

The Christian Magazine : — 1824-7 : — monthly : — 4 volumes : — conducted by the members of the Mendon (Mass.) Association. — Providence.

The Hopkinsian Magazine : — 1825-9 : — monthly : — 5 volumes : — edited by the Rev. Otis Thompson. — Providence.

The Law Intelligencer : — Jan. 1829 to Dec. 1831 : — monthly : — 3 volumes : — edited by Joseph K. Angell. — Providence.

The Literary Journal and Weekly Register : — Jan. 1833 to Jan. 1834 : — 1 volume 4to : — edited by Albert G. Greene. — Providence.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1835.

		Salary.
SAMUEL AUGUSTUS FOOT,	Governor,	\$1,100
Thaddeus Betts,	Lieut.-Governor,	300
Isaac Spencer,	Treasurer,	1,000
Thomas Day,	Secretary,	84 & fees.
Roger Huntington,	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	Commissioner of the School Fund,	1,250

Charles Hawley, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel Ingham, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

			Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	Chief Justice,	\$1,100
Clark Bissell,		Associate Justice,	1,050
Samuel Church,		do.	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Litchfield,	do.	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lime,	do.	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	Reporter,	350

BANKS.

[From Returns showing their state, Jan. 7, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Hartford,	Hartford,	\$ 1,119,600	\$ 348,015.06	
Phoenix,	do.	1,233,600	529,092.43	\$ 96,679.86
Connecticut River,	do.	250,000	57,877.00	
New Haven,	New Haven,	354,300	177,069.00	
Mechanics',	do.	472,580	138,573.00	
City Bank,	do.	348,260	108,780.00	
Middletown,	Middletown,	419,300	140,334.00	
Middlesex Co.,	do.	160,310	88,980.00	
East Haddam,	East Haddam,	36,760	49,900.00	
New London,	New London,	150,000	59,967.00	21,026.51
Union,	do.	100,000	70,802.00	
Norwich,	Norwich,	190,025	76,965.00	29,110.53
Thames,	do.	205,300	70,644.00	
Jewett City,	Jewett City,	40,000	28,000.00	
Stonington,	Stonington,	56,000	25,706.80	
Bridgeport,	Bridgeport,	100,000	59,099.00	8,300.00
Connecticut,		128,850	158,153.00	14,149.79
Fairfield Co.,	Norwalk,	157,600	223,408.00	34,223.21
Tolland Co.,	Tolland,	45,000	41,062.00	
Windham Co.,	Brooklyn,	106,290	68,142.00	3,389.77
Windham,	Windham,	31,740	39,339.00	21,589.15
<i>Total</i>		\$ 5,708,015	\$ 2,557,227.49	\$ 223,470.14

Savings Banks. There are Savings Banks at Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, New London, Norwich, and Enfield.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

		Capital
Union Marine Insurance Co.,	New London,	\$
Ocean Marine Insurance Co.,	New Haven,	
New Haven Marine Insurance Co.,	do,	
Life Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	150,000
Etna Insurance Co.,	do.,	200,000
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,	do.,	150,000
New London Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,	New London,	250,000
Fire Insurance Co.,	Norwich,	100,000
Norwich Mutual Insurance Co.,	do.,	6,660
Windham County Mutual Insurance Co.,		
Tolland County Mutual Insurance Co.,		

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

The first printing-press in Connecticut was set up at New London, by Thomas Short, in 1709, 45 years before printing was executed in any other place in the colony; and from this press, in 1710, was issued "The Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," which is said to be the first book printed in Connecticut. In 1754, a printing-press was established at New Haven by James Parker, and the first work issued from it was the *Laws of Yale College*, in Latin. The printing business was commenced at Hartford, in 1764, by Thomas Green, a great-great-

grandson of Samuel Green, the printer at Cambridge, Mass.; and at Norwich (which was the fourth town in Connecticut in which a press was established before the Revolution) in 1773.

The first newspaper printed in Connecticut, "The Connecticut Gazette," was published at New Haven on the 1st of January, 1755, by James Parker and John Holt. This paper was discontinued in 1767; and in October, 1767, "The Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post-Boy," printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, made its appearance; and it is still continued.

The second newspaper in Connecticut, "The New London Summary," was commenced at New London on the 8th of August, 1758, by Timothy Green, and was discontinued in consequence of the death of Mr. Green, in 1763. The Summary was succeeded, November 1, 1763, by "The New London Gazette," (altered in 1773 to "The Connecticut Gazette,") which is still continued, and is the oldest in the state.

"The Connecticut Courant" was first published at Hartford, in December, 1764, by Thomas Green; and it is still continued. "The Norwich Packet" made its first appearance, at Norwich, in October, 1773.

In 1775, there were four newspapers printed in Connecticut, viz., "The Connecticut Gazette," at New London, "The Connecticut Courant," at Hartford, "The Connecticut Journal," at New Haven, and "The Norwich Packet," at Norwich:—in 1810, there were 11 newspapers in the state; in 1828, (newspapers and journals) 33; in 1834, 38.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

All weekly excepting three.

Hartford County.

The Connecticut Courant,	Hartford, July 21, vol. LXX., No. 3,626.
The New England Review,	do. do. vol. VII., No. 332.
The Free Elector,	do. May 20, vol. VI., No. 280.
The Christian Secretary,	do. July 12, vol. VIII., No. 650.
The Independent Press,	do. do. 28, vol. II., No. 57.
The Hartford Times,	do. do. 21, vol. XVIII., No. 917.
The Connecticut Observer,	do. do. 28, vol. X., No. 499.
The Times and Hartford Advertiser, (semi-weekly,)	do. do. 26, vol. II., No. 127.

New Haven County.

The Connecticut Journal,	N. Haven, July 1, vol. LXVII., No. 3,477.
The Columbian Register,	do. May 31, vol. XXII., No. 1,123.
The Palladium and Republican,	do. July 12, vol. V.
The Connecticut Herald,	do. do. 29, vol. XXXII., No. 1,605.
The Daily Herald, (daily)	do. do.
The Morning Register, (semi-w'kly)	do. do.
The Religious Intelligencer, do.	do. do. vol. XIX.

is this, said, exhibiting

The New London Gazette,	New London,	July 18, 1829.
The Norwich Courier,	Norwich,	July 18, 1829.
The Norwich Republican,	Norwich,	July 18, 1829.
The Stratford Spectator,	Stratford,	July 18, 1829.
The Berlin and Witness,	Berlin,	July 18, 1829.
The New England Advocate,	do.	do.
The Windham Co. Advertiser,	Brooklyn,	July 18, 1829.
The Unionist,	do.	do.
The Norwalk Gazette,	Norwalk,	July 18, 1829.
The Bridgeport Republican,	Bridgeport,	do.
The Republican Farmer,	do.	do.
The Danbury Gazette,	Danbury,	July 18, 1829.
The Herald of Freedom,	do.	July 18, 1829.
The Stamford Sentinel,	Stamford,	do.
The Litchfield Inquirer,	Litchfield,	July 18, 1829.
The Democrat,	do.	do., 19, 1829.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following list comprises the most of the purely literary, and scientific Journals, that have been, or are published in Connecticut.

- "The Connecticut Evangelical Magazine" — 1829. — Conducted by an association of Congregational Ministers. This work was continued a number of years.
- "The American Journal of Science": — 1813. — Edited by Benjamin Silliman, L.L. D. — Now published. — 23 volumes have been published.
- "The Christian Spectator": — 1829. — Edited — since that time, quarterly: — edited by Rev. Cornelius Tuthill, Esq., Rev. John Mitchell, and Rev. E. G. Smith. — The volumes published are 10.

- "The Connecticut Magazine": — 1829. — Edited by Rev. E. G. Smith. — The volumes published are 10.
- "The Connecticut Law Journal": — 1829. — Edited by Rev. E. G. Smith. — The volumes published are 10.
- "The Connecticut Medical Review": — 1829. — Edited by Rev. E. G. Smith. — The volumes published are 10.

"The American Advocate for Peace" :— 1834 :— quarterly :— conducted by C. S. Henry. — Hartford.

The Westminster Review, Blackwood's Magazine, (Edinburgh,) and the New Monthly Review, (London,) were begun to be regularly published at New Haven in 1833.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		<i>Salary</i>
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ Governor; term of Office expires } Jan. 1, 1835.	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay } { \$ 6 a day during the session. }	
Azariah C. Flagg,	Comptroller,	2,500
Philip Phelps,	Deputy-Comptroller,	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	Treasurer,	1,500
John A. Dix,	Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,	1,500
Greene C. Bronson,	Attorney-General,	1,000
Simeon De Witt,	Surveyor-General,	800
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	Canal-Commissioner,	
Samuel Young,	do.	
William C. Bouck,	Acting Canal-Commissioner,	1,500
James Earll, Jun.	do.	1,500
Michael Hoffman,	do.	1,500

Legislature.

The Senate consists of 33 members, who are elected for four years, 3 being chosen annually. Pay, \$ 3 a day. John Tracy, President.

The House of Representatives consists of 128 members. William Baker, Speaker. — Pay, \$ 3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		<i>Residence</i>	<i>Salary</i>
ROBERT HYDE WALWORTH,	Chancellor,	Albany,	\$12,000
	Register,	do.	5,000
	Audit. Reg.,	New York,	5,000
	Reporter,	do.	5,000

The circuit judges are vice-chancellors in the absence of the Chancellor.

John ...
Joseph ...
Samuel Nelson,
John L. Wendell,

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight judges, which correspond, in territory and name, to the eight counties.

Judges.	Circuits.
Orlando Edwards,	1st Circuit
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "
James Vanderpool,	3d "
Ezek Cowen,	4th "
...	5th "
Robert Monell,	6th "
Emiel Moseley,	7th "
Addison Gardner,	8th "

Superior Court of the City of New York.

Samuel Jones, *Chief Justice,*
 Josiah O. Hoffman, *Associate Justice,*
 Thomas J. Oakley, *do.*
 David P. Hall, *Reporter.*
 Charles A. Clinton; *Clerk.*

The regular terms of this court are on the first of each month.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county, consisting of a first judge and four assistant justices.

A VIEW OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[From Williams's New York Annual Report.]

The courts of general jurisdiction, are the following:

1st. *The Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Errors.* For its constituent members, vide Constitution.

It is the court of last resort, deciding upon appeals in Chancery, and writs of error from the Supreme Court, and has original jurisdiction except in cases of impeachments. It sits at the capitol in Albany, or at the City Hall in New York, as shall direct, but there are not to be more than two sessions in recess of the legislature in any one year.

2d. *The Court of Chancery*, the powers of which are vested in the Chancellor.

Its stated terms are appointed by him; but two terms at least shall be held in Albany, and two in New York in every year. By the equity powers given to the circuit judges the court of chancery has, except in a few cases, become a court of appeal only.

3d. *The Supreme Court*, consisting of the chief justice and two associate judges.

It has four terms in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, May, and July, and the third Monday in October. The January and October terms are held at the capitol in Albany; the May term at the City Hall, in the city of New York, and the July term in each year at Utica. The terms may be continued to be holden for five weeks.

4th. *Eight Circuit Courts*, each consisting of a single judge.

The circuits correspond, in territory and name, with the eight senate districts. Each of the circuit judges possesses the powers of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, in the trial of issues joined in the Supreme Court, and in courts of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery. There must be held in each year at least two circuit courts, and courts of oyer and terminer, in each county in the state; and in the city of New York at least four.

The courts are held for as many days as the judge thinks necessary. Courts of oyer and terminer (which have power to try all crimes and misdemeanors) may be held at the time and place at which any circuit court may have been appointed, as follows:

(1st.) In the city and county of New York by one or more justices of the Supreme Court, or of the circuit judges, or by the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, together with the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any two of them.

(2d.) In all the other counties, by a justice of the Supreme Court or a circuit judge, together with at least two of the judges of the county court.

(3d.) In the counties of Albany, Columbia, and Rensselaer, the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the respective cities therein, or any two of them, and in Schenectady, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Schenectady, or two, may act in the court of oyer and terminer, in their respective counties, with or instead of the county judge.

The Governor, with the Senate, has the power of issuing commissions of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, when occasion shall require.

Besides the powers exercised in the courts of law by the circuit judges, each circuit judge (except the judge of the first circuit) within the limits of his circuit shall be a vice-chancellor, and shall, concurrently with the chancellor, and exclusively of any other circuit judge

have and exercise all the powers which were formerly
after vested in the chancery, and which shall have
been in controversy between the parties, and the
disputants of either of them, and the jurisdiction of the
chancellor's appellate jurisdiction, except in cases
- By an act of the legislature, passed in 1847, the
powers of the judge of the first circuit were
separate vice-chancellor appointed for the county of
- 5th. The Superior Court of the county of Albany, consisting of
chief justice and two associates. In New York

6th. Courts of Common Pleas, in each county, which
which may be held (except in the county of New York)
of the county courts of each of the counties in the
of them.

Any three of the judges of the county courts of each
(except New York) shall have the power to hold sessions
to try all crimes except those punishable with death
ment for life.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any two of
or either of them singly, with or without the recorder
aldermen, may respectively, in the cities of Albany, New
hold mayor's courts.

There are, besides the above, certain courts of special
jurisdiction, viz.

1st. Surrogates' Courts, having jurisdiction of matters
held by the surrogate of each county.

2d. Courts of special sessions of the peace, in the
the county of New York, by any three judges of the county
pleas of the said county, of whom the first judge of the
mayor, or recorder, shall always be one; and for the rest
the state, by three justices of the peace; or by one
one judge of the county courts of such county, for the
vided by law.

3d. The justices of the Marine Court in the city of
authorized to hold a court therein, to be called "the
the city of New York."

4th. Each of the assistant justices in the city of New
to hold a court in the said city within the ward in which
is appointed.

5th. The justices of the Justices' Court of the city of
Hudson are authorized to hold courts therein, to be called
"the Justices' Court of the city of Albany," and the
city of Hudson."

6th. Justices' courts in each county, held by a justice

BANKS

Subject to the Safety-Fund Law, in operation on the 1st of January, 1834.

[From the Report of the Bank Commissioners, Feb. 1, 1834.]

Banks.	Places.	Capital employed.	Bank Notes in circulation.	Specie.
America,	N. York City,	\$2,661,200	\$379,566	\$339,733
Mechanics',	do.	2,000,000	719,830	261,712
Merchants',	do.	1,490,000	618,698	143,631
New York,	do.	1,000,000	630,313	122,965
Union,	do.	1,000,000	503,253	91,024
National,	do.	750,000	204,908	66,379
City,	do.	720,000	289,783	107,734
Merchants' Exchange,	do.	750,000	231,307	62,222
Phoenix,	do.	500,000	222,592	109,622
Leather Manufact'rs',	do.	600,000	249,253	67,910
Tradesmen's,	do.	400,000	181,928	39,797
Seventh Ward,	do.	500,000	94,128	88,536
Butchers' & Drovers',	do.	500,000	256,094	38,988
Mech'cs' & Traders',	do.	200,000	172,725	15,971
Greenwich,	do.	200,000	138,355	26,297
Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	200,000	154,354	10,164
Westchester County,	Peekskill,	200,000	256,360	13,622
Newburgh,	Newburgh,	140,000	234,882	20,522
Orange County,	Goshen,	105,660	192,699	14,476
Poughkeepsie,	Poughkeepsie,	100,000	190,523	8,044
Ulster County,	Kingston,	100,000	163,902	4,064
Catskill,	Catskill,	150,000	233,561	6,395
Tanners',	do.	100,000	186,666	6,726
Hudson River,	Hudson,	150,000	284,297	5,772
Albany,	Albany,	240,000	121,342	23,725
Mech'cs' & Farmers',	do.	442,000	202,098	25,007
New York State,	do.	369,600	230,351	22,017
Canal,	do.	300,000	111,088	5,761
Troy,	Troy,	440,000	141,152	11,263
Farmers',	do.	278,000	141,845	9,250
Merchants' & Mech's',	do.	300,000	101,719	7,210
Troy City,	do.	300,000	119,263	9,635
Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh,	120,000	116,419	9,540
Whitehall,	Whitehall,	100,000	147,161	6,178
Essex County,	Keeseville,	100,000	73,984	5,613
Saratoga County,	Waterford,	100,000	159,116	6,983
Mohawk,	Schenectady,	165,000	49,866	19,421
Schenectady,	do.	150,000	235,551	13,808
Montgomery County,	Johnstown,	100,000	225,611	7,151
Central,	Cherry Valley,	120,000	222,169	9,222
Otsego County,	Cooperstown,	100,000	171,423	7,022
Herkimer County,	Little Falls,	200,000	264,302	11,222
Broome County,	Binghamton,	100,000	202,000	12,222
Chemung,	Norwich,	120,000	125,222	7,222
Madison County,	Cazenovia,	100,000	125,122	7,222
Wales and Branch,	Utica & Canan.	600,000	493,716	7,222
Rome,	Rome,	100,000	165,043	7,222
Lewis County,	Martinsburgh,	100,000	86,243	7,222

Banks.	Place.	Capital employed.	Bank Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Jefferson County, .	Watertown,	\$ 80,000	\$ 121,971	\$ 11,855
Ogdensburgh, .	Ogdensburgh,	100,000	155,779	11,639
Oswego, . . .	Oswego,	150,000	158,153	9,355
Salina, . . .	Salina,	150,000	174,746	7,776
Onondaga County,	Syracuse,	150,000	204,425	11,465
Auburn, . . .	Auburn,	200,000	302,267	15,993
Cayuga County,	do.	250,000	192,918	18,242
Seneca County, .	Waterloo,	200,000	290,476	13,074
Geneva, . . .	Geneva,	400,000	502,638	16,181
Ithaca, . . .	Ithaca,	200,000	349,470	3,658
Yates County, .	Penn Yan,	100,000	175,360	6,787
Chemung Canal, .	Elmira,	200,000	248,302	7,108
Steuben County,	Bath,	150,000	258,801	28,623
Wayne County, .	Palmyra,	100,000	159,309	6,769
Ontario and Branch,	Canandai. & U.	500,000	279,466	14,030
Livingston County,	Geneseo,	100,000	165,092	9,740
Monroe, . . .	Rochester,	300,000	330,631	16,018
Genesee, . . .	Batavia,	100,000	194,934	13,004
Lockport, . . .	Lockport,	100,000	143,713	13,184
Buffalo, . . .	Buffalo,	200,000	164,100	34,062
Chautauque County,	Jamestown,	100,000	122,024	9,291
	<i>Total</i>	\$22,731,460	15,471,328	2,232,197

BANKS

Not subject to the Safety-Fund Law.

Names.	Place.	Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Manhattan Company, . . .	New York,	\$2,050,000	unlimited
Dry Dock Company,	do.	200,000	do.
Fulton Bank, . . .	do.	600,000	1844
North River Bank, . . .	do.	500,000	1842
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.,	do.	500,000	1844
Chemical Manufacturing Co.,	do.	400,000	1844
Long Island Bank, . . .	Brooklyn,	300,000	1840
Commercial Bank, . . .	Albany,	225,000	1845
Dutchess County Bank, . . .	Poughkeepsie,	90,000	1845
Bank of Rochester, . . .	Rochester,	250,000	1840
<i>Total</i>		\$5,115,000	
Amount of capital of Safety Fund Banks, reported by the Commissioners,		22,731,460	
Total capital of State Banks		\$ 27,846,460	

Recapitulation relating to the Banks.

15 Banks in the city of New York, subject to the Safety Fund,	\$ 12,511,200
6 Banks not subject to the Safety Fund,	4,250,000
21 Total in the city of New York,	16,761,200
54 Banks in Albany, Brooklyn, Troy, and other parts of the State, subject to the Safety Fund,	10,120,200
4 Banks in Albany, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, and Rochester, not subject to the Safety Fund,	865,000
79 State Banks (and 2 Branches.) Total capital	\$ 27,746,400
3 Branches of United States Bank do.	3,000,000
82 Banks in the State, January, 1834. do.	\$ 30,746,400

BANK FUND.

The contributions to the Safety Fund by the banks subject to the provisions of the act creating the same, have been as follows, viz.

In 1830	\$ 26,963.67
In 1831	62,637.62
In 1832	94,295.60
In 1833	105,139.54

Total paid into the Treasury, \$ 289,046.43

Investments in State stock, viz.

Canal debt, interest 5 per cent.	\$ 8,062.40
Astor debt, do. 5 do.	92,000.00
General Fund debt, 4½ do.	178,026.01

Total investments \$ 278,108.41

Due from the revenue to capital of the Fund, 10,938.02

\$ 289,046.43

The revenue of the Bank Fund, for the current year, will amount to \$11,236 34.

SUMMARY OF BANKS IN THE STATE.

	60 Safety Fund Banks.	6 other Banks.	3 U. S. Branches.	Total.
Capital paid in	22,731,260	3,525,000	3,000,000	29,256,260
Deposits (individ. & public)	13,604,740	4,617,796	1,306,118	19,528,654
Bills in circulation	15,402,705	1,378,089	3,165,512	19,946,306
Money in vaults	2,196,967	411,047	2,181,417	4,789,431
Notes, &c. of other banks	6,467,569	966,182	491,642	7,925,393
Loans and discounts	46,496,498	7,841,042	7,344,321	61,681,861

The capital of four banks, not included in the above, which have made no returns, is \$1,650,000; and these are estimated, so as to present the following comparative view of all the banks in this state, including the three U. S. Branches, Feb. 1834.

	N. Y. City Banks.	Albany and Country Banks.	Total.
Capital	\$ 19,361,200	\$ 11,545,260	\$ 30,906,460
Circulation	5,000,000	15,626,316	20,626,316
Deposits	16,000,000	4,178,572	20,178,572
Specie	3,500,000	1,364,421	4,864,421

**BANKS INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AT THE SESSION, 1834.**

Banks.	Place.	Capital.
Commercial Bank,	Buffalo,	\$400,000
Commercial Bank,	New York,	500,000
La Fayette Bank,	Do.	500,000
Sacket's Harbour Bank,	Sacket's Harbour,	200,000
Orleans County Bank,	Albion,	200,000
Albany City Bank,	Albany,	500,000
Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank,	Poughkeepsie,	300,000
Highland Bank,	Newburgh,	200,000
<i>Total of 8 banks,</i>		\$ 2,800,000
Phenix Bank, New York, increased from \$ 500,000 to \$ 1,500,000,		1,000,000
<i>Total</i>		\$ 3,800,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

Banks for Savings, New York, Funds, Jan. 1, 1834,	\$ 3,074,503.05
Seamen's do. do. do. Jan. 1, 1834,	94,022.46
Greenwich do. do. do. Jan. 1, 1834,	71,790.07
Brooklyn do. do. do. Jan. 1, 1834,	97,293.29
Albany do. do. do. Feb. 4, 1834,	216,021.04
Troy do. do. do. Apl. 1, 1834,	138,773.79

Total amount in 6 Savings Banks, **\$ 3,692,403.64**

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[From Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.]

Marine Insurance in the City of New York.

Incor.	Name.	Capital.	Incor.	Name.	Capital.
1798	New York,	500,000	1825	New York State,	300,000
1810	Ocean,	350,000	1832	Commercial,	300,000
1815	American,	500,000	1832	Good Hope,	300,000
1818	Union,	500,000	1831	Neptune Bell,	250,000
1824	Atlantic,	350,000	1833	Washington,	300,000
1815	Neptune,	250,000			
1815	National,	250,000			\$ 4,550,000
1831	Jackson,	400,000			

Fire Insurance in the City of New York.

Ins.	Name.	Capital.	Ins.	Name.	Capital.
1798	Mutual,	\$500,000	1823	Etna,	\$400,000
1891	Washington,	500,000	1829	Traders'	250,000
1808	Eagle,	500,000	1826	Firemen's,	300,000
1814	Globe,	1,000,000	1825	Howard,	300,000
1818	Merchants',	500,000	1832	American,	200,000
1818	Franklin,	250,000	1832	New York,	200,000
1821	Manhattan,	250,000	1833	City,	300,000
1819	Fulton,	500,000	1833	N. Y. Bowery,	300,000
1822	Farm.'s F. & Loan	500,000	1833	Guardian,	300,000
1822	North River,	350,000	1831	Clinton,	300,000
1823	Equitable,	300,000	1832	Palladium,	300,000
1823	Phoenix,	200,000	1833	East River,	250,000
1824	N. Y. Contrib'ship	300,000	1833	Union,	400,000
1824	Jefferson,	250,000			
1824	United States,	500,000			10,250,000

Insurance Companies in other parts of the State.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Expir. of Charter.
Merchants' Insurance Company,	Albany,	\$250,000	1844
Fireman's do. do.	do.	150,000	1861
Troy do. do.	Troy,	200,000	1851
Rensselaer and Saratoga do. do.	do.	101,731	1854
Clinton do. do.	do.	500,000	1834
Schoharie Mutual Insurance Com.	Schoharie,		1851
Brooklyn Fire do. do.	Brooklyn,	150,000	1845
Long Island do. do.	do.	200,000	1863
Firemen's do. do.	do.	150,000	1863
Long Island Farmers' Fire do. do.	Hempstead,	50,000	1863
Utica do. do.	Utica,	100,000	1836
Onesida Insurance do. do.	do.	250,000	1853
Western Fire do. do.	Canandaigua,	250,000	1845
Ontario do. do.	Geneva,	250,000	1846
Auburn do. do.	Auburn,	150,000	1846
Dutchess County do. do.	Poughkeepsie,	200,000	1842
Poughkeepsie do. do.	do.	100,000	1846
Orange Fire do. do.	Newburgh,	400,000	1839
Monroe Fire do. do.	Recheester,	250,000	1846
Buffalo Fire and Marine do. do.	Buffalo,	100,000	1860
Washington County Ins. do. do.	Granville,	50,000	Unlimit.
Syracuse do. do.	Syracuse,	100,000	1863
Western do. do.	Oswego,	150,000	1867
	Total	\$4,101,731	

* These companies have been discontinued.

CANALS.

[From Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.]

Name.	Length.	Cost.	Tolls, 1833.
Erie,	363 miles	\$ 9,027,456.05	\$ 1,290,136.20
Champlain,	63 do.	1,179,871.95	132,559.02
Oswego,	38 do.	565,437.35	22,950.47
Cayuga and Seneca,	20 do.	236,804.74	17,174.69
Chemung and feeder,	36 do.	342,133.95	694.00
Crooked Lake,	8 do.	136,331.95	200.24
Navigable feeders on Erie, Champlain, and Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, }	11 do.	\$ 11,488,035.99	\$ 1,463,715.22
<i>Total</i>	539 miles of canal navigation, completed and owned by the state.		Average cost per mile, \$ 21,314.

Tolls received on each Canal for four years.

Canals.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.
Erie, \$954,328.05	1,091,714.20	1,085,612.28	1,290,136.20	
Champlain 78,148.63	102,896.23	110,191.95	132,559.02	
Oswego, 12,335.18	16,271.10	19,786.20	22,950.47	
Cayuga & } Seneca, }	11,987.81	12,920.39	13,893.04	17,174.69
<i>Total,</i> \$1,056,799.67	1,223,801.92	1,229,483.47	1,462,890.38	

MINISTERS OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

[From Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.]

	No. in 1819.	No. in 1834.
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	328	533
Baptists,	139	(1833) 448
Methodists,	90	454
Episcopalians,	83	173
Reformed Dutch,	105	102
Associate Reformed,		26
Lutherans,	16	36
Other denominations not enumerated in 1819,		77
<i>Total</i>	761	1,849

The average annual salaries of the Clergy of this state, are estimated not to exceed \$ 500 each.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, in 1820, 1,248; in 1833, 1,966; in 1834, 2,084.

Physicians and Surgeons, in 1834, 2,650.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Comparative View of the Returns of Common Schools from 1816 to 1834.

The year in which the Report was made to the legislature.	No. of Towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of School Districts in the said towns.	No. of School Districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the School Districts making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportion of the No. of children taught to the No. of children reported, between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	\$55,720.98	.	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834.88	.	170,385	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235.42	.	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010.54	.	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151.07	.	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418.08	.	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195.04	.	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420.60	.	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820.25	.	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741.61	.	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182,790.09	.	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8,114	7,550	185,720.46	.	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995.77	.	441,856	419,216	96 to 91
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343.21	.	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840.14	\$ 297,048.44	480,041	468,257	40 to 41
1831	785	9,063	8,631	238,641.36	346,807.20	499,424	497,503	250 to 249
1832	703	9,339	8,841	244,998.85	374,001.54	507,105	509,967	165 to 166
1833	811	9,600	8,941	305,582.78	358,320.17	494,959	508,878	36 to 37
1834	820	9,690	9,107	307,733.08	369,696.36	512,475	522,618	50 to 51

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Newspapers and Journals published before the American Revolution, as given in Thomas's "History of Printing."

The first newspaper published in the city of New York was printed by Wm. Bradford, entitled "The New York Gazette," which made its appearance on the 16th of October, 1725, and was issued weekly.

The New York Weekly Journal; Oct. 5, 1733; by John Peter Zenger.

The New York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy; Jan. 1742-3; by William Parker.

The New York Evening Post; before 1746, by Henry De Ferrant.

The New York Mercury; Aug. 3, 1753; by Hugh Gales.

The New York Gazette; Feb. 16, 1760; by Wm. Weyman.

The New York Packet, 1768.

The New York Journal, or General Advertiser; May 1770.

The New York Chronicle ; 1768 or 1769 ; by Alexander and James Robertson.

Rivington's New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser ; April 22, 1773 ; by James Rivington.

The Constitutional Gazette ; Aug. 1775 ; by John Anderson.

The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser ; Jan. 1776 ; by Samuel Loudoun.

The Albany Post-Boy, published at Albany about the year 1772, by Alexander and James Robertson.

"The Independent Reflector," a periodical publication, issued weekly, for two years, on a sheet of foolscap, folio ; Nov. 30, 1752, by James Parker. It contained moral and political essays, but no news, and was conducted by a society of literary gentlemen.

"John Englishman, in Defence of the English Constitution," published weekly by Parker and Weyman, and continued about 3 months.

Newspapers published in 1775, 4, viz. New York Mercury, New York Journal, New York Gazetteer, and Albany Post-Boy ; — in 1810, 66 ; in 1828, (including other periodical journals,) 161 ; in 1834, 267.

Summary of Newspapers in the State, in 1834.	{	Daily,	21
		Semi-weekly,	16
		Weekly,	208
		Semi-monthly,	9
		Monthly,	13
<i>Total</i>			<u>267</u>

The number of newspapers printed in the city of New York in 1832, was 64 ; and in the state, 258 ; and the whole number of copies issued is computed, in the "New York Annual Register" for 1832, as follows :

		Copies at each publication,	Copies annually.
Daily,	13	18,200 (average 1,400)	5,623,300
Semi-weekly,	12	19,200 (do. 1,600)	1,936,800
Weekly,	33	56,000	2,912,000
Semi-monthly,	8	3,000	72,000
Monthly,	3	2,000	24,000
<hr/>			
Total N. Y. City Pap.,	64		<i>Total</i> 10,628,600
Out of the City,	194	Estimated number of copies,	5,400,000
<hr/>			
Total papers in State	258	<i>Total copies annually,</i>	16,028,600

It is stated in the New York Annual Register for 1834, that the average circulation of the 10 large daily papers in the city of New York, was then about 1700 each, making 17,000 copies issued daily.

Towns of New York, 1884

[Formed chiefly from Williams's Annual Register for 1884.]

Counties.	Towns.	Counties.	Towns.		
Albany,	Albany,	Daily	Niagara,	Lockport,	Weekly
		Semi-w'hly	Oneida,	Utica,	do.
		Weekly	Ontario,	Rome,	Monthly
A logany, Broome,	Angelica,	do.	Oneida,	Waterville,	do.
	Binghampton,	do.	Ontario,	Syracuse,	do.
Cattaraugus,	Lodi,	do.	Ontario,	Stannettles,	do.
	Ellicottville,	do.	Ontario,	Manlius,	do.
Cayuga,	Auburn,	do.	Orange,	Canandaigua,	do.
	Jamestown,	do.	Orange,	Geneva,	do.
Chautaugus,	Forestville,	do.	Orange,	Vienna,	do.
	Fredonia,	do.	Orange,	Goshen,	do.
Chenango,	Westfield,	do.	Orange,	Newburgh,	do.
	Norwich,	do.	Orange,	Montgomery,	do.
Clinton,	Oxford,	do.	Orleans,	New Verna,	Monthly
	New Berlin,	do.	Orleans,	Albion,	Weekly
Columbia,	Greene,	do.	Oswego,	Medina,	do.
	Plattsburgh,	do.	Oswego,	Oswego,	do.
Cortland,	Hudson,	Semi-w'hly	Oswego,	Pulaski,	do.
	Kinderhook,	Weekly	Queen's,	Cooperstown,	do.
Delaware,	Cortlandville,	do.	Queen's,	Cherry Valley,	do.
	Homer,	do.	Rensselaer,	Hampstead,	do.
Dutchess,	Delhi,	do.	Rensselaer,	Jamaica,	do.
	Poughkeepsie,	do.	Richmond,	Troy,	Daily
Erie,	Buffalo,	Daily	Rockland,	Lansingburgh,	8 1/2-w'hly
		Weekly	Saratoga,	Richmond,	Weekly
Essex,		Semi-m'hly	Saratoga,	Haverstraw,	do.
		Monthly	Saratoga,	Ballston-Spa,	do.
Franklin,	Keesville,	Weekly	Saratoga,	Saratoga Springs,	do.
	Elizabethtown,	do.	Schenectady,	Waterford,	do.
Genesee,	Malone,	do.	Schenectady,	Schenectady,	do.
	Fort Covington,	do.	Schoharie,	Schoharie,	Monthly
Greene,	Batavia,	do.	Seneca,	Esperance,	do.
	Utica,	do.	Seneca,	Seneca Falls,	do.
Herkimer,	Le Roy,	do.	St. Lawrence,	Waterloo,	do.
	Warsaw,	do.	St. Lawrence,	Ogdensburgh,	do.
Jefferson,	Catskill,	do.	Stoupen,	Canton,	do.
	Coxsackie,	do.	Suffolk,	Bath,	do.
King's,	Little Falls,	do.	Sullivan,	Sag-Harbour,	do.
	Herkimer,	do.	Tioga,	Monticello,	do.
Lewis,	Watertown,	do.	Tompkins,	Elmira,	do.
	Sacket's Harbor,	do.	Ulster,	Havana,	do.
Livingston,	Brooklyn,	do.	Ulster,	Owego,	do.
	Lewville,	do.	Warren,	Ithaca,	do.
Madison,	Martinsburgh,	do.	Wash'ton,	Trumansburgh,	do.
	Genesee,	do.	Wayne,	Kingston,	do.
Montgomery,	Danville,	do.	Westchester,	Milton,	do.
	Mt. Morris,	do.	Yates,	Ulster,	do.
Orleans,	Cazenovia,	do.		Glenn's Falls,	do.
	Chittenango,	do.		Salem,	do.
Rensselaer,	Hamilton,	do.		Sandy Hill,	do.
	Morrisville,	do.		Union Village,	do.
Saratoga,		Daily		Lynn,	do.
		Weekly		Faknyra,	do.
Schoharie,	Rochester,	Semi-w'hly		Foshell,	do.
	Brookport,	Weekly		Stag-Island,	do.
Ulster,	Johnstown,	do.		White Plains,	do.
	Amsterdam,	do.		Farmers,	do.
Warren,	Canajoharie,	Sp.			
		Daily			
Washington,		Semi-wk.			
		Weekly			
Westchester,		Semi-m'hly			
		Monthly			
Yates,					
New York,					

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following is an imperfect list of the Periodical Journals published in the State of New York, since the American Revolution. Many of them have been discontinued.

In the City of New York.

