## Merlives Liberatus.

## BEING AN <br> ALMANACK

For the Year of our Redemption,

$$
1786
$$

Being the Second after Bifextile, or Leap Year; And from the Creation of the World, according to the beft Hiftory, 5733, And the 97 th of our Deliverance by K. William, From Popery and Arbitrary Government; But the giff from the Horrid, Popif, High-Church, Jacobite Ploto Wherein is contained all Things fitting and ufeful for fuch a Work; as an Ephemeris of the daily. Motions of the Planets, with their various Configurations, Afpeêt, Conjunetions, Lunations, Eclipfes, Afirono mical, Aftrological, Meteorological Obfervations, the Rifing and Setting of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and fixed Stars, H1Hefrated with Tables of the Tides, Terms, and daily Equation of Clacks, Length and Break, Increafe and Decreafe of Days, SemidiunderndiseminocturnalArches for feveral Latitudes, a Chronology, Ahe the Divifions of the Heavens, with Judgments of the Eodg anidigrafons, handled according to the Rules of the Ptolomeat gay dide with many othes

 of the ufeful Parts of thofe other two Wgrass, ${ }^{2}$ and "Wbite's Ephemeris contains the rett.

Calculated for the Meridian of London.

## By JOHN PARTRIDGE.

- Etiam Mortuus loquitur.

$$
L O N D O N \text {. }
$$

Printed for the Company of STATIONERS3
And Sold by Robert Horsfield, at their Hall, in Ludgate Strect.
[ Price ftitched Nine Pence.]

A Table of the Common Notes，and Moveable Feafts，for the Year of our Lord 1786.

| Golden Number |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cycle of the Sun | Rogation Sunday－Ma |
| Dominical Letter－A | Afcenfion Day－Ma |
| Epact－－－－ | Whit Sunday－June 4 |
| Roman Indiction | Trinity Sunday－June 11 |
| Sundays after Epiphany 5 | Sundays after Trinity－ 24 |
| Septuagefima Sund．Feb． 12 | Ad |
| An | Ye |
|  |  |

A Table of the $: 2$ Signs， 7 Planets，and Afpects．
$r$ Aries，Head and Face．
४ Taurus，Neck and Tbroat．
Ii Gemini，Arms and Shoulders．
$\approx$ Cancer，Breaft and Stomach．
$\Omega$ Leo，Heart and Back．
吹 Virgo，Bowels and Belly．
$\bumpeq$ Libra，Reins and Loins．
m Scorpio，Secret Members．
$f$ Sagittarius，Hips and Thigbs．
wo Capricorn，Knees and Hams．
mim Aquarius，Legs and Ancles．
＊Pifces，Feet and Toes．
ó Conjunction，In one Sign and Degree．
＊Sextile，is 2 Signs，or 60 Degrees．
－Square or Quartile，is 3 Signs，or 90 Degrees．
$\Delta$ Trine，is 4 Signs，or 120 Degrees．
8 Oppofition，is 6 Signs，or 180 Degrees．
$\tau \Omega f$ Hot and dry，Fiery $\# \bumpeq \ldots H_{n}$ Hot and moift，Airy
 ワのュードCardinal \＆Movea． II项手 $\neq$ Common Signs II $\Omega m$ are Barren

४ mproCold \＆dry，Earthy or $m$ ※Cold \＆moift，Watery ช ૪ $\Omega \prod_{\text {m }}^{\ldots m}$ Fixed Signs to $m \neq$ Fruitful Signs $\hat{f}$ II＊Bicorporeal