The American Magazine: — 1787-8.

The New York Magazine and Literary Repository: — 1790: — 7 vols.

The Theological Magazine, or a Synopsis of Modern Religious Sentiments: — 1796.

The Medical Repository and Review of Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Knowledge; quarterly; and afterwards monthly; — 1797: — by Miller and Mitchell: — Pascalis and Akerly.

The Monthly Magazine and American Review: — 1799-1800: — 3 vols.

The Temple of Reason: — 1800: — weekly: — by D. Driscoll.

The American Review and Literary Journal: — 1801.

The Christian's Magazine: — 1806-10: — monthly: — by John M. Mason, D. D.

The Churchman's Magazine.

The Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review.

The New York Weekly Museum.

Journal des Dames: — monthly.

The Christian Herald: — 1816: — weekly.

The American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review: — 1817: — by Horatio Bigelow and O. L. Holley.

The Evangelical Guardian and Review: — 1817: — by an association of clergymen in New York.

The Annual Philosophical Magazine: — 1820.

The Literary and Scientific Repository and Critical Review: — 1820.

The New York Review and Athenæum Magazine: — 1825.

The Anti-Masonic Review and Magazine: — 1828: — 2 volumes: — monthly: — edited by Henry D. Ward.

The Harbinger of Peace: — 1828-31: — edited by Wm. Ladd.

The Calumet, a new series of the Harbinger of Peace: — 1832: — once in two months: — edited by L. D. Dewey.

The Sailor's Magazine and Naval Chronicle: — 1828: — edited by J. Brown.

The United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer and Religious Miscellany: — quarterly.

The Home Missionary Magazine and Pastor's Journal: — 1829: — monthly: — edited by A. Peters.

The Protestant Episcopal Pulpit: a series of original Sermons: — 1831: — monthly.

- The Rail-Road Journal**:—1832:—weekly:—edited by D. K. Miner.
- The American Pulpit**:—monthly.
- The National Preacher**:—monthly:—edited by A. Dickinson.
- Knickerbocker's Magazine**:—1833:—monthly.
- The New York Mirror**.—1833:—weekly:—edited by Messrs. Morris, Fay, and Willis.
- The New York Farmer and American Gardiner's Magazine**.
- The American's Mechanics' Magazine**:—1833.
- The American Monthly Magazine**:—1833:—editors Herbert and Patterson.
- The Family Magazine**.
- The Father's Magazine**:—1834:—monthly.
- The Mother's Magazine**.
- The Emigrant's Magazine**.
- The Protestant Magazine**:—editor, J. Irving.
- The American Sporting Magazine**.
- The American Tract Magazine**:—edited by W. A. Hallock.
- The Reformed Dutch Magazine**, by an association of the Reformed Dutch clergy.
- La France Littéraire**:—1832:—semi-monthly.
- La Revue Française**:—1833:—monthly.
- The City Hall Reporter and New York Law Magazine**:—1833:—monthly:—edited by John Lomas.
- Aladdin's Lamp**:—1833:—monthly.
- The Penny Magazine**.—1832, began to be published in London, and republished at New York.
- Peabody's Parlour Journal**:—1834:—weekly.
- The Literary and Theological Review**;—1834:—quarterly:—edited by Leonard Woods, Jun.
- The United States Review**:—1834:—quarterly:—edited by Henry Vothake.
- The American Spectator and National Magazine**:—1834:—monthly:—edited by a society of young men.
- The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Mechanics, and Manufactures**:—1834:—by Minor and Challis.
- & Albany.*
- The American Magazine**:—1815:—monthly:—edited by Horatio G. Spafford.
- The Religious Monitor and Evangelical Repository**:—monthly:—the 11th volume for 1834.
- The Albany Quarterly Magazine**:—edited by the Rev. J. C. Delavan.
- The American Quarterly Temperance Magazine**:—edited by E. C. Delavan.

part 11 of the ...

The Parthenon and Academies ...

The Evangelical Repository: — continued.

The Evangelical Magazine and ...

The Mother's Magazine: — monthly ...

The Christian Magazine: — 1839: —
John F. McLaren.

VIII. NEW JERSEY
GOVERNMENT

PETER D. VROOM,	<i>Governor and Chancellor of the State</i>
	<i>ex officio; (term of office expires Oct. 1851)</i>
James D. Westcott,	<i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council</i>
Charles Parker,	<i>Secretary of State and Auditor</i>
John M. White,	<i>Treasurer,</i>
Stacy G. Potts,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>
Daniel B. Royal,	<i>Clerk in Chancery,</i>
	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i>

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court.

James C. Hornblower,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>
Gabriel H. Ford,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>
George H. Drake,	<i>do.</i>
Estheriah Russell,	<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court</i>

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT TO EACH INDIAN

"Perhaps no country of equal territorial extent in the world, is governed at less cost than the state of New Jersey. The happiness of the people be the object and end of government, we do not hesitate to say, that none is better served than the people directly and indirectly by the present government, exclusive of the ... of \$20,000, and is more than ... the whole population, at the present ...

not less than 330,000, which gives to each individual 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents tax; or dividing the number of individuals by 6, for the number of families gives one dollar for every head of a family in the state. This, it will be observed, is only the tax levied by the state, as contradistinguished from township and county taxes. To ascertain the burden actually supported by the people, we must include not only the latter, but also the sums paid for the maintenance of the militia, and for religious instruction.

“By the singular character of our political association, each citizen contributes to the maintenance of two governments. The sum paid to the general government, by the whole community of the United States is the net amount of duties after the deduction of drawbacks. Taking that amount at \$25,000,000, and dividing by \$14,000,000, the probable population of the United States, in January, 1834, we have a charge of \$1.78 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

“From the general statistical table of the state, it appears, that for the year 1832, there were levied, for state purposes, exclusive of the tax on banks,

		\$ 40,368.71
Tax on Banks, by the Treasurer's Report,		11,585.44
County tax, as by the returns of assessors,		104,166.00
Township taxes,	{ Poor,	78,131.00
	{ Road,	192,859.00
	{ School,	1,366.00
		271,356.00
*Militia expenses for 35,360 men, at \$4 each, the estimated mesne expense of each officer, private, and exempt, amount to		141,440.00
Annual cost of religious instruction,		190,000.00
General government, for duties, at \$1.79 per head,		599,799.00
		\$ 1,279,644.15

*This sum divided by the number of inhabitants (330,000) gives a charge of \$3.86 nearly upon each inhabitant, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, the pension list, the support of the general and state governments, for the maintenance of schools in part, for the support of the clergy, and the founding and preservation of churches; for the support of the poor; for making and repairing all other than turnpike roads, and the erection of bridges by townships and counties; — and, in a word, for all kinds of public expenditure.”

Journal of F. Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey, 1834.

*The militia expenses actually paid by the treasurer of the state are \$141,440.00.

New Jersey
 State Bank at Camden,
 State Bank at New Brunswick,
 State Bank at Elizabeth,
 State Bank at Newark,
 State Bank at Morris,
 Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton,
 Farmers' Bank at Mount Holly,
 Essex Bank at Newton,
 Commercial Bank at Amboy,
 Salem Banking Company,
 People's Bank at Patterson,
 Morris Canal and Banking Co.,
 Washington Bank, Hackensack,
 Farmers & Mech. B'k., Rahway,
 Orange Bank,
 Far. & Mech. B'k., Middleton Pt.,
 Belvidere Bank,
 Mechanics' Bank at Newark,
 Union Bank at Dover,

New Brunswick Bank, State Bank at Camden, State Bank at New Brunswick, State Bank at Elizabeth, State Bank at Newark, State Bank at Morris, Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton, Farmers' Bank at Mount Holly, Essex Bank at Newton, Commercial Bank at Amboy, Salem Banking Company, People's Bank at Patterson, Morris Canal and Banking Co., Washington Bank, Hackensack, Farmers & Mech. B'k., Rahway, Orange Bank, Far. & Mech. B'k., Middleton Pt., Belvidere Bank, Mechanics' Bank at Newark, Union Bank at Dover,	1825 1816 1818 1822 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100
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Total \$ 5,375,000

In the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates, of the
 several States Banks," laid before Congress, June 20, 1862,
 an estimate of the Banks of New Jersey, from which
 has been received, is given.

Capital stock paid in,
 Notes or Bills in circulation,
 Specie and Specie Funds on hand,

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

No newspaper was published in New Jersey at the
 of Independence. There was, however, a
 then, entitled the "New American Magazine,"
 published at Woodbridge by James Parker, and
 signed, under the signature of Sylvanus Americanus,
 a liberal education, who was a judge of
 and who had been editor of the
 which was issued monthly, each number
 was continued 37 months; but this

number of copies sold to defray the expense of printing, &c. — *Thomas's "History of Printing."*

"The New Jersey Gazette," the earliest newspaper of New Jersey, was first published on the 3d of December, 1777, at Burlington, by Isaac Collins, a respectable and enterprising Quaker, who had been for some years printer to the province. It was regularly published till November, 1786, when, other presses having been established, it was discontinued.

In 1810, there were 8 newspapers published in this state, all weekly; 2 at Trenton, 2 at New Brunswick, 2 at Morristown, 1 at Newark, and 1 at Elizabethtown.

In 1834, there were 33 weekly papers and 2 daily papers published in New Jersey; distributed as follows: —

Counties.	Towns.	Daily	Counties.	Towns.	Weekly
Essex,	Newark,	2	Gloucester,	Camden,	2
	Paterson,	2		Woodbury,	1
	Elizabethtown,	1		Mount Holly,	1
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	2	Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	2
	Rahway,	1		Salem,	2
	Trenton,	2		Sussex,	2
Hunsterdon,	Flemington,	1	Warren,	Belvidere,	2
	Princeton,	2		Morris,	2
Somerset,	Somerville,	2	Bergen,	Jersey City,	1
				Monmouth,	Freshhold,	2

1813. The Quarterly Theological and Religious Repository; published at Burlington; edited by the Rev. Charles H. Wharton, D. D.

1825. The Biblical Repertory and Theological Review; quarterly, 8vo., Princeton; established and edited for several years, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, Professor of Biblical Literature; for the last four years edited by the Rev. James W. Alexander.

Two semi-monthly periodical pamphlets have been lately published at Newark; but they are now discontinued.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
Samuel WOLF, Governor, (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1835.)	\$4,000
James Finlay, Secretary,	1,000
Alexander Mahon, State Treasurer,	1,400
David Sturgeon, Auditor-General,	1,000
John Spranger, Surveyor-General,	1,000
Samuel Workman, Secretary of the Land Office,	1,000
C. M. Dallas, Attorney-General,	1,000

John B. Gibson, *Chief Justice,*
Melton C. Rogers, *Associate Justice,*
Charles Houston, *do.,*
John Kennedy, *do.,*
Thomas Sergeant, *do.,*
William Duane, *Prothonotary.*

The judges of the Supreme Court sit in the State House, Philadelphia, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$1000 each while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following three District Courts is limited to the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, and for the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, and for the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Joseph Barnes, *President Judge,*
Th. McKean Petit, *Judge,*
Charles S. Cox, *do.*
John Lisle, *Prothonotary.*

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

Alexander L. Hayes, *Judge.*

District Court for the County of York.

Robert C. Grier, *Judge.*

District Court for the County of York.

Daniel Durkee, *Judge.*

Court of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into the 16 following Districts, each having its own Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of Philadelphia and an associate Law Judge have each a salary of \$10,000 and two other Associate Judges \$400 each. The other districts have salaries of \$1,000, and the other judges \$400 each.

Districts.

1. Philadelphia,
2. Lancaster and York,
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,
4. Schuylkill, Dauphin, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny, | Charles Shultz. |
| 6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren, | Henry Shippen. |
| 7. Bucks and Montgomery, | John Fox. |
| 8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia, | Ellis Lewis. |
| 9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry, | John Reed. |
| 10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria, | John Young. |
| 11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike, | David Scott. |
| 12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, | Calvin Blythe. |
| 13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean, | Edward Herriok. |
| 14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene, | Thos. H. Baird. |
| 15. Chester and Delaware, | Isaac Darlington. |
| 16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset, | Alex. Thomson. |

BANKS.

State of the Banks Nov. 5, 1833; from the Report made to the Legislature Jan. 6, 1834.

Names of Banks.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Pennsylvania,	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 839,418.61	\$ 308,440.19
Philadelphia,	1,800,000	981,644	163,977.
Girard,	1,500,000	466,289	113,697.90
Farmers' and Mechanics',	1,250,000	338,030	149,604.08
North America,	1,000,000	263,585.13	103,265.62
Commercial,	1,000,000	261,462.49	142,789.62
Mechanics',	700,000	619,506	192,574.92
Schuylkill,	991,145	400,045.50	220,783.62
Western,	408,470	281,699	104,532.67
Southwark,	250,000	173,639	62,611.22
Manufacturers' and Mechanics',	237,665	304,495	86,561.06
Northern Liberties,	246,850	314,099	190,373.67
Penn Township,	242,720	269,165	51,172.42
German town,	152,000	79,890	22,609.36
Moyamensing,	125,000	169,590	41,566.72
Lansington,	199,500	151,585	43,694.91
<i>Country Banks.</i>			
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county,	60,000	95,939	9,294.94
Doylstown,	30,000	85,585	24,520.14
Northampton,	194,649	269,436	30,692.52
Boston,	298,770	341,604.40	46,690.26
Wyoming,	58,135	89,939	15,142.22
Northumberland,	100,000	269,830.10	38,289.22
Miners',	199,870	117,870	15,959.22
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	200,200	269,412	24,016.25
Bank of Montgomery county,	133,650	183,399.50	34,674.87
" Delaware county,	104,350	109,796	26,742.75
" Chester county,	210,000	246,993	52,571.70
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	400,000	255,970.78	52,557.17
Lancaster Bank,	139,102.50	166,745	29,694.97
Columbia Bridge Company,	205,000	173,225	22,711.22
" Bank,	58,615	149,690	41,167.11
Bank of Middletown,	75,195	296,579	32,692.22
" Harrisburg,	152,625	261,166.10	32,702.12
" York,	162,720	172,769	169,222.22
" Carlisle,	203,475	159,222	22,222.22
" Gettysburg,	122,333	100,125	42,222.22
" Chambersburg,	257,622.51	222,222	42,222.22
" Weaver & Meacham's, of Pittsburg,	174,645	154,222	42,222.22
" Bank,	502,565.50	502,222	42,222.22
" Bank,	167,871	222,222	42,222.22
" Bank,	25,640	62,775	42,222.22
Total			
	\$ 17,284,444.51	\$ 10,265,222.61	\$ 2,222,222.22

of June, 1831, except that in the
 Bank, is stated at \$100,000, and
 \$17,000, 000, 00.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

American Insurance Co.,	\$200,000	Life
American Fire do.	500,000	Marine
Atlantic do.	300,000	Fire
Delaware do.	200,000	Fire
Fire and Marine do.	600,000	Fire & Marine
Franklin Fire do.	400,000	Union
Insurance Co. Penn.	500,000	United States

Total of 14 Insurance Companies

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A bill entitled "An Act to establish a general system of common schools" in this state was passed by the Legislature and on the 1st of April, it was approved by the Governor. The title of the "Act" and the 1st and 19th sections are as follows:

"Whereas, it is enjoined by the constitution, that the education of the people which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral safety of the people. And whereas, the fund for the purposes, under the act of the 2d of April, 1831, which on the 1st of April next, amount to the sum of \$546,563.72, and will produce a sum of \$2,000,000, when it will produce, at \$ per cent, a sum of \$100,000, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of the common schools. And whereas, provision should be made for the equal distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of all the counties of the commonwealth: Therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly assembled, hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the counties of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall form a school division, and that every ward, township or borough within the several school divisions, shall each form a district. Provided, That any borough which is or may hereafter be formed in the assessment and collection of county rates and taxes, in the said township, so long as it remains so connected with the said township, and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of schools for the education of every child within the district, and that every parent or guardian of such child shall be bound to send the child to the admission and instruction.

A sum of \$75,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of

for the year 1838, which amount shall be annually thereafter appropriated and paid, as hereinafter directed, until the year when the school fund shall yield an interest of \$100,000 annually, when that sum shall be distributed in each year amongst the school divisions created by the adoption of this act, in manner following:—The superintendent of common schools shall give notice, in at least one public newspaper in every school division within this commonwealth, for the space of three weeks, of the sum to which such division may be entitled, having reference in such distribution to the number of taxable inhabitants in said division; and these funds shall be again distributed to the different districts, in proportion to the taxables of said districts, according to the provisions of this act; and, as soon as practicable thereafter, the said superintendent shall cause the distributive share of each school division entitled thereto, to be paid to the county treasurer, which share shall be apportioned amongst the respective districts of the several divisions, according to the said principle of distribution prescribed for the superintendent; and the same rule shall be observed in the distribution of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the county for the same purpose, by the delegate meeting herein before provided for."

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Pennsylvania was the second English American colony into which the art of printing was introduced. William Penn began the settlement of the colony in 1682; and William Bradford established a printing-press near Philadelphia, and printed a sheet almanac for 1687, which was the earliest specimen of printing in the colony.

The first newspaper published at Philadelphia, entitled "The American Weekly Mercury," was printed by Andrew Bradford, on a half sheet of pot paper, bearing the date of Dec. 22, 1719. No other newspaper was at this time published in the English American colonies except at Boston.

In 1728, a second newspaper was commenced, entitled "The Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette," by Samuel Keimer. Before the first year of the publication of this paper was completed, it was resigned to Benjamin Franklin, who was long connected with it, as joint or sole publisher. This paper, the title of which was abridged to "The Pennsylvania Gazette," was continued till within a few years, having been for a considerable time the oldest paper published in the United States.

Other newspapers published at Philadelphia, in English, before the revolutionary war, were "The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser," by William Bradford, 1742:—"The Pennsylvania Chronicle, and Universal Advertiser," by Wm. Goddard, 1767:—"The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser," by John Dunlap,

1741: 6 numbers 12mo.: by Benjamin Franklin.
 "The American Magazine": — 1741: — 2 numbers:
 by John Webbe.
 "The American Magazine, or Monthly Review of the
 Colonies": — 1757: — 3 numbers: — by a society of
 "The American Magazine": — 1760, ending with
 Lewis Nichols.
 "The Penny Post": — 1760: — for a few months.
 "The Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's
 — 1775: — only a few numbers: — by John McSherry.
 "The Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Review":
 July 1775 to July 1776: — edited by Thomas Paine.

Magazines &c. before 1776

"The General Magazine and Historical Review":
 1741: 6 numbers 12mo.: by Benjamin Franklin.
 "The American Magazine": — 1741: — 2 numbers:
 by John Webbe.
 "The American Magazine, or Monthly Review of the
 Colonies": — 1757: — 3 numbers: — by a society of
 "The American Magazine": — 1760, ending with
 Lewis Nichols.
 "The Penny Post": — 1760: — for a few months.
 "The Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's
 — 1775: — only a few numbers: — by John McSherry.
 "The Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Review":
 July 1775 to July 1776: — edited by Thomas Paine.

Newspapers in Pennsylvania in 1776

The Pennsylvania Gazette,	Philadelphia.	The Pennsylvania Packet,	do.
The Pennsylvania Journal,	do.	H. Miller's German Paper,	do.
The Pennsylvania Ledger,	do.	C. Sower's German Paper,	do.
The Pennsylvania Evening Post,	do.	English and German Paper,	do.

The number of newspapers published in Pennsylvania was 9; in 1810, 71; in 1828, newspapers and other periodicals being a greater number at each of these times than before. Of the papers printed, in 1828, 22 were in the German language. The present number of papers in Pennsylvania is not only doubtless considerably greater than in 1828.

The first daily newspaper printed in the United States, "the American Daily Advertiser," was first published as a daily paper early as 1807, there were 8 daily papers in Philadelphia. The number was the same in 1828. — "The Pittsburg Courier" was the first paper that was published in the west of Pennsylvania, and continued to be so about 1793.

Newspapers and Journals (in English) published in Pennsylvania in 1828.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Adams,	Gettysburg,	Weekly 2	Butler,	Towanda,	Weekly 2
Berks,	Reading,	do. 1	Berks,	Butler,	do. 2
Bucks,	Doylestown,	do. 3	Centre,	Bellfonte,	do. 2
Chester,	{ West Chester,	do. 2		Williamsburg,	do. 1
	{ Downingtown,	do. 1	Clearfield,	Clearfield,	do. 1
		do. 4		Danville,	do. 1
Cumberland,	Carlisle,	{ Monthly 1	Columbia,	{ Berwick,	do. 1
Delaware,	Chester,	Weekly 2		{ Bloomsburg,	do. 1
Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	do. 3	Crawford,	Meadville,	do. 2
Franklin,	Chambersburg,	do. 2	Erie,	Erie,	do. 1
Lancaster,	{ Lancaster,	do. 3	Fayette,	{ Uniontown,	do. 2
	{ Marietta,	do. 1		{ Brownsville,	do. 1
Lehigh,	Allentown,	do. 2	Greene,	Waynesburg,	do. 1
Montgomery,	{ Norristown,	do. 2	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon,	do. 1
	{ Pottstown,	do. 1		Indiana,	do. 2
Northampton,	Easton,	do. 2		Blairsville,	do. 1
Perry,	Landisburg,	do. 1	Luzerne,	Wilkesbarre,	do. 2
		{ Daily 8	Lycoming,	Williamsport,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 18	Mifflin,	Jersey Shore,	do. 1
Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	{ Monthly 15	Northumberland,	Lewistown,	do. 2
		{ S th -m ^{thly} 2		Sunbury,	do. 2
		{ Quarterly 5	Somerset,	Milton,	do. 2
		{ Occasion ^y 5		Somerset,	do. 1
Pike,	Milford,	Weekly 1	Susquehanna,	Montrose,	do. 1
Schuylkill,	Pottsville,	do. 1		Dundaff,	do. 1
York,	{ York,	do. 2	Tioga,	Wellsboro',	do. 1
	{ Hanover,	do. 1	Union,	New Berlin,	do. 2
Allegheny,	Pittsburg,	do. 8	Venango,	Franklin,	do. 1
Armstrong,	Kittanning,	do. 1	Warren,	Warren,	do. 1
Beaver,	Beaver,	do. 2	Washington,	Washington,	do. 2
Bedford,	Bedford,	do. 2	Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	do. 2

Newspapers in the German Language in 1828.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Adams,	Gettysburg,	Weekly 1	Lehigh,	Northampton,	Weekly 2
Berks,	Reading,	do. 3	Montgomery,	Pottstown,	do. 1
Bucks,	Doylestown,	do. 1	Northampton,	Easton,	do. 1
Centre,	Aaronsburg,	do. 1	Philadelphia,	Germantown,	do. 1
Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	do. 1	Schuylkill,	Orwigsburg,	do. 1
Franklin,	Chambersburg,	do. 1	Somerset,	Somerset,	do. 1
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	do. 3	York,	York,	do. 1
Lebanon,	Lebanon,	do. 2		Hanover,	do. 1

The total number of Newspapers and other Periodical Journals published in Pennsylvania in, 1828, was stated at 185; but the number in the above list, taken from "The Traveller," is only 172.

An Imperfect List of the Periodical Journals published in Pennsylvania since the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The United States Magazine:—1773:—9 numbers:—by Francis Baily.

The Columbian Magazine:—1786-93:—monthly:—by Matthew Carey, Charles Cist, Wm. Spottswood, and Wm. Young.

The American Museum:—1787-98:—monthly:—12 volumes as a regular series, and a 13th vol. in 1798:—by Matthew Carey.

The American Repository of Useful Information:—1796-6.

The Weekly Magazine:—vol. III. from Aug. 4, 1798, to April 6, 1799.

1798:— by Thomas Gordon.

The Weekly Magazine:—

The Monthly Magazine:—

1800:— by Charles Brockden Brown.

The Repository of Knowledge:—

The Port Folio:— 1801:— established and conducted by him till his death in 1812, 4 vols. 4to.:— 2d Series, 1806 to 1809, 4 vols. 4to.:— 3d Series, 1809 to 1812, 8 volumes:— 4th Series, from 1812 to 1815, 8 volumes:— 5th Series, from 1816 to 1819, 8 volumes:— published weekly:— from 1806 to 1819, monthly for a long afterwards, was discontinued.

1800 to 1812, 8 volumes:— 4th Series, from 1812 to 1815, 8 volumes:— 5th Series, from 1816 to 1819, 8 volumes:— published weekly:— from 1806 to 1819, monthly for a long afterwards, was discontinued.

1800 to 1812, 8 volumes:— 4th Series, from 1812 to 1815, 8 volumes:— 5th Series, from 1816 to 1819, 8 volumes:— published weekly:— from 1806 to 1819, monthly for a long afterwards, was discontinued.

1800 to 1812, 8 volumes:— 4th Series, from 1812 to 1815, 8 volumes:— 5th Series, from 1816 to 1819, 8 volumes:— published weekly:— from 1806 to 1819, monthly for a long afterwards, was discontinued.

The General Assembly's Missionary Magazine and Enquirer:— 1805:— monthly.

The American Register, or General Repository of News and Science:— 1806:— 7 volumes:— O. W. C. Brown.

The Literary Magazine and American Repository:— conducted by Charles Brockden Brown.

The Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor:—

Select Reviews and Spirit of the Magazines:— established and for about three years edited by Samuel L'Hemisphère:— a literary and political journal weekly:— by J. J. Negrin.

L'Hemisphère:— a literary and political journal weekly:— by J. J. Negrin.

The Medical Museum:— 7 volumes:— by J. B. Ford.

The Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review, Philosophical:— 1810:— quarterly:— by a society of philosophers.

The Archives of Useful Knowledge:— 1810:— James Mease, M. D.

The American Review of History and Politics, and History of Literature and State Papers:— 1811-12:— conducted by Robert Walsh.

The American Medical and Philosophical Repository:— 3 volumes.

The Freemason's Magazine:— 1811.

The Analectic Magazine:— First Series, 1812:— Second Series, 1820.

The American Register, or Summary Views of American Literature:— 1817:— by Robert Walsh.

The Quarterly Theological Review:— 1818:— Boston, N.Y.

The Winter Day Luminary:— 1818:—

committee of the Board of Foreign Missions for the United States.

The Journal of Jurisprudence:—1831:—(a New Series of the American Law Journal published at Baltimore):—quarterly:—4 numbers:—edited by John E. Hall.

The Saturday Magazine:—1831.

Journal of the Franklin Institute:—1831:—monthly:—by Th P. Jones, M. D.:—the 14th volume for 1834.

The American Museum of Foreign Literature and Science:—monthly:—1832.

The United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer:—1833:—quarterly.

The American Sunday School Magazine:—1834:—monthly.

The Christian Advocate:—monthly:—edited by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

The Religious Magazine, or Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals:—monthly.

The Journal of Foreign Medicine:—monthly.

The Lyceum:—monthly.

The American Journal of Medical Sciences:—1836:—quarterly:—by an association of physicians:—present editor, Isaac Hays, M. D.—14 volumes completed.

The American Quarterly Review:—1837:—edited by Robert Walsh.

The North American Medical and Surgical Journal.

The Register of Pennsylvania:—1838:—weekly:—2 volumes annually:—edited by Samuel Hazard.

The Medical Recorder:—quarterly.

The North American Magazine:—monthly.

The Journal of Pharmacy:—1839:—quarterly:—edited by Dr. R. E. Griffith.

The Missionary Reporter:—1839:—monthly.

The Philadelphia Magazine:—monthly.

The Journal of the Law:—1830:—one year:—semi-monthly:—conducted by an association of members of the Bar.

The Baptist Tract Magazine.

The Protestant Episcopalian:—monthly:—edited by a company of clergymen.

The Pennsylvania and Delaware Tract Magazine:—semi-monthly.

The Youth's Friend:—monthly.

The Law Library:—1833:—monthly:—edited by John Purdon.

The Missionary Record of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church:—monthly:—edited by the Rev. P. Van Felt.

The Casket:—1834:—monthly.

The Magazine of the German

X. DELAWARE

GOVERNMENT.

CALEB P. BENNETT, of Wilmington, Governor, office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January.

James Rogers, of New Castle, Secretary.

Jacob Biddle, of Dover, Auditor.

Cornellius P. Comegys, do. Treasurer.

Joshua Burton, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thomas Davis, Speaker of the Senate.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

Thomas Clayton, of New Castle, Chief Justice.

James R. Black, do. Associate Justice.

Samuel M. Harrington, of Dover, Justice of the Peace.

Peter Robinson, of Georgetown, Justice of the Peace.

Court of Chancery.

Kensey Johns, Jun., of New Castle, Chancellor.

Robert Frame, of Dover, Attorney-General.

BANKS.

Their condition, as stated by a correspondent,

Farmers' Bank,	{	Parent Bank at Dover,	
		branches at Wilmington,	
		New Castle, & Georgetown,	
Bank of Delaware,		at Wilmington,	
Bank of Wilmington,	}	do.	
Bank of Smyrna,		at Smyrna,	

Total

The following abstract gives the state of the Banks of Delaware, on the 7th of January, 1834, as represented by *estimate*, (there being *no returns*), in the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Delaware,	Wilmington,	Capital stock	Bills in	Specie &
Farmers' Bank & Branches,	Dover,	paid in.	circulat'n.	Specie F.
Bank of Smyrna & Branch,	Smyrna,	} \$2,000,000	504,000	222,500
Milford,				

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Wilmington Savings Fund Society, at Wilmington:— amount of deposits, August 1, 1834, about \$25,000:— dividend 4 per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Last Dividend.
Delaware Fire Insurance Co., Wilmington,	\$100,000	10 per cent.
Wilmington Fire Insurance, do.	150,000	8 do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Printing was first introduced into Delaware, at Wilmington, in 1761, by James Adams, who published for the short period of six months, a newspaper entitled "The Wilmington Courant." This was the first and only newspaper that was published in Delaware before the revolutionary war.

There were only two newspapers published in the state, in 1810, both at Wilmington;— in 1834, the number was 4, viz.

At Wilmington, New Castle County, 2 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly.

At Georgetown, Sussex County, 1 weekly.

EDUCATION.

The state has a School Fund of about \$180,000, the income of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district, at the will of a majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of free schools. The general rule of division into school districts throughout the state, is to form each district so that the most remote parts shall be two miles or about that distance from the centre. In compact towns reference is had to the population. No district that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the Fund, is entitled to receive any portion of the Fund.

The act for the creation of the School Fund was passed in 1796, and the receipts from marriage and tavern licenses were appropriated to the object. The Fund had continued accumulating till 1829, when the act for the establishment of free schools, was passed, and the state was divided into school districts. The number of districts that had been

In Wilmington there are five schools for both sexes; and there are several private schools in other parts of the state.

NEWARK COLLEGE

This institution, which has a very beautiful campus in Newark, 11 miles southwest of Wilmington, was first opened in May, 1834. It is now one of the most important in the collegiate and academical departments, and is now under the instruction of three professors, and a fourth is expected to be appointed in the following November. The building capable of accommodating 80 students, was completed in addition to it is now in progress, and is expected to be ready in November. The edifice will then present a fine appearance. The building consists of three stories and a basement, and two wings, of two stories. The institution has a fund of \$100,000, and is under the legislative government of 22 members, who are collecting a competent library and philosophical apparatus, and making.

XI. MARYLAND, GOVERNMENT.

JAMES THOMAS, Governor; term of office expires Jan. 1835.
Executive Council. Samuel Mass, President; Robert M. S. Martin, Thomas Veazy, and George C. Washington, each \$500.

Senators, 15 in number, elected for 5 years in the following manner: 6 from the Eastern Shore, 9 from the Western Shore, and 6 from the District of Columbia.

Benj. S. Forrest, President of the Senate.

John B. Morris, Baltimore.
 Benj. S. Pigman, Alleghany.
 Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.
 John G. Chapman, Charles.
 Th. B. Sappington, Frederick.
 James Montgomery, Harford.
 Wm. T. Wootten, Prince George.
 Dennis Claude, Annapolis City.

Benj. S. Forrest, President of the Senate.
 J. C. Groves, Charles.
 Thomas Emory, Frederick.
 Wm. Hughson, Prince George.
 Henry P. C. Walling, Prince George.
 Samuel G. Calhoun, Prince George.

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

JUDICIARY.

Theodoric Bland,	Chancellor,	Salary.
		\$3,600

Court of Appeals.

John Buchanan,	Chief Judge,	Salary.
		\$2,900
William B. Martin,	Associate Judge,	2,900
Stevenson Archer,	do. (Baltimore)	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	do.	2,900
John Stephen,	do.	2,900
Ezekiel F. Chambers,	do.	2,900

Court of the City of Baltimore.

Nicholas Brice,	Chief Judge,	Salary.
		\$2,400
J. D. Worthington,	Associate Judge,	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	do.	1,500

The state is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, which constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the state; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties co-extensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the state, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphan's Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.) and the Court of Chancery.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following Insurance Companies, having the capitals annexed, are in Baltimore.

Maryland In. Co.,	\$500,000	Baltimore Fire In. Co.,	200,000
Neptune In. Co.,	200,000	Firemen's do. do.,	400,000
Baltimore In. Co.,	300,000	Life do. do.,	50,000
American In. Co.,	200,000		

Name	Amount
Commercial and Farmers'	do.
Mechanics' and Merchants'	do.
Bank of	do.
Washington	do.
Mechanics'	do.
Union	do.
Highstown	do.
	Hagerstown
	Total

Banks which have made no returns.

Their capital and situation estimated as follows.

Bank of Maryland,	Baltimore,
Salisbury,	Salisbury,
Westminster,	Westminster,
City Bank,	Baltimore,
Commercial,	Millington,
Farmers' Bank of Md.,	Annapolis,
with branches at Barton,	Frederick,
and Frederick,	do.,
Farmers' and Mechanics',	Up. Marlboro'
Frederick Co.,	Williamsport,
Planters' Bank,	Baltimore,
Washington Co.,	Cumberland,
Mechanics' Bank,	
Cumberland,	
	Total

The above statement is taken from the "Annual Estimates of the Condition of the several States" under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, materials collected by Mr. Wilde."

St. John's College

[From a Compendium]

"In 1833, the Legislature of Maryland passed an act relating to the claims of St. John's College, as to the part, the spoliation of 1800. (See American Almanac, 294.) The act secures to the College \$3,000 per annum to be paid from the state treasury. This Treasury is managed by the act, comprising the Governor, Chancellor, and Court of Appeals. — In 1834, a professor was appointed with a salary of \$2,000 per annum; and he is to receive of his collections in the College College. The Legislature visit the college annually, and...

The Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

"Care has been taken to preserve the Senate Chamber, at Annapolis, in the same condition as when Washington resigned his commission. It is correctly represented in Col. Trumbull's Painting."

State Library.

"Our Legislature has a library of law and miscellaneous books, of 7,000 volumes, which is increased annually to the amount of \$500; and it is used by the Courts as well as the Legislature. A room is fitting up for its accommodation in the state-house, at the expense of \$5,000. State Librarian, David Ridgley. Salary \$500."

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Printing was first introduced into Maryland, at Annapolis, where the first press was established in 1726. "The earliest book I have met with, printed in this colony," says Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," "is 'A complete Collection of the Laws of Maryland. Collected by authority'; printed at Annapolis, in 1727, by William Parks."

The first newspaper printed in Maryland, "The Maryland Gazette," was published at Annapolis by William Parks, as early as 1728; and it is supposed to have been begun in 1727, and to have been regularly published till 1736.

The 2d newspaper in Maryland was commenced at Annapolis, by Jonas Green, in April, 1745, about 9 years after the first had been discontinued; and it was also entitled "The Maryland Gazette." This paper has been regularly published since its first establishment to the present time, with the exception of a short suspension, in 1775, on account of the Stamp Act; and it is now the oldest paper in the United States.

The 3d newspaper published in Maryland, entitled "The Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser," made its first appearance at Baltimore in August, 1773, and was printed by William Goddard.

In 1775, there were only two newspapers published in Maryland, "The Maryland Gazette," at Annapolis, and "The Maryland Journal," at Baltimore:—in 1810, the number was 21:—newspapers and other periodicals in 1828, 37; and in 1834, 35.

Newspapers in 1834.

Towns.		Counties.		Towns.	
Baltimore,	Daily	5	Montgomery,	Rockville,	Weekly
Annapolis,	Weekly	3	Talbot,	Easton,	W ^e ekly
Frederick,	Semi-w ^e ekly	1	Cecil,	Hikton,	do.
Westminster,	Weekly	1	Dorchester,	Fort Deposit,	do.
Hagerstown,	do.	1	Kent,	Cambridge,	do.
Belle Air,	do.	2	Caroline,	Chestertown,	do.
Chesapeake,	do.	2		Beeton,	do.
					Total

The American Law Journal
 monthly: — comprising several volumes.
 The Fortuna, a Reporter
 monthly: — comprising several volumes.
 The Unitarian Miscellany and Cosmos
 monthly: — 6 volumes, 12mo.
 The Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer
 Friedrich.
 The Baltimore Medical and Surgical
 Baltimore.
 The Turf Register, and Sporting Magazine: —

XII. VIRGINIA

GOVERNMENT

LITTLETON W. TAKEWELL, of Norfolk, expires March 31, 1837.)
 Windham Robertson, of Richmond,
 Daniel Wilson, do.
 Peter V. Daniel, do.
 Lawson Burfoot, do.
 James Heath, do.
 James Brown, Jun., do.
 William Selden, do.
 George Dromgoole, *Speaker of the Senate*.
 Linn Banks, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Henry St. George Tucker, *President*,
 Francis T. Brooke, *Judge*,
 William H. Cabell, do.
 Dabney Carr, do.
 William Brockenbrough, do.

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, five dollars per diem, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals sits annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the first of July, and continuing 90 days; unless the business is despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the Governor may appoint, and continuing 100 days, unless the business is despatched.

Judicial Department

The state is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, are as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Richard Baker, | 8. William Daniel, | 15. Benjamin Estill, |
| 2. John F. May, | 9. William Leigh, | 16. James E. Brown, |
| 3. Abel P. Upshur, | 10. Fleming Saunders, | 17. Allen Taylor, |
| 4. James Semple, | 11. Richard H. Field, | 18. Edward D. Duncan, |
| 5. J. T. Lomax, | 12. Lucas P. Thompson, | 19. Lewis Summers, |
| 6. John Scott, | 13. Richard E. Parker, | 20. Joseph L. Frye. |
| 7. John B. Clopton, | 14. Daniel Smith, | |

BANKS.

Their state on the 7th of January, 1834, as represented in the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Specie and Funds.
Virginia and Branches,	Richmond,	\$ 2,740,000	2,894,985.33	358,409.84
Farmers' B'k & Bran's,	do.	2,000,000	1,781,677.00	396,686.61
Northwestern & Bran.,	Wheeling,	264,500	136,536.00	36,988.00
Valley and Branches,	Winchester	690,000	836,195.00	146,268.05
	Total	\$ 5,694,500	5,598,392.33	33,937,751.90

BANK OF VIRGINIA AND FARMERS' BANK.

[From a Correspondent, August, 1834.]

	Place.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Bank of Virginia, Mother Bank, Branches, . . .	Richmond,	\$ 1,000,000	881,000	197,978.15
	Norfolk,	440,000	186,140	16,943.63
	Petersburg,	430,000	585,065	66,750.15
	Fredericksburg,	300,000	375,360	45,363.60
	Lynchburg,	300,000	435,940	16,368.64
	Danville,	150,000	318,085	55,661.85
	Charleston, (K'wa)	100,000	256,890	35,663.40
	Total	\$ 2,740,000	2,908,789	453,795.83

Net profits for the year, (including the sum of \$ 35,518.88 profit on the Bank Stock sold) \$ 318,919.55. Rate per cent. 11 ⁶⁴/₁₀₀.

	Place.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Mother Bank, Branches,	Richmond,	\$ 487,500	556,688	504,631.95
	Norfolk,	487,500	155,000	22,397.81
	Petersburg,	243,750	376,635	46,439.79
	Fredericksburg,	243,750	237,385	41,776.39
	Lynchburg,	243,750	307,640	22,977.50
	Winchester,	243,750	147,290	22,682.40
	Danville, (Agency),	89,000	no notes	77.50
	Total	\$ 2,000,000	1,687,698	375,283.91

Net profits for the year (not including that on stock sold) 9 ¹⁶/₁₀₀ per cent.

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SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

- Savings Institution of Richmond,
- Franklin Savings Institution of Richmond,
- Harper's Ferry Savings Institution,
- Augusta Savings Fund Society,
- Shepherdstown Savings Institution,
- Charlestown and Jefferson Co. Savings Institution,
- Menongalia Savings Institution,
- Martinsburg Savings Institution,
- Winchester and Frederick Co. Savings Institution,
- Lexington and Rockbridge Co. Savings Institution,
- The Savings Institution of Elizabethtown in Ohio Co.,
- The Wheeling Savings Institution,

Several of the savings institutions had done business without the authority of law, previous to the above dates. By an act of the Legislature, of March 4, 1834, the maximum capital, or the amount received on deposit, of each of the savings institutions in the State, was extended to a sum not exceeding \$100,000.

MINING COMPANIES.

Virginia Mining Company, incorporated in 1833; Rappahannock Mining Co., Rattle Snake Mining Co., Rappahannock Mining Co., Mining Co., Union Gold Mining Co., United States Mining Co., Culpepper Mining Co., Hunting Run Mining Co., Potomac Mining Co., Vacluse Mining Co., Rivanna Mining Co., Hope Mining Co., Liberty Mining Co., and Buckingham Gold Mining Co., in the quantity of gold received at the Mint of the United States in 1834, was derived from the gold mines of Virginia, amounted to \$1,000,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

Virginia was the first settled of the American English colonies, and was considerably later than several of the others in supporting a printing-press. "I have not seen any thing," says Mr. Drake, in his "History of Printing," "from a Virginia press earlier than 1733, less than 90 years after the introduction of the art into America. Printing was not early encouraged by the English government. Sir William Berkeley, a distinguished governor of the colony, in 1677, in his answer to the inquiries of the Lords of the Council, said that

the Colonies in 1671, 64 years after the settlement of Virginia, says, "I thank God we have no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world; and printing has divulged them, and libels against the government."

Printing was introduced into Virginia at Williamsburg, by William Parks, who printed, at that place, Stith's History of Virginia and the the Laws of Virginia, in 1729; and as early as 1736, he commenced the first newspaper in the colony, entitled "The Virginia Gazette." Parks continued this paper till his death in 1750; soon after which it was discontinued; but in 1751, it was renewed with the same title. In 1766, a second newspaper, with the same title, was begun; and at the commencement of the war in 1775, there were two newspapers, both published at Williamsburg, and both bearing the title of "The Virginia Gazette," and no other paper was published in the colony till after this period.

The number of newspapers in this state in 1810, was 23, 1 three times a week, 5 semi-weekly, and 17 weekly; the number, in 1828, was 34;— the number has since increased.

There are now published at Richmond, 2 daily newspapers, 3 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly; at Norfolk, 2 daily; at Fredericksburg, 2 semi-weekly.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

At Lynchburg, about 1810, was published a periodical journal entitled "The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine."

A literary journal was published, a few years since, during a short period, at the University of Virginia.

An agricultural monthly publication was commenced in 1833, by Edmund Ruffin, at Shellbanks, Prince George County; 8vo. 64 pages; and it is said to be well supported.

The first number of "The Southern Literary Messenger," 32 pages royal 8vo., made its appearance in August, 1834, by Thomas W. White; proposed to be issued once in two weeks.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary
David L. Swain,	<i>Governor</i> ; term expires December, 1834;	\$2,000
William Hill,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 & fees.
William S. Mhoon,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
James Grant,	<i>Comptroller</i> ,	1,000

Thomas Burke, *Chief Justice*
 William Gaston, *Justice*
 Joseph J. Daniel, *Justice*
 William Harwood, *Justice*
 John R. Donnell, *Justice*
 John Stovall, *Justice*
 James H. Johnston, *Justice*

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the judges sit yearly in the several counties; so that each judge sits in several counties; and he is paid \$90 for every circuit, and about \$2,000 annually.

Romulus Sanders, *Attorney-General*. John Scott, A. Troy, Stephen Miller, William J. Alexander, *Solicitors*.

BANKS.

[From a Correspondent, July 25, 1834.]

From the Returns showing the state of the Banks, before Congress, June 24, 1834.

Cape Fear Bank,
Newbern,
State Bank,

Capital	Reserve
\$400,000	\$100,000
800,000	200,000
700,000	150,000
Total	\$450,000

Total

The old State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and a capital of \$1,600,000; and the Newbern Bank, with four branches, and a capital of \$800,000, are now concerns.

During the last session of the legislature the charter of Cape Fear was renewed, and charters were granted for viz. the Bank of North Carolina, with a capital of \$1,000,000, principal bank to be at Raleigh, with branches in such places deemed advisable; Merchants' Bank at Newbern, and one at Edenton.

The state is at liberty to take \$600,000 of stock, and to appoint four directors: the remainder of the stock is to be subscribed for by individuals, who are to appoint the directors. The bank is to go into operation in the month of August. The business of the Cape Fear Bank is confined chiefly to the State. The banks chartered at Newbern and Edenton are to be general banks.

[From a Correspondent.]

"The operations of the gold mines continue to increase. During the last year several foreign companies have purchased, and laid the foundations of extensive operations. The Mecklenburg mines may be considered the most substantial, and as they are generally vein mines, the most extensive. In the counties of Burke, Lincoln, and Rutherford, the surface mines are considered the most productive. The planters leave the cotton fields and go to their mines, and by a simple process of washing in cradles, and the use of quicksilver, contrive to make a greater profit than the most prudent manager of a vein mine, encumbered as he always is with expensive machinery and tedious operation. But very few instances have occurred in the mining operations of the south, of persons engaged in the working of vein mines, and realizing any thing like a clear profit."

NEWSPAPERS.

Printing, according to Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," was first introduced into North Carolina, at Newbern, in 1754 or 1755; and the earliest newspaper, entitled "The North Carolina Gazette," was printed at the same place by James Davis, and made its first appearance in December, 1755. After being published about six years, it was discontinued; but on the 27th of May, 1768, it was again revived, and was continued till after the commencement of the war.

In 1763 or 1764, a printing-press was set up at Wilmington by Andrew Stewart, and a newspaper, said to have been entitled "The Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser" was published, but it was discontinued about the year 1767. On the 13th of October, 1769, the second newspaper made its appearance at Wilmington, entitled "The Cape Fear Mercury," printed by Adam Boyd.

In 1775, there were two newspapers printed in North Carolina, viz. "The North Carolina Gazette," at Newbern; and "The Cape Fear Mercury," at Wilmington;—in 1810, there were 10 newspapers in the state; in 1828, 20; and in 1834, 22.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.		
Mecklenburg,	Washington,	Weekly 1	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,	Weekly 1	
Orange,	Milton,	do. 1	New Hanover,	Wilmington,	do. 2	
Rutherford,	Edenton,	do. 2	Orange,	Hillsborough,	do. 1	
Wake,	Newbern,	do. 3	Rowan,	Chapel Hill,	do. 1	
Warren,	Fayetteville,	do. 2	Rutherford,	Salisbury,	do. 2	
	Tarborough,	do. 1	Wake,	Rutherford,	do. 2	
	Oxford,	do. 1	Warren,	Raleigh,	do. 2	
	Halifax,	do. 1		Warrenton,	do. 1	

There is said to be no periodical publication at present printed in North Carolina, except newspapers. "The Evangelical Museum," a religious journal, was commenced at Fayetteville in 1828.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—MAY 20, 1775.

This document has heretofore attracted but little notice, and it did not till 1819, become known to John Adams, who, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson, styles it "one of the greatest curiosities." According to the statement of Mr. Pitkin in his "Political and Civil History of the United States," "two delegates from every company of militia in the county of Mecklenburg met at Charlotte, on the 19th of May, [1775] to take into consideration the existing state of things. This was the boldest measure taken by any set of men at that period of the contest." This "Declaration" is here extracted from "A Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson, by Jo. Seawell Jones of Shocco, North Carolina," published in 1834.

"That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

"That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown; and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people;—are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress;—to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual coöperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

"That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws; wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

"That it is further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz. a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a Committee-man, to issue process, hear, and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and

are of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, *Chairman*

JOHN McKNITT ALEXANDER, *Secretary*

Ephraim Breyard	William Graham	Matthew McClure
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Queary	Neil Morrison
John Phifer	Hezekiah Alexander	Robert Irwin
James Harris	Adam Alexander	John Flenniken
William Kennon	Charles Alexander	David Reese
John Ford	Zaccheus Wilson, sen.	John Davidson
Richard Barry	Waightstill Avery	Richard Harris, sen.
Henry Downe	Benjamin Patton	Thomas Polk.
Extra Alexander		

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
ROBERT Y. HAYNE,	of Charleston,	<i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires December, 1834.)	\$ 3,500
Charles C. Pinckney,	of Pendleton,	<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	
S. Hammond,	of Edgefield,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	Fees.
Theo. Stark,	of Columbia,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	Fees.
R. Barnwell Smith,	of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	900
William Laval,	do.	<i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	1,500
Thomas H. Nixon,	of Edgefield,	<i>Superint. Public Works</i> ,	1,500
W. E. Hayne,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
Fanny Walker,	of Columbia,	do.	1,000
Charles J. Colcock,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of State of S. C.</i>	3,000

The Senate consists of 45 members, elected for four years, one half being chosen biennially. H. Deas, *President*.

The House of Representatives is composed of 124 members, elected for two years. Patrick Noble, *Speaker*.

The Legislature meets annually, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday of December. Pay of members \$ 4,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

		appointed,	Salary.
John Calhoun,	of Columbia,	1834,	\$ 4,000
John Harper,	of Fairfield,	do. 1830,	3,000
W. O'Neal,	of Newbury,	do. 1830,	3,000

Attorney General
 of the State of South Carolina

John Johnson,
 of Newberry,

of Newberry,
 Henry

of the General

- Eliza H. Bay, of Charleston,
- Robert Gantt, of Greenville,
- John S. Richardson, of Sumter,
- Josiah J. Evans, of Society Hill,
- Baylies J. Earle, of Greenville,
- A. Pickens Butler, of Edgefield,
- Wm. R. Hill, of Columbia, Reporter,

BANKS.

From the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates of the several State Banks," laid before Congress, June 30, 1857.

State Bank and Branches,	\$ 1,150,213.00	1,000,000.00
<i>Estimated condition; no returns.</i>		
Bank of South Carolina, Charleston,	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Commercial Bank, Columbia,		
Planters' and Mechanics', Charleston,		
Union Bank, do.		
Total	\$ 3,150,213.00	3,000,000.00

[From a Correspondent, Charleston, July 22, 1857.]

Name.	Place,	Capital.
Bank of the State of S. Carolina,	Charleston,	\$1,150,213.00
Bank of South Carolina,	do.	1,000,000.00
State Bank,	do.	500,000.00
Union Bank,	do.	1,000,000.00
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank,	do.	1,000,000.00
Commercial Bank,	Columbia,	500,000.00
Merchants' Bank,	Charleston,	500,000.00
	Cheraw,	500,000.00
Total		\$ 3,150,213.00

The Bank of the State of South Carolina has a Fund, \$ 412,000, for banking purposes; and it has branches at Columbia and Camden, and agencies at Hamburg, Cheraw, and

Note. — The above dividends are reckoned at the rate of 6 per cent, based on the current price, they would be a quarter of 1 per cent. The rate of interest as fixed by law in this state, is 7 per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Last Ann. Div.
Charleston, Fire, Marine, and Life Ins. Co.	\$300,000	15½ per cent.
Union Insurance Company, Charleston,	450,000	13½ do.

Notes. — The dividend per cent. is reckoned on the par price; if, reckoned on the current price, it would be from a quarter to a third less.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

Extract from Governor Hayne's Message of Nov. 26, 1833. — "Balance in the treasury, Oct. 1, \$162,037.72. This balance is subject to appropriations, which, when paid, will probably reduce it to \$100,000. Of the sum of \$400,000 put at the disposal of the executive last December (1832), not more than \$140,000 have been drawn from the treasury; — thus a balance of \$260,000 remains subject to the control of the executive. — South Carolina has expended nearly two millions in the construction of roads and canals, which hardly yield an annual income of \$15,000. In many parts of the state, the canals do not pay their current expenses. — All the expenditures of the preceding year amount to \$114,265.16. — Profits of the Bank \$151,003.52; — carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund \$120,000."

CHARLESTON AND HAMBURG RAIL-ROAD.

This rail-road, which extends from the city of Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, has been for some months in operation. In the "Annual Report of the Direction of the South Carolina Canal and Rail-road Company" of May 6, 1834, it is stated, that "The Company now sends an express daily from one commercial city to another, distant 136 miles, in 12 hours, and that in the day-time. The daily papers of this city [Charleston] are sent by this conveyance, but merchants' letters, of the utmost importance to them in business, are not less than two days going under contract." — The cost of constructing this rail-road was \$900,000. — The amount of income for freight and passage, the first 4 weeks from January 1, 1834, \$3,420.68; 2d 4 weeks, \$7,439.04; 3d 4 weeks, \$10,222.62; 4th 4 weeks, \$12,900.53; — income for May \$18,956; June, \$12,418. — In July a dividend was declared of \$2 per share of \$100 paid in. — This rail-road line is expected to be extended by way of Athens in Georgia, and the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee, to Memphis on the Mississippi. See Georgia.

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Printing was introduced into South Carolina at Charleston, as early as 1730, by Eleazer Phillips, who died in 1731. The first newspaper

published in the Charleston
 2d of January, 1731-2; printed on
 half sheet of paper, not standard
 ous Gazette." This paper, in the
 year, was discontinued in consequence
 and in February, 1734, Lewis Trenchard
 the same title, which gained particular
 paper, entitled "The South Carolina and American
 was commenced by Robert Wells: and in 1735
 Gazette and Country Journal," was established
 Stamp Act, by Charles Crouch.

The newspapers whose titles are given above, viz. "The South
 Carolina Gazette," "The South Carolina and American
 and "The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal," were
 printed at Charleston, in 1775, and they were the only newspapers
 in South Carolina before the Revolution.

In 1810, there were 10 newspapers published in different parts
 Columbia, 1 at Georgetown, 1 at Pendleton, and 7 at other places,
 which were daily. The number of newspapers and periodicals
 state, in 1828, was 16; in 1834, 21, 3 of which were
 papers.

Newspapers in 1834.

District.	Place.		District.	Place.
Charleston,	Charleston,	{ Daily 3	Darlington,	Charleston,
		{ Weekly 3	Kershaw,	Columbia,
Richland,	Columbia,	do. 4	Greenville,	Greenville,
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	do. 2	Edgefield,	Edgefield,
York,	York C. H.	do. 2	Pendleton,	Pendleton,

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.—Charleston.

"The South Carolina Museum, and Complete
 tainment and Intelligence," weekly:—by Thomas
 to 1800:—6 volumes, 8vo.

"The Historical Register and Review of the
 monthly:—1805-7:—3 volumes:—editor,
 penter.

"The Quiver":—weekly:—1807-8: one year:
 Isaac Harby.

"The Southern Literary Gazette":—first
 monthly:—1808, one year: by William G.
 Simmons.

"The Gospel Messenger":—monthly:—1823:
 three volumes, the Rev. F. Dalcho:—of the
 Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D. The 11th volume is
 1834.

"The Medical Journal":—quarterly, 1834:
 1834:—conducted by Thomas Y. Simons.

"The Southern Review":—quarterly:—Feb. 1838 to Feb. 1839;—8 volumes, 8vo.:—edited by Stephen Elliott, LL. D., till his death in 1830:— afterwards by his son Stephen Elliott and Hugh S. Legaré.

"The Southern Agriculturist":—monthly:—1838:— editor, John D. Legaré. The 7th volume is now in progress.

"The Charleston Law Journal":—1830-1:—1 volume:— editors, Abraham Blanding and David I. McCord.

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
WILSON LUMPKIN,	of Walton Co.,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of } office expires Nov. 1835,)	\$3,000
Wm. A. Tanneil,	of Washington Co.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,000
Thomas Haynes,	" Hancock Co.,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
Wm. W. Carnes,	" Baldwin Co.,	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
John Bethune,	" Greene Co.,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	2,000
Jacob Wood,	" Darien,	<i>President of the Senate,</i>	
J. A. Cuthbert,	" Milledgeville,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	500
Th. Glascock,	" Augusta,	<i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i>	
Joseph Sturges,	" Milledgeville,	<i>Clerk of House Rep.</i>	500

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

JUDICIARY.

The state is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

			Salary.
William Law,	of Savannah,	<i>Judge of the Eastern Circuit</i>	\$2,100
William W. Holt,	" Augusta,	<i>do. Middle Circuit</i>	2,100
W. H. Crawford,	" Lexington,	<i>do. Northern Circuit</i>	2,100
Chs. Dougherty,	" Watkinsville,	<i>do. Western Circuit</i>	2,100
John G. Polhill,	" Milledgeville,	<i>do. Oakmulgee Circuit</i>	2,100
Lot Warren,	" Marion,	<i>do. Southern Circuit</i>	2,100
Chris. B. Strong,	" Macon,	<i>do. Flint Circuit</i>	2,100
G. E. Thomas,	" Columbus,	<i>do. Chattahoochee Cir.</i>	2,100
J. W. Hooper,	" Cassville,	<i>do. Cherokee Circuit</i>	2,100
Hiram Warner,	" Talbotton,	<i>do. Coweta Circuit</i>	2,100
Chs. J. Jenkins,	" Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$2,50 & perquisites.

Inferior Court.

An Inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the power of courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

BANKS.

[As exhibited by their Returns to the Executive, on the 7th of October, 1833.]

Banks.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Planters' Bank . . .	Savannah	\$ 535,500	\$ 135,765	\$ 110,124.2
Mechanics' Bank . . .	Augusta	200,000	200,935	42,172.54
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank	Savannah	170,000	111,217	72,765.09
Augusta Ins. & Banking Co.	Augusta	135,000	157,098	64,415.73
Commercial Bank . . .	Macon	100,000	65,428	34,414.74
Insurance Bank, Columbus	Columbus	150,000	134,091	90,322.2
Bank of Columbus . . .	do.	152,500	107,822	50,578.55
Bank State of Geo. & Bra's	Savannah	1,500,000	854,100	340,428.09
Bank of Darien & Branches	Darien	463,102.50	273,012	95,222.11
Farmers' Bank & Branch	Chattahoochee	119,825	134,400	69,794.71
Bank of Augusta . . .	Augusta	600,000	581,375.19	162,178.2
Bank of Hawkinsville . .	Hawkinsville	75,000	110,125	42,969.69
Central Bank of Georgia	Milledgeville	2,333,703.52	189,595	97,859.21
<i>Total</i>		\$ 6,534,691.02	\$ 3,055,003.19	\$ 1,273,274.02

The above abstract corresponds with the statement, in the document showing the state of the Banks of Georgia on the 7th of January, 1834, that was laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Bank of the State of Georgia and Branches.

[From the official Report, April 7, 1834.]

Bank and Branches.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.	
Savannah, (Mother Bank)	\$ 500,000	\$ 129,111	\$ 63,357.54	
Augusta, Branch	500,000	269,547	125,032.33	
Milledgeville, do.	125,000	64,105	30,399.11	
Washington, do.	100,000	115,369	45,500.40	
Eatonton, do.	100,000	166,815	43,100.52	
Greensborough, do.	100,000	34,810	10,361.60	
Macon, do.	75,000	178,321	29,017.20	
<i>Total</i>		\$ 1,500,000	\$ 958,078	\$ 346,769.00

Banks in 1834.

[From a Correspondent : — July 5, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.	Last dividend.
Bank of Augusta . . .	Augusta	\$ 900,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 177,000	8 per cent.
Merchants' & Planters' B.	do.	300,000	Broken.		
Mechanics' Bank . . .	do.	400,000	268,000	111,000	8 do.
Planters' Bank . . .	Savannah	1,000,000	273,000	60,000	8 do.
B. of St. Geo. & Branches	do.	1,500,000	958,000	340,000	8 do.
Darien Bank . . .	Darien	1,000,000	430,000	69,000	8 do.
Commercial Bank . . .	Macon	400,000	108,000	31,000	8 do.
Bank of Columbus . . .	Columbus	500,000	202,000	84,000	8 do.
Farmers' Bank & Branch	Chattahoochee	Suspended payment.			
Hawkinsville Bank . . .	Hawkinsville	200,000	208,000	60,000	
Central Bank of Geo.	Milledgeville	1,332,000	150,000	88,000	

The Central Bank of Georgia is wholly owned by the state, its stock consisting of the funds of the state; it therefore declares no dividend. A committee of the Legislature examines annually its condition and makes a report. Its annual profits for the last five years have been about \$50,000, after paying all expenses, and being the agent for the collection of all moneys due to the state. The banks of Georgia generally pay 8 per cent. per annum; sometimes more.—The rate of interest in the state, as fixed by law, is 8 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK.

Savings Bank of Augusta.—This is merely a place of deposit for any moneys which are to be used by the directors for the benefit of the depositors. It has paid 8 per cent. per annum.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Marine & Fire Insurance Co. } with Banking privileges }	Savannah, \$500,000	110,000	72,000
Augusta Ins. & Banking Co.	Augusta, 500,000	150,000	64,000
Insurance Bank of Columbus,	Columbus, 400,000	134,000	90,000

RAIL-ROADS.

A charter for a rail-road from Augusta to Athens has been granted, and the stock so far taken up as to insure its construction. When it is completed there will be an unbroken rail-road from Charleston, S. C., to Athens, Georgia, 240 miles. The company are authorized, and expect, to continue the rail-road to the line of Alabama, there to meet a rail-road which is now constructing from Memphis, on the Mississippi, to the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee. When the whole design shall be executed, a complete rail-road communication will be opened from Memphis to Charleston. Another rail-road is chartered from Savannah to Macon; and a third from Macon to Forsyth in the county of Monroe.

The corporation of Savannah have employed an engineer to make a survey of the country between Savannah, Louisville, Milledgeville, Macon, and Columbus, with reference to the comparative advantages of a rail-road and a canal.—The Steamboat Company, under a law passed at the last session of the legislature, have had a survey of a canal completed, from Heishman's Lake, at the head of deep water, to Augusta.

NEWSPAPERS.

The art of printing was introduced into Georgia, at Savannah, in 1763, by James Johnston, a native of Scotland, who began to publish a newspaper, entitled "The Georgia Gasette," on the 17th of April, 1763. This paper was published 27 years by Johnston, and was continued by

before the Revolution.

In 1818, there were 13 newspapers; in 1834, 29.

Newspapers in 1834.

Counties	Towns	Newspapers
Richmond,	Augusta,	Courier, Constitutionalist, Cherokee,
Chatham,	Savannah,	Sentinel, Georgian, Republican, Federal Union, Standard of Union,
Baldwin,	Milledgeville,	Recorder, Journal, Times, Academician, News,
Wilkes,	Washington,	Christian Index & Baptist Messenger, Temperance Banner,
Clarke,	Athens,	Southern Banner, Western Herald, Telegraph,
Blount,	Macon,	Messenger, Southern Planter,
McIntosh,	Darien,	Telegraph, Sentinel,
Muscogee,	Columbus,	Equiner, Hickory Nut, Miners' Recorder & Spy in the West, Gazette,
Upson, Lumpkin, Cass, Coweta, Columbia, Cherokee Co'ty,	Thomaston, Auraria, Caseville, Newman, Wrightsboro', New Echota,	Cherokee Phoenix,

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN GAYLE, *Governor*, (term of office from Nov. 1835 to Nov. 1835.)

James I. Thornton, *Secretary of State,*

George W. Crabb, *Comptroller of Public Accounts,*

Hardin Perkins, *State Treasurer,*

Peter Martin, *Attorney-General,*

The *Senate* consists of 22 members; the *House of Representatives* 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$1000 each.

John Irwin, *President of the Senate,*

Samuel W. Oliver, *Speaker of the House of Representatives,*

* Devoted to Education.

† Devoted to Agriculture.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was formerly composed of the seven judges of the Circuit Courts; but in January, 1833, the legislature established a separate Supreme Court, composed of three judges, who are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their office 6 years.

Judges of the Supreme Court. — Abner S. Lipscomb, *Chief Justice*; Reuben Saffold, and John M. Taylor.

Circuit Courts.

	<i>Salary.</i>
Ptolemy S. Harris, <i>Judge of the 1st Circuit,</i>	\$ 1,750
Horatio G. Perry, <i>do. 2d do.</i>	1,750
Henry W. Collier, <i>do. 3d do.</i>	1,750
John White, <i>do. 4th do.</i>	1,750
William J. Adair, <i>do. 5th do.</i>	1,750
Anderson Crenshaw, <i>do. 6th do.</i>	1,750
Sion L. Perry, <i>do. 7th do.</i>	1,750

BANKS.

State of the Banks on the 7th of January, 1834, as exhibited in a document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie & Specie Funds.
State of Alabama	Tuscaloosa,	\$ 976,118.89	\$ 736,761	\$ 81,930.36
“ Branch	Montgomery,	600,000.00	298,751	90,000.64
“ Branch	Mobile,	1,000,000.00	293,170	115,555.02
<i>Total</i>		\$ 2,576,118.89	1,328,682	296,786.02
Branch of State Bank of Ala.	Cahawba,	1,732,080.00	815,769	191,197.80
Bank of Mobile	Mobile,			
<i>Total</i>		\$ 4,308,207.89	\$ 2,054,471	\$ 477,983.82

The Branch of the State Bank of Alabama at Cahawba and the Bank of Mobile, made no returns: Their capital and situation are estimated upon the supposition that they are in all respects equal to those from which returns were received.

NEWSPAPERS.

Alabama has had an exceeding rapid growth. Before the year 1810, it had but few white inhabitants; in 1817, it was separated from the territory of Mississippi, and erected into a territorial government; and in 1819, into a state.

Printing was introduced between 1810 and 1830. The number of newspapers, in 1833, according to Dr. Holmes's "American Annals," was 11; though "The Traveller" states the number, in 1833, at only 10. The present number is probably about twice as great.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary
HIRAM G. RUNNELS,	<i>Governor</i> ;—(term of office expires } Nov., 1835,)	\$ 2,500
DAVID DICKSON,	<i>Secretary of State,</i> do.	1,200
JAMES PHILLIPS,	<i>State Treasurer,</i> do.	1,200
JOHN H. MALLORY,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i> do.	1,200

Gen. Briscoe, *President of the Senate*:—Adam L. Bingamas, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*.—The Legislature meets, once in two years, on the 4th Monday in November.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. SHARKEY,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
COTESWORTH P. SMITH,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
DAVID W. WRIGHT,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
MATTHEW D. PATTON,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,000

This court, which has no jurisdiction except what properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals, holds two sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the first Monday in January and July.

Superior Court of Chancery.

JOHN A. QUITMAN, *Chancellor,* salary, \$2,000

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a court of equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the first Monday in January and July.

Circuit Court.

		Salary.
1st District,	Alexander Montgomery, <i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
2d do.	James Scott, <i>do.</i>	2,000
3d do.	A. M. Keegar, <i>do.</i>	2,000
4th do.	. . . . . <i>do.</i>	2,000
5th do.	J. J. H. Morris, <i>do.</i>	2,000
6th do.	James F. Trotter, <i>do.</i>	2,000

The state is divided into 6 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is held in each county twice every year. It has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

BANKS.

Exhibition of their state on the 7th of January, 1834, as laid before Congress, June 24, 1834.

		Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Planters' Bank,	Natchez	\$ 2,666,805.45	1,510,426.15	113,220.47
<i>Estimated situation of Banks from which no returns were received.</i>				
Agric'l B'k of Miss.	Natchez,	} 1,000,000.00	500,000.00	43,000.00
State Bank of Miss.	do.			
<i>Total</i>		\$ 3,666,805.45	2,100,426.15	156,220.47

Statement of the Banks, as given by a correspondent under the date of August 10, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Branches of Planters' Bank.
Planters' Bank,	Natchez	\$ 4,000,000	Vicksburg, \$ 500,000
			Port Gibson, 500,000
			Woodville, 500,000
			Manchester, 300,000
			Monticello, 200,000
			Columbus, 200,000
			Jackson, 100,000
			<i>Total of Branches</i> \$2,300,000
Agricultural Bank,	Natchez	3,000,000	
<i>Total</i>		\$ 7,000,000	

The capital of the Branches constitute a part of the (\$4,000,000) capital of the Planters' Bank.

A Rail-road and Commercial Bank was chartered at the last meeting of the legislature; but the stock has not yet been taken up.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1798, Mississippi was erected into a separate territorial government; and in 1817, it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

Printing was introduced into the territory early in the present century, and in 1810, there were 4 newspapers published, all at Natchez. The number published in the state in 1828, was 6; in 1834, 13.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	
Adams,	Natchez,	{ The Courier and Journal,	Weekly.
		{ The American Standard,	do.
Claiborne,	{ Port Gibson,	The Correspondent,	do.
	{ Grand Gulf,	The Advertiser,	do.
Copiah,	Gallatin,	The Intelligencer,	do.
Hinds,	Jackson,	{ The State Rights' Banner,	do.
		{ The Mississippian,	do.
Jefferson,	Rodney,	The Southern Telegraph,	do.
Lowndes,	Columbus,	The Advocate,	do.
Warren,	Vicksburg,	The Register,	do.
Wilkinson,	Woodville,	The Republican,	do.
Yalobusha,	Pittsburg,	The Bulletin,	do.
Yazoo,	Manchester,	The Herald,	do.

Newspapers have also been projected, if not already published, at Clinton in Hinds county, and at Canton in Madison county.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

		<i>Salary.</i>
EDWARD D. WHITE,	<i>Governor</i> (elect); Jan. 1835 to Jan. 1839,	\$ 7,500
George Eustis,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,500
F. Gardere,	<i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.	
Louis Bringier,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	800
Claudius Crozet,	<i>Civil Engineer,</i>	5,000
F. Gaiennie,	<i>Adjutant and Inspector-General,</i>	2,000
E. Mazureau,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	2,000

Senate, 17 members, elected for two years. C. Derbigny, *President*.

House of Representatives, 50 members, elected for two years. A. Labranche, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, and Henry A. Bullard. Salary of each \$5,000.

Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans. John F. Canonge.

Judges of the District Courts. — Salary of each \$ 2,000.

Charles Watts,	1st District.	Seth Lewis,	5th District.
Benjamin Winchester,	2d do.	J. H. Johnson,	6th do.
Charles Bushnell,	3d do.	J. H. Overton,	7th do.
R. N. Ogden,	4th do.	Clark Woodruff,	8th do.

The Supreme Court sits in the city of New Orleans, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July; and for the Northern District at Opelousas and Attakapas, during the months of August, September, and October, and at Baton Rouge, commencing the 1st Monday in August. The District Courts, with the exception of the Courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The Parish Courts hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special Courts when necessary.

BANKS.

State of the Banks, January 7, 1834, as given in a document laid before Congress, June 24, 1834.