Kings Names. Reigns began. William ConqOEt. 14, 1066 WilliamRufusSept. 9, 1087 Henry 1. - Aug. 2, 1100 Stephen - - Dec. 1, 1135 Henry2.Rofam.Oct.25,1154 Richard I. - July 6, 1189 John - . . April 6, 1199 Henry 3. - Oct. 19, 1216 Edward 1. - Nov 16,1272 Edward 2. - July 7, 1307 Edward 3. - Jan. 25, 1327 Ric.2.W.TylerJune2 1, 1377 Henry 4. - - Sept. 29, 1399 Henry 5. - Mar, 20, 1413 Henry 6. -- Aug.31,1422 Ed.4. J.ShoreMar. 4, 1461 Edward 5. - April 9, 1483 Richard 3. - June 22, 1483 Henry 7. - - Aug. 22, 1485 Henry 8. - Apr. 22, 1509 Edward 6. - Jan. 28, 1547 Mary 1. - - July 6, 1553 Elizabeth - Nov. 17, $155^{8}$ James 1. - - Mar. 24, 1603 Charles 1. - Mar. 27,1625 Charles 2. - Jan. 30, 1649 James 2. - - Feb. 6, 1685 Will.3.\&M.2.Feb. 13, 1689 Anne ... Mar. 8, 1702
George 1. - Aug. 1, 1714
George 2. - June 11, 1727
George 3. - Ott. 25, 1760

The direct Lineal Defrent of His Majefy K. George III Henry II. K of England, had Maud mar. Hen, the Lion, D of Bavaria and Saxony, had Wil. of Lun. mar. Helena, D. of Worldemer, K. of Den. had Otbo D. of Brunf. and Lunen. - had

Albert the Great D. of Brunf. had
Aibert the Fat D. of Brunf.
Magnus D. of Brunjiwick - had

Mag.Torquat. D.of Bru. \& Lan. - had -
Bernard D. of Brun. \& Lun.

-     - had

Frederick Duke of Lunenb. had
Otho the Great D. of Lunenb. had
Henry Duke of Lunen. had Erneft Duke of Lunenb. had Wil. D. of Lunen. $Z_{\ell}$ l. had Elizabeth, mar. Fred. K. of Bobemia, had Geo. P. of Callenbar and D. of Hanover, had Sophia, mar. Ernef Auguffus Bifhop of Ofnaburgh, and Elecior of Brunfwick Lunenburgh, had George, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, \&c. who had George II. who had Fred. Pr. of Wales, who had George III. his prefent Majefty, whom God preferve.

A Table of the Moon's Age for every Day throughout the Year 1786, whereby, with the Help of the next General Tide Table, the Time of High Water at all the Places mentioned above it, are fhewn by Infpection.


A general Tide-Table, thewing the Time of High Water at all the Places herein mentioned, viz.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 651 | 736 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{5} 24$ | 354 | 739 | 824 |  | 1254 | 22 | - 39 |
|  | 612 | $44^{2}$ | 827 | ) |  |  |  | 97 |
|  |  |  | 915 |  | 104 |  |  |  |
|  | 748 | 618 | 103 | 1048 | 1133 | 318 |  | , |
|  | 836 |  | 10 | 1136 | 121 |  |  |  |
|  | 924 |  |  | 1224 |  | 454 | 6 | 239 |
|  | 10 | $84^{2}$ | 1227 | 112 | 157 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 115 | 20 | 245 | 630 |  |  |
|  | 11 | 1018 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 3\end{array}$ | $24^{4} 1$ | 333 | 718 |  |  |
|  | 1236 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}11 & 6\end{array}$ |  | $33^{6}$ | 421 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 39\end{array}$ | 424 |  | 854 |  |  |
|  | 2 | 1242 | 427 | 12 | 5 | 942 |  |  |
| 1530 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 815 |

## ROYAI, EAMILY, \&c.

BIRTH-DAYS of the ROYAL FAMILY.
King Georgeili. June 4, 1738 Prince Adolph. Fred. Feb. 24, 1774
Prince of Wales, Aug. 12, 17.22 Princefs Mary, April 25, $-177^{6}$
Prince Frederick, Aug 16,1763 Princefs Sophia, Nov. 3, - 1777
Prince Wm. Henry, Aug. 21, 1765 Princefs Amelia, Aug. 7, - 1783
Prs. Cha. Aug. Mat. Sept. 29, 1;66 Queen Charlotte, May 19, 1744 Prince Edward, Nov. 2, $1-1767$ Prs. Amelia Sophia, June 10, 1711 Prs Augufta Sophia, Nov. 8, 1768 Prs.Augufta of Brun. Aug. 11, 1737 Prs. Elizabeth, May 22, - 1770 Prince Erneft Auguftus, June 5, 1771 Duke of Gloucefter, Nov. 25, 1743 Duke of Cumberland, Nov. 7, 1745 Prince Aug. Fred. Jan. 27, 1773

SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE, their Acceffion, \&c.

| Kingdoms, छ¢ | To whom fubject. | When born. |  | Began to reign. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England, \&c. |  | June 4. | 1738 | Oct. 25, | 60 |
| France | Lewis XVI. | Aug. 23, | 175 | May 10, | 1774 |
| Ruffia | Catharine II. | May 2, | 1729 | July 9, | 1762 |
| Spain | Charles III, | Jan. 20, | 1716 | Aug 10, | 1759 |
| Portugal | Mary | Cec. 7, | 1734 | reb. ${ }^{\text {24, }}$ | 1777 |
| Pruffia | Frederic III. | Jan. 24, | 1712 | May 20, | 1740 |
| Denmark \& Norway | Chriftian VII. | Jan. 29, | 1749 | Tan. 14, | 176 |
| Sweden | Guitavus III. | Jan. 24, | 1746 | Feb. ${ }^{13}$, | 177 |
| Germany | [ofeph | Mar. I3, | 1741 | Aug. 18, | 1765 |
| Poland | Staniflaus I | Jan. 17, | 1732 | Nov. 25, | 1764 |
| Holland | William V. | March 8, | 1748 | Oct. II, | 1751 |
| Popedom | Pius VI | Dec. 27, | 171 | Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$, | 1775 |
| Sardinia | Victor | June 26, | 1726 | Mar. 20, | 1773 |
| Ottoman Empire | Achm | Nov. 5, | 179 | Jan | 1774 |

The Full Weight of the Coins, with the Least Weight allowed to pafs of the Gold Coin.

Wt. allowed. Full Wt. Full Wt. G OLD. dwt. gr. Guinea - 58 Half Guinea, 216 Quarter Guin. I 8


SIL YER. diwt. gr.

According to the above proportions it appears, that the value of a $l b$. of filver is 62 s . or 31.2 s . and of a $l \mathrm{lb}$. of gold is $44 \frac{1}{2}$ guineas, or 461.14 s .6 d . Alfo that the oz. of filver is 5s.2d. and the oz. of gold 31.17 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ So that the value of the fandard gold is 15 times that of the filver, and ${ }_{1} 4^{\text {th }}$ more.

## Partridge. 1786.

A TABLE of Terms and Returns for 1786
Hilary Term begins Fanuary 23, ends February 13.
Returns or Effoign Days. $\quad$ Exc. ${ }^{\text {Ret. }}$ App. W.D.


Eaiter I'erm begins May 3, ends May 29.
From the Day of Eafer in 15 Days, May It I
From the Day of Eafier in 3 Weeks, . $\quad 8 \quad 8$

| From the Day of Eaffer in 1 Month, | - | -15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Wednef. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| From the Day of Eaffer in 5 Weeks, | - | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | Wednef. |
| Fron |  |  |  |  |  |  |

On the Morrow or the Afcenfion,
27
monas
Trinity Term begins Fune 16 , ends $7 u l y 5$.

| On the Morrow of the holy Trinity, June 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In eight Days of the holy Trinity, -- 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |  |
| From the Day of the holy Trin. in 15 Days, 2,6 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  | Yedne. |
| From the Day of the holy Trinity in 3 Weel | 3 |  |  |  | edne |

Michaelmas Term begins Nov. 6, ends Nov. 28.

N. B. No Sittings in Wefiminfer-Hall on Afcenfon Day, Midjummer Day, and the 2d of February.
The Exchequer opens Eight Days before any Term begins, except Trinity, before which it opens but Four Days.

Note, That the firt and laft Days of every Term, are the firf and laft Days of Appearance.

## OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TERMS. Oxford Terms。



The Act is $\mathfrak{f u l y} 10$.

```
                    Cambridge Terms.
Lent Term - - begins fanuary 13, - ends Apr. 7.
Eafter Term - - begins April 26, - - ends fuly \(7^{\circ}\)
Michaelmas Term begins OEtober 10, - ends Dec. 16.
    The Commencement will be \(\mathcal{F u l}_{4} 4\).
```






| March hath XXXI Days! |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jutice come forth; and ftraight perform thy Talk, For know, 'tis all we wifh, and all we afk. Alas! Kings are but made of F! fhand Blood, Come then and weigh the Bad againft the Good; And what fhall be thy honeft punctual Word, Let facred Truth and Hifory record. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & M W \\ & D \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | V Sundays and | $\chi^{\circ} \mathrm{f}$ |  |
|  | Remark. Davs | - |  |
|  | A An-W ednefday | 11388 $23 \times 36: 14$ |  |
|  | Chad. | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 8 & 8 & 3515\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Sun rifes 6. 30. | 13888332159 |  |
|  | Jun fets 5. 32. | $14 \quad 8888^{181610}$ |  |
|  | Quadragef. S. | 1588224616111 |  |
|  |  | $86 \pm 551612$ |  |
|  | Per | 8200421714 |  |
|  | Tm | 8400 |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 8 & W \\ g & T \\ 10 & T \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}19 & 8 & 17 & 14\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 8 Oת 5 |  |
| 125 | Day | 21712 |  |
|  | 12 Sundo in Lent | 7257 |  |
|  |  | $23 \quad 7$ 7 收23202118 |  |
| ${ }_{12}^{14}{ }_{15} \mathrm{~W}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}24 & 619 & 32 & 20 & 22 & 20\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $25 \quad 6 \quad 1 \_35212322$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  | $55^{25}$ | 8 |
|  | Edw. K. W. S. | 5 7719 ${ }^{22} 22728$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $419112328, ~ \sim ~$ |  |
|  |  | r $4114723 r$ |  |
| 21 T |  | 3131024 | ¢ ¢ 7 |
|  |  | $325512424{ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | 277 75 55253 | Stormy and |
|  |  | 20.425 |  |
| 25.5 |  | $1{ }^{1} 40$ m 326 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 29.4 | $3{ }^{3}$ | $581{ }^{1} 464881120$ |  |
|  |  | $5717{ }^{1} 12812.12$ | 64 \% |
|  |  | 56128181291324 |  |







Whence all thele bitter jars; thefe clam'rous tongues, Proclaiming wrongs for rights, and rights from Which only ferve to overturn a fate, [wrongs, Difturb, confound, and darken each debate;
Oh whence? -Hell open thy tremendous jaws;
Thine was the work, "tis thine to tell the caufe.

| M | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | m | 8 | 8 |
|  | - | - | - |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 25 |
| 6 | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| 11 | 17 | 10 | 25 |
| 16 | 17 | 11 | 25 |
| 21 | 17 | 12 | 25 |
| 26 | 16 | 13 | 25 |
















A Compendious Chronology of the mof principal Epochas and Æras, with their Beginnings, reduced and fixed to the Years of the Julian Period, the Creation of the World, and to the Years before and after Chrift.

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Julian } \\ \text { Perior } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Antio } \\ \text { Mundi } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Ante Chrifti |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { HE Creation of the Worid after } \\ \text { the Jews }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |
| he Common Epocha of the Creation | 65 |  | 3951 |
| The fame by the Greek Emp | 788 | 1 | 7 |
| The fame in Mr. Bedford's Scripture Chronology |  |  |  |
| The fame in Bifhop Ufmer's Annals |  |  | 4005 |
| The Deluge, or Noah's Flood | 2363 | 1 | 2352 |
| Porphiyrius's Caldaic Epocha |  | 17 | 2201 |
| The Affyrian Monarchy by Nimrod | 66 | 1961 | 2049 |
| The Birth of Abraham | 2715 | 0 | 2000 |
| Jofeph fold into Egypt | 7 | 2 | 29 |
| The Ifraelites 400 YearsServitude in Egypt | 20 | 2115 | 1895 |
| TheKingdom of Argos founded by [nachus | $285^{8}$ | 2153 | 1857 |
| The Birth of Mores - | 3144 | 2439 | 1572 |
| The Kingd. of Athens founded byCecrops | 3158 | 2453 | 1557 |
| The Ifraelites Departure out of Egypt | 32 | 2515 | 1495 |
| Their Entrance intoCanaan, or the Jubilee | 3259 | 2554 | 1456 |
| The Deftruction of Troy | 353 I | 2826 | 84 |
| The firll fabbatical Year |  | $255^{\circ}$ | $5^{2}$ |
| The Jewifh High Priefthood |  | 2604 | 06 |
| The Reign of King David | 3647 | $29 t^{2}$ | 068 |
| The Foundation of Solomon's Temple |  | 2994 | 1016 |
| The Varronian Epocha | 39 | 3198 | 812 |
| The Catonian Epocha |  | 199 | 811 |
| The Epocha of Nabonaflar |  |  | 748 |
| The Olympiads | 3939 | 323 | 776 |
| The Building of Rome | 3963 | 3258 | $75^{2}$ |
| The Deliruction of the Kingdom of Ifrael | 3993 | 3288 | 722 |
| The Beginning of Nebuchadonofor | 4106 | 330 | 709 |
| The Babylonifh Captivity |  | 330 | 707 |
| The Deftruction of Solomon's Temple | 4127 | 3422 | 588 |