Name.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Canal and Banking Company,	\$ 3,998,200	951,790	297,451.31
City Bank,	2,000,000	380,670	235,288.88
Commercial Bank,	817,835	145,000	135,908.73
Union Bank of Louisiana,	5,500,000	1,281,000	291,587.87
Louisiana State Bank,	1,248,720	428,470	546,125.34
Consolidated Association Bank,	2,500,000	84,300	61,936.43
	\$ 16,064,755	3,271,230	1,568,293.46
<i>Estimated situation of the following banks; — no returns.</i>			
Bank of Louisiana,	4,000,000	} 1,522,500	650,000.00
Bank of Orleans,	600,000		
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,	1,000,000		
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	2,000,000		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 23,664,755	4,793,730	2,218,293.46

The Union Bank of Louisiana has branches at the following places, viz. Thibodeauville, Covington, Marshville, Vermillionville, St. Martinsville, Plaquemine, Natchitoches, and Clinton.

Interest: " Legal interest is 5 per cent. Conventional interest, as high as 10 per cent., is legal. Of our banks, none can charge higher than 9 per cent., and some of them not higher than 8. But if I lend \$ 100 and the borrower gives me his note for \$ 110, \$ 120, \$ 130, \$ 140, or even \$ 150, or more, with 10 per cent. interest from date, the law legalizes the transaction, and will not set aside any part of the claim on

the plea of usury. In fact, money is considered here like any other article in the market, and the holder may ask what price he pleases for it." — *Correspondence.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants' Insurance Company of New Orleans, . . .	\$1,000,000
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of London — agent at N. Orleans, . . .	1,000,000
Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Co., . . .	400,000
Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, . . .	300,000
Louisiana Insurance Company, . . .	300,000
Mississippi Marine and Fire Insurance Company, . . .	300,000
New Orleans Insurance Company, . . .	200,000
Ponchartrain Rail-road Company, . . .	250,000
Orleans Navigation Company, . . .	200,000
Barra Terria and Lafourche Canal Co., . . .	150,000

NEWSPAPERS.

Louisiana was originally settled by the French; in 1762, it was ceded by France to Spain; near the end of the 18th century, it was restored to France; in 1803, it was purchased by the United States; in 1804, the country now forming the state of Louisiana was formed into a territorial government under the name of the Territory of Orleans; and in 1812, it was admitted into the Union as a state.

Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," remarks, that several printing-houses were opened at New Orleans and several newspapers were immediately published there, after the country came under the government of the United States. It is stated by a citizen of New Orleans, "that the 'Moniteur,' edited by Mr. Fontaine, was the first newspaper published at New Orleans, and that it was commenced under the Spanish government, — that the 'Louisiana Courier,' a daily paper, which was established in 1806, is now the oldest paper."

The number of newspapers, according to Mr. Thomas, in the Territory of Orleans in 1810, was 10 (2 of them daily); all in the city of New Orleans. The number in Louisiana in 1828, as stated in "The Traveler," was only 9. New Orleans is the great centre of business and of publishing in the state, where there are now 5 or 6 daily papers, besides others: newspapers are also now published at Donaldsonville, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Attakapas, and other places.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM CARROLL,	<i>Governor ; (term of office expires Sept. 1, 1835,)</i>	} \$ 2,000
Samuel G Smith,	<i>Secretary of State.</i>	\$ 750 & fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of East Tennessee.</i>	
Thomas Crutcher,	<i>Treasurer of Middle Tennessee.</i>	
James T. Caruthers,	<i>Treasurer of West Tennessee.</i>	

Senators ; elected for two years, August, 1833.

Stephen Adams,	Joseph Coe,	Wm. Moore,	L. H. Simms,
Cullen Andrews,	Henry Frey,	B. T. Motley,	Thomas Smith,
David Burford,	J. F. Foute,	J. R. McMeans,	Miles Vernon,
Robert Cannon,	S. Jarnagin,	J. Netherland,	James W. Wyley,
Jacob P. Chase,	E. B. Littlefield,	John Rayburn,	Geo. S. Yerger.

The representatives were elected at the same time, also for 2 years.—
Pay of the senators and representatives \$4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
John Catron,	of Nashville, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,800
Robert Whyte,	" do. <i>Justice,</i>	1,800
Jacob Peck,	" Jefferson Co., <i>do.</i>	1,800
Nathan Green,	" Winchester, <i>do.</i>	1,800

Court of Chancery.

Wm. A. Cook,	of Nashville, <i>Chancellor, Western Division,</i>	1,800
Wm. B. Reese,	" Knoxville, <i>do. Eastern do.,</i>	1,800

Circuit Courts.

Thomas Stuart,	of Franklin.	Joshua Haskell,	of Jackson.
Edward Scott,	" Knoxville.	John W. Cook,	" Paris.
Samuel Powell,	" Rogersville.	Wm. B. Turley,	" Bolivar.
Charles F. Keith,	" Athens.	L. M. Bramlett,	" Pulaski.
P. W. Humphreys,	" Stuart Co.	Abraham Caruthers,	" Carthage.
Jas. B. Mitchell,	" Murfreesboro'.		
Salary of each Judge			\$ 1,300

...of the Bank on the
 statement laid before Congress

Union Bank and Branches, ...
 ... of this Bank: — no returns
 Bank of Tennessee, ...
 do. do. do.

Real Estate

In an exposition of the condition of the ...
 order of the Directors, on the 24th of July, ...
 capital of the Union Bank paid in, is \$1,500,000 ...
 to the 1st of July have been 8 per cent. ...
 There is not a doubtful debt on her books ...
 the claim out thereof is secured; — and the ...
 the Bank of the United States, Nashville, since ...
 amount to \$254,210.13 in specie and checks ...
 since incurred in the weekly exchange of notes.

From a private Correspondent: — August 20, 1857

	Capital.	Assets.
Union Bank, Nashville,	\$ 2,000,000	2,500,000
Planters' Bank, do.	3,000,000	200,000

Planters' Bank is just commencing operations ...
 Yeatman and Woods's Bank, Nashville, is a private ...
 some an extensive, and, it is believed, a well ...

Insurance Company.

Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, ...
 \$500,000: — amount paid in \$30,000. It has ...

STATISTICS.

[From the Nashville Dispatch.]

Whites,	...
Slaves,	...
Free colored persons,	...
Total population,	...

Square miles. — According to the most ...
 about 62,000 square miles, — equal to 26,000,000 ...

Exports. — The annual exports can only be ...
 to particular sections of country, and their average ...

Cotton, 120,000 bales	\$ 4,000,000
Corn and live stock,	1,000,000
Tobacco, 4,000 hhds.,	120,000
Iron and castings,	800,000
Other articles not enumerated,	200,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,120,000

Public Debt. — The state is entirely free from public debt, excepting that created for stock in the Union Bank — \$ 500,000.

Annual Expenditures. — The annual expenses of the government amount to \$ 71,243.

Revenue. — The amount and sources of the state revenue are as follows, to wit:—

Tax on land,	\$ 23,190
Do. on town lots,	2,096
Do. on white polls,	8,880
Do. on black polls,	12,384
Do. on stud horses,	3,372
Do. on pleasure carriages,	1,091
Do. on law proceedings,	8,769
Do. on conveyances,	1,008
Do. on taverns,	1,110
Do. on merchants,	31,563
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	\$ 93,363

Public Lands. — The estimated value of the public lands to which the Indian title is not extinguished, is \$ 500,000.

Real Property.

The estimated value of real property within the limits of the state is \$ 150,000,000.

The population in 1820 was 422,813, making an increase of 61 per cent. in ten years.

The estimated value of the exports, it is believed, falls short of the actual value. Unless all the estimates of the secretary for several years past, based upon information collected from the different sections of the state, be very erroneous, the annual value of the cotton may be set down as at least \$ 5,000,000.

The estimate of corn and live stock may be considered large, but it does not exceed the true value. Some of the most extensive merchants in different parts of the state, have been at the trouble of making an estimate, and in one county, which may be considered an average of twenty, it amounts to \$ 10,000.

In regard to the public debt, that is, \$ 500,000 of the stock in the Union bank, it may be remarked that it is the first and only debt ever

...to any...
...annual...
...properly be termed the...
...constitute any part of the...
...improvement.

...to the revenue, it will be...
...of \$ 93,350, being somewhat...
...would leave an annual average balance...
...from actual settlements the balance has...
...until recently, having now been reduced...
...in our state.

The property subject to taxation by...
...exceeding that which is actually collected...
...According to the legal rate of...
...and polls subject to taxation, making all reasonable...
...would produce a revenue exceeding the...
...\$ 93,350. This deficiency is owing to the...
...laws, and perhaps in some measure to the fact of...
...in the treasury a balance uncalled for.

The estimated value of the public lands is...
...country within the Cherokee boundary, which...
...printed by Tennessee for her own benefit so soon...
...is extinguished. The proceeds of the sales of...
...amounted to \$ 706,946; and the latter section of...
...used the former more than one-fifth.

The unappropriated lands in the western...
...taken into view, as the state is merely acting in the...
...or agent in the appropriation; but it is not at all...
...considerable fund may be derived from this source at...

Thus it appears that the resources of Tennessee are...
...tible. No state in the Union is better able to sustain...
...with stability, and meet her engagements with punctuality...
...her citizens. Possessing a territory only six millions...
...that of Pennsylvania, she can sustain an equal...
...probability is that at no very remote period, her...
...will be equal to those of that powerful state.

NEWSPAPERS

The art of printing is said to have been first...
...see at Rogersville, in 1791. In 1793, Mr. ...
...settled, set up a printing-press at Knoxville, and the...
...first number of "The Knoxville Gazette."
...In 1810, there were 6 newspapers published...

Knoxville, 2 at Nashville, 1 at Carthage, and 1 at Clarksville. The number of newspapers, in 1833, was 8; in 1834, 22.

Newspapers published in 1834.

County.	Town.	Frequency	Counties.	Towns.	Frequency
Bedford,	Shelbyville,	Weekly 1	Sumner,	Gallatin,	Weekly 1
Davidson,	Nashville,	{ Daily 1	Tipton,	Randolph,	do. 1
		{ 3 a w'k 1	Warren,	McMinnville,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 3	Williamson,	Franklin,	do. 1
Giles,	Palaski,	do. 1	Wilson,	Lebanon,	do. 1
Hardeman,	Bolivar,	do. 1	Blount,	Maryville,	do. 1
Lincoln,	Fayetteville,	do. 1	Jefferson,	New Market,	do. 1
Madison,	Jackson,	do. 1	Knox,	Knoxville,	do. 2
Maury,	Columbia,	do. 1	MeMinn,	Athens,	do. 1
Montgomery,	Clarksville,	do. 1	Mooroc,	Madisonville,	do. 1
Rutherford,	Murfreesboro',	do. 1	Washington,	Jonesborough,	do. 1
Shelby,	Memphis,	do. 1			

Periodical Journals.

The Museum:— monthly:— published at Nashville in or about 1810.

The Calvinistic Magazine:— monthly:— conducted by James Gal- laher, Frederick A. Ross, and David Nelson. Published at Rogersville:— the 5th volume for 1831.

The Kaleidoscope, a weekly literary journal, now published at Nash- ville.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A convention of the people of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 19th of May, 1834, and continued in session till the 30th of August. By this convention an amended constitution was formed and submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection in the first week in March, 1835.

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES T. MOREHEAD, of Bowling-Green, <i>Lieutenant and Acting Governor</i> , (term of office expires in September, 1836.)	\$2,000
James Guthrie, of Louisville, <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , \$4 a day while presiding over the Senate.	
John J. Crittenden, of Frankfort, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	750
Benjamin Selby, do. <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,500
John M. Foster, do. <i>Register of the Land-Office</i> ,	1,500
James Davidson, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Thomas S. Theobald, do. <i>Keeper of the Peniten. (A the profits)</i>	
Peter Dudley, do. <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	150
John Woods, do. <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,	150

The legislature meets annually on the 1st of January, unless it falls on Sunday, in which case it commences on the following day.

George Robertson, of Lancaster,
 Joseph R. Underwood, " Bowling Green,
 Samuel S. Nicholas, " Louisville,
 Jacob Swigert, " Frankfort,
 Charles S. Morehead, do.
 James W. Taylor, do.
 attending the court, and fees.
 James G. Dana, do.

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into 16 Circuits, or Districts, and are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

District.	Residence.	District.
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. William L. ...
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. Richard ...
3. Thomas M. Hickey,	Lexington.	11. Elias W. ...
4. David White,	Frankfort.	12. John L. ...
5. John M. Hewitt,	Louisville.	13. Arthur H. ...
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alsey ...
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Joseph ...
8. Benjamin Monroe,	Columbia.	16. Benj. ...

BANKS IN 1834.

The state of the Banks, on the 7th of January, as ascertained by a report laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Bank of Louisville,	Louisville,	\$500,775.00
"Bank of Kentucky,	Frankfort,	420,000.00
"Bank of Commonw'th,	do.	632,000.00
Total		\$1,552,775.00

Last dividend of the Bank of Louisville, 10 per cent.
 In July, 1834, a charter was granted for a new Bank of Louisville, with 4 or 6 branches. — Capital \$1,000,000. It is selling to pay its bills in specie, on demand, at a discount of 10 per cent. from which the state of the Bank of Kentucky, &c. have now wound up their accounts.

damages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, during the detention. — No attempt had been made on the 1st of August to take the stock.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Merchants' Louisville Insurance Co.,	Louisville,	\$ 100,000
Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,	do.	200,000
Firemens' Insurance Co.,	do.	200,000
Louisville and Portland Canal Co.,	do.	915,000
Louisville Savings Institution,	do.	130,000

Last dividend of the Louisville and Portland Canal Co., 6 per cent. per annum; of the Louisville Savings Institution, 8 per cent. per annum.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Kentucky was printed at Lexington, in September, 1786, by John Bradford; another was soon afterwards published at Frankfort. — The number printed in the state in 1810, was 17; in 1828, 23; in 1834, 25.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	
Bourbon,	Paris,	The Western Citizen,	W'kly.
Caldwell,	Princeton,	The Record of the Times,	do.
Campbell,	Covington,	The Covington Enquirer,	do.
Christian,	Hopkinsville,	The Green River Advocate,	do.
Fayette,	Lexington,	The Observer and Reporter,	S.-w'y.
		The Lexington Intelligencer,	do.
		The Kentucky Gazette,	W'kly.
		The Western Luminary,	do.
Franklin,	Frankfort,	The Commonwealth,	do.
		The Frankfort Argus,	do.
Green,	Greensburg,	The Republican,	do.
Harden,	Elizabethtown,	The Western Sentinel,	do.
		The Kentucky Register,	do.
Jefferson,	Louisville,	The Journal and Focus,	Daily.
		The Louisville Public Advert'r.	do.
Logan,	Russellville,	The Price Current,	W'kly.
		The Weekly Messenger,	do.
Madison,	Richmond,	The Farmers' Chronicle,	do.
Mason,	Maysville,	The Maysville Eagle,	do.
		The Maysville Monitor,	do.
Mercer,	Danville,	The Olive Branch,	do.
Montgomery,	Mount Sterling,	The Herald,	do.
Scott,	Georgetown,	The Kentucky Centinel,	do.
Shelby,	Shelbyville,	The Advocate,	do.
Warren,	Bowling Green,	The Green River Gazette,	do.

Periodical Journal.

"The Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences"; — published once in two months, at Lexington.

Some other periodical journals, besides newspapers, have been heretofore attempted in this state.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 1st } Monday in December, 1834.) }		\$ 1,000
John A. Bryan, <i>Secretary of State,</i>		800
Benj. Conklin, <i>Auditor of State,</i>		1,000
Henry Brown, <i>Treasurer,</i>		800
Timothy Griffiths, <i>Chief Clerk in Auditor's Office,</i>		600

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Reuben Wood, <i>Chief Judge,</i>		\$ 1,200
Joshua Collet, <i>Associate Judge,</i>		1,200
John C. Wright, <i>do.</i>		1,200
Ebenezer Lane, <i>do.</i>		1,200

Court of Common Pleas.

The legislature at its last session (1833 - 34) divided the state into 12 Districts or Circuits, in each of which there is a presiding Judge whose salary is \$ 1,000. The names of the 12 presiding Judges are as follows :

George B. Holt, 1st Circuit	George J. Smith, 7th Circuit
David Higgins, 2d do.	Thomas Irwin, 8th do.
Matthew Birchard, 3d do.	John M. Goodenow, 9th do.
Alexander Harper, 4th do.	John W. Price, 10th do.
Jeremiah H. Hallack, 5th do.	Ezra Dean, 11th do.
Frederick A. Grimké, 6th do.	Joseph R. Swan, 12th do.

BANKS.

Their condition on the 7th of January, 1834, according to the statement laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Commercial, Franklin,	Cincinnati, do.	\$ 1,000,000 986,625	\$ 325,892 322,747	\$ 75,967.20 110,624.05
		\$ 1,986,625	\$ 648,639	\$ 186,591.25

Estimated condition of 18 banks, from which no returns were received.

Canton, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Lancaster, Marietta, Mt. Pleasant, Norwalk, Painesville, Portsmouth, Putnam, St. Clairsville, Steubenville (2), Urbana, Warren, and Zanesville.		4,000,000	1,297,278	373,122.50
<i>Total</i>		\$ 5,986,625	1,945,917	559,773.75

[From a Correspondent, August 31, 1834.]

"The Banks now in existence and which were in existence before the Acts of the last winter, were mostly incorporated with capitals of \$100,000, with the privilege of increase to \$500,000. Some have availed themselves of this privilege, and some are disposed to keep secret the amount of capital actually paid in. The following is as correct a list as I can give."

Name.	Place.	Capital paid in.	Name.	Place.	Capital paid in.
Franklin Bank	Cincinnati,	\$ 986,625	Muskingum	Putnam,	\$ 100,000
Commercial B'k	do.	1,000,000	Norwalk	Norwalk,	100,000
Franklin Bank	Columbus,	500,000	Marietta	Marietta,	100,000
Chillicothe	Chillicothe,	400,000	Farmers' & Mech.	Staubenville,	91,000
Commercial B'k	Cleveland,	225,000	Dayton Man'f. Co.	Dayton,	80,000
Lancaster	Lancaster,	200,000	Farmers' Bank	Canton,	75,000
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant	150,000	Geauga	Geauga,	51,000
Western Reserve	Warren,	114,000	St. Clairsville	St. Clairsville	50,000
Commercial B'k	Portsmouth,	100,000	Urbana	Urbana,	40,000
Zanesville	Zanesville,	100,000	Total Capital paid in \$ 4,462,625.		

"There was formerly another bank at Staubenville, called the Staubenville Bank, but it has failed."

"The stock (\$2,000,000) is taken up of the Life Insurance and Trust Company at Cincinnati."

New Banks.

Banks incorporated during the session of the legislature, which terminated on the 3d of March, 1834.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company	} \$2,000,000	Bank of Circleville,	200,000
Lafayette B'k, Cincinnati,		1,000,000	Bank of Wooster,	100,000
Clinton B'k, Columbia,	300,000	Bank of Xenia,	100,000
Bank of Cleveland,	300,000	Bank of Sandusky,	100,000
Bank of Massillon,	200,000	Bank of New Lisbon,	100,000

Total Capital \$4,400,000.

"The legal rate of interest (in Ohio) is six per cent., but there is no law against usury. The intention of the law is to provide a rate of interest, where the parties have not provided one, and not to restrain them from contracting for themselves. — And in fact, the average rate of interest in the more populous parts of the state, is seldom less, and often more, than 10 per cent." — *Am. Quart. Review*, March, 1833.

OHIO CANALS.

Statement of the Collection of Tolls on the Ohio and Miami Canals for the month of May in 1833 and 1834.

Ohio Canal.			Miami Canal.	
Name.	May, 1833.	May, 1834.	Name.	May, 1834.
Cleveland	\$ 5,871.57.0	\$ 8,270.83.0	Dayton	\$ 1,751.60.0
Akron,	844.86.7	939.31.3	Middletown	367.37.0
Massillon	No return		Hamilton	207.70
Dover	661.13.5	1,162.53.5	Cincinnati	1,789.22
Roscoe	1,399.30.0	2,074.21.5	<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,115.89
Newark	2,627.60.7	6,030.76.7		May, 1834.
Columbus	1,359.57.0	1,514.42.0	Dayton	1,664.35
Circleville	No office	1,630.85.3	Middletown	686.47
Chillicothe	676.53.0	1,349.98.0	Hamilton	334.59
Portsmouth	2,295.22.0	2,258.33.7	Cincinnati	2,874.61
<i>Total</i>	\$ 15,735.79.9	\$ 25,231.25.0	<i>Total</i>	\$ 5,560.02
	4,115.89	5,560.02		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 19,851.68.9	\$ 30,791.27.0		

NEWSPAPERS.

The settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta in 1788; and in 1802 it was erected into an independent state. The first newspaper in Ohio was printed at Cincinnati, in 1795, by S. Freeman and Son; and a second newspaper was published at the same place in 1799.

The number of newspapers in 1810, was 14; in 1828, 66; in 1834, estimated at 140. There are 3 daily, 3 three times a week, and 6 or 8 weekly newspapers published at Cincinnati. The newspapers published in other places in the state are all weekly; and the whole number, it is stated "cannot be less than 140."

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

"The Western Monthly Review":—monthly:—1827-30:—3 volumes:—edited by Timothy Flint.

"The Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences":—1827:—discontinued.

"The Western Medical Gazette":—semi-monthly:—conducted by an association of Physicians.

"The Western Monthly Magazine":—1833:—a continuation of the "Illinois Monthly Magazine":—edited by James Hall.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

- NOAH NOBLE, *Governor*, (re-elected in 1834: — term of office expires in Dec., 1837.) } ^{Salary.} \$1,000
- David Wallace, *Lieut.-Governor*. — Pay \$2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.
- James Morrison, *Secretary of State*; elected by Gen. Assembly for 4 years.
- Samuel Merrill, *Treasurer of the State*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.
- Morris Morris, *Auditor of Public Accounts*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stevens, and John T. McKinney; — who hold their offices for 7 years from the 28th of January, 1831: — salary \$700 each.

President Judges of the Circuit Courts.

John R. Porter, Amory Kinney, J. R. E. Geodellot, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each, \$700. The *Associate Judges* receive \$2 a day.

BANK.

From the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834, by estimate: — no returns.

	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Funds.
Farmers' and Mech. B'k, Madison,	\$150,000	75,000	15,000

During the last session of the legislature a charter was granted for establishing a State Bank with 10 or 12 Branches, and a capital of \$1,600,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

At the commencement of the 19th century, Indiana had but few inhabitants. In 1801, it was erected into a territorial government, and in 1816, into an independent state. The first newspaper in Indiana was published at Vincennes, the first seat of government, before 1810. In 1833, there were 17 newspapers printed in the state; the present number is greater.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN DUNCAN, *Governor*; (chosen by the people in 1834: — term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1838.) salary: \$1,000

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55; pay of each usually \$ 3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William Wilson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
R. M. Young,	<i>Judge of the Circuit north of Illinois river,</i>	700

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

BANK.

The following statement in relation to the Bank of Illinois is taken from the document laid before Congress, on the 24th of June, 1834:— but it was stated that “no returns were received, and that the estimate was made without any data.”

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 200,000
Notes or bills in circulation	100,000
Specie and Specie Funds	20,000

NEWSPAPERS.

Illinois was erected into a territorial government in 1809, and in 1818, into an independent state. In 1828, there were 4 newspapers printed in the state. Newspapers are printed at Vandalia, Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, Edwardsville, Galena, Springfield, Jacksonville, Chicago, Alton, Rock Spring, and some other places.

“The Illinois Monthly Magazine,” a literary journal, edited by James Hall of Vandalia, was published from 1830 to 1832, at St. Louis.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

DANIEL DUNKLIN, *Governor*; (term of office expires on the 3d Monday in November, 1836;) salary \$ 1,500.

Lilburn W. Boggs, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
Robert Wash,	<i>do.</i>	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges, William C. Carr, David Todd, John D. Cook, Priestly H. McBride, John F. Ryland, Luke E. Lawless, Charles H. Allen. Salary of each \$1,000.

BANK.

The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at St. Louis; and there is no other bank in the state.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine and Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis. Annual dividend, May 1, 1834, 8 per cent.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1810, there was 1 newspaper published in Missouri (at St. Louis); in 1828, there were 5 in the state; in 1834, 15.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	
Boone,	Columbia,	The Herald,	W'kly.
Cape Girardeau,	Jackson,	The Jackson Eagle,	do.
Clay,	Liberty,	The Missouri Enquirer,	do.
Cole,	City of Jefferson,	The Jeffersonian Republi'n,	do.
Cooper,	Booneville,	The Booneville Herald,	do.
Howard,	Fayette,	The Fayette Monitor,	do.
		The Missouri Courier,	do.
Marion,	Palmyra,	The Western News,	do.
		The Palmyra Weekly Post,	do.
Pike,	Bowling-Green,	The Salt River Journal,	do.
		The Missouri Republican,	S.-w'y
		The Far. & Mech. Advoc'e,	W'kly.
St. Louis,	St. Louis,	The St. Louis Observer,	do.
		The Shepherd of the Valley,	do.
		The Western Examiner,	S-m'y.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	do.	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>	do.

Orphan's Court.

			Salary.
S. Chase,	Washington,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,000
C. Neale,	Alexandria,	do.	600
H. C. Neale,	Washington,	<i>Register.</i>	
Alex. Moore,	Alexandria,	do.	

BANKS.

[From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 10, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie. *
B'k of Metropolis,	Washington,	\$ 500,000	\$ 160,283.00	\$ 209,524.90
B'k of Wash'gton,	Do.	497,120	113,162.00	22,031.25
Patriotic Bank,	Do.	250,000	287,080.28	55,505.69
Union Bank,	Georgetown,	312,185	95,015.00	33,365.36
Far. & Mech. B'k,	Do.	485,900	125,505.00	31,300.00
Bank of Potomac,	Alexandria,	500,000	167,534.54	37,606.96
B'k of Alexandria,	Do.	500,000	78,742.50	13,273.65
Farm. B. of Alex.	Do.	310,100	82,067.50	23,464.37
	<i>Total</i>	\$ 3,355,305	\$ 1,109,389.82	\$ 432,077.71

Since the above returns were made, the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria, have failed or suspended payment.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1810, there were 6 newspapers published in the District of Columbia, 4 at Washington, 1 at Alexandria, and 1 at Georgetown; in 1823 and 1834, 9.

Newspapers in 1834.

Washington,	{	The National Intelligencer,	Daily.
		do. do.	3 a week.
		The Telegraph,	Daily.
		do.	3 a week.
		The Globe,	Daily.
Alexandria,	{	do.	Weekly.
		The North American, (discontinued),	Twice a week.
		The Alexandria Gazette,	Daily,
		do. do.	3 a week.

The National Intelligencer, the oldest newspaper in the District, was commenced in the year 1800, the year that the city of Washington became the seat of the general government; and it was the official newspaper of the national government from the commencement of the administration of Thomas Jefferson to the end of that of John Quincy Adams. The Telegraph was the official newspaper of the government during the first years of the administration of Andrew Jackson; but it has been superseded by the Globe.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The African Repository and Colonial Journal; published by the order of the American Colonization Society:—monthly:—10th vol. for 1834:—Editor, R. R. Gurley.

The Washington Theological Repertory and Churchman's Guide:—monthly.

The Naval and Military Magazine:—monthly:—1831.

The Register of Congressional Debates:—annual.

The National Calendar:—annual:—12mo:—12th vol. for 1834.

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOHN H. EATON, <i>Governor</i> ; (first appointed in 1834; term } of office expires in April, 1837;) }	\$ 2,500
George K. Walker, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 24 members who are elected annually by the people. It meets annually on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

JUDICIARY.

Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
West Florida, J. A. Cameron,	\$ 1,800	George Walker.	J. W. Exum.
Middle Florida, Th. Randall,	1,800	J. D. Westcott.	T. E. Randolph.
East Florida, Robert Reid,	1,800	Th. Douglass.	Samuel Blair.
South Florida, James Webb,	1,800	Ed. Chandler.	Th. Eastin.

The Territory now comprises 18 counties; and the county courts consist of the judges of the respective counties, and they have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

BANKS.

Estimate of the situation of the Banks of Florida, as exhibited in a document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834; no returns having been received.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Central B'k of Florida	Tallahassee	} \$ 1,000,000	} \$ 600,000	} \$ 60,000
Commercial B'k of do.	Appalachicola			
Florida	Tallahassee			
Merchants' Bank	Magnolia			
Pensacola	Pensacola			
Appalachicola	Appalachicola			

NEWSPAPERS.

There are now 5 newspapers published in Florida; — viz. 1 at Tallahassee, 1 at St. Augustine, 1 at Pensacola, 1 at Appalachicola, and 1 at Key West.

EDUCATION.

No system of education is yet matured, and no funds are realized for the use of common schools. Two townships of land consisting of 46,080 acres, have been reserved by Congress for the Territory, which are as yet unavailable; but it expected they will eventually produce an efficient fund for founding a college. Besides these lands, each county is entitled, by act of Congress, to the 16th section, or 640 acres in every township of 23,040 acres, for the use of common schools.

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 2,000
Stevens T. Mason, <i>Secretary,</i>	1,000

Note George B. Porter, the late Governor, died on the 6th of July 1834, and Stevens T. Mason is acting governor till the vacancy is supplied.

JUDICIARY.

	Salary.
Solomon Sibley, <i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 1,500
George Morrell, <i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Ross Wilkins, <i>do.</i>	1,500
David Irwin, <i>do.</i>	1,500
Daniel M. Goodwin, <i>Attorney.</i> Peter Desmoyers, <i>Marshal.</i>	

BANKS.

[Condition of the Banks as stated in July, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock char- tered for.	Stock paid in.	Bills in circula- tion.	Specie.	Last semi- annual dividend.
Bank of Michigan	Detroit,	\$ 850,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 60,000	4 per cent.
Far. & Mech. B'k of Mich'n	do.	700,000	not sta'd	180,000	15,000	not stated.
Bank of the River Raisin	Monroe,	700,000	30,000	48,000	13,000	4 per cent.
	<i>Total</i>	\$2,250,000		\$ 428,000	\$ 88,000	

Newspapers: — July, 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.		
Wayne,	Detroit,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	St. Joseph's,	White Pigeon,	Weekly	1
Monroe,	Monroe,	{ Weekly 2	Washtenaw,	Ann Arbor,	do.	1
		{ do. 1	Brown,	Green Bay,	do.	1

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

JOHN POPE, of Little Rock, *Governor*; (term of office expires Feb. 1835;) } *Salary.*
 Wm. S. Fulton, *Secretary of the Territory.* } \$ 2,000

JUDICIARY.

The following are the *Judges* of the Superior and District Courts:—
 Benjamin Johnson, Edward Cross, Thomas P. Eskridge, and Thomas J. Lacy.—Salary of each \$1,200.

Samuel C. Roane, *District Attorney.*

William Field, *Clerk of the Superior Court.*

Elias Rector, *Marshal.*

There is no *bank* in this Territory. The Bank of Maryland, which failed in March, 1834, had a branch or loan office at Little Rock.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

Little Rock,	Pulaski Co.,	The Arkansas Gazette;	Weekly.
Helena,	Phillips Co.,	The Helena Herald,	do.

UNITED STATES.

* * Most of the following Tables might have been placed with propriety before the division of the *Individual States*; but it has been found expedient to insert them here on account of presenting the information which they contain more recent and complete than could have been done, if they had been introduced earlier.

TABLES RELATING TO THE LEGISLATION, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. TABLE exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Time of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesd. in March.	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Mond. in Novem.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence, & Newport,	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.	1st Wed. May & in June.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	last Wed. Oct. & in Jan
N. York,	Albany,	1st Mond. in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	In October or Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesd. in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tues. in Jan. <i>bienn.</i>
Virginia,	Richmond,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in Decem.
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	Commonly in August,	2d Mond. in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in Novem.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Novem.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mond. in August,	4th Mond. in October.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	In May,	4th Mond. in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Monday in July,	1st Mond. in January.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Thurs. in Aug.	3d Mond in Sept. <i>bienn.</i>
Ohio,	Columbus,	1st Mond. in Aug.	Last day in Dec.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Monday in Decem.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
		1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

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

States.	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine,	Robert P. Dunlap,	People,	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1836
New Hampshire,	William Badger,	do.	June 1834	June 1835
Vermont,	Wm. A. Palmer,	do.	Oct. 1833	Oct. 1834
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	do.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1835
Rhode Island,	John B. Francis,	do.	Jan. 1834	May 1835
Connecticut,	Samuel A. Foot,	do.	May 1834	May 1835
New York,	Wm. L. Marcy,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1835
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom,	Legislat.	Oct. 1833	Oct. 1834
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	People,	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1835
Delaware,	Caleb P. Bennett,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1837
Maryland,	James Thomas,	Legislat.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1835
Virginia,	L. W. Tazewell,	do.	Mar. 31, 1834	Mar. 1837
North Carolina,	David L. Swain,	do.	Dec. 1833	Dec. 1834
South Carolina,	Robert Y. Hayne,	do.	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1834
Georgia,	Wilson Lumpkin,	People,	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Alabama,	John Gayle,	do.	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Mississippi,	Hiram G. Runnels,	do.	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Louisiana,	Ed. D. White,	do.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1839
Tennessee,	William Carroll,	do.	Sept. 1833	Sept. 1835
Kentucky,	J. T. Morehead, <i>Act'g.</i>	do.	Sept. 1834	Sept. 1836
Ohio,	Robert Lucas,	do.	Dec. 1833	Dec. 1834
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1837
Illinois,	Joseph Duncan,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1838
Missouri,	Daniel Dunklin,	do.	Nov. 1832	Nov. 1836
<i>Territories.</i>				
Florida,	John H. Eaton,		April 1834	April 1837
Michigan,	S. T. Mason, <i>Act'g.</i>		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835
Arkansas.	John Pope,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835

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

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

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

III. **Senators and Representatives**
 of **Senators and Representatives**
 of **Senators and Representatives**
 of **Senators and Representatives**

State.	Gov. Term Years.	Senators	Representatives
Delaware,	1	2,500	28
New Hampshire,	1	1,200	12
Vermont,	1	750	none
Massachusetts,†	1	3,000	40
Rhode Island,	1	400	10
Connecticut,‡	1	1,100	21
New York,	2	4,000	32
New Jersey,§	1	2,000	14
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33
Delaware,	3	1,333	9
Maryland,	1	3,500	15
Virginia,	3	3,333	32
North Carolina,	1	2,000	64
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45
Georgia,	2	3,000	90
Alabama,	2	2,000	22
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17
Tennessee,	2	2,000	20
Kentucky;	4	2,000	38
Ohio,	2	1,200	36
Indiana,	3	1,000	30
Illinois,	4	1,000	26
Missouri,	4	1,500	18

* There is no Senate in the Legislatures of Vermont and New Hampshire. In Vermont the Council, consisting of the Governor, Executive Councilors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to transact all the business of the General Assembly such business as shall appear to be necessary and expedient, and also to revise and propose amendments to the laws of Representatives.

† The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1834, was 570; but the number is very variable.

‡ The pay of the Senators, in the Legislature of Connecticut, is \$1,000 a day; that of the Representatives, \$1.50.

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

¶ Three different modes of choosing the President in the different states, are to be seen. In some states, as in New Jersey, by the people by districts, by the Legislature, or by the State Legislature. The same mode is used in some states; and the mode is used in some States. The above table shows the mode of Presidential election.

IV. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. oper- ation.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1833 - 4	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	2	6	62	2,000
Theol. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	139	574	11,000
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Con. Unit.	1824	3	36	100	
Theol. Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist.	1825	3	53	31	1,800
Theol. Dep. Yale Col	N Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	55	113	
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N.Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	6	65	200	3,880
Th. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	3	54	190	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. In.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist.	1820	4	38	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N Br'wick, N.J.	Dutch Re.		3	24		
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	3	119	619	6,500
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	20		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Th. Seminary,	Alleg'ny T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	2	29		4,000
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.		2	39	65	2,000
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	2	50	71	4,000
Southern Th. Sem.	Columbia, S.C.	Do.	1829	3	21		1,800
Theol. Seminary,	Lex'gton, S. C.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	9	
Furman Theol. Sem.	High Hills, S.C.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	1	22	50	6,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, O.	Do.	1829	3	42		

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

V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	February,	5	80
New Hampshire Med. School,	Hanover,	2 weeks after Com.	3	100
Vermont M-d. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,	2d Wed. Sept.	3	14
Vt. Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Med. School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	3d Wed. in Oct.	6	82
Berkshire Med. Inst. Wms. Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	85
Medical School, Yale College.	New Haven,	last week in Oct.	5	73
Coll. Phys. & Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	158
Coll. Phys. & Surg. West Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	5	190
Med. Dep. Jaf. Col.	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	9	431
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	1st Mond. in Oct.	6	150
Washington Med. Coll.	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	
Med. Dep. Columbian College,	Washington.	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	30
Med. Dep. Univ. Va.	Charlottesville,	September.	3	40
Med. Coll., State of S. C.	Charleston,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	150
Med. Col. of S. C.	do.			
South. School Pract. Med.	do.	2d Mond. in April,	6	
Med. Col. of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Oct.	6	
Medical Col. Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	211
Louisville Med. Col.	Louisville,		6	
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	110
Ref. Med. Col. Ohio,	Worthington,			

VI. LAW SCHOOLS.

At *Cambridge*, Mass., 2 professors and 40 students; at *New Haven*, Ct., 2 professors and 39 students; at *Philadelphia*, Pa.; at *Baltimore*, Md.; at *Williamsburg* and *Staunton*, and *Charlottesville*, (48 students,) Va.; at *Lexington*, Ken., 1 professor and 39 students; and at *Cincinnati*, Ohio, with 3 professors.

VII. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick,	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville,	Rufus Babcock, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover,	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1776
4	Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington,	John Wheeler, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury,	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Harvard University,	Cambridge,	Josiah Quincy, L.L. D.	1636
7	Williams,	Williamstown,	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8	Amherst,	Amherst,	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9	Brown University,*	Providence,	R. I. Francis Wayland, D. D.	1784
10	Yale,	New Haven,	Con. Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1701
11	Washington,†	Hartford,	do. Nath'l S. Wheaton, D. D.	1804
12	Wesleyan University,‡	Middletown,	do. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
13	Columbia,†	New York,	N. Y. William A. Duer, L.L. D.	1754
14	Union,	Schenectady,	do. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1785
15	Hamilton,	Clinton,	do. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.	1812
16	Geneva,†	Geneva,	do. Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
17	University of N. Y.,	New York,	do. J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
18	College of New Jersey,	Princeton,	N. J. James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
19	Rutgers,	New Brunswick,	do. Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1773
20	University of Pennsl.	Philadelphia,	Penn. John P. Durbin, A. M.	1763
21	Dickinson,‡	Carlisle,	do. Matthew Brown, D. D.	1800
22	Jefferson,	Canonsburg,	do. David McConaughy,	1800
23	Washington,	Washington,	do. Martin Ruter, D. D.	1806
24	Allegheny,‡	Meadville,	do. Robert Bruce, M. D.	1815
25	Western University,	Pittsburg,	do. C. P. Krauth,	1828
26	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg,	do. N. Munroe,	1833
27	Newark,	Newark,	Del. Charles Williams, D. D.	1813
28	University of Maryland,	Baltimore,	Md. Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
29	St. John's,†	Annapolis,	do. Samuel Eccleston,	1799
30	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore,	do. Thomas R. Butler,	1830
31	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmitsburg,	do. Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
32	Columbian,*	Washington,	D. C. Thomas F. Muledy,	1790
33	Georgetown,§	Georgetown,	do. Adam Empie, D. D.	1800
34	William and Mary,	Williamsburg,	Va. P. P. Cashing, A. M.	1774
35	Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co.	do. Pr. Bonnycastle, Chairman.	1813
36	Washington,	Lexington,	do. Stephen P. Olin, D. D.	1831
37	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville,	do. N. C. Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1791
38	Randolph-Macon,‡	Boydton,	do. S. C. Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
39	Univ. of North Carolina,	Chapel Hill,	do. Robert Henry,	1804
40	Charleston,†	Charleston,	do. Ga. Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
41	College of South Carolina,	Columbia,	do. Ala. Alva Woods, D. D.	1808
42	University of Georgia,	Athens,	do. La. H. H. Gird,	1825
43	Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa,	Tenn. Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
44	Jefferson,	Washington,	do. Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
45	Louisiana,	Jackson,	do. Joseph Estabrook,	1807
46	Greenville,	Greenville,	do. Ken. John C. Young, A. M.	1796
47	University of Nashville,	Nashville,	do. do.	1800
48	East Tennessee,	Knoxville,	do. Nathan Bangs, D. D.	1803
49	Transylvania,	Lexington,	do. F. R. Cossit,	1805
50	Centre,	Danville,	do. George A. M. Elder,	1819
51	Augusta,‡	Augusta,	do. do. Silas M. Noel, D. D.	1830
52	Cumberland,	Princeton,	do. do. Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
53	St. Joseph's,§	Bardtown,	do. do. R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1804
54	Georgetown,*	Georgetown,	do. do. do.	1806
55	University of Ohio,	Athens,	Ohio. do. do.	1821
56	Miami University,	Oxford,	do. do. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1808
57	Western Reserve,	Hudson,	do. do. Richard Campbell,	1804
58	Kenyon,†	Gambier,	do. do. Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1807
59	Franklin,	New Athens,	do. do. James Blythe, D. D.	1800
60	Indiana,	Bloomington,	do. do. Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
61	South Hanover,	South Hanover,	do. do. P. J. Verhaegen,	1800
62	Illinois,	Jacksonville,	Ill. do. do.	1800
63	St. Louis University,§	St. Louis,	do. do. John M. Odin,	1830
64	St. Mary's,§	Barrens,	Mo. do. do.	1830

Under the direction of Baptists (*) ; Episcopalians (†) ; Methodists (§) ; Catholics (§).
The greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges belong to the preparatory de-
partment.

FED STATES.

Instruct-ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis-ters.	Stud-ents.†	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
10	792	41	169	8,000	6,000	First Wednesday in September.
8	81	18	94	2,000	600	Last Wednesday in July.
10	1,702	429	156	4,500	8,500	Last Wednesday but one in Aug.
7	200	.	50	1,000	1,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	572	228	129	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
30	5,260	1,344	217	40,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
7	772	238	133	3,000	2,300	Third Wednesday in August.
9	308	66	227	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
8	1,219	450	157	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
26	4,609	1,297	376	8,500	10,500	Third Wednesday in August.
8	100	42	53	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
5	.	.	60	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
11	1,500	.	100	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
9	1,600	308	225	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
6	270	69	97	2,500	3,700	Second Wednesday in August.
8	18	9	44	820	1,150	First Wednesday in August.
16	.	.	226	.	.	.
12	1,930	406	170	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
8	.	.	85	3,750	2,500	Third Wednesday in July.
20	.	.	94	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
9	404	170	175	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
3	10	.	.	8,000	.	.
4	45	.	50	500	.	Last Friday in June.
8	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	4th Wednesday in Sept.
7	.	.	.	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
5	640	.	32	2,700	400	The 22d of February.
24	.	.	193	10,500	.	Third Tuesday in July.
25	21	.	99	7,000	.	Last week in June.
9	.	.	25	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
17	80 to 90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
6	.	.	15	3,500	600	July 4th.
6	.	.	75	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
4	380	.	46	1,500	.	Third Wednesday in April.
10	118	.	205	8,000	.	July 20th.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	434	.	99	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
7	32	.	39	3,000	.	Last Thursday in October.
7	.	.	50	10,000	.	3d Mon. after 4th Mond. in Nov.
9	86	.	97	3,200	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
6	18	.	101	3,000	.	Second Monday in August.
4	.	.	15	350	.	Second Wednesday in June.
1	100	.	38	3,500	.	Third Wednesday in September.
6	118	.	70	2,000	1,200	First Wednesday in October.
2	.	.	28	1,400	200	First Thursday in October.
11	.	.	.	2,400	1,500	Last Wednesday in September.
8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
3	23	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
14	30	.	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
4	.	.	36	1,200	.	First Wednesday in September.
5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
8	80	17	126	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
5	10	1	46	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.
10	.	.	71	2,300	.	First Wednesday in August.
4	.	.	40	1,200	.	Last Wednesday in September.
4	10	.	34	400	200	Last Wednesday in September.
6	.	.	35	.	.	.
5	.	.	8	1,200	.	Third Wednesday in August.
11	.	.	154	4,500	.	July 31st.
15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.

There are a few colleges recently established which are not included in this table. Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students.

VIII. VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

- Bowdoin.** 1. Com., 3 weeks;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks;—1. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Waterville.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
- Dartmouth.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Mond. Dec., 6 1-2 weeks;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2 1-2 weeks.
- Vermont Univ. Middlebury.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
- Middlebury.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Harvard.** 1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 3 weeks;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
- Williams.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Amherst.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
- Brown.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
- Yale.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Washington,** 1. Com., 7 weeks;—2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks;—1. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
- Wesleyan Univ. Columbia.** 1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks;—2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
- Columbia.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
- Union.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Dec., 4 weeks;—3. in April, 4 weeks.
- Hamilton.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. Dec., 4 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Geneva.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks;—1. in April, 3 weeks.
- College of N. J. Rutgers.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tuesday April, 5 weeks.
- Rutgers.** 1. Com. to Sept. 15;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7;—3. April 7 to May 1.
- Penn. University.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 2 weeks;—3. April, 2 weeks.
- Jefferson, Washington.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Washington.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- St. John's.** 1. Good Friday, 10 days;—2. Last Wed. July to 1st Mond. Sept.;—3. Dec. 23 to 1st Mond. Jan.
- St. Mary's.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.
- Mt. St. Mary's.** 1. July 1 to August 16.
- Columbian.** 1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.;—2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
- William and Mary.** 1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
- Hamp. Sydney.** 1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
- Washington.** 1. Com. to 3d Wed. May;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
- Univ. Virginia.** 1. July 20 to September 10.
- Univ. N. Carolina.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
- Charleston.** 1. Month of December;—2. in April, 3 weeks.
- Coll. S. Carolina.** 1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
- Univ. Georgia.** 1. Com., 1 week;—2. Wed. before 2d Monday Nov. to Jan. 1;—3. April 1 to April 15.
- Univ. Alabama,** 1. Com. to the 3d Monday in October.
- Louisiana.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
- Greenville.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
- Nashville.** 1. Com., 5 1-2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5 1-2 weeks.
- E. Tennessee.** 1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
- Transylvania.** 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
- Centro.** 1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct.;—2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
- Augusta.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
- Cumberland.** 1. Com. to the 1st February.
- St. Joseph's.** 1. The month of August.
- Georgetown.** 1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.;—2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
- University of Ohio.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
- Miami.** 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. last Wed. March to 1st Mond. in May.
- Western Reserve.** 1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Kenyon.** 1. Com., 12 weeks;—only one vacation.
- Indiana.** 1. Month of May;—2. Month of October.
- Illinois.** 1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. before Dec. 25, 2 weeks;—3. 2d Wed. April, 4 weeks.

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

IX. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.
Vermont,	J. H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	15	S. Carolina,	N. Bowen, D. D.	1818	37
E. Diocese,	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	60	Georgia,			
Connec't,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	63	Louisiana,			
New York,	B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	180	Mississippi,			
N. Jersey,	Geo. W. Doane, D. D.	1832	22	Tennessee,	J. H. Otey, D. D.	1834	29
Pennsylv. }	William White, D. D.	1787	71	Kentucky,	B. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	9
	H. U. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827		Ohio,	C. McIlvaine, D. D.	1832	25
Delaware,			5	Alabama,			
Maryland,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	51	Missouri,			
N. Carol.	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	19	Michigan,			
Virginia, }	R. C. Moore, D. D.	1814	55				
	Wm. Meade, D. D.	1829					

X. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have no particular provinces or districts. Each one is bishop of the church throughout the whole United States. The Annual Conferences are severally defined by geographical limits; and the Bishops, by an arrangement of their own, so interchange their visits to the different Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years. The General Conference, which is composed of delegates from the 21 Annual Conferences, meets once in four years.

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

Elijah Hedding, D. D., Lynn, Mass.	Wm. McKendrie, D. D., Nashville, Ten.
John Emery, D. D., Baltimore, Md.	Joshua Soule, D. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
James O. Andrews, D. D., Augusta, Geo.	Robert R. Roberts, D. D., Bone, Ind.

XI. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Chh.
New York,	New England, N. York and part of N. Jersey, { Penn. and part of N. Jersey, and Delaware. Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia, N. Caro., S. Caro., & Ga., Alabama and Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, &c. Michigan,	J. B. Fenwick, D. D.	21
Philadelphia,		J. Dubois, D. D.	19
Baltimore,		H. Conwell, D. D.	22
Washington,		{ T. F. Kenrick, D. D., Coadj.	27
St. Louis,		Jon. Whitfield, D. D., <i>Sup.</i>	24
St. Paul,		J. England, D. D.	9
St. Charles,		M. Fortier, D. D.	6
St. Peter,		{ B. J. Flaget, D. D.	27
St. Joseph,		J. B. Davids, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>	22
St. Francis,		J. B. Purcell, D. D.	12
St. Louis,	Simon G. Bruce, D. D.	22	
St. Charles,	J. Rosati, D. D.	22	
St. Peter,	Frederick Rose, D. D.	22	

... of the origin and progress of the newspaper and periodical press in the United States...

... of the origin and progress of the newspaper and periodical press in the United States, chiefly to Europe; and in the progress of the civilization of the art of printing and progress of the newspaper and periodical press with respect to a few of the states, the information have not been successful in the extent of the periodical press in the United States is probably rapid; and in no other country, and in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

The first Anglo-American newspaper appeared 130 years since. In 1729, the number of newspapers in the American colonies was only 3; in 1771, 35 (two daily and 1 three times a week); in the United States, in 1801, 350; in 1826 (including other periodical papers), 1,350 newspapers, and about 140 other journals.

The first daily newspaper published in the United States was the "American Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia, published in 1784. The number of daily papers in 1801, was 17; in 1810, 27; in 1824, about 100.

Dr. Miller in his "Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century" gives the whole number of copies of newspapers published in the United States in the year 1801, at 13,075,000.

Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing in America," gives in 1810, at 22,222,900. The average number of copies of each impression of the different papers now published in the United States is probably greater than that assumed by Mr. Thomas. The number of copies of newspapers annually printed in the United States according to a computation in the New York Advertiser in 1824, was then 16,028,000. In this estimate the average number of each of the 13 daily papers printed in the United States is put at 1,400 at each impression; but, in 1824, the average circulation of the 13 daily papers is stated to be about 1700.

With respect to the number of copies of each, at every impression, of the 30 daily papers now printed in the United States, Mr. Thomas, as may be seen on page 100 of his work, gives the number of each, at every impression, of each of the 30 daily papers now printed in the United States, in double columns, and in the daily papers of the United States.

on the other hand, undoubtedly much larger than the numbers assumed by Mr. Thomas. No sufficient data exist for computing, with any considerable degree of accuracy, the number of copies of newspapers at present annually circulated in the United States: but the number does not probably fall short of 70,000,000 or 80,000,000.

1. PERIODICAL JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES, PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1810.

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

Boston, Massachusetts.

Anthology and Bost. Review, M'y.	Christian Monitor,	Quarterly.
Panoplist and Mission. Mag. do.	Boston Mirror,	Weekly.
Omnium Gatherum, do.	Something,	do.
Bibliothèque Portative, do.		

Hartford, Connecticut.

Evangelical Magazine, Monthly.

New York City.

Med. Repos. & Rev. of Med., } M'y.	Rambler's Magazine,	Monthly.
Surg., and Scien. Knowl. } M'y.	Journal des Dames,	do.
Medical & Philosophical } Semi-	Churchman's Magazine,	
Journal and Review, } An.	N. Y. Weekly Museum,	Weekly.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Port Folio,	Monthly.	Literary Reporter,	Irregularly.
Select Reviews & Spirit } of Foreign Magazines, } do.		L'Hémisphère,	Weekly.
		Philadelphia Repertory,	do.
Mirror of Taste and Dra- } matic Censor, } do.		Tickler,	do.

Baltimore, Maryland.

American Law Journal and Miscellaneous Repository :— monthly.

Virginia.

The Visitor :— weekly :— Richmond.

The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine :— monthly :— Lynchburg.

Tennessee.

The Museum :— monthly :— Nashville.

Kentucky.

The Garden :— every other week :— Bardonia.

is...
with...

Massachusetts

Mass. Gazette, Boston.

Mass. Gaz. & News Letter, Boston.

Boston Evening Post, do.

Boston Gazette, do.

Mass. Gaz. & Post-Boy, do.

Mass. Messenger, do.

Newport Mercury, Newport.

Connecticut

Connecticut Journal, New Haven.

Connecticut Gazette, New London.

New York

New York Mercury, New York.

New York Journal, do.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Gazette, Phila.

Penn. Journal, do.

Penn. Packet, do.

Penn. Ledger, do.

Penn. Evening Post, (3 a week), Philadelphia.

Maryland

Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

Virginia

Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg.

North Carolina

North Carolina Gazette, Newbern.

South Carolina

S. C. Gaz., Charleston.

S. C. & American Gen. Gazette, Charleston.

Georgia

Georgia Gazette, Savannah.

3. NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1810, WITH THEIR POLITICAL CHARACTER DESIGNATED.

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

f. denotes Federal: — r. Republican: — n. neutral: — § published before the Revolution. *dy*, denotes daily; w., weekly; s. w., semi-weekly; 3 w., three times a week.

New Hampshire. [12 papers.]

Titles.		Towns.	Titles.		Towns.
f. N. Hampshire Gazette,	w.	Fortsmouth,	f. Dartmouth Gazette,	w.	Hanover.
f. Portsmouth Oracle,	do.	do.	f. Concord Gazette,	do.	Concord,
f. Intelligencer,	do.	do.	r. N. Hampshire Patriot,	do.	do.
n. Sun,	do.	Dover,	f. N. Hampshire Sentinel,	do.	Keene.
f. Farmer's Museum,	do.	Walpole,	f. Coos Courier,	do.	Haverhill.
n. Farmer's Cabinet,	do.	Amberst,	f. Constitutionalist,	do.	Exeter.

Massachusetts (with Maine). [32 papers.]

f. Columbian Centinel,	s.w.	Boston,	f. Greenfield Gazette,	w.	Greenfield.
r. Independent Chronicle,	do.	do.	f. Hampshire Federalist,	do.	Springfield.
f. N. England Palladium,	do.	do.	f. Farmer's Herald,	do.	Stockbridge.
f. Boston Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Sun,	do.	Fittsfield.
f. Repository,	do.	do.	f. Bankers Reporter,	do.	do.
r. Boston Patriot,	do.	do.	f. Political Recorder,	do.	Leominster.
n. Fredonian,	w.	do.	f. N. Bedford Mercury.	do.	N. Bedford.
f. Massachusetts Spy, §	do.	Worcester,	r. Old Colony Gazette.	do.	do.
r. National Aegis,	do.	do.	f. Portland Gazette,	do.	Funkland.
f. Salem Gazette,	s.w.	Salem,	r. Eastern Argus,	do.	do.
r. Essex Register,	do.	do.	f. Freeman's Friend,	do.	do.
f. Newburyport Herald,	do.	Newburypt',	f. Gazette of Maine,	do.	Bucktown.
r. Independent Whig,	w.	do.	f. Eagle,	do.	Castine.
f. Merrimack Intelligencer,	do.	Haverhill,	r. American Advocate,	do.	Hallowell.
f. Hampshire Gazette,	do.	Northamp.	f. Herald of Liberty,	do.	Augusta.
r. Anti-Monarchist,	do.	do.	r. Weekly Visitor,	do.	Kennebunk.

Rhode Island. [7 papers.]

f. Newport Mercury, §	w.	Newport.	f. R. Island American,	s.w.	Providence.
r. R. Island Republican,	do.	do.	f. Herald of the U. States,	w.	Warren.
f. Providence Gazette, §	do.	Providence,	r. Bristol County Register,	do.	do.
r. Columbian Phoenix,	do.	do.			

Connecticut. [11 papers.]

f. Connecticut Gazette, §	w.	N. London,	n. Norwich Courier,	w.	Norwich.
f. Connecticut Journal, §	do.	N. Haven,	f. Conn. Intelligencer,	do.	Danbury.
f. Connecticut Herald,	do.	do.	f. Windham Herald,	do.	Windham.
f. Connecticut Courant, §	do.	Hartford,	f. Bridgeport Advertiser,	do.	Bridgeport.
r. American Mercury,	do.	do.	f. Middletown Gazette,	do.	Middletown.
f. Connecticut Mirror,	do.	do.			

Vermont. [14 papers.]

f. Vermont Journal,	w.	Windsor,	r. Rutland Herald,	w.	Rutland.
r. Vermont Republican,	do.	do.	f. Green Mountain Patriot,	do.	St. Albans.
f. Washingtonian,	do.	do.	r. North Star,	do.	North Ferrisburgh.
r. Green Mountain Farmer,	do.	Bennington,	f. Champlain Reporter,	do.	Wilmington.
f. Reporter,	do.	South Ferrisburgh,	f. Watkinson,	do.	Watkinson.
f. Vermont Centinel,	do.	Dundee,	r. Freeman's Press,	do.	Windsor.
f. Vermont Courier,	do.	Windsor,	r. Weekly Wanderer,	do.	Windsor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Title.		Place.	Title.		Place.
n. American Republican,	w.	Downingt'n.	n. Western Repository,	w.	Brownsville.
f. Bedford Gazette,	do.	Bedford.	f. York Recorder,	do.	York.
n. People's Ins. (En. & G.)	do.	Easton.	r. Expositor,	do.	do.
f. Der North. Cor., (Ger.)	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Register,	do.	Gettysburg.
f. Pennsylvania Herald,	do.	do.	r. Crawford W'ly Messen.	do.	do.
f. Northampton Farmer,	do.	do.	f. Franklin Repository,	do.	Chambersburg.
f. Mirror,	do.	Freese's Isle.	r. Republican,	do.	do.
r. Dauphin Guardian,	do.	Harrisburg.	r. Minerva,	do.	Beavertown.
f. Oracle of Dauphin,	do.	do.	r. Eagle,	do.	Huntingdon.
n. The Times,	do.	do.	f. Huntingdon Gazette,	do.	do.
f. Harris. Zeitung, (Ger.)	do.	do.	r. Republican Argus,	do.	Northumb'd.
f. Norristown Herald,	do.	Norristown.	f. Sunbury & North. Gaz.	do.	do.
f. Weekly Register,	do.	do.	f. Western Corrector,	do.	Washington.
f. Centinel,	do.	Gettysburg.	f. Western Telegraph,	do.	do.
f. Gettysburg Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Reporter,	do.	do.
f. Brownsville Gazette,	do.	Brownsville	r. Weekly Messenger,	do.	Franklin.

Delaware. [2 papers.]

r. American Watchman,	s. w.	Wilmington.	r. Delaware Gazette,	s. w.	Wilmington.
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Maryland. [21 papers.]

f. Maryland Gazette,	s. w.	Annapolis.	r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	Baltimore.
f. Maryland Republican,	s. w.	do.	r. Recorder,	do.	do.
f. Fed. Gaz. & Balt. Adv.	d'ly	Baltimore.	f. Fredericktown Herald,	do.	Frederickt'n.
f. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	r. Republican Gazette,	do.	do.
f. Whig,	d'ly	do.	r. Hornet, or Repub. Adv.	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	f. Der Westliche Corre-	do.	Hagerstown.
f. Fed. Rep. & Com. Gaz.	d'ly	do.	spondent, (Ger.)	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	f. Hagerstown Gazette,	do.	do.
r. Evening Post,	d'ly	do.	r. Maryland Herald, &c.,	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	r. Republican Star,	do.	Easton.
r. American & Com. Adv.	d'ly	do.	f. People's Monitor,	do.	do.

District of Columbia. [6 papers.]

r. National Intelligencer,	3 w.	Washington.	n. Spirit of Seventy-Six,	s. w.	Washington.
r. Universal Gazette,	w.	do.	f. Independent American,	3 w.	Georgetown.
r. Monitor,	3 w.	do.	f. Alexandria Daily Adv.,	d'ly	Alexandria.

Virginia. [23 papers.]

f. Virginia Patriot,	s. w.	Richmond.	r. Lynchburg Star,	w.	Lynchburg.
r. Enquirer,	do.	do.	r. Lynchburg Press,	do.	do.
r. Virginia Argus,	do.	do.	r. Staunton Eagle,	do.	Staunton.
f. Norfolk Gazette,	3 w.	Norfolk.	r. Republican Farmer,	do.	do.
n. Norfolk Herald,	s. w.	do.	f. Washingtonian,	do.	Leesburg.
r. Petersburg Intelligencer	do.	Petersburg.	r. Republican Press,	do.	do.
r. Republican,	do.	do.	r. Republican Luminary,	do.	Wythe C. H.
f. Virginia Herald,	w.	Fredericksb.	r. Helston's Intelligencer,	do.	Abington.
r. Repub. Constitution,	do.	Winchester.	f. Virginia Telegraph,	do.	Lexington.
f. Centinel,	do.	do.	r. Monongahela Gazette,	do.	Monongahela.
f. Winchester Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Register,	do.	Charlottesville.
r. Democratic Lamp,	do.	do.			

North Carolina. [10 papers.]

f. Wilmington Gazette,	w.	Wilmington.	r. True Republican,	s. w.	Wilmington.
f. Raleigh Mercury,	do.	Raleigh.	f. Edenton Gazette,	do.	Edenton.
r. do.	do.	do.	r. North Carolina Journal,	do.	do.
f. Raleigh Register,	do.	do.	f. Fayetteville Intelligencer,	do.	Fayetteville.
r. Carolina Fed. Repub.,	do.	do.	r. Elizabeth City Gazette,	do.	Elizabeth City.

South Carolina. [10 papers.]

Title.		Place.	Title.		Place.
r. City Gazette,	d'y	Charleston.	n. Strength of the People,	s. w.	Charleston.
r. Carolina Gazette,	w.	do.	n. Brazen Face,	w.	do.
f. Times,	d'y	do.	f. Georgetown Gazette,	s. w.	Georgetown.
f. Charleston Courier,	do.	do.	r. S. Carolina State Gaz.,	w.	Columbia.
f. Carolina Messenger,	w.	do.	r. Miller's W'kly Messen.	do.	Pendleton.

Georgia. [13 papers.]

f. Columbian Museum,	s. w.	Savannah.	r. Louisville Gazette,	w.	Louisville.
r. Repub. & Sav. Ledger,	3 w.	do.	r. Georgia Argus,	do.	Milledgeville.
r. Public Intelligencer,	s. w.	do.	r. Georgia Journal,	do.	do.
Mirror of the Times,	w.	Augusta.	f. Milledgeville Intellig.	do.	do.
f. Augusta Herald,	do.	do.	f. Monitor,	do.	Washington.
Columbian Centinel,	do.	do.	r. Georgia Express,	do.	Athens.
r. Augusta Chronicle,	do.	do.			

Kentucky. [17 papers.]

r. Kentucky Gazette,	w.	Lexington.	r. Dove,	w.	Washington.
r. Lexington Reporter,	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Library,	do.	Louisville.
f. Western World,	do.	Frankfort.	f. Louisville Gazette,	do.	do.
r. Guardian of Freedom,	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Friend,	do.	Russellville.
r. Argus of Western Am.,	do.	do.	r. Mirror,	do.	do.
r. Palladium,	do.	do.	Political Theatre,	do.	Lancaster.
r. Candid Review,	do.	Bardstown.	r. Western Citizen,	do.	Paris.
r. Globe,	do.	Richmond.	r. Informant,	do.	Danville.
r. Auxiliary,	do.	Washington.			

Tennessee. [6 papers.]

r. Knoxville Gazette,	w.	Knoxville.	r. Review,	w.	Nashville.
f. Western Centinel,	do.	do.	r. Carthage Gazette,	do.	Carthage.
r. Tennessee Gazette, &c.	do.	Nashville.	r. United States Herald,	do.	Clarksville.

Ohio. [14 papers.]

f. Supporter,	w.	Chillicothe.	r. Muskingum Messenger,	w.	Zanesville.
f. Scioto Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Ohio Gazette,	do.	Marietta.
r. Fredonian,	do.	do.	f. Commentator,	do.	do.
r. Independent Republican	do.	do.	Ohio Patriot,	do.	Lisbon.
r. Whig,	do.	Cincinnati.	r. Western Herald,	do.	Steubenville.
r. Liberty Hall,	do.	do.	r. Impartial Expositor,	do.	St. Clairsville.
n. Advertiser,	do.	do.	r. Western Star,	do.	Lebanon.

Indiana Territory. [1 paper.]

Western Sun, w. Vincennes.

Mississippi Territory. [4 papers.]

f. Weekly Chronicle,	w.	Natchez.	r. Natchez Gazette,	w.	Natchez.
Mississippi Messenger,	do.	do.	Mississippian,	do.	do.

Territory of Orleans (now Louisiana). [10 papers.]

f. Orleans Gazette, &c., (Eng. & Fr.)	d'y	N. Orleans.	f. Friend of the Laws, (Eng. & Fr.)	3 w.	N. Orleans.
f. do. for the Country,	w.	do.	Moniteur de la Loui- siane, (Fr.)	do.	do.
f. Louisiana Gazette,	d'y	do.	El Mississippi, (Span.)	s. w.	do.
f. do. for the Country,	s. w.	do.	Another Spanish paper, title unknown,	do.	do.
r. La. Courier, (E. & Fr.)	3 w.	do.			
Télégraphe, (En. & Fr.)	do.	do.			

Louisiana (now Missouri). [1 paper.]

Missouri Gazette, w. St. Louis.

STATISTICAL REVIEW
 PERSONAL PRESS.

Computation of the Number of Copies of the Newspapers above
 enumerated issued in one year, — 1810.

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

States.	No. of Papers.	Published.	No. of Impressions of each averaged at		Total Amount.
Massachusetts,	12	weekly,	1,000		624,000
	9	twice a week,	1,600	1,497,600	
	23	weekly,	1,150	1,375,400	
					2,578,000
Island,	1	twice a week,	800	83,200	
	6	weekly,	800	249,600	
					332,800
Connecticut,	11	weekly,	1,150		657,900
	14	weekly,	800		562,400
New York,	7	daily,	600	1,310,400	
	9	twice a week,	800	748,800	
	50	weekly,	800	2,080,000	
					4,139,200
New Jersey, Pennsylvania,	8	weekly,	800		332,800
	9	daily,	625	1,755,000	
	1	thrice a week,	800	124,800	
	3	twice a week,	800	249,600	
	58	weekly,	800	2,412,800	
					4,542,960
Maryland,	2	twice a week,	800		166,400
	5	daily,	600	936,000	
	5	thrice a week,	600	468,000	
	1	twice a week,	800	83,200	
	10	weekly,	800	416,000	
					1,969,600
South Carolina,	1	daily,	600	187,200	
	3	thrice a week,	800	374,400	
	1	twice a week,	800	83,200	
	1	weekly,	800	41,600	
					686,400
Georgia,	1	thrice a week,	800	124,800	
	6	twice a week,	800	499,200	
	16	weekly,	800	665,600	
					1,289,600
North Carolina, Virginia,	10	weekly,	800		416,000
	3	daily,	500	468,000	
	2	twice a week,	800	166,400	
	5	weekly,	800	208,000	
					1,258,400
New Hampshire,	1	thrice a week,	800	124,800	
	2	twice a week,	800	166,400	
	10	weekly,	800	416,000	
					707,200
New York,	14	weekly,	800		562,400
	6	weekly,	800		332,800

Alabama Territory	4	weekly
Arkansas Territory	4	weekly
California Territory	4	weekly
Florida Territory	4	weekly
Idaho Territory	4	weekly
Iowa Territory	4	weekly
Kansas Territory	4	weekly
Michigan Territory	4	weekly
Minnesota Territory	4	weekly
Missouri Territory	4	weekly
Nebraska Territory	4	weekly
Nevada Territory	4	weekly
New Mexico Territory	4	weekly
North Dakota Territory	4	weekly
South Dakota Territory	4	weekly
Utah Territory	4	weekly
Wisconsin Territory	4	weekly
Wyoming Territory	4	weekly
Total	359	

"Daily papers are estimated, a page at each impression, at 600, at each impression; I have endeavored to fall short rather than to exceed the actual number of each paper. For the same reason, I have estimated twice, and once a week, excepting New Hampshire, and Connecticut, the average number of impressions at 800 at each impression, though it is known that of some of the daily papers is not less than 1,000. Of the papers published semi-weekly and weekly, I give from 2,500 to 4,500 at each impression; but, as to weekly papers, in other states, it appears, from the number of copies each week than 800, particularly in the Territories, in some of which the average number of copies exceed 600.

"The foregoing calculation may be viewed as a conservative real number of newspapers annually published in the United States. The total amount may, I think, be allowed to amount to 22,500,000.

"The newspapers of the United States, generally speaking, are of a very low, and they are in many instances, of a poor quality. This may, in part, account for the small number of copies.

Remark. — Although the greater part of the newspapers now published in the United States, have been estimated at 600 copies at each impression, yet it is doubtless true that their average number of copies exceeds the above computation. Some of the daily papers issue 4 thousand at each impression; and many of the weekly papers issue a greater number than any above specified. The average number of copies of a newspaper (see page 261) issues, at each impression, is 600.

5. PERIODICAL JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN 1834.

BEFORE the American Revolution, some attempts were made in several places, particularly in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to establish other periodical journals besides newspapers; but no one of them obtained a liberal support, or had a long duration; but since the Revolution, and more especially since the commencement of the present century, there has been a great increase of this species of literature.

The journals enumerated by Mr. Thomas, as published in the United States, in 1810, amount, in number, to 26; the number of those now published, may be computed at 140. The greater part of them are, it must be confessed, conducted with but little ability, and are but feebly supported. Yet it is doubtless true, that those which are now published, are, on an average, more ably conducted and more liberally supported, than were those enumerated by Mr. Thomas in 1810.

The following Tables contain the most of the Medical, Law, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journals published in the United States in 1834, together with the date of their commencement, the frequency of publication, number of pages, price by the year, and the names of the editors; but the lists are not complete.

m'ly, denotes monthly; s. m., semi-monthly; 2 m., once in two months; q'ly, quarterly; w'ly, weekly.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Title.	Beg.	Place.		Pp.	Price. \$	Editors.
Boston Med. & Sur. Jour.	1825	Boston,	w'ly			J. V. C. Smith.
Medical Magazine,	1832	do.	m'ly		4.00	Flint, Bartlett, and Gould.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	1826	Philadel'a,	q'ly	280	5.00	Asso. of Physicians
Journal of Pharmacy,	1829	do.	do.	82	2.50	Dr. R. E. Griffith.
Journal of Health,		do.	m'ly	16	1.50	Asso. of Physicians
American Med. Journal and Review,	1833	Baltimore,	q'ly	250	5.00	Dr. E. Geddings.
Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences,		Lexington	2 m.			
Western Med. Gazette,		Cincinnati	s. m.	16	2.50	Asso. of Physicians

LAW JOURNALS.