|  | Julian | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Anno } \\ \text { Mund } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Ante |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daniel delivered from the Den of Lions | s 4176 | 3470 | 38 |
| The Temple of Jerufalem rebuilt | 4198 | 3488 | 520 |
| CyrustheFounderof thePerfianMonarchy | 4178 | 3472 | 536 |
| The Regifugium Epocha - . - | 4205 | 3500 | 508 |
| The Battle at Marathon | 4223 | 3517 | 491 |
| Xerxes's Defeat at the Battle of Salamis | 4234 | 3528 | 480 |
| The Beginning of the Peloponnefian War | 4281 | 3575 | 433 |
| Meto the Athenian began his Circle - | 4282 | 3576 | 432 |
| Daniel's 70 Weeks of Years began | 4269 |  | 444 |
| The Beginning of the Callippick Period | 4383 | 367 | 331 |
| The Death of Alexander - | 4390 | 3684 | 324 |
| The Grecian Epocha of the Seleucida | 440 | 3695 | 312 |
| The Ærra of the Afmoneans or Maccabees | 4548 | 3841 | 166 |
| The Epocha of Simon - - - - | 4570 | 386 | 143 |
| The Julian Epocha, or Correct Callend. | 4669 | 3962 | 46 |
| The Beginning of the Reign of Herod | 4677 | 3970 | 37 |
| The Spanifh Æra - - - - | 4676 | 3969 | 36 |
| The Battle of Actium | 4683 | 3976 | 31 |
| The taking of Alexandria | 4684 | 3977 | 30 |
| The Epocha of the Title of Auguftus | 4687 | 3980 | 27 |
| The true Birth of CHRIST - - | 4710 | 4005 | 4 |
| The Vulgar or Dionyfian Years of Chrift | 4714 | 4009 |  |
| The Paffion or Death of Chrift | 4746 | 4041 | 33 |
| The Deftruction of Jerufalem | 4783 | 4078 | 70 |
| The Dioclefian or Æra of Martyrs | 4997 | 4292 | 284 |
| The Dioclefian Perfecution - - | 5015 | 4310 | 302 |
| The Epocha of Conftantine the Great | 5019 | 4314 | 306 |
| The Council of Nice - | 5038 | 4333 | 325 |
| The Encænia of Conftantinople | 5043 | 4338 | 330 |
| Phocas makes Pope Boniface Head of $\}$ the Church | 5319 | 46 | 606 |
| Mahomet broaches his ImpoftureatMecca | 532 | 4616 | 608 |
| The Epocha of the Hegira - - - | 5335 | 4630 | 622 |
| The Epocha of Yefdejerd - | 5345 | 4640 | 632 |
| The Jellalæan or Gelælæan Epocha | 5792 | 5087 | 1079 |
| The Epocha of the Reformation | 6230 |  |  |
| TheRevolution effected by King William | 6401 | 5696 | 1688 |
| The Britifh Epocha, or correct Kalendar 6 | 6465 |  | 752 |

Partridge, 1786.
A Table of HOUSES for the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, according to the Doctrine of Ptolemy, ferving the City of London, \&c,


## Tabie of Houses.

A Table of HUUJES for the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, according to the Doctrine of Ptolemy, ferving the City of London, \&c.


A TAbLE of HOUSES for the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, according to the DoEtrine of Polemy, ferving the City of London, \&cc.


Table of Houses.
A Table of HOUSES for the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, according to the Doctrine of Ptolemy, ferving the City of London, \&c.


A TAble of H USES for the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, ac ording to the Doctrine of Ptolemy, ferving the City of London, \&\&c.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { noon. }\|\overline{b s}\| \bar{s}\|\mathrm{mi}\| r\|\gamma\| u$ |
|  | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{gr\|gr\|gr} \mathrm{m\|gr\|g}$ |
| 51 0 18 6 2 | $0\|18\| 13 \mid$ |
|  | 4 1 20 14 2 7 19 13 |
| 022080 min 6 | $\begin{array}{llllllllll}18 & 9 & 2 & 21 & 16 & 5 & 9 & 20\end{array}$ |
| 9132 | 3 |
| 10 | $\begin{array}{llllll}7 & 4 & 23 & 19\end{array}$ |
| 11 | 1823 |
| 16 16 6 24 12 6 27 7 14 | 6 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 0 & 8 & 9 & 15\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}18 & 35 & 8 & 27 & 25 & 20 & 35 & 29\end{array}$ |
|  |  |
|  | 184410 |
| 38111291881520100 | 4811 |
|  | 1 |
|  | 713 |
| $11_{14} 222121172123$ | 19 1 14 4 5 4 27 |
| 232022 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}19 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 6 & 33\end{array}$ |
|  | 9 |
| 24 |  |
|  | 9 18 18 |
|  | 92219 |
|  | 192720 |
| mı 70 | 193121 |
| 17 25 22 10 1 9 24 5 | 9 |
| 3 | 39 |
|  | 194 |
| 10 |  |
| 6 | 19 |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}17 & 47 & 27 & 1 & 8,22\end{array}$ | 95627 |
|  |  |
| $27 \quad 20$ |  |
| 30 | $20 \quad 9 / 3012412 / 2 \quad 51 / 24 / 12$ |

Table of Houses.
A TAble of HOUSES for the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, according to the Doctrine of Ptolemy, ferving the City of London, \&c.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from | 10 | 2 | Aicen | 2 |  |
| noon. |  | 2un\| | II | OF | 5 | h m $/ \mathrm{gr} \mid \mathrm{gr} / \mathrm{gr} / \mathrm{gr} \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{gr} / \mathrm{gr}$

 \begin{tabular}{rr|r|c|c|cc|c|c|c|}
20 \& $3+$ \& 6 \& 2 \& 14 \& 10 \& 49 \& 0 \& 17 <br>
20 \& 38 \& 7 \& 3 \& 16 \& 12 \& 13 \& 1 \& 18 <br>
20 \& 42 \& 8 \& 4 \& 18 \& 13 \& 14 \& 2 \& 19 <br>
20 \& 46 \& 9 \& 6 \& 19 \& 14 \& 24 \& 3 \& 20 <br>
20 \& 50 \& 10 \& 7 \& 21 \& 15 \& 3 \& 3 \& 21 <br>
20 \& 54 \& 11 \& 8 \& 23 \& 16 \& 4 \& 4 \& 4 \& 21 <br>
20 \& 58 \& 12 \& 9 \& 24 \& 17 \& 4 \& 5 \& 52 <br>
21 \& 2 \& 13 \& 11 \& 26 \& 18 \& 55 \& 6 \& 23 <br>
21 \& 6 \& 14 \& 12 \& 28 \& 19 \& 5 \& 7 \& 24 <br>
21 \& 10 \& 15 \& 13 \& 29 \& 20 \& 58 \& 8 \& 25

 

21 \& 1 \& 16 \& 15 \& 8 \& 22 \& 0 \& 926

 

21 \& 18 \& 17 \& 16 \& 2 \& 23 \& 0 \& 10 \& 27

 

-21 \& 22 \& 18 \& 17 \& 4 \& 23 \& 59 \& 1028

 

21 \& 26 \& 19 \& 19 \& 5 \& 24 \& 5 \& 11128

 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}21 & 30 & 20 & 20 & 7 & 25 & 55 & 1229\end{array}$ 