American Jurist and Law Magazine,	1829	Boston,	q'ly		5.60	Philips & Sumner.
City Hall Reporter, and N. Y. Law Magazine,	1833	N. York,	m'ly	62	6.00	John Lomas.
Law Library,	1833	Philadel'a,	do.	252	10.00	John Purdon.

Am. Journal of Education	1833	
New England Magazine	1833	
Am. Magazine	1833	
Juvenile Miscellany	1833	do.
The Mechanic	1833	do.
Monthly Traveller	1833	do.
Abolitionist	1833	do.
Annals of Phrenology	1834	do.
Scientific Tracts	1833	do.
People's Magazine	1833	do.
Parley's Magazine	1833	do.
Edinburgh Rev., <i>Repub.</i>		do.
Quarterly Review, <i>do.</i>		do.
Am. Journal of Science	1817	N. Haven
United States Review	1834	N. York
Que'y Jour. Agricult. &c.	1834	do.
Columet, (Peace Soc.)	1833	do.
Am. Monthly Magazine	1833	do.
Knickerbocker's Magaz.	1833	do.
Am. Mech's Magazine	1833	do.
Aladdin's Lamp	1833	do.
Monthly Repository	1834	do.
Am. Spec. & Nat. Mag.	1834	do.
N. York Atlas Magazine	1834	do.
New York Mirror	1833	do.
Peabody's Parlour Jour.	1834	do.
La Revue Française, <i>Fr.</i>	1833	N. York
La France Littéraire, <i>do.</i>	1833	do.
Edinburgh Rev., <i>Repub.</i>	1834	do.
Quarterly Rev., <i>L'n, do.</i>	1834	do.
Westminster Rev., <i>do.</i>	1834	do.
Foreign Quart. Rev., <i>do.</i>	1834	do.
Penny Magazine, <i>do.</i>	1833	do.
Temperance Magazine	1833	Albany
Parthenon & Acad'l Mag.		Schen'cy
Am. Quarterly Review	1837	Philadel'
Jour. Franklin Institute	1821	do.
N. American Magazine		do.
Museum of Foreign Lit.	1833	do.
Gazette	1834	do.
Lady's Book		do.
American Turf Register		Edinburgh
Military and Naval Mag.	1831	Wash'gton
Am. Spectator	1835	do.
Am. Review	1834	Richmond
Am. Review	1835	Chambers

With respect to the journals in the following Table, of which the connection or character is not indicated by their title or otherwise, those which are published in New England are chiefly connected with the orthodox Congregationalists; those out of New England, with the Presbyterians. But some are of a mixed character, with respect to religious denominations; and also with respect to their contents, embracing religious and miscellaneous literature.

Title.	Be- gun	Place.		Pp.	Price.	Editors.
Biblical Repository,	1831	Andover,	q'y	20	4.00	E. Robinson, D. D.
Am. Quarterly Register,	1827	Boston,	do.	64	1.50	B. B. Edwards.
Am. Quarterly Observer,	1833	do.	do.	200	4.00	B. B. Edwards.
Am. Baptist Magazine,	1803	do.	m'y	36	1.50	Rev. J. N. Brown.
Missionary Herald,	1805	do.	do.	36	1.50	David Greene.
Religious Magazine,	1833	do.	do.		2.50	G. D. & J. Abbott.
N. Jerusalem Magazine,	1827	do.	do.	40	2.50	Caleb Reed.
Sabbath School Treasury,	1822	do.	do.	24	50	J. H. Perkins.
Sabbath School Visiter,	1833	do.	do.	24	50	Rev. Asa Bullard.
Liberal Preacher, (<i>Unit.</i>)	1828	do.	do.		1.00	
Christian Examiner, <i>do.</i>	1813	do.	2 m.	136	4.00	Walker, Greenwood
Scripture Interpreter, <i>do.</i>	1831	do.	do.		2.00	Rev. E. S. Gannett.
Unitarian,	1834	Cambr'ge,	m'y		2.00	Rev. B. Whitman.
Evangelical Magazine,	1832	Hartford,	do.	48	2.00	C. J. Tenney, D. D.
Christian Spectator,	1829	H. Haven,	q'y	200	3.00	C. A. Goodrich.
Lit. and Theol. Review,	1834	N. York,	do.	200	3.00	Leonard Woods, Jr.
Methodist Quar'y Rev.,		do.	do.	108	2.00	Rev. N. Bangs, D. D.
Am. Tract Magazine,		do.	m'y	12	50	W. A. Hallock.
Reformed Dutch Mag.,		do.	do.			Association.
Home Missionary Mag.,	1829	do.	do.	16	1.00	A. Peters, D. D.
Father's & Y'g Men's Ma.	1834	do.	do.	16	1.00	Rev. Joel Parker.
National Preacher,		do.	do.	16	1.00	A. Dickinson.
Prot. Episcopal Pulpit,	1831	do.	do.		1.50	Rev. John Moore.
Protestant Magazine,		do.	do.			J. Irvine,
Sailor's Magazine,	1828	do.	do.	32	1.50	Rev. J. Greenleaf.
Views in Theology,		do.	s.m.			D. N. Lord.
Albany Quarterly Mag.,		Albany,	q'y			Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Religious Monitor and		do.	m'y			
Evang. Repository,		do.	do.			
Mother's Magazine,	1833	Utica,	do.		1.00	A. G. Whittlesey.
Biblical Repertory,		Princeton,	q'y	200	3.00	Association.
Christian Advocate,		Philadel'a,	m'y	56	3.00	A. Green, D. D.
Mission. Record, (<i>Epis.</i>)	1833	do.	do.	16	1.00	Rev. P. Van Felt.
Baptist Tract Magazine,		do.	do.			J. M. Allen.
Protestant Episcopalian		do.	do.			Association.
and Church Register,		do.	do.			
United Brethren Mission-		do.	q'y	48	1.00	
ary Intelligencer,		do.	do.			
Magazine of the German		do.	do.			
Reformed Church,		York, Pa.,	m'y			
Gen. Mission'y Chronicle,		Pittsburg,	do.			
Gen. Messenger, (<i>Epis.</i>)		Charl'ton,	do.		3.00	C. E. Gadsden, D. D.

6. AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Maine Farmer, . . .	Winthrop, Me.	E. Holmes.
Northern Farmer, . .	Newport, N. H.	H. & C. H. E. Newton.
New England Farmer, .	Boston, Mass.	Th. G. Fessenden.
New York Farmer and Gardener's Magazine, .	New York, N. Y.	Samuel Fleet.
Genesee Farmer, . . .	Rochester, N. Y.	Luther Tucker.
Goodsell's Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, . . .	do.	N. Goodsell.
Farmer and Gardener, . .	Albany, N. Y.	Agricultural Society.
Farmer's Register, . . .	Baltimore, Md.	J. Irvine Hitchcock.
Southern Agriculturist, and Register of Rural Affairs, . .	Richmond, Va.	Edmund Ruffin.
Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturist, . . .	Charleston, S. C.	John D. Legaré.
Southern Planter, . . .	Batavia, Ohio, Macon, Geo.	Samuel Medary.

7. TEMPERANCE NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	
Maine Temperance Herald,	Augusta, Me.	Monthly.
Temperance Advocate,	Thomaston, Me.	do.
Temperance Herald,	Concord, N. H.	do.
Temperance Journal,	Boston, Mass.	do.
Temperance Centinel,	Taunton, do.	
Temperance Recorder,	Albany, N. Y.	Monthly.
Am. Temp. Intelligencer,	do.	Weekly.
Temperance Quarly Mag.,	do.	Quarterly,
Herald of Temperance,	Newark, N. J.	Semi-monthly.
Temperance Beacon,	Lancaster, Pa.	Weekly.
Temperance Register,	do.	do.
Temperance Advocate,	Westchester, Pa.	do.
Temperance Ledger,	do.	do.
Temperance Register,	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.
Maryland Temp. Herald,	Baltimore, Md.	Weekly.
Temperance Star,	Princess Anne, do.	
Temperance Banner,	Washington, Ga.	Semi-monthly.
Temperance Advocate,	Columbus, Ohio,	

8. RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The first religious newspaper published in the United States, "The Boston Recorder" was commenced in 1816; and the first Baptist newspaper, "The Christian Watchman," (Boston,) in 1819. Now all the considerable religious denominations have their respective newspapers and journals. The total number contained in the several lists which follow, is 88; they are, most of them, weekly papers. There are doubtless a few others which are not enumerated.

CONGREGATIONAL AND PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers in the following list that are published in New England are connected chiefly with the orthodox Congregationalists; the others with the Presbyterians.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Christian Mirror,	Portland, Me.	Rev. Asa Cummings.
Sabbath School Instructor,	do.	
New Hampshire Observer,	Concord, N. H.	Rev. Charles Little.
Vermont Chronicle,	Windsor, Vt.	E. C. Tracy, J. Richards.
Boston Recorder,	Boston, Mass.	Rev. Joseph Tracy.
Lowell Observer,	Lowell, Co.	Rev. Asa Rand.
Landmark,	Salem, do. 2 a w.	Rev. Dudley Phelps.
Fellenberg Miscellany,	Greenfield, Mass.	J. H. Coffin.
New England Telegraph,	N. Wrentham, do.	Rev. Moses Thayer.
Pupil's Monitor,	Providence, R. I.	
Connecticut Observer,	Hartford, Ct.	Rev. Horace Hooker.
Religious Intelligencer,	New Haven, do.	Nathan Whiting.
New York Observer,	New York City,	S. E. Morse & Co.
New York Evangelist,	do.	Rev. Joshua Leavitt.
Christian Messenger,	do.	
Western Recorder,	Utica, do.	Rev. A. T. Hopkins.
Presbyterian,	Philadelphia,	Rev. J. B. Engles.
Philadelphian,	do.	E. Stiles Ely, D. D.
Christian Herald,	Pittsburg, Pa.	Rev. J. D. Baird.
South. Relig. Telegraph,	Richmond, Va.	Rev. A. Converse.
Charleston Observer,	Charleston, S. C.	Rev. B. Guildersleeve.
Christian Herald,	Columbia, do.	Mr. Gladney.
Millennial Trumpeter,	Maryville, Ten.	Rev. Mr. Hoyt.
Cumberland Presbyterian,	Nashville, do.	{ J. Smith and
Western Luminary,	Lexington, Ken.	{ T. C. Anderson.
Cincinnati Journal,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Rev. T. Brainard.
Ohio Observer,	Hudson, do.	Bradstreet & Walker.
Standard,	S. Hanover, Ind.	Association.
St. Louis Observer,	St. Louis, Mo.	Elijah P. Lovejoy.

Of the above papers the New York Observer circulates the greatest number of copies, — the number of each impression being upwards of 14,000.

PROTESTANT OR ANTI-CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

		Editor.
Protestant,	N. York City,	
Protestant Vindicator,	do.	
Downfall of Babylon,	Philadelphia,	Sam ^l B. Smith.

Sunday School Journal, Philadelphia, of no sect.

...with its circulation, and
 its circulation is now 200,000

Man's Advocate,
 N. Mass. Baptist Register,
 Vermont Telegraph,
 Christian Watchman,
 Lowell Evangelist,
 Christian Secretary,
 Baptist Repository,
 N. York Baptist Register,
 Religious Herald,
 Baptist Interpreter,
 Christian Gazette,
 Christian Index,
 Baptist Banner,
 Cross and Baptist Journal }
 of the Mississippi Valley, }
 The Pioneer,

Lowell Evangelist,
 Hartford, Conn.,
 New York,
 Utica, N. Y.,
 Richmond, Va.,
 Edenton, N. C.,
 Philadelphia,
 Washington, D. C.,
 Shelbyville, Ky.,
 Cincinnati, Ohio,
 Rock Spring, Ill.

* The Christian Watchman published at Boston, was
 is the oldest Baptist newspaper in the United States.
 † The New York Baptist Register, published at New York,
 than any other of the above papers. The number of copies

UNIVERSALIST NEWSPAPERS

Title.	
Christian Pilot,	Portland,
Christian Intelligencer,	Gardiner,
Christian Telescope,	Providence,
Star in the East and New Hampshire	Concord,
Universalist,	Lowell,
Impartialist,	Lowell,
Universalist Watchman,	Lowell,
Trumpet, and Universalist Magazine,	Lowell,
Universalist, and Ladies' Repository,	Lowell,
Religious Inquirer,	Lowell,
Christian Messenger,	Lowell,
Evangelical Mag. and Gospel Advocate,	Lowell,
Herald of Truth,	Lowell,
Philadelphia Liberalist,	Philadelphia,
Der Frohliche Botschafter, (in Germ.)	Lowell,
Southern Pioneer, and Gospel Visitor,	Lowell,
Southern Evangelist,	Lowell,
Sentinel and Star in the West,	Lowell,

METHODIST NEWSPAPERS.

METHODIST NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Maine Wesleyan Journal,	Portland, Me.	Asso. of Gentlemen.
Zion's Herald,	Boston, Mass.	Benj. Kingsbury, Jun.
*Christian Advocate and Journal,	New York, N. Y.	{ Rev. N. Bangs, D. D.
Pittsburgh Conference Jour.		{ and Rev. T. Merrit.
Methodist Christ. Centinel,	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rev. Charles Ellicott.
Western Methodist,	Richmond, Va.	Rev. Ethelbert Drake.
	Nashville, Ten.	{ Rev. G. Garrett and Rev. J. N. Maffitt.

* This is the general newspaper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and circulates much more extensively than any other; no less than 22,000 copies being published at each weekly impression. The number of copies printed of the others, on an average, is estimated at about 3,000.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.	Price.
Jesuit or Catholic Centinel,	Boston, Mass.	Residing Clergy,	\$ 2.00
The Truth Teller,	New York, N. Y.	Thomas Denman,	4.00
N. York Weekly Register } and Catholic Diary, }	do.	{ Asso. of mem- bers of Cath.Ch.	4.00
The Catholic Herald,	Philadelphia,	Residing Clergy,	3.00
U. States Cath. Miscellany,	Charleston, S. C.	Residing Clergy,	4.00
Catholic Telegraph,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Residing Clergy,	3.00
Shepherd of the Valley,	St. Louis, Mo.	West. Cath. Asso.	3.00

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Churchman,	New York,	Rev. Sam'l Seabury.
Gospel Messenger,	Auburn, N. Y.	Rev. J. C. Rudd.
Episcopal Recorder,	Philadelphia,	Rev. G. A. Smith.
Gambier Observer,	Gambier, Ohio,	Rev. T. C. Wing.

LUTHERAN NEWSPAPER.

Lutheran Observer, . . . Baltimore, Md. Benjamin Kurts.

DUTCH REFORMED NEWSPAPER.

Christian Intelligencer, . . . New York, Association.

UNITARIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Monitor, . . . Concord, N. H.

Christian Register, . . . Boston, Mass. Sidney Willard.

FREWILL BAPTIST NEWSPAPER.

Morning Star, . . . Dover, N. H.

"CHRISTIAN" NEWSPAPER.

Christian Palladium, . . . Union Mills, N. Y. Joseph Badger.

9. SUMMARY OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following Table shows the time when the first newspaper was printed in the several states, and the number printed in each at several periods.

States.	First Newsp'r.	Number of Newspapers,				No. of Daily Pap'rs, 1810	No. of Journals, 1810	No. of Daily Pap'rs, 1834	No. of Journals, 1834
		1775	1810	1828	1834				
Maine	1786		8	99	51			4	
New Hampshire	1756	1	12	17	27				
Vermont	1781		14	21	26				
Massachusetts	1704	7	24	78	108		7	13	38
Rhode Island	1732	2	7	14	16			3	
Connecticut	1755	4	11	33	31		1	1	7
New York	1725	4	66	161	267	7	6	21	60
New Jersey	1777			8	22			2	1
Pennsylvania	1719	9	71	185	220	9	7	13	32
Delaware	1761		2	4	4				
Maryland	1728	2	21	37	32	5	1	5	3
Virginia	1736	2	23	34	40		2	4	2
North Carolina	1755	2	10	20	22				
South Carolina	1731	3	10	16	19	3		3	2
Georgia	1763	1	13	18	29			2	
Alabama				10	25			2	
Mississippi			4	6	13				
Louisiana			10	9	31	2		7	
Tennessee	1791		6	8	26		1	1	
Kentucky	1786		17	23	25		1	2	1
Ohio	1785		14	66	140			3	
Indiana			1	17	25				
Illinois				4	15				
Missouri			1	5	15				
District of Columbia			6	9	9	1		4	2
Florida Territory				2	5				
Michigan do.				2	7				
Arkansas do.				1	2				
Total		37	359	851	1265	27	26	90	130

The column for the year 1828 includes not only *Newspapers* but other *Periodical Publications*. The numbers in this column are the same (except the omission of the one in the Cherokee Nation) as are found in the American Almanac for 1830 (page 229), but the total amount is different, being there erroneously stated at 802. In "The Register of Pennsylvania," for 1828, page 400, the number of newspapers, &c., in a corresponding table, assigned to Rhode Island is 11, to Connecticut 26, to Maryland 32, to North Carolina 15, and to Georgia 13; — being in all 25 less; and the total sum there given is 827.

The number of newspapers in the column for the year 1834, in the above Table, assigned to *Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois*, is given chiefly by estimate, the exact number not having been ascertained. The estimate is probably below the real numbers.

The number of other *Periodical Journals*, besides newspapers, published in the United States, is probably somewhat greater than is given in the above Table. The numbers assigned to New York and Pennsylvania are partly by estimate. This enumeration includes only such journals as are published at as short intervals as once in three months. Such *Religious, Temperance, and Agricultural Journals*, as are published in the form of newspapers, are classed among newspapers.

Many of the publications comprised in the above Table are so ephemeral in their character, that it is impossible to give an entirely correct enumeration for any assignable time, as many are starting into existence every year, and others are disappearing.

XIII. BANKS.

In a former part of this volume (see page 107) may be found a short article on *Foreign Banks and Currency*; and the articles relating to the Individual States contain lists of the Banks now existing in the several states, together with their capital and condition, according to the latest information. A series of tables here follow, which illustrate the progress and present state of banking institutions in this country.

The first bank on this continent, the *Bank of North America*, owed its origin to Robert Morris, the chief financier of the American Revolution. It was established at Philadelphia by Congress in 1781; and the legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania corroborated the ordinances of the general government by additional charters. According to the plan of Mr. Morris, the capital was to consist of \$400,000, in shares of \$400 each; but the capital was afterwards raised to \$2,000,000. This bank had an immediate and highly advantageous influence on the public finances and the commercial interests of the country; and since the establishment of this institution, banks have been multiplied in the United States in a manner before unexampled.

1. TABLES RELATING TO BANKS.

1. — The first five following tables are extracted from a publication entitled "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States," by Albert Gallatin, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLE I.

*Number of State Banks with their aggregate Capital, in operation
Jan. 1, 1831.*

State.	No.	Capital.	State.	No.	Capital.
Massachusetts	66	\$20,420,000	Louisiana	4	\$5,665,980
Maine	18	2,650,000	Alabama	2	643,503
New Hampshire	18	1,791,670	Mississippi	1	950,600
Vermont	10	432,625	Tennessee	1	737,817
Rhode Island	47	6,118,397	Ohio	11	1,454,386
Connecticut	13	4,485,177	Michigan	1	10,000
New York	37	20,083,353	Florida	1	75,000
New Jersey	18	2,017,009		328	
Pennsylvania	33	14,609,963	Delaware	1	
Delaware	4	830,000		329	
Maryland	13	6,250,495	Do.	1	
District of Columbia	9	3,875,794		330	110,101,898
Virginia	4	5,571,100			
North Carolina	3	3,195,000			
South Carolina	5	4,631,000			
Georgia	9	4,203,029			

TABLE II.

Situation of the State Banks, from which returns have been obtained, in the years 1811, 1815, 1816, 1820, and 1830.

1st of January, 1811.				
State.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Massachusetts	15	\$ 6,292,144	\$ 2,082,331	\$ 1,354,666
Maine	6	1,250,000	496,077	255,998
Rhode Island	13	1,917,000	542,508	394,470
New York	1	269,760	227,423	49,474
Pennsylvania	4	6,153,050	3,221,948	819,222
Maryland	6	4,895,202	2,730,000	850,000
District of Columbia	4	2,341,395	927,397	450,000
Virginia	1	1,500,000	2,942,717	1,499,512
	50	\$ 24,618,551	\$ 13,170,401	\$ 5,673,442
1815.				
Massachusetts	20	\$ 10,950,000	\$ 3,022,112	\$ 6,753,662
Maine	8	1,380,000	1,046,783	444,816
New Hampshire	10	941,152	596,323	475,688
Rhode Island	14	2,027,000	549,405	431,859
New York	4	2,413,230	1,194,439	308,190
Pennsylvania	37	11,678,238	6,100,248	1,330,822
Maryland	17	7,832,002	3,970,000	740,000
District of Columbia	7	3,266,457	1,546,540	259,074
Virginia	2	4,029,097	4,616,240	760,943
Louisiana	1	754,900	975,000	
	120	\$ 45,272,076	\$ 23,617,090	\$ 11,505,077
1816.				
Massachusetts	25	\$ 11,575,000	1,126,743	1,270,469
Maine	11	1,410,000	901,991	312,070
New Hampshire	10	998,121	627,817	259,549
Rhode Island	16	2,317,320	576,526	358,169
New York	4	2,273,000	1,322,684	303,167
Pennsylvania	38	12,880,397	11,401,390	4,005,644
Maryland	20	8,406,782	5,615,000	760,000
District of Columbia	7	3,311,544	2,173,453	283,838
Virginia	2	4,090,762	6,031,446	774,031
Louisiana	1	724,900	925,000	431,246
	134	\$ 47,987,826	\$ 31,702,050	\$ 8,758,183

TABLE II. (Continued.)

1st of January, 1820.						
State.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loans.
Massachusetts	28	\$ 10,485,700	\$ 2,460,697	\$ 3,378,565	\$ 1,337,173	
	15	1,654,900	1,380,582	278,924	521,317	
New Hampshire	10	1,005,276	589,114	1,177,441	228,831	
New York	1	44,955	185,342	46,121	49,690	
Island	30	2,982,026	738,192	503,512	406,867	
Connecticut	2	467,937	138,234	75,780	44,645	
Virginia	6	2,068,790	1,058,769	876,633	301,009	
Jersey	1	214,740	110,624	152,603	21,413	
Pennsylvania	35	12,821,780	3,282,020	4,297,034	2,003,295	
Ohio	6	974,900	405,972	211,454	115,502	
Indiana	1	86,290	44,435	27,153	21,030	
of Columbia	13	5,525,319	838,030	1,444,902	265,234	
North Carolina	4	5,212,192	2,733,746	882,056	993,673	
South Carolina	3	2,964,887	3,851,919	635,761	705,382	
Georgia	3	2,475,000	1,063,873	825,305	305,791	
Alabama	4	3,401,510	3,477,071	1,268,982	813,750	
Mississippi	2	924,000	459,850	339,375	290,543	
Louisiana	2	321,112	166,686	958,381	192,702	
Delaware	3	1,545,867	898,129	279,869	343,892	
Maryland	12	4,307,431	815,406	1,035,672	693,381	
West Virginia	19	1,697,463	1,203,869	454,452	433,612	
Ohio	2	202,857	276,388	216,742	86,350	
Indiana	2	140,910	52,021	151,604	74,715	
Mississippi	1	250,000	135,258	773,652	252,563	
Alabama	1	900,000	275,447	212,980	79,608	
Total	212	\$ 62,735,842	26,641,574	19,444,959	10,672,163	

1st of January, 1830.

Massachusetts	66	20,420,000	4,747,784	2,545,230	987,213	\$ 28,590,894
New Hampshire	18	2,050,000	549,110	497,072	208,921	2,565,256
New York	18	1,791,670	743,457	173,682	226,428	2,466,291
Island	10	432,625	680,379	124,880	428,817	856,814
Connecticut	47	6,118,397	673,836	861,031	343,389	6,909,705
Virginia	10	3,692,577	1,503,460	452,444	337,788	4,195,690
Jersey	30	15,637,353	7,959,980	10,354,500	1,560,291	20,370,693
Pennsylvania	5	844,284	374,799	307,201	83,667	1,153,407
Ohio	32	12,810,333	7,308,368	6,841,448	2,414,669	21,474,173
Indiana	4	830,000	376,000	300,000	170,000	not known
of Columbia	9	5,525,495	1,733,659	1,864,397	777,009	6,627,270
North Carolina	9	3,875,794	946,059	564,894	228,914	3,837,272
South Carolina	4	5,571,100	3,857,964	1,974,171	832,732	7,698,906
Georgia	3	3,195,000	1,431,543	452,389	179,268	4,621,810
Alabama	1	1,156,000	1,175,000	793,000	129,000	2,605,504
Mississippi	9	4,203,029	2,719,356	1,382,634	1,305,141	6,252,474
Louisiana	3	4,665,980	1,301,483	2,016,500	1,492,674	6,796,351
Delaware	1	405,503	522,637	136,856	127,596	237,060
Maryland	1	950,600	540,190	547,756	77,665	1,927,435
West Virginia	1	737,817	30,550	339,174	78,461	628,436
Total	281	\$ 95,003,557	\$ 39,174,914	\$ 32,531,119	\$ 11,999,643	
Capital on which loans are given, \$ 4,394,000 . 830,000		5,224,000				
Capital on which loans are given, \$ 89,779,557						\$ 129,815,441

TABLE III.

Number and Capital of the State Banks, of the situation of which returns have not been obtained.

States.	First of January,									
	1811		1815		1816		1820		1830	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Mass.			1	\$ 100,000	1	\$ 75,000				
Maine					3	450,000				
N. H.	8	\$ 815,250								
Conn.	5	1,933,000	10	3,655,750	10	4,017,575	6	3,921,400	3	792,000
N. York	7	7,253,000	22	16,533,082	23	16,493,756	27	16,919,984	7	4,446,000
N. J.	3	739,740	11	2,121,932	11	2,072,115	13	1,916,209	13	1,172,750
Penn.			5	3,390,580	5	2,504,200	1	1,800,000	1	1,200,000
Del.			5	966,990	5	974,500				*1 not known
Md.							13	6,621,841	4	785,000
Dis. Col.			3	811,838	3	982,469				
Va.			2	92,000	10	421,415				
N. C.	3	1,576,600	3	1,576,600	3	2,776,600				
S. C.	4	3,475,000	5	3,730,900	5	3,832,758	2	2,000,000	4	3,475,000
Geo.	1	210,000	2	623,580	3	1,502,600				
La.	1	754,000	2	677,400	2	697,400	2	1,673,420	1	1,000,000
Ala.							1	148,000	1	148,000
Miss.			1	100,000	1	100,000				
Ten.	1	100,000	2	212,962	4	815,261	5	573,915		
Ky.	1	240,460	2	959,175	2	2,057,000	24	4,500,000		
Ohio	4	895,000	12	1,434,719	21	2,061,927	1	100,000	11	1,454,300
Indiana										
Illinois										
Missouri										
Mich.									1	100,000
Florida									1	75,000
	38	17,992,050	88	36,967,514	112	41,834,596	95	39,474,769	48	15,182,711

* And Bank of Wilmington, not included 1

49

TABLE IV.

A List of the Banks which have failed, or discontinued their business, from 1st January, 1811, to 1st July, 1830.

<i>Massachusetts.</i>		Capital.	<i>Rhode Island.</i>		Capital.
Essex		\$ 300,000	Hallowell		\$ 150,000
New Bedford		150,000	Kennebec		150,000
Northampton		75,000	Passamaquoddy		50,000
Farmers', (Belchertown)		100,000	Castine		100,000
Brighton		150,000	Lincoln and Kennebec		200,000
Sutton		75,000			
	6 Banks	\$ 850,000		8 Banks	\$ 1,150,000
	<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Farmers' & Mechanics',</i>	
Maine		\$ 300,000	Pawtuxet		200,000
Penobscot		150,000	Far. Exchange, Gloucester		
Wiscasset		100,000			
	<i>Amount carried forward</i>	550,000		1 Bank	200,000

Table IV. (Continued.)

<i>New Hampshire.</i>		Capital.	<i>Amount bro't forward</i>		Capital.
Coos		\$ 100,000	Delaware Bridge		\$ 745,909
Concord		20,600	Allegheny		90,710
2 Banks		120,600	Beaver		144,207
<i>Connecticut.</i>			Swatara		75,350
Eagle		500,000	Centre		75,075
Derby		100,000	Huntingdon		159,610
2 Banks		600,000	Northumberland, Union, and Columbia		123,120
<i>New York.</i>			North Western Bank		116,980
J. Barker's Exchange		495,250	Union of Pennsylvania		77,000
Utica Insurance Co.		100,000	Silver Lake		124,700
Columbia		167,650	Fayette, New Salem.		64,800
Hudson		110,000	Harmony.		
Niagara		100,000	Wilkesbarre Branch.		
Plattsburgh		300,000	16 Banks		1,811,558
Washington and Warren		400,000	<i>Delaware.</i>		
N. York Manufacturing Co.		700,000	Farmers' & Mechanics' of Delaware		45,000
Franklin		510,000	1 Bank		
Middle District		487,776	<i>Maryland.</i>		
Catskill Aqueduct Assoc'n			Elkton		110,000
10 Banks		3,378,676	Conococheague		157,500
<i>New Jersey.</i>			Cumberland		107,300
Jersey City Bank		200,000	Somerset and W.		90,000
Patterson		100,000	Somerset		195,800
State Bank, Trenton		92,400	Caroline		103,045
Protection and Lombard		200,000	Havre de Grace		132,075
Franklin		300,000	City		838,540
Monmouth		40,000	Planters', P. George's Co.		86,200
Manufacturing		150,000	9 Banks		1,821,160
Salem and Philadelphia.			<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
Hoboken.			Columbia		901,000
7 Banks		1,142,400	Union of Alexandria		340,000
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			Central		252,900
Washington		99,070	Franklin		100,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' of Greenastle		74,485	4 Banks		1,657,400
Bank of Pittsburg		65,337	<i>Virginia.</i>		
Bank of		164,478	Ohio Co.		60,000
Marietta and Susquehan- nah Trading Co.		239,430	Charleston M. and C. Co.		32,500
Pennsylvania Agr'l and Man'g Bank		110,100	Winchester		120,000
			Memphis		25,000
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		745,909	<i>Amount carried forward</i>		200,000

TABLE IV. (Continued.)

	Capital.		Capital.
<i>Amount bro't forward</i>	\$240,510	<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Farmers' & Mechanics' } Harper's Ferry } South Branch } Farmers', Merchants', & } Mech's', Jefferson Co. }	19,480 25,000 26,425	Farmers' & Mechanics' } of Lexington, (stock & } notes at par) }	429,700
Warrentown	60,000	Versailles	111,150
Leesburg Union	20,000	Kentucky and Branches	2,756,290
Loudon Co.	30,000	Flemingsburg	61,628
		Limestone	135,225
10 Banks	421,415	Shepherdsville	55,800
		Hinkston Exporting Co.	50,120
<i>North Carolina.</i>		New Castle	40,530
Fayetteville.		Cynthiana	47,900
Bertie.		Centre Bank of Kentucky	120,000
		Union of Elizabethtown	39,800
<i>South Carolina.</i>		Farming and Com'l Bank	37,219
Cheraw	20,000	Greenville	46,640
Hamburg.		Newport	54,700
1 Bank	20,000	Southern Bank of Ky.	117,222
		Farmers' of Harrodsburg	81,000
<i>Georgia.</i>		" Somerset	22,379
Darien	480,000	Lancaster Exporting Co.	39,900
1 Bank		Insurance.	
		Barboursville.	
<i>Louisiana.</i>		Cumberland B'k of Burkville.	
Planters' Bank	200,000	Burlington.	
Bank of Louisiana	724,000	Bank of Columbia.	
2 Banks	924,000	Frankfort.	
		Georgetown.	
<i>Alabama.</i>		Greensburg.	
Planters and Merchants	164,175	Green River.	
Tombeckbe	156,937	Christian Bank.	
Steamboat	16,000	Bank of Henderson.	
3 Banks	337,112	" of Washington.	
		Commercial B'k of Louisville.	
<i>Tennessee.</i>		Mount Sterling.	
Fayetteville Transfer	110,000	Morgantown.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' } of Nashville }	180,200	Monticello.	
Nashville and Branches	994,560	Farmers' Bank of Jessamine.	
Tennessee Bank, (old)	371,107	Owingsville.	
3 Branches of do.	300,000	Petersburg Steam Mill.	
Nashville Branch of do.	206,775	Farmers' Bank of Gallatin.	
Rogersville Branch do.	67,140	Far. and Mech. of Logan.	
		Do. do. Shelbyville.	
4 Banks and 5 Branches	2,229,782	Do. do. Springfield.	
		Winchester Commercial.	
		Commonwealth Bank	2,000,000
			(nominal.)
		18 Banks	4,307,431

TABLE IV. (Continued.)

Ohio.		Capital	Indiana.	
Miami Exporting Co., Cincinnati	}	\$468,968	Farmers' & Mechanic's B'k	125,000
Columbia, New Lisbon		50,000	Bank of Vincennes	127,000
Granville Alex's Soc.		12,000	2 Banks	257,000
Farmers' B'k of New Salem		57,000	<i>Illinois.</i>	
German of Wooster		25,000	Illinois	105,750
Muskingum		97,800	Edwardsville	57,190
Farmers' & Mechanics' of Cincinnati	}	184,776	2 Banks	162,910
Cincinnati		216,430	<i>Missouri.</i>	
Dayton Manufacturing		61,622	Bank of Missouri	250,000
Lebanon Miami Bank & Co.		86,491	" " St. Louis	150,000
Urbana Banking Co.		49,685	2 Banks	400,000
Farmers' & Mechanics' Man'g, Chillicothe	}	99,575	<i>Michigan.</i>	
Hamilton		22,707	Munroe	10,000
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Co.	}	79,125	1 Bank	
West Union		100,000	RECAPITULATION.	
Lake Erie		100,000	199 Banks	\$24,212,339
Staubenville		100,000	36 do.	not known.
Muskingum of Zanesville		100,000	165	
Jefferson Co.				
Bank of Xenia.				
18 Banks		\$1,911,179		

TABLE V.

Depreciation, per cent., of Bank Notes, during the suspension of specie payments.

	Balti- more.	Phila- delphia.	N. Y.		Balti- more.	Phila- delphia.	N. Y.
1814. September	20		10	1815. December	18	14	12½
October	15		10	1816. January	15	14	12½
November	10		11	February	13	14	9
December	14		11	March	18	12½	12½
1815. January	20		15	April	23	14½	10
February	5		2	May	20	14	12½
March	5		5	June	20	17	12½
April	10		5½	July	15	15	5
May	14	5	5	August	12	10	5
June	16	9	11½	September	10	7½	5
July	20	11	14	October	8	9	5
August	19	11	12½	November	9	7	5
September	20		13	December	9	7	5
October	21½	15	16	1817. January	3	4½	5
November	15	16	12½	February	2½	4	5

(The following table shows the total assets of the institutions in Europe and the United States as of January 1, 1922, and is based on the information furnished by the institutions themselves.)

Country	Banks	Insurance Companies	Fire and Marine
United States	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Canada	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Great Britain	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
France	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Germany	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Italy	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Spain	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Sweden	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Denmark	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Netherlands	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Portugal	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Poland	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Czechoslovakia	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Greece	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Romania	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Soviet Union	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
China	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Japan	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
India	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Australia	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
South Africa	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Latin America	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Caribbean	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
South America	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Asia	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Europe	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

Place.	Entire stock capital.	Amo't of capital silent.	Amount of capital paying dividend.	Amount of dividend declared.	Rate per ct. Cents.	Whole amount discount-ed.
<i>Norfolk.</i>						
Banks	\$ 1,460,000		1,460,000	85,300	5.821	9,240,816
Insurance Companies	400,000	300,000	100,000	6,000	6.	
Canal Company	360,000	360,000				
<i>Charleston.</i>						
Banks	4,975,000		4,975,000	317,000	6.371	34,341,639
Insurance Companies	750,000		750,000	50,000	6.666	
Rail-road Company	600,000	600,000				
<i>Savannah.</i>						
Banks	2,600,000	260,000	2,340,000	146,600	6.265	14,661,148
<i>Augusta.</i>						
Banks	1,400,000	650,000	750,000	60,000	8.	5,999,968
<i>Baltimore.</i>						
Banks	6,888,691		6,888,691	369,118	5.256	36,211,864
Marine Ins. Co's	1,200,000	350,000	850,000	127,000	14.941	
Fire Insurance Co's	920,000	500,000	420,000	52,500	12.50	
<i>Philadelphia.</i>						
Banks	10,792,000	125,000	10,667,000	693,075	6.497	69,307,472
Branches of the U. S. B'k not mentioned in this rep. }	22,400,000		22,400,000	1,568,000	7.	156,799,968
Marine Ins. Co's	3,280,000		3,280,000	305,400	9.3109	
Fire Insurance Co's	1,600,000	200,000	1,400,000	90,000	6.428	
<i>New Orleans.</i>						
Banks	10,000,000	3,250,000	6,750,000	542,500	8.037	54,249,988
Insurance Companies	2,400,000	2,110,000	290,000	135,000	46.551	
<i>North Carolina.</i>						
Banks	3,700,000	1,600,000	2,100,000	99,000	4.714	9,899,968
<i>New Haven.</i>						
Banks	840,000	500,000	340,000	27,200	8.	2,720,016
Marine Ins. Co's	110,000	50,000	60,000	3,600	6.	
<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>						
Banks	775,000	365,000	410,000	23,100	5.633	2,310,056
<i>Salem.</i>						
Banks	1,450,000		1,450,000	60,500	4.172	6,049,992
Savings Bank	265,000		265,000	10,600	4.	
Insurance Companies	850,000	150,000	700,000	48,000	6.857	
<i>New Jersey.</i>						
Banks	1,262,925		1,262,925	75,775	6.	7,577,492
Insurance Companies	200,000		200,000	14,000	7.	
Morris Canal and Banking Comp'y }	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Entire Capital	157,823,353					
Capital silent		18,580,000				
Capital paying div'd			139,243,353			
Amount of dividend				8,320,912		
Total am't paper dis.					†	658,309,927

* One bank at Albany divided its surplus funds, making 50 per cent. : — by giving this bank an ordinary dividend each time of 4 per cent., the dividend would be reduced from 301,948 to 97,928, and the interest from 23,608 per cent. to 7.674.

† The whole dividend to the total amount of productive capital of every sort in the above different cities of the United States gives 5.975 cents.

3. SUMMARY OF THE STATE BANKS.

General Abstract of the number and situation of the State Banks, derived from returns made to the legislatures of the several States in 1833 and 1834; compiled under the direction of the clerk of the House of Representatives from materials collected by Mr. Wilde: laid before Congress June 24, 1834.

States.	No. B'ks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes or bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie funds.
Alabama	3	\$ 2,576,118.89	\$ 1,238,682.00	\$ 286,736.02
Connecticut	21	5,708,015.00	2,557,227.49	228,470.14
Georgia	13	6,534,691.02	3,055,003.19	1,273,874.02
Kentucky	3	1,875,418.63	838,091.14	211,805.72
Louisiana	6	16,064,755.00	3,271,230.00	1,568,233.46
Massachusetts	102	28,236,250.00	7,889,110.67	922,309.84
Maine	28	2,727,000.00	1,303,671.00	108,403.76
Maryland	8	5,270,091.67	1,433,698.42	595,506.47
Mississippi	1	2,666,805.45	1,510,426.15	113,220.47
New York	70	24,780,264.00	15,933,122.62	2,372,938.22
North Carolina	3	1,824,725.00	981,144.00	242,142.73
South Carolina	1	1,156,318.48	1,862,442.19	220,742.35
New Hampshire	22	2,271,300.00	1,238,643.50	464,171.89
Ohio	2	1,986,625.00	648,639.00	186,501.25
Pennsylvania	41	17,061,944.51	10,366,232.61	2,909,105.66
Rhode Island	51	7,488,748.00	1,268,813.03	401,281.25
Tennessee	1	1,243,827.47	1,520,880.66	86,455.58
Virginia	4	5,694,500.00	5,598,392.33	937,751.30
Vermont	17	912,000.00	1,468,394.00	692,632.99
Dist. of Columbia	8	3,337,305.00	1,109,389.82	432,077.66
<i>Total</i>	405	\$139,416,703.12	\$ 65,093,231.82	\$ 14,254,571.08

General Estimate of the situation of those State banks from which no returns were received.— [From the document laid before Congress June 24, 1834.]

States.	No. B'ks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes or bills in circulation.	Specie & Specie funds on hand.
Alabama	2	\$ 1,732,069.00	\$ 815,789.00	\$ 191,197.00
Delaware	7	2,000,000.00	504,000.00	222,500.00
Louisiana	4	7,600,000.00	1,522,500.00	650,000.00
Mississippi	2	1,000,000.00	590,000.00	43,000.00
New Jersey	26	2,500,000.00	1,448,000.00	227,000.00
New York	8	2,975,000.00	1,887,280.00	244,565.00
South Carolina	6	2,000,000.00	1,862,000.00	220,000.00
Indiana	1	150,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00
Illinois	1	200,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00
Ohio	18	4,000,000.00	1,297,278.00	373,182.50
Maryland	12	4,000,000.00	1,008,000.00	445,000.00
Tennessee	2	1,000,000.00	590,000.00	43,000.00
Florida	6	1,000,000.00	600,000.00	60,000.00
Michigan	5	500,000.00	300,000.00	30,000.00
Maine	1	50,000.00	45,704.00	2,620.07
<i>Total</i>	101	30,707,089.00	12,645,551.00	2,827,133.57
Brought down	405	139,416,703.12	65,093,231.82	14,254,571.08
<i>Total</i>	506	170,123,792.12	77,738,782.32	17,081,704.65
United States Bank		35,000,000.00	10,298,577.90	13,863,897.90
<i>Grand Total</i>		\$ 205,123,792.12	88,037,360.70	30,945,602.54

4. DEPOSIT BANKS.

List of the State Banks employed as Depositories of the Public Money, with a statement of their condition according to the latest returns.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Maine Bank,	Portland, Me.	\$105,000	\$27,105	\$11,251.75
Commercial Bank,	Portsmouth, N. H.	67,000	64,500	22,577.15
Burlington Bank,	Burlington, Vt.	100,000	75,336	22,544.00
Commonw'th B'k,	Boston, Mass.	500,000	105,743	41,127.20
Messhants' Bank,	do. do.	750,000	174,108	60,200.00
Messhants' Bank,	Salem, do.	400,000	31,798	2,200.25
Arcade Bank,	Providence, R. I.	187,900	22,702	2,172.00
Bank of Bristol,	Bristol, do.	147,900	37,749	3,131.00
Newport Bank,	Newport, do.	120,000	45,283	8,098.00
Far. & Mech. B'k,	Hartford, Ct.			
Mechanics' Bank,	New Haven, do.	472,580	138,572	
N. London Bank,	New London, do.	150,000	57,967	21,000.51
Middletown,	Middletown, do.	419,300	140,334	
Bank of America,	New York, N. Y.	2,001,900	297,856	309,496.00
Mechanics' Bank,	do. do.	2,000,000	719,830	261,714.00
Manhattan Co.,	do. do.	2,050,000	530,417	175,000.00
Mech. & Far. B'k,	Albany, do.	442,000	202,098	25,207.00
Girard Bank,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,500,000	466,220	113,007.25
Moyamensing B'k,	do. do.	125,000	109,500	45,500.75
Harrisburg Bank,	Harrisburg, do.	158,505	261,100	38,712.13
Union Bank,	Baltimore, Md.	1,843,125	272,835	101,000.25
Bank Metropolis,	Washington, D. C.	500,000	100,223	209,507.25
Bank Alexandria,	Alexandria, do.	500,000	78,742	48,270.00
Bank of Virginia,	Richmond, Va.	1,000,000	681,000	197,070.10
Branch do.	Norfolk, do.	440,000	186,140	16,943.62
Branch do.	Petersburg, do.	450,000	585,005	85,780.15
Branch do.	Fredericksburg, do.	300,000	375,300	45,300.00
Branch do.	Lynchburg, do.	300,000	435,200	16,300.00
Planters' Bank,	Savannah, Geo.	535,560	125,705	110,404.00
Bank of Augusta,	Augusta, do.	600,000	591,375	102,170.00
Branch Alabama,	Mobile, Ala.	1,000,000	203,170	115,555.00
Planters' Bank,	Natchez, Mis.	2,000,000	1,510,420	113,220.07
Union Bank,	New Orleans, La.	5,500,500	1,231,000	291,207.87
Commercial Bank,	do. do.	817,835	145,000	125,900.25
Union Bank,	Nashville, Ten.	1,943,827	1,520,800	88,455.50
Low Savings Inst.	Louisville, Ken.			
Franklin Bank,	Cincinnati, Ohio	900,000	302,747	110,004.00
Commercial Bank,	do. do.	1,000,000	225,800	25,000.00
Bank of Michigan,	Detroit, Mich.	350,000	200,000	60,000.00
Far. & Mech. B'k,	do. do.	700,000	180,000	18,000.00

The public moneys deposited in 25 of the above banks about the 1st of February, 1834, according to the statement of Mr. Hanks, amounted to \$11,455,525.74.

5. THE OLD BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. — 1791.

The idea of this institution was conceived immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, by Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the American system of finance, when Secretary of the Treasury; the plan of it was submitted to Congress Dec. 13, 1790; and it was incorporated by act of Congress, and approved Feb. 1791, in the first term of Washington's administration. Its continuance was limited by the charter to the 4th of March, 1811, at which time it expired, as Congress refused to renew the charter.

The capital was limited to \$10,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares, of \$400 each, payable one fourth in gold and silver, and three fourths in public securities bearing an interest of six and three per cent. The corporation were restricted from contracting debts beyond the amount of their capital, and from holding property, exceeding the value of \$15,000,000, or real estate more than necessary for the convenient transacting of their business. The affairs of the bank were to be managed by 24 directors, to be elected by the stockholders, without any interference on the part of the government in the election; but the government reserved the right of inspecting the affairs of the bank; and for this purpose the secretary of the treasury was authorized to demand of the president and directors a statement of its concerns as often as he might see fit.

The subscriptions were filled as soon as opened. The government, conformably to the right reserved in the charter, subscribed for 5,000 shares, equal to \$2,000,000; and the bank went into immediate operation. Its stock, a great proportion of which was held in Europe, soon rose considerably above par; and the institution proved always convenient, on some occasions eminently useful to the government, and not less beneficial to the public at large. — The dividends were made semi-annually; and, during the 20 years' continuance of the charter, the average annual dividend amounted to 8½ per cent.

This bank was not merely or principally a commercial establishment, but was essentially and mainly of a financial and political character; and it was on this ground that its constitutionality was defended; the right of Congress to grant such a charter being maintained chiefly upon the strength of that clause of the constitution which gives to it the power necessary for carrying into execution the powers enumerated, and expressly vested in that body. At the time of its establishment, it was opposed, on the ground of its presumed unconstitutionality, by the political party, then in the minority, of which Mr. Jefferson was regarded as the leader; and before the termination of the charter, this party having come into power, the renewal of the charter was refused, and the institution was dissolved.

During the war which was begun in 1812, the want of a national bank was severely felt, not only as an agent for collecting the revenue, but more especially for transmitting funds from one part of the country to another; and it might also have been a useful auxiliary to the public credit, by supplying temporary loans in cases of emergency. So thoroughly convinced were the public of the necessity of such an institution, that the members of the same political party from which the constitutional objections had been made to the old bank, and which had refused to renew its charter, passed an act of Congress, which was approved by the president (Madison) on the 10th of April, 1816, chartering the present Bank of the United States, upon principles, and with provisions, very similar to those contained in the former charter.

According to Mr. Gallatin, "The principal advantages derived from a Bank of the United States, (exclusive of the aid that may be expected from it in time of war,) which no state bank, and, as it appears to us, no bank established on different principles, could afford, are; 1st and principally; securing with certainty a uniform and, as far as paper can, a sound currency; 2dly, the complete security and great facility it affords to government in its fiscal operations; 3dly, the great convenience and benefit accruing to the community from its extensive transactions in domestic bills of exchange and inland drafts."

Constitutionality of a United States or National Bank.

The following extract from Mr. Justice Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," gives a brief summary of the principal arguments for and against the constitutionality of a United States or National Bank.

"One of the earliest and most important measures, which gave rise to a question of constitutional power, was the act chartering the Bank of the United States in 1791. That question has often since been discussed; and though the measure has been repeatedly sanctioned by Congress, by the executive, and by the judiciary, and has obtained the like favor in the great majority of the states, yet it is, up to this very hour, still debated upon constitutional grounds, as if it were still new and untried. It is impossible, at this time, to treat it as an open question, unless the constitution is for ever to remain an unsettled text, possessing no permanent attributes, and incapable of having any ascertained sense; varying with every change of doctrine, and of party; and delivered over to interminable doubts.

"The reasoning, upon which the constitutionality of a national bank is denied, turns upon the strict interpretation of the clause, giving

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It is a mode of construction which is...
The reasoning by which the...
is sustained is [in part] contained in...
powers granted to the national government...
as they exist, sovereign and supreme...
the power of creating a corporation...
as are all other legislative powers...
the law on any subject whatever...
ing of a corporation be an incident to...
ed, it must belong to the national government...
entrusted to it. The true character of the...
government is general, it can create corporations...
is confined to certain branches of legislation...
only as to those cases. It cannot be...
be delegated as well as express...
rations may as well be implied, by any...
ment, or means of carrying into effect...

"It is true, that among the powers...
of establishing a bank or creating a corporation...
the great powers to lay and collect taxes...
commerce; to declare and conduct...
If a bank be a fit means to...
just as much implied as any other...
for any of them, how is it possible...
own purposes? There is no...
government, which gives any...
power...

maintaining such circulation, and it may be said that it has a most important bearing upon the regulation of currency between the states. It is an instrument, which has been applied by governments, in the administration of their fiscal and financial operations; and in the present times it can hardly require argument to prove, that it is a convenient, a useful, and an essential instrument in the fiscal operations of the United States."

6. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—1816.

The Bank of the United States was incorporated by an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1816, and was approved by the president (Madison) on the 10th of April following; to continue 20 years, or till the 3d of March, 1836. The principal bank is at Philadelphia, and there are offices of discount in 25 of the most considerable commercial cities of the United States. The capital consists of \$35,000,000, of which one fifth or 7 millions were subscribed by the general government. It is under the management of 25 directors, 20 of whom are elected by the stockholders, and 5 are appointed and removed at pleasure by the president of the United States. It is prohibited from purchasing any part of the public debt; lending to the general government over \$500,000, or to any state over \$50,000; taking interest over 6 per cent.; or issuing bills under the denomination of 5 dollars. In case of refusing payment of its notes or deposits in specie, it is made liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The transactions of the institution are limited to making loans and trading in the precious metals, and the sale of such goods or of such lands as should be pledged. No other similar corporations are to be chartered by the government, except banks in the District of Columbia, with a capital in the whole, not exceeding \$6,000,000, during the period for which the charter was granted. For this charter the government demanded and received a bonus of \$1,500,000 from the stockholders. Until the 1st of October, 1833, the bank collected the revenue of the United States in every commercial city where a branch is situated.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES:—Philadelphia.

Capital: \$35,000,000, of which the United States own \$7,000,000.

Nicholas Biddle, President; Samuel Jaudon, Cashier.

Directors appointed by the President: J. B. Ingham, Chas. Macaulay, and others of the United States; both of Philadelphia.

Portland,
 Providence,
 Lowell,
 Boston,
 Burlington,
 New York,

Office,
 Buffalo,
 Pittsburg,
 Baltimore,
 Washington,
 Richmond,

Statement of the Public Account for the Office, in December of each year.

Dec.	Dec.
1818, \$ 6,609,561.90	1864, 2,200,000.00
1819, 2,960,971.06	1865, 2,000,000.00
1820, 2,905,018.58	1866, 2,000,000.00
1821, 2,337,071.46	1867, 2,000,000.00
1822, 3,485,118.38	1868, 2,000,000.00
1823, 9,300,789.80	

Progress of the Bank from 1818 to 1868. [Points were removed, to August 1, 1868, Register.]

	Loans.	Public Deposits.	Private Deposits.
Dec. 2, 1818	\$ 66,894,302.90	9,908,423.20	19,128,189.57
Dec. 2, 1819	57,916,894.20	6,533,211.10	18,518,000.57
Dec. 2, 1820	54,453,104.57	5,108,800.00	18,650,912.90
Dec. 2, 1821	54,911,451.70	5,000,000.00	19,208,379.00
Dec. 2, 1822	54,808,572.81	5,000,000.00	19,260,472.90
Dec. 2, 1823	56,17,522.86	5,000,000.00	18,523,189.00
Dec. 2, 1824	54,808,572.81	5,000,000.00	17,521,264.39
Dec. 2, 1825	53,750,000.00	5,000,000.00	16,604,147.90
Dec. 2, 1826	52,900,000.00	5,000,000.00	16,612,527.06
Dec. 2, 1827	52,900,000.00	5,000,000.00	1,997
Dec. 2, 1828	18,623		469,342
Dec. 2, 1829	17,058		38,577
			113,863,897

Collecting Bank -
 Bank of America,

Official Statement of the Condition of the Bank, on the 1st of Sept. 1834.

Loans on personal security, \$ 20,000,000.00	Individual deposits, \$ 6,354,122.70
" on bank stock, 1,117,702.53	Circulation, 10,000,000.00
" on other securities, 2,450,000.00	Due from state banks 1,000,000.00
	Due to " " 2,400,000.00
	Boston branch, Sept. 1st.
Domestic bills, 22,100,172.10	Loans on personal security 1,300,000.71
	" on bank stock, 22,700.00
	" on other securities, 20,000.00
Baring, Brothers & Co., &c. 3,700,000.00	Domestic bills of exchange, 1,700,000.00
Specie 13,800,000.00	Due from state banks, 201,000.00
Redemption of public debt, 250,000.00	Due to " " 200,000.00
Treasurer of the United States, 500,000.00	
Public officers, 1,000,000.00	

Average Amount, for the years 1819-1830, of the principal items of the Situation of the Bank of the United States.

	Dis-counts.	Domestic Bills.	Funded Debt.	Total on Interest	Real Estate.	Specie.	Deposits.	Gross am. of Notes.*
1819	32,211,674	336,760	7,236,153	39,784,587		2,743,834	5,734,682	5,056,829
1820	28,808,267	1,526,600	8,258,701	38,593,568		5,214,773	6,581,628	4,410,332
1821	27,099,050	1,598,473	11,859,296	40,556,819	245,846	6,469,224	6,990,073	5,609,220
1822	28,574,893	2,394,688	13,116,004	44,085,785	579,152	3,711,145	6,365,570	5,502,335
1823	30,584,919	2,588,245	10,911,700	44,084,864	736,370	4,899,686	10,401,786	4,671,271
1824	29,478,255	2,503,672	13,373,005	45,415,032	1,393,193	5,909,351	12,918,108	5,935,496
1825	29,327,919	3,270,699	19,807,665	52,405,583	1,566,728	4,686,557	12,885,829	8,836,646
1826	29,592,103	3,592,145	17,885,310	51,069,458	1,745,566	5,174,643	12,578,523	10,335,528
1827	27,948,592	4,568,297	17,724,192	50,244,081	2,118,560	6,327,758	13,727,274	10,808,244
1828	30,829,944	6,018,784	17,127,077	53,966,805	2,298,352	6,305,107	14,454,169	12,414,390
1829	32,703,280	8,417,021	13,925,701	55,046,002	2,474,750	6,411,998	15,172,164	15,011,352

* The actual amount of circulation is generally four fifths of the gross amount, the rest being notes in transitu, or accumulated in offices where they are not payable.

Actual Circulation of the Bank of the United States in September, 1830, and Places where the Notes were payable.

Where payable.	Notes in circulation.	Where payable.	Notes in circulation.
Bank United States	\$ 1,367,180	Am't bro't forward	\$ 7,190,005
Portland	79,280	Mobile	940,825
Portsmouth	101,985	New Orleans	2,623,320
Boston	271,180	St. Louis	298,700
Cincinnati	113,920	Nashville	1,225,275
Charleston	171,532	Louisville	662,375
New York	624,733	Lexington	906,625
Philadelphia	628,638	Cincinnati	647,940
Washington	647,000	Pittsburg	554,100
Richmond	469,440	Buffalo	258,125
St. Louis	622,440	Burlington	92,225
Indianapolis	212,720	Agency Cinc'atti and Chillicothe	2,225
Cincinnati	525,940		
St. Louis	525,940		
Am't carried for'd	\$ 7,190,005		

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

1. LOWER CANADA.

GOVERNMENT.

The executive power is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council of 10 members, all appointed by the king of Great Britain. The Legislature, or Provincial Parliament, is composed of a legislative council of 28 members, appointed by the king, and a House of Assembly of 50 members, elected by the people.

LORD AYLMER, *Governor-General.* JONATHAN SEWELL, *Chief Justice.*

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

Church of England. Charles James Stewart, D. D., *Bishop of Quebec*: 30 clergymen.—*Catholic Church*, 3 bishops and 210 clergymen.—*Church of Scotland*, 4 ministers.—*Methodists*, 9 ministers.

BANKS.

Statement of their condition in January, 1834.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Quebec Bank,	\$100,000	\$197,010	\$84,444
Bank of Montreal,	1,000,000	761,191	295,483
City Bank of Montreal,	336,486	136,741	60,976
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$1,436,486</u>	<u>\$1,094,942</u>	<u>\$440,903</u>

NEWSPAPERS.

Printing was introduced into Canada soon after the organization of the government under the English. The earliest newspaper, "The Quebec Gazette," was first published in January, 1765; and in or about 1775, a newspaper, "The Montreal Gazette," was issued at Montreal. In 1810, there were 5 newspapers in Lower Canada; in 1830, 13; as follows:

Quebec, { Semiweekly, 3	|	Montreal, { Semiweekly, 5
{ Weekly, . 1		{ Weekly, . 2
Three Rivers, do. . . . 1		Stanstead, do. . . . 1

2. UPPER CANADA.

GOVERNMENT.

The executive power is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, and an Executive Council, of seven members, all appointed by the king. The Legislature consists of a legislative council of 24 members, appointed by the king, and a House of Assembly containing 50 members, elected by the people.

Sir John Colborne, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Of the established church of England there are two archdeacons, those of York and Kingston; and, in 1830, there were 42 clergymen, all under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Quebec:—13 ministers of the church of Scotland.

BANKS.

Statement of their condition in January, 1834.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank of Upper Canada, York,	\$731,390	\$793,634	\$198,613
Commercial Bank, Kingston,	361,910	325,601	91,552
	<u>\$1,093,300</u>	<u>\$1,119,235</u>	<u>\$290,165</u>

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1810, there was one newspaper in Upper Canada, (at York, now called Toronto); in 1830, 19:—6 at York, 5 at Kingston, 3 at Niagara, 2 at Brockville, 1 at Hamilton, 1 at Perth, and 1 at St. Catherine's.

3. NOVA SCOTIA.

GOVERNMENT.

Sir Colin Campbell, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Thomas Nicholson Jeffery, *President*,—administering the government in the absence of the Lieut. Governor.

The Council consists of 12 members:—the House of Assembly, of 44.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court. Brenton Halliburton, *Chief Justice*:—Lewis M. Wilkins, Richard J. Uniacke, and William Hill, *Puisne Judges*:—Pelegrin Wiswall, *Associate Judge*. J. G. W. Archibald, *Attorney-General*. Charles R. Fairbanks, *Solicitor-General*.

EDUCATION.

King's College, Windsor.—Rev. Charles Porter, D. D., *President*; with two professors.

Academies. Pictou Academy, at Pictou; Baptist Academy, at Wolfeville.

Schools. Number of schools in 1832, 423: scholars, 11,771. Money raised by the people for schools for six months, £7,841:—received from the province, £1,834.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

Established Church. John Inglis, D. D., *Bishop*; with 32 clergymen.—*Established Church of Scotland*, 16 ministers.—*Baptists*, 35 ministers.—*Methodists*, 19 missionaries.—*Catholics*, 11 ministers.

...of its...
...three...
...at Halifax...

4. **NEWSPAPERS.**
Mr. Archibald Campbell, **Editor**,
...under the...
of Nova Scotia.
Newspapers. The first newspaper in
1763. In 1830, there were **Fredericton**,
1 at St. Andrews, and 1 at **Merrimack**,
Newfoundland, Sir Thomas J. Cochrane,
Prince Edward Island, Lieut. Col. Young,
lotte Town.
Bermuda, Sir S. Chapman, **Governor**.
ilton.

Newspapers in the British North American
viz. 18 in Lower Canada; 12 in Upper Canada;
6 in Nova Scotia; 4 in Newfoundland; 1 in
and 1 in Bermuda.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Christian VII.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain,	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reformed
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran
Frederick Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Frederick Augustus	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Frederick Augustus	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
Frederick Augustus	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
Frederick Augustus	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1799	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Frederick Augustus	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Frederick Augustus	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	April 29, 1763	Sept. 22, 1780	17	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Anhalt-Desau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1819	22	Evang'l
Frederick Augustus	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1769	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	June 15, 1767	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Frederick Augustus	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Frederick Augustus	do.	Schwartz'g Souder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reformed
Frederick Augustus	do.	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Frederick Augustus	Land'g'v'e	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reformed
Frederick Augustus	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
Frederick Augustus	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reformed
Frederick Augustus	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Frederick Augustus	Prince	Hohenzoll'n Sigmars'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Hohenzoll'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
Frederick Augustus	King	Württemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Frederick Augustus	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Frederick Augustus	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792	24	do.
Frederick Augustus	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Frederick Augustus	Land'man	Switzerland, Rep.				
Frederick Augustus	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	Cath.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Portugal	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Frederick Augustus	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Frederick Augustus	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Frederick Augustus	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Frederick Augustus	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Frederick Augustus	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Frederick Augustus	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Frederick Augustus	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	15	do.
Frederick Augustus	President	Ionian Isles, Rep.			1804	Gr. Ch.
Frederick Augustus	King	Greece	June 1, 1815	selected 1832	17	Cath.
Frederick Augustus	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are Catholics, though the greater part of their subjects are Protestants; and the King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics;—Frederick Augustus is joint regent of Saxony. See Am. Misc. for 1832, p. 298.

...and the volume
 ...in the various
 ...

GREAT BRITAIN

In the volumes of the American ...
 details have been given in relation to the ...
 Great Britain, and the ... of ...
 volumes the reader is referred. On the ...
 announced his resignation of the office of ...
 istration has been the most important ...
 the representation and government of ...
 of parliament during the last year ...
 those of the year preceding.

BRITISH PEERAGE FROM 1700

	Appointed	
Duke of Newcastle,	July 2, 1707	William ...
Earl of Bute,	May 26, 1762	John ...
George Grenville,	April 16, 1763	Duke of ...
Marquis of Rockingham,	July 22, 1765	Spencer ...
Duke of Grafton,	Aug. 2, 1766	Earl of ...
Lord North (Earl Guilford)	Feb. 1, 1770	George ...
Marquis of Rockingham,	March 27, 1782	William ...
Earl of Shelburne,	July 12, 1783	Duke of ...
Duke of Portland,	April 5, 1785	Earl ...
William Pitt,	Dec. 27, 1785	Vincent ...
H. Addington (Visc. Sidmouth),	Mar. 7, 1801	

THE KING'S ...

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Earl Mulgrave,	Lord Privy Seal,	£2,000
Viscount Duncannon,	Sec. State for the Home Dep.	5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	Sec. State for the Foreign do.	5,000
Rt. Hon. Thomas Spring Rice,	Sec. State for the Colonial do.	5,000
Lord Auckland,	First Lord of the Admiralty,	4,500
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant	Pres. of the Board of Control,	3,500
Lord Holland,	Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,	2,563
Lord John Russell,	Paymaster of the Forces,	2,000
Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice,	Secretary at War,	2,500

* * * The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Edward J. Littleton,	Chief Sec. of State for Ireland,	5,500
Lord Hill,	Com. in Chief of the Forces,	3,400
Rt. Hon. Sir James Kempt	Master Gen. of the Ordnance,	3,000
Rt. Hon. James Abercromby,	Master Mint & Pr. B'd of Trade,	2,000
Earl of Belfast,	Lord-Chamberlain	3,058
Duke of Argyll	Lord-Steward,	2,438
Earl of Albemarle,	Master of the Horse,	3,350
Marquess of Winchester,	Groom of the Stole,	2,130
Duke of Norfolk,	Earl Marshal.	
Sir John C. Hobhouse,	First Commis. of Land Rev.,	2,000
Rt. Hon. Ch. Poulett Thompson,	Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-Pres. Board of Trade,	2,000
Sir John Campbell, Kt.	Attorney-General,	6,000
Sir C. Pops,	Solicitor-General,	4,000

IRELAND.

Marquess Wellesley	Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,	Salary. £20,000
Lord Plunket,	Lord-Chancellor,	8,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian,	Commander of the Forces,	3,007
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Blackburn,	Attorney-General,	3,000
Philip C. Crampton, Esq.,	Solicitor-General,	3,000

The House of Commons is composed of the following members:—
 44 Members of the House of Lords, 100 Members of the House of Commons, and 100 Members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Commons is composed of the following members:—
 44 Members of the House of Lords, 100 Members of the House of Commons, and 100 Members of the House of Representatives.

House of Commons
 26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 2 each; 1 shire 6; Isle of Wight 1
 133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each
 53 Boroughs, 1 each
 City of London
 Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
 3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties
 14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each
 33 Counties
 Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1 each
 18 Boroughs and Districts of Glasgow
 32 Counties, 2 each
 6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs
 The University of Dublin

	When assembled
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1801
2d do. do.	Nov. 26, 1801
3d do. do.	Nov. 27, 1801
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1801
5th do. do.	August 6, 1802
6th do. do.	April 24, 1803
7th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1803
8th do. do.	Oct. 27, 1804
9th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1804
10th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1805
11th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1806
12th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807
13th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1808
14th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1809
15th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1810
16th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1811
17th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1812
18th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1813
19th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1814
20th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1815
21st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1816
22nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1817
23rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1818
24th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1819
25th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1820
26th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1821
27th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1822
28th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1823
29th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1824
30th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1825
31st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1826
32nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1827
33rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1828
34th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1829
35th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1830
36th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1831
37th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1832
38th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1833
39th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1834
40th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1835
41st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1836
42nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1837
43rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1838
44th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1839
45th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1840
46th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1841
47th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1842
48th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1843
49th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1844
50th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1845
51st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1846
52nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1847
53rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1848
54th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1849
55th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1850
56th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1851
57th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1852
58th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1853
59th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1854
60th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1855
61st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1856
62nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1857
63rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1858
64th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1859
65th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1860
66th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1861
67th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1862
68th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1863
69th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1864
70th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1865
71st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1866
72nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1867
73rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1868
74th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1869
75th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1870
76th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1871
77th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1872
78th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1873
79th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1874
80th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1875
81st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1876
82nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1877
83rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1878
84th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1879
85th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1880
86th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1881
87th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1882
88th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1883
89th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1884
90th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1885
91st do. do.	Nov. 27, 1886
92nd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1887
93rd do. do.	Nov. 27, 1888
94th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1889
95th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1890
96th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1891
97th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1892
98th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1893
99th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1894
100th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1895

JUDICIARY. — England.

High Court of Chancery.

Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	12,000
Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach,	<i>Master of the Rolls,</i>	7,500
Rt. Hon. Sir Launcelet Shadwell,	<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	6,000

Court of the King's Bench.

Rt. Hon. Lord Denman,	<i>Lord Chief Justice,</i>	10,000
Sir Joseph Littledale,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir W. E. Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. Patteson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. Williams,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Common Pleas.

Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	8,000
Sir James Allan Park,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir Stephen Gaselee,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir John B. Bosanquet,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir John Vaughan,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Exchequer.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lyndhurst,	<i>Lord Chief Baron,</i>	7,000
Sir John Bayley,	<i>Baron,</i>	5,500
Sir William Bolland,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir James Parke,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir Edward H. Alderson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Admiralty.

Sir John Nicholl,	<i>Judge of the Admiralty.</i>
Sir Herbert Jenner,	<i>King's Advocate-General.</i>
Dr. John Dodson,	<i>Admiralty Advocate.</i>

JUDICIARY. — Scotland.

Court of Session. — 1st Division. Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; Hon. Granston, *Lord Corehouse*; John Fullerton, *Lord Fullerton*; Sir James W. Moncrieff, *Lord Moncrieff*.

2d Division. — Rt. Hon. David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; James W. Murray, *Lord Cringletie*; Alexander MacGonachie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*; John Hay Forbes, *Lord Medwin*.

Jury Court in Civil Causes. — Rt. Hon. William Adam, *Lord Clerk Commissioner*.

Act of the House of Commons
 1850, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 12.

Year	Archbishops	Sees
1850	Wm. Howley, D. D.	Canterbury.
1850	R. F. W. Harcourt, D. C. L.	York.
	Bishops.	
1850	C. J. Monfield, D. D.	London.
1850	W. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham.
1850	G. E. Sumner, B. B.	Winchester.
1850	Th. Burgess, D. D.	Bathurst.
1850	H. Bathurst, D. C. L.	Hereford.
1850	E. E. Sparke, D. D.	Exeter.
1850	Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells.
1850	Henry Elzer, D. D.	Leeds & Carlisle.
1850	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough.
1850	John Kaye, D. D.	Liverpool.
1850	Wm. Carey, D. D.	Manchester.

Act of the House of Commons
 1850, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 12.

IRELAND.

Year	Archbishops	Sees
1850	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.
1850	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.
1850	Richard Laurence, D. C. L.	Cashel.
1850	P. Le Feur Trench, D. D.	Tunnish.
	Bishops.	
1850	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath.
1850	Ch. D. Lindsey, D. D.	Kildare.
1850	G. la F. Beresford, D. D.	Kesh.
1850	Christo Butson, D. D.	Clogher & Lurgan.
1850	Ld. R. P. Tottenham, D. D.	Kilmore & Ardara.

According to the act of Parliament passed in the year 1850, and among the Laws relating to the same, the archbishops of the Kingdom of Ireland, and the bishops of the Kingdom of Ireland, were abolished, and the following were appointed to the same:

FRANCE.

Remark.

The volume of the *American Almanac* for 1831 contains the French Constitutional Charter; and the volume for 1833 comprises much statistical information relating to France; and to them the reader is referred for information.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France is a constitutional monarchy; comprising three branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies; and their joint concurrence is necessary to give validity to every law of the country; but in other respects their functions are distinct.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.—Baron Pasquier, *President*.

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary; but in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished; and they are now nominated by the King for life: their number is unlimited. The King can select them only from those men who have held for a certain time high public offices, such as those of minister of state, general, counsellor of state, prefect, mayor of a city of 30,000 inhabitants or more, president of a royal court, member of the Institute, member of a general council, or of a council of commerce, &c.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Charles Dupin, *President*.

This body is composed of Deputies elected every 5 years, by 450 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to population; to these colleges all Frenchmen who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be an elector, a Frenchman must pay a direct tax of 200 francs.

MINISTRY.