21 \& 34 \& 21 \& 22 \& 8 \& 26 \& 51 \& $13 \Omega$

 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}21 & 38 & 22 & 23 & 10 & 27 & 47 & 14 & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}21 & 41 & 23 & 24 & 11 & 28 & 41 & 15 & 2\end{array}$ 

21 \& 45 \& 24 \& 25 \& 13 \& 29 \& 36 \& 15 \& 3

 

21 \& 49 \& 25 \& 26 \& 14 \& $0 \times 29$ \& 16 \& 4

 

21 \& 53 \& 26 \& 27 \& 15 \& 1 \& 22 \& 17 \& 4

 

21 \& 57 \& 27 \& 29 \& 16 \& 2 \& 14 \& 18

 

22 \& 1 \& 28 \& $r$ \& 18 \& 3 \& 4 \& 19
\end{tabular}




| ( in $\%$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time from noon. |  |  |  |
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|  | - 3 | $320 \mid 4$ |  |
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| 2220 | 2037 | 47 |  |
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|  | 35712 | 2291022 | 26 |
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| 23 56 | 5629 | 2126 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ | $2264^{2}$ |  | tator.

Within the rolling year fhall five Eclipfes be,
Yet who inhabit here, not one of them fhall fee.
The firlt will be an invifible eclipfe of the Moon on January 14, as fallows :

> Beginning about iI $\frac{1}{2}$ Mane.
> Middle about $12 \frac{3}{4}$ Noon.
> End almof 2 P. M.

Bat the Moon does not rife with us till after the eclipfe is over.

The fecond is an eclipfe of the Sun, on the 30th of January, at about 40 minutes paft 2 in the morn, and confequently to us invifible; but to thofe who are in 134 deg. Eaft longitude, and 32 deg . North latitude, he will be centrally eclipfed.

The third will be a total eclipfe of the Moon, as follows, Beginning $8 \mathrm{~h}, 56 \mathrm{~m}$. Mane, July ith.
Beginning of total darknefs, $10 h .21 \mathrm{~m}$.
Midale of the eclipfe, - 10 h .40 m .
End of total darknefs - - 11 h . om.
End of the eclipfe . $\quad 12 \mathrm{~h} .24 \mathrm{~m}$.
To the inhabitants of the Britifh ine it will however be invifible.

The fourth is an invifible eclipfe of the Sun, on July 25 , near a quarter before 9 in the morning; he will however be centrally eclipfed in 42 deg. Eaft longitude, and 43 dcg. South latitude.

The fifth and laft will be an eclipfe of the Sun, on Wednefday, the 20th day of December, at above 3 quarters paft 4 in the evening, and therefore to us not vifible.

There will be alfo a tranfit of the planet Mercury over the face of the Sun, on the morning of the $4^{\text {th }}$ of May, as follows:

> Beginning 15 min . paft 2 morning.
> Middhe - 57 min . paft 4
> End - 38 min . palt $7 \cdot$

Obfervations upon the probable Events during the four Quarters of the prefent Year, and fir $t$,

## The Winter Quarter.

WHICH commenced on the 21 If of December, 1785 , at 3 quarters paft $\delta$ in the morning,
When Sol to Capricorn purfued his way, And dark'ning clouds almoft obfcure the day;
When fnowy fleeces clothe the naked wood,
And freezing winds benumb the rapid flood; The mighty torrent rages now no more,
But lays his fiff'ned arms befide the fhore.
To the curious and more intelligent I will give the fcheme of the heavens, at the Sun's firft ingrefs into Capricorn; we have Luna in the earthy and temperate Virgo, and here fhe hath her fall. The nimble Mercury is pofited in 19 deg. of the melancholy Capricorn, and herein he hath neither exaltation, detriment, nor fall. Venus in Sagittary is ander the fame predicament. The fiery Mars is retrogade in the 3oth deg. of Taurus, wherein he has his detriment. Jupiter in the 6 th deg. of the fiery Aries, where he has neither dignity nor detriment. And Saturn in the fame condition in Aquarius. And, now learned geader, judge for yourfelf.

What I have to add in this quarter is, that my obfervations on the clofe of the preceding year may fill continue applicable; viz. much bufinefs Itirring in the cabinet; preparations againft hoftile defigns much talked of; among the lower fort much wonder and ftrange things whifpered; and, as is the natural confequence, tranger events expected. In relation to what effects this feafon will have upon the human body; true it is, the cold, moilt, and decrepid age and fate of man is moft confonant to this quarter. Hence age fuffers moft, and youth is mof healthful. Bur age, matured by experience, may fpin out life, while youth, unguarded, lays a foundation for fudden death.
Of the Spring Quarter,

WHICH this year commences on the 20th day of March, at 29 minutes paft io in the morning, when that glorious luminary the Sun once more deigns to difpenfe equal day and night, now once more touching upon the coeleftial Aries. The pofition of the heavens at this juncture will appear from the following fcheme:


In this pofition of the heavens, wherein 9 deg. of Scorpio afcend, and 5 deg. of Pifces culminate, together with the various afpects of the prefent quarter, I think we may venture to predict a very active time. We live in a day when old ftates are difmembering, and new ones arifing. Much faction is in many parts, and they who have read the hiftory of ancient times will find, that what has been will be, and there is no new thing under the fun. Empires of old are now become void, and the hiftory of their heroes and tranfactions appear to us as entirely fabulous. But many will fay this cannot be the cafe with us in this day, becaufe that their religion was a falfe one, and therefore, as all national politics are founded upon the religion of their country, their religion beipg a falfe foundation,
their fructure could not endure for ages. But we Chriftians, whofe foundations are laid in the fure promifes of the gofpel of truth, have greater hopes and higher expectations from him who has faid, 10 ! I will be with you always. But abfolutely this is either bad logic, or no logic at all. For in the firf place, although religion is pretended to be the bafis of ail laws, yet it never appeared to me that it was fo ; certain it is, that fome pretenfion of that kind has at times gilded a any a bitter pill. - Thou thale not fuffer a witch to live, was a fcripture fentence, which a century or two ago gave fanction to a law by which a harmlets but helplefs old woman, when the could do no more guod, might te the more cruelly, becaufe legally, deprived of life, to the great joy and fatisfaction of all the good (hriftians, who kindly flood muttering their maledictions during her painful exit. Again, let us examine the game laws, and being no fportfman myfelf, I claim a greater right to fpeak to them. Thofe bealts of chace which are confined to the parks of gentlemen, are certainly as much their property as the lands they feed upon; but thofe who are free-booters upon every one, are certainly the property of every one who can fecure them. I only fay this, to prove that not every law is founded upon gofpel; nor will I fay that in this cafe our lawgivers ever went to the gofpel-mongers for a text. But one fwallow makes no fummer; and it may probably be faid, that religion certainly is the firf eftablifher of laws, and at all times the grand fupport of them. I acknowledge it, and mutt nwn that I fincerely believe it; and was I to make a fiefh article of faith it would be a very fhort one, and worded I think in this manner:-No God, no faith - no faith, no government - no gevernment, no laws - and no laws, no living. Yet in any ccuntry I muft needs fay, that although the laws of the country fhould be built entirely upon the divine code, yet if that be erroneous, the other muft be fo likewife. Moreover, ancient cuftom is fo predominant over the populace, that prudence itfelf will wink at it; and I think I have excellent authority to back my affertion, when I call to mind the faying of St. Paul : I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means win fome. But Imufirm nd you, that when Ifpeak of the divine code, I only mean that code of religious laws
and tenets which are fuppofed to be the rules of particular fects of Chriftians, through the reformed world. Let us look into the Greek church, and fee what laws produced from their religion would bring for the good of mankind. All is not gold that glitters; nor is, in my opinion, their diffention from the Romifh church, a jot better than popery. For a proof of this, I will give you an extract from the Hiftory of the Travels of the Ambaffadors from the Duke of Holftein, into Mufcovy, \&c.

In fpeaking upon their modes and religinus cuftoms, he obferves thus: "Their burials, like their other public actions, are performed with great ceremony; for the foul of the fick perfon is no fooner departed, than the widow fends for their kindred and friends, who ftanding round the deceafed, afk him a number of filly and impertinent queftions, as, Why did he die? What had affronted him ? \&cc. \&c. Many more fuch fooleries pars between his death and interment. But I pafs over thefe, and only tell you that at the laft, when he is taken to his grave in order to fleep with his forefathers