Marshal Gerard,	<i>Minister of War and President of the Council.</i>
Marshal de Rigny,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Duchatel,	<i>Minister of Commerce and Public Works.</i>
M. Humann,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Thiers,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Guizot,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Pelell,	<i>Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.</i>
Admiral Jacob,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

In 1700 or 1, Charles II. had no other Ferdinand (afterwards King of Spain) but he despaired of seeing him. Charles fearing his only son would have no more children, assembled the cortes from the abolition of the Salic law adopted, and Charles IV. consented to the abrogation of it was deferred. In the

and the Queen gave birth to a son, Ferdinand, who having fallen into oblivion, Ferdinand should have no male issue, several laws passed by Charles IV. was not bound to carry out the deliberation of the Cortes, and it was to this act, which was passed that Ferdinand gave his sanction. A brother of Ferdinand, was appointed Infanta. Several of the European nations were, and it has been strenuously opposed by those who have been powerful in Spain.

On the 10th of October, 1833, the Queen Maria Isabella. The King fell into a long illness. The government was supported by the King, but the country has since been in a state of rebellion, excited by Don Carlos.

On the 4th of January, 1833, the King had been delegated to the Queen, Ferdinand, who issued a protest against the "extorted" from him during his illness. The Salic law as the rule of succession, which has excluded his daughter, Isabella, from the throne of Don Carlos, was supported by the King, and the King's daughter, Isabella, was proclaimed Queen on the 20th of January.

immediately summoned, and steps were taken for the proclamation of the young Queen, and the assumption of the regency by the Queen-Mother. On the 24th of October, Queen Isabella was proclaimed at Madrid, with strong and general demonstrations of fidelity and attachment, the ceremony lasting three days.

The Carlist or apostolical party proclaimed Don Carlos King, and civil war continued to rage in various parts of the kingdom, and particularly in the north, with various success. In January, 1834, a change took place in the Spanish ministry. Zea Bermudez, the prime minister, was dismissed, and his place was supplied by Martinez de Rosa, a man of more liberal politics, who, before he accepted office, is said to have stipulated three conditions:—viz., the assembly of the Cortes, liberal government, and the acknowledgment of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal.

In the latter part of April, 1834, a quadruple alliance was formed between France, England, Spain, and Portugal, for the purpose of terminating the civil war in the Peninsula, by establishing Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal, and Maria Isabella on that of Spain; and the two royal pretenders, Don Miguel and Don Carlos were, in June, compelled to quit the Peninsula. Don Carlos proceeded to England; but after a short stay, he returned through France to Spain, appointed ZumalacarreGuy his commander-in-chief, and addressed to his army, said to consist of 17,000 men, a proclamation, dated July 12, at Elizondo, a village in Navarre; but according to the last accounts (in August) he had met with reverses and with little success.

GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish Cortes are composed, according to the royal decree signed by the Queen for their constitution and regulation, of two orders or chambers:—the Chamber of Peers, consisting of archbishops, bishops, grandees of Spain, hereditary peers, and peers appointed for life by the Queen;—and of a Chamber of Deputies, consisting of persons chosen according to the law of elections, natives of Spain, not under 30 years of age, and in possession of an annual income of 12,000 Reals. — The Cortes are to exist three years, unless previously dissolved by the sovereign.

The Cortes assembled on the 24th of July, 1834, and the meeting was opened by a speech from the Queen Regent in person.—The President of the Chamber of Peers is the Duke of Baylen, better known as Don Juan Gutierrez.

MINISTRY.

Don Juan Gutierrez, President of the Chamber of Peers.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, President of the Chamber of Deputies.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, Minister of State.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, Minister of Justice.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, Minister of Finance.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, Minister of War.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, Minister of the Navy.
 Don Juan Gutierrez, Minister of the Colonies.

... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who was ...
of constitution to Portugal, and ...
Donna Maria (born April 4, 1802), ...
brother Don Miguel, who was appointed ...
gave to the constitution, ...
constitutional party or absolutists, ...
fight, and became in 1828, de facto, King ...
In 1831, Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, ...
war with his subjects, many of whom ...
the throne of Brazil in favor of his ...
1832, embarked for Europe, and ...
placing his brother Don Miguel ...
guiney civil war has since been carried ...
with various success; but it ...
Don Pedro, the guardian of his ...
Santarem, and the surrender of the ...
and early in June, Don Miguel ...
having before his embarkation signed, at ...
declaration that he would never ...
the affairs of the kingdom of Portugal.

Don Pedro, (late Emperor,) Duke of ...
of Queen Donna Maria II., published ...
four decrees; the 1st, convoking the ...
August; the 2d, abolishing all ...
making the whole of the monastic ...
the state; the 3d, abolishing the ...
and to the monopoly of the wine ...
House of Peers all noblemen who had ...
Don Miguel.

According to the new constitution, ...
Cortes; 121 to be chosen by the electors ...
kingdom, and 20 to be sent from the ...
In order to be an elector, a person must ...
millrees; to be a deputy, 200 millrees. ...
Lisbon, the elections were to be ...

FOREIGN OBITUARY — 1883.

Aug. 10. — At Hastings, England, aged 71, **Robert Water, D. D.**, for more than 26 years a much respected pastor of the Independent Congregation, New Court, Carey Street, London.

Aug. 24. — At Chelsea, England, of the cholera, **Adrian Hardy Haworth, F. L. S. &c.**, a distinguished botanist, entomologist, and ornithologist, author of the "Lepidoptera Britannica," the "Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum," and various other works.

Sept. 7. — At Windsor-terrace, Clifton, in her 86th year, **Mrs. Hannah More**, a deservedly celebrated lady, who was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster, whose means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own.

Her first literary production, "The Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama," was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Mr. Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy," which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "Percy," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions on public theatres underwent a change, and, as she has stated in the preface to the third volume of her works, "she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." — "Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honored by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction, that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days, the bright circles of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighborhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles."

Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," printed in 1788; followed in 1791, by her "Estimate of

the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795, she commenced at Bath, in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary; and within a year the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. Her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education" appeared in 1799; "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," in 1805; "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," in 1809, (which passed through at least six editions in less than a year;) "Practical Piety," in 1811; "Christian Morals," in 1812; "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," in 1815; and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes 8vo.

Near the beginning of the present century, Mrs. More left Bath and retired to Barley Wood, a cottage delightfully situated in the village of Wrington, the native place of John Locke. In 1819, she lost her last surviving sister Martha, and under this bereavement, and being now confined to her room, she quitted Barley Wood, for Clifton, where, and at Bristol, she had some valuable friends, though not a single relation of whom she had any knowledge in the world. — She is said to have realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings; and her charitable bequests exceeded £10,000.

Sept. 14. — At the seat of his daughter the Marchioness of Headfort, in the county of Meath, Ireland, aged 73, *Sir John Andrew Stevenson*, Doctor of Music, a choral vicar of Dublin Cathedral, and a distinguished composer.

Sept. 15. — In London, aged 41, *John Gordon Smith*, M. D., F. R. S., an unfortunate inmate of the Fleet Prison. He was a man of eminence in his profession, author of a celebrated work on Medical Jurisprudence, which has gone through several editions; and in 1828, when the London University was opened, he was instituted as the first English professor in that branch of medical science. He was a man of eccentric character, and somewhat irregular habits, became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and terminated his short and useful life within the walls of a prison.

Sept. 27. — At Stapleton Park, the residence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, near Bristol, the *Rajah Rammohun Roy*. This learned Bramin, who has for several years attracted much attention, was the son of Ram Hant Roy, and was born in the province of Burdwan, in Bengal, his paternal ancestors being Bramins of a high order. He studied several years at the celebrated seminary of Benarea, and travelled in Persia and other oriental countries. His literary attainments were extensive. "He was acquainted," says Mr. Arnot, "more or less, with ten languages, — Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindostanee, Bengalée, English,

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French. The two first he knew critically, as a scholar; the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, he spoke, and wrote fluently; in the eighth perhaps his studies did not extend much beyond the originals of the Christian Scriptures; and in the latter two his knowledge was apparently limited. He has published works in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengalée, and English."

"When about 16," according to his own statement, he "composed a manuscript calling in question the idolatrous system of the Hindoos." This, together with his known sentiments, produced a coolness between him and his relatives. After the death of his father in 1804 or 5, and of his two brothers, he became possessed of considerable property, and from this period he appears to have commenced his plans for reforming the religion of his countrymen; and he published a work entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Religions." On directing his attention to the Christian Religion, he became strongly impressed with the excellence of the Christian system of morality, and published in 1820, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections, principally from the first three Gospels, entitled "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness." He passed by those portions of the Evangelists which have been made the basis of distinctive doctrines; and also (except where closely interwoven with the discourses of Christ), the narratives of miracles, believing these not fitted to effect the conviction of his countrymen. This brought upon him some severe animadversions in the "Friend of India." Under the designation of "A Friend to Truth," Rammohun Roy published an appeal to the Christian public in defence of the "Precepts of Jesus;" in which he declares, "that the compiler believed, not only in one God, whose nature and essence are beyond human comprehension, but in the truths revealed in the Christian system."

The principal object of Rammohun Roy's visit to England was of a political nature. He was charged with a commission from the King of Delhi to enforce a claim against the East India Company to the extent of £500,000 sterling. A few weeks before his death the matter was brought to a compromise;—the King of Delhi is to have added to his income, the sum of £30,000 a year; and as a reward of his services, Rammohun Roy was to receive an annual sum of from £3,000 to £4,000 sterling, to be continued to his heirs for ever.

Rammohun Roy was about 6 feet high, and large in proportion, but his person though not wanting in apparent symmetry, was unwieldy and without activity. His features were large, manly, and fine; his countenance very dark, with a sallow tinge of ill health; but his eye was full of Asiatic fire.—In politics he was a zealous republican; expressed warmly his hearty approbation of all liberal institutions; associated chiefly with the liberal portion of the community; and took a very deep interest in the progress of the measure of English parliamentary re-

... actually went through the sites of the Brunswick religion. ...
Oct. 4. — In London, *Richard Heber*, formerly M. P. for the University of Oxford. He was the eldest son of the Rev. *Reginald Heber*, half brother of the late amiable and celebrated *Reginald Heber*, bishop of Calcutta. He was born in Westminster Jan. 5, 1773, and inherited considerable estates in Yorkshire, but was never married. Mr. Heber was a man of talents and learning, but was distinguished more especially for his zeal in collecting books, a business which he followed assiduously during the last 30 years of his life. He left immense collections of rare and valuable works in various languages. He had two large libraries in Westminster, one at Oxford, one at Hodnet in Shropshire, one at Paris, one at Antwerp, one at Brussels, one at Ghent, and at other places on the continent of Europe.

Nov. 17. — At Lichfield, England, in his 85th year, *John Chappel Woodhouse*, D. D., Dean of Lichfield, a learned theologian, author of two works on the Apocalypse.

Nov. 23. — At Worthing, England, *John Wood*, D. D., for 21 years head master of Rugby School, an eminent and successful teacher.

Nov. 23. — At Paris, *Marshal Jourdan*, (*Jean Baptiste Jourdan*), who was born at Limoges, in France, April 29, 1762. He entered the army in 1778. In June 1794, he gained the victory of Fleurus, by which he became conqueror of Belgium. In 1796, he subdued Franconia, but was soon after totally defeated by the Archduke Charles. In 1806 he commanded under *Joseph Bonaparte* in Naples, and in 1808, he followed him to Spain; but after the loss of the battle of Vittoria, he remained in retirement at Rouen. He was one of the first to declare in favor of *Louis XVIII.*, in 1814, and he passed his latter days as governor of the Hospital of Invalids. "Jourdan," said *Bonaparte*, at St. Helena, "is a poor general; but he possessed the virtues rare among his competitors, of honor, integrity, and humanity."

Nov. 25. — At Como, aged 67, *Prince Nicholas Esterhazy of Galantha*, Prince of Este, Field Marshal, Privy Counsellor to the Emperor of Austria, &c. He was descended from an illustrious Hungarian family, and was, at one time, one of the richest subjects in Europe. The choice Tokay wine is made from the fruitful principality of this Prince, upon whose estates are the largest flocks of sheep in Europe.

Nov. 30. — At Florence, in his 79th year, *Colonel Gwynn Lloyd Wardle*, formerly M. P. for Oakhampton. Col. Wardle obtained great notoriety and for a time great popularity from his successful motion, in 1809, for inquiring into the conduct of the Duke of York as commander-in-chief.

Nov. 30. — At Whiteford House, Ayrshire, in Scotland, aged 81, *Sir Wm. Mackenzie Bannerman*, one of the retired members of the British

cell, continually seated on the ground, with his feet naked, and having no covering except a shirt and trousers, and he had never seen the sky. When he awoke from sleep he was accustomed to find near him some bread and a pitcher of water; but he never saw the face of the person who brought them; and it was at Nuremberg that he first learnt there were other living creatures besides himself and the man with whom he had always been. — Previous to his death Hauser resided at Anspach, where he had a little employment in the registrar-office, and Lord Stanhope had also provided for his support. Some time before his assassination, an ineffectual attempt had been made upon his life by the same assassin, as is supposed, that finally inflicted the fatal blow with a dagger.

Dec. 21. — In London, the Rev. *Latham Wainwright*, rector of Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, author of several publications, among which are "Observations on the Doctrine, Discipline, and Manners of the Wesleyan Methodists," and "A Vindication of Paley's Theory of Morals."

Dec. 22. — At Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, aged 53, *James Brougham*, M. P., brother to Lord Chancellor Brougham.

Dec. 30. — In London, aged 76, *William Sotheby*, F. R. S. and S. A., a gentleman of considerable fortune and liberal education, a respectable poet, and distinguished as a translator. Some of his principal works are the *Battle of the Nile*, *Saul*, several tragedies, *Oberon* (a faithful translation from the German of Wieland), the *Georgics of Virgil* translated into English verse, and the translation of the *Iliad and Odyssey of Homer*, in four volumes octavo, with the designs of Flaxman.

"Mr. Sotheby was the oldest English poet. His *Oberon* from Wieland, is an excellent performance, and his translations from Virgil and Homer rank in the first class of that difficult and rarely successful branch of literature. He was not only an elegant scholar, but a good man, and a kind and liberal benefactor of those who required his pecuniary aid." — *Gent. Mag.*

Dec. — At Calais, France, at a very advanced age, *General Edward Stack*. He was an Irishman by birth; a man of talents and accomplishments; and his life was full of adventure. In his youth he was one of the aids-de-camp of Lewis XV. of France, and came to America with General Lafayette. He continued in the French service till the revolution; afterwards entered the service of his native country; became one of Bonaparte's prisoners, and was confined three years at Blois, and afterwards at Verdun, where he remained till the restoration. He was, for a time, a fellow-prisoner with the Duc d'Enghien.

1834.

Jan. 2. — At Edinburgh, aged 71, *John Inglis*, D. D., an eminent divine of the national church, colleague of Dr. Erskine, successor

the whole of the party, being however more distant from the latter than the latter.

Feb. 14. — In London, aged 88, the Rt. Hon. John Shore, Earl Teignmouth, in the peerage of Ireland, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was born in London in 1751, but was the representative of an ancient Derbyshire family of the name of Shore. At about the age of 18, he went to India in the civil service of the East India Company. After passing about 16 years in different stations, and having made great progress in the study of the oriental languages, he returned to England in 1785, in company with Governor Warren Hastings. At the close of the following year, he was appointed member of the Supreme Council to accompany Lord Cornwallis, who was placed at the head of the government, and he took an active and prominent part in the formation of the judicial and fiscal systems of India.

On the resignation of Lord Cornwallis, he was appointed Governor-General of India, and in 1792, he assumed the reins of government, having also been created a baronet. In 1797 he was raised to a peerage of Ireland, and in 1798 he retired from office, and returned to England. He was the intimate friend of that eminent scholar, Sir William Jones, succeeded him in the presidency of the Asiatic Society, and published the "Memoirs of his Life and Writings," in 1804.

He fixed his residence at Clapham, near London, and in conjunction with his friends, Wilberforce, Thornton, Charles Grant, Granville Sharpe, and others, took an active part in the establishment of the Christian Observer. On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804, Lord Teignmouth, at the suggestion of Bishop Porteus, was chosen the first President, Bishops Porteus, Barrington, Fisher, and Burgess, together with Sir William Pepperell, Lord Gambier, Charles Grant, and Wm. Wilberforce, being Vice-Presidents. This honorable office Lord Teignmouth held till his death; and to the able, zealous, and prudent manner in which he conducted the affairs of the society, and to the catholic and amiable spirit with which he presided over it, the institution has been greatly indebted for its prosperity.

Feb. 26. — At Munich, in his 63d year, *Aloys Senefelder*, the inventor of lithography.

April 5. — At Greenwich Hospital, aged 77, Sir Richard Goodenough Keats, Admiral of the White, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Commissioner of the Board of Longitude. This distinguished officer was born at Charlton, in Hampshire, Jan. 16, 1757, the son of the Rev. Richard Keats; entered the navy in 1770; was appointed Rear-Admiral in 1807, Major-general of the Royal Marines in 1818, and Governor of Royal Hospital at Greenwich in 1831. He gained a high reputation by the manner in which he performed the various offices which he sustained, and was exemplary in all the relations of life.

and called from Washington for France in the *Empire* in 1804, and on the 7th of September, 1804. In the December following, Congress made him a grant of \$200,000 and a township of land, in consideration of his revolutionary services.

At the revolution of July 1830, Lafayette was appointed commander-in-chief of the national guards, and he had for a time great influence; but he soon became dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the new government, and ranged himself on the side of the opposition. On receiving the news of his death, distinguished honors were paid to his memory both in France and America. The French Chamber of Deputies voted to attend his funeral, and adjourned its sitting; and at Washington, the halls of the representatives and of the senate were clothed in mourning, and eulogies were pronounced upon him in various places.

Lafayette was the last surviving major-general of the American revolution; and he was always a firm and zealous friend of the United States. Very few men have acted so conspicuous a part in life for so long a period. He was the heroic asserter of liberty in both the New and the Old World, — in his youth and in his age; always an ardent friend of freedom and the equal rights of mankind, and, at the same time, a friend of law and order. Galignani's Messenger, in announcing his death, remarks: — "The wondrous scenes, in the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines), that history does not, in all her records, possess a name, which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his, whose death his country is to-day called upon to deplore."

May 30. — At Carlow, Ireland, *James Doyle*, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Kildare, a man of talents, a distinguished controversialist, and of great influence with the Irish Catholics.

July 26. — In London, aged 62; *Earl Bathurst*, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

July 26. — Near London, aged 61, *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, an eminent poet, metaphysician, and theologian, of whom some further notices may probably be given in the next volume.

AMERICAN OBITUARY. — 1833.

July 26. — In Kentucky, *Susan Shelby*, relict of the late Isaac Shelby, governor of Kentucky.

Aug. 11. — In Kentucky, *Wm. P. Baper*, Judge of the State Circuit Court of Kentucky.

Oct. 10. — At Georgetown, D. C.

Oct. 11. — At Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 12. — At Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13. — At Georgetown, D. C.

Oct. 14. — At Delaware, Ohio.

Oct. 15. — At Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 16. — At Kentucky, aged 62.

Oct. 17. — At Kentucky, aged 62.

Oct. 18. — At Kentucky, aged 62.

Oct. 19. — At Thomas, Mo.

Oct. 20. — At Thomas, Mo.

Oct. 21. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 22. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 23. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 24. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 25. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 26. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 27. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 28. — At Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 29. — At Cedar Point, McIntosh, Ga.

Oct. 30. — At Cedar Point, McIntosh, Ga.

Oct. 31. — At Braynsfield, Caroline, Georgia.

Nov. 1. — At Braynsfield, Caroline, Georgia.

Nov. 2. — At Braynsfield, Caroline, Georgia.

Nov. 3. — At Portsmouth, N. H.

Nov. 4. — At Portsmouth, N. H.

Nov. 5. — At Canonsburg, Pa.

Nov. 6. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 7. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 8. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 9. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 10. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 11. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 12. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 13. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 14. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 15. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 16. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 17. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 18. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 19. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 20. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 21. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 22. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 23. — At Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 24. — At Hartford, Conn.

public usefulness. He retired to bed slightly indisposed, and was found dead in the morning.

Nov. 20. — In Kentucky, *Esther Whitley*, in her 85th year, widow of Col. Whitley. She accompanied her husband to the state among the early settlers, and was his companion and assistant in many bloody conflicts with the Indians.

Nov. 25. — At Charleston, S. C., in his 83d year, *Major James Hamilton*. He was an officer of the revolutionary army.

— At Thibadeauxville, La., aged 110, *Etienne Darcy*.

— At Raleigh, N. C., on his journey to Washington, *Thomas D. Singleton*, M. C. from South Carolina.

Dec. 4. — At Lee, Mass., aged 66, *Alois Hyde*, D. D., an eminent and much respected clergyman.

Dec. 7. — At Roxbury, Mass., in his 76th year, *Eliphalet Porter*, D. D., a member of the Corporation of Harvard University.

Dec. 21. — At Twiford, in Westmoreland county, Va., in his 74th year, *John P. Hungerford*. He was an officer in the revolutionary war, and afterwards a member of Congress from Virginia.

Dec. 22. — In Kentucky, at an advanced age, *Henry Banks*.

Dec. 26. — At Newark, N. J., aged about 87, *Abraham Ward*, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the town.

1834.

Jan. 3. — At Groton, Mass., aged 92, *Captain Abraham Child*, an officer in the army of the Revolution.

Jan. 7. — In Jersey City, N. J., aged 65, *Cadwalader D. Colden*, long one of the most eminent lawyers at the New York bar, and a man much respected for his talents and virtues; formerly mayor of New York, and a member of Congress. He was an early and intimate friend of Robert Fulton, and also his biographer.

Jan. 10. — In Maury county, Tennessee, at the uncommonly advanced age of 154 years, *Mrs. Betsey Trankam*. The following particulars are from a notice of her, dated Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb. 23, as quoted in the National Gazette. "She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time when the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. — At the age of 120 years, her eyesight became almost extinct, but during the last 20 years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20. For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and is said to have required great attention in her friends, for many years, to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For 20 years before her death, she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of water and vinegar. At the age of 65, she bore her only child,

Massachusetts

and Connecticut; held, by...

Jan. 15. — He was among the...

Jan. 16. — At New York, aged 81,

Jan. 16. — In Gates county, N. C.,

Jan. 24. — At Boston, *William Deming*

was appointed by Governor Hancock,

he was also a judge of the Court of

Jan. 28. — In Kentucky, *John Nease*

and also chief-justice of the state;

Jan. 31. — At New York, aged 88,

Jan. — At Montreal, Canada, *Horatio*

Feb. 2. — At Georgetown, D. C., *Rev. Lewis*

in his course of 30 years' preaching,

Ireland, and visited almost every part of

Feb. 4. — In Laurens District, S. C.,

Feb. — At Bethlehem, Pa., aged about 60,

Feb. 10. — At Sutton, Mass., aged 72,

Feb. 11. — In the Capitol at Washington,

by a colleague for omitting to call

to reply, when he was asked with a

and died immediately. Before he

was a lawyer at New York,

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the youngest of six children. His father (a Swine) died when he was an infant, and his mother (a German) when he was eight years old. Being thus left an orphan at an early age, under the care of his uncle, Jasper Wirt, with a very small patrimony, he was, in his 11th year, placed at a flourishing school kept by the Rev. James Hunt, in Montgomery county, with whom he continued four years, and during this time he received the principal part of his education, being carried through all the Latin and Greek classics then usually taught in grammar schools, and also some branches of English education; and he formed a taste for general literature. Mr. Hunt's school was broken up when Wirt was but fifteen, and not having means to obtain a college education, he passed about 20 months as a private tutor in the family of Benjamin Edwards, the father of Ninian Edwards, late governor of Illinois. He afterwards began the study of law with Mr. Wm. P. Hunt; son of his old preceptor, completed his course with Mr. Thomas Swann, formerly United States attorney for the District of Columbia, and in 1792 commenced practice at Culpepper Court-House in Virginia, at the age of 20 years.

In 1795, he married the eldest daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, a distinguished physician, and took up his residence at Pen Park, the seat of his father-in-law, near Charlottesville, and here he was introduced to the acquaintance of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other persons of celebrity; but he soon contracted habits of great dissipation, from which he is said to have been recovered by a sermon which he heard from a blind preacher, James Waddell, whom he has celebrated in his "British Spy." In 1799, his wife died, and he was soon after elected clerk of the House of Delegates. Having performed the duties of this office two years, he was, in 1802, appointed chancellor of the Eastern District of Virginia, and then took up his residence at Williamsburg; and in the same year he married the daughter of Colonel Gamble of Richmond. He soon after resigned his chancellorship, and at the close of the year 1803, removed to Norfolk, and entered upon the assiduous practice of his profession. Just before he removed to Norfolk, he wrote the letters published in the Richmond Argus, under the title of "The British Spy," which were afterwards collected into a small volume, and have passed through ten editions. In 1806, he took up his residence at Richmond, and, in the following year, he greatly distinguished himself in the trial of Colonel Burr. In 1812, he wrote the greater part of a series of essays, which were originally published in the Richmond Enquirer under the title of "The Old Bachelor," and have since, in a collected form, passed through several editions. The "Life of Patrick Henry," his largest literary production, was first published in 1817.

In 1816, he was appointed by Mr. Madison the United States Attorney for the District of Virginia; and in 1817, by Mr. Monroe, Secretary-General of the United States, a post which he occupied with distinction.

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She was born in Frankfort, Germany, but had resided in Philadelphia during the last 70 years.

———. Near Monongalia, Va., aged 97, *Col. John Evans*. He commanded a regiment of militia in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of the state.

June 2. — At Annapolis, Md., aged 55, *Edward Lloyd*; formerly governor of Maryland, and a member of the United States Senate, a man highly respected both in public and private life.

———. At Norwich, Conn., aged 97, *Major Gen. Ebenezer Huntington*. He graduated at Yale College in 1775; joined the army near Boston the same year as a volunteer; in Sept. was commissioned as a lieutenant; in 1776, he was appointed a captain and also deputy adjutant-general, in 1777, a major, and in 1779, a lieutenant-colonel; and he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was twice elected a member of Congress. In 1799, he was, at the recommendation of Washington, appointed a brigadier-general in the army raised by Congress, when expectations were entertained of a war with France.

———. At Lyndeborough, N. H., aged 100, *Mrs. Rachel Badger*.

July 4. — In Georgia, aged 32, *L. Q. C. Lamar*, judge of the Oakmulgee circuit.

July 6. — At Detroit, aged 43, *George B. Porter*, governor of the territory of Michigan.

July 11. — At Saratoga Springs, *Benjamin F. Demming*, of Danville, Vermont, and a member of Congress from that state.

July 18. — At Madrid, in Spain, of cholera, *Mrs. Van Ness*, wife of C. P. Van Ness, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

July 22. — At a place called Cross Timbers, 120 miles west of Fort Towson, while commanding on the southwestern frontier, *Brigadier General Henry Leavenworth*, a much esteemed officer.

July 23. — At Louisville, Ken., of apoplexy, *Thomas Hilson*, an eminent comedian.

July 26. — Near Charlestown, Indiana, *Jonathan Jennings*, the first governor of Indiana, and formerly a member of Congress.

———. In Knox co., In., *Charles Slade*, M. C. for Illinois. He was taken sick on his journey from Washington home, and died in less than 24 hours.

———. At Economy, Pa., the seat of the "Harmonists," in his 60th year, *Frederic Rapp*, the leader of the Harmonists.

———. At Washington, aged 78, *Thomas Law*. He was a native of England, a son of Dr. Edmund Law, formerly bishop of Carlisle, and a brother of the late Lord Ellenborough.

———. At Fredericksburg, Va., aged 83, *Col. Thomas Minor*.

Aug. 4. — At Brooklyn, N. Y., *William Johnson*, of Charleston, S. C., associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had been laboring for a long time under an affection in his jaw, which had

14. Marshal Bourmont makes another attack on Lisbon, but is again repulsed.

18. The President of the United States having (as stated in the *Globe* of Sept. 23), "after a very full and careful examination, come to the conclusion that the Public Deposits ought to be changed to the state banks," reads a communication to his Cabinet containing his reasons in favor of removing the Deposits from the Bank of the United States. — "He begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure his own, in support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise."

20. Marshal Bourmont, with 150 other French officers of all ranks, retires from the service of Don Miguel, and is succeeded in the command of the army by General Macdonald.

22. Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, arrives at Lisbon from England, and is well received by the people.

23. William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, having declined to sign the order for removing the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, is removed from office, and Roger B. Taney is appointed to succeed him; and he removes the collection of the public money from the Bank of the United States to selected state banks, on the 1st of October.

26. The Marquis of Wellesley makes his public entry into Dublin as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

27. In the town of Tampico, Mexico, out of a population of 5,200, about 2000 are said to have died, during the season previous to this date, of cholera and yellow fever.

29. Died at Madrid, of a stroke of apoplexy, in his 49th year, Ferdinand VII, king of Spain. The Queen Dowager, appointed Regent by the will of the king, till the young queen Isabella II. attains the age of 18 years, assumes the title of *Reina Gobernadora*, or Queen Regent.

29. A circular issued abolishing, at the command of the King of England, the infliction of corporal punishment in the army, except for mutiny, insubordination, or violence to officers, drunkenness on duty, selling accoutrements, or stealing from comrades.

OCTOBER, 1833.

4. The insurgent General Duran defeated by Santa Anna, the President of Mexico.

10. A sanguinary contest takes place before Lisbon, the forces of Miguel being repulsed, and, on the 11th, driven as far as Santarem, where they make a stand; but, after five hours' fighting, they are driven from the town.

12. A destructive storm or tempest in North Carolina, by which trees, fences, chimneys, and houses are prostrated.

... of the same government ...
... published in the Madrid ...
... to the Iberian colonies; and prescribing a ...
... government similar to that which ...
... Martial Law declared throughout ...
... of the discovery of a conspiracy ...
... Ocho, organized under the direction of ...
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NOVEMBER, 1820

2. A detachment of the Queen of Portugal's army attacked and defeated by the troops of Don Miguel.

6. General Castaños, in the service of the Queen, was killed at Tolosa by a large body of insurgents, and captured at St. Sebastian.

15. A severe shock of an earthquake at Cadix.

18. A remarkable display of brilliant meteoric fire at daylight. See page 70.

20. The election of Deputies in France concluded.

25. Snow falls at Clearfield, Pa., in the month of November.

26. The Emancipation Bill introduced into the House of Representatives at Jamaica; the majority being in favor of its passage.

29. Annual general meeting of the Society for the Relief of Deaf and Dumb for Diseases of the Ear. — It appeared that 1000 deaf and dumb patients had been cured or relieved, including 200 who were originally dumb.

DECEMBER, 1820

1. First session of the 20th Congress. The House of Representatives is occupied in debates connected, directly or indirectly, with the subject of the removal of the FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM THE UNITED STATES. Polk and Van Buren were the principal speakers on either side; each party maintaining its own position.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury, D. B. Fessenden, makes a report to both houses of Congress, on the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, setting forth the reasons in favor of the measure.

10. The House of Assembly in Jamaica pass the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery.

23. The French Chambers opened by the king in person; M. Dupin elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, in opposition to General Lafayette, by a vote of 230 to 89.

23. The Vice-Chancellor of England decides in favor of removing Mr. Wellbeloved and the other trustees of Lady Hewley's Charity from the future administration of the fund, on the ground of their being Unitarians.

1834.

JANUARY, 1834.

15. The city of Leira, in Portugal, taken by Count de Saldanha, and the whole garrison, about 1,500 in number of Miguelites, made prisoners.

20—22. Great earthquake in South America; the cities of Popayan and Pasto almost entirely destroyed, and many lives lost.

25. The Castle of St. Louis, at Quebec, the residence of the governors-general of British North America, destroyed by fire.

26. Fire at Rochester, N. Y.; loss estimated at \$200,000.

29. Duel at Paris, between General Bugcaud and M. Dulong, members of the Chamber of Deputies; the latter being killed.

FEBRUARY, 1834.

4. The President of the United States sends a message to both houses of Congress, censuring the "conduct of the Bank of the United States in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds relating to the execution of the act of Congress of June 7th, 1833, entitled, "An act supplementary to the 'Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.'"

4. The British Parliament assembles, and is opened by the king in person.

5. Mr. Webster, chairman of the committee on finance in the United States' Senate, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3d of December, 1833, on the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, and a resolution submitted to the Senate by Mr. Clay, declaring that "the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal of said Deposits, are unsatisfactory and insufficient," presents to the Senate the report of the committee and recommends the adoption of the resolution referred to them.

APRIL

1. The project of a law authorizing the House for the payment of all claims of the Government of the United States, rejected, by a vote of 176 to 168. In consequence Duke de Broglie and Gen. Sebastiani were sent to the Chamber.

4. The House of Representatives passed the following resolutions: — 1st, "That the Bank ought not to be rechartered," by a vote of 121 to 104. Deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank by a vote of 119 to 104.

9. Disturbances at Lyons, in France, which had lasted three days, are suppressed by military force.

14. Disturbances break out at Paris, in consequence of the execution of the Duke of Orleans.

17. A Protest communicated to the Senate of the United States against the resolution passed on the 1st of March, respecting the executive proceeds of the Bank, with a "request that the same be inserted at length on the journals of the Senate."

22. A quadruple alliance between France, Spain, Portugal, formed with a view to restore peace to the Peninsula, Don Carlos and Don Miguel from it.

24. A motion to repeal the legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain rejected in the House of Commons.

29. A report is communicated to the Senate of the United States that body, made in obedience to a resolution passed on the 15th of March, in relation to the memorials for and against the rechartering of the Bank: — the number of signatures to the same is stated in the report to be 119.

livan, and Hugh McElderry, as government directors of the Bank of the United States, rejected by the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 11.

7. The Senate of the United States pass, by a vote of 27 to 16, the following resolutions: — "That the Protest communicated to the Senate on the 17th [of April] by the President of the United States, asserts powers as belonging to the President, which are inconsistent with the just authority of the two houses of Congress and inconsistent with the constitution of the United States;" — "That the aforesaid Protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the journal."

11. Don Carlos embarks with his family and servants at Aldea Gallega, and leaves the peninsula for England.

15. A motion to repeal the Septennial Act and shorten the duration of parliament, rejected in the House of Commons, by a vote of 237 to 187.

17. Admiral Napier takes the whole garrison (800) of Villa de Oren, in Portugal, prisoners.

26. The Duke of Terceira gains a victory at Aceceira, near Thomar, over the forces of Miguel, and takes 1,200 prisoners. On hearing of these disasters, Miguel evacuates Santarem, which is immediately occupied by Saldanha.

27. Santarem, which had been in the possession of the troops of Don Miguel, having been taken by the army of Queen Maria, the forces of the former surrender, and Don Miguel and Don Carlos are delivered up by their own men.

— According to the 7th report of the American Temperance Society, the number of Temperance Societies in the United States now exceeds 7,000, with more than 1,250,000 members; and more than 1000 American vessels now sail on the ocean, in which ardent spirits are not used.

JUNE, 1834.

1. Don Miguel embarks in the Stag frigate, and on the 6th inst. sails from Portugal for Italy.

13. The House of Representatives (U. S.) vote to lay on the table the Resolution from the Senate, declaring the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the Public Deposits unsatisfactory and insufficient, by a vote of 114 to 101.

17. Don Carlos of Spain arrives at Portsmouth, England.

18. Mr. McKean states in the United States Senate, that 39,700 free-men of Pennsylvania had petitioned for the restoration of the Deposits, and only 571 had remonstrated against it.

20. The bill for the admission of Dissenters to the English Universities passes to a second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 321 to 147.

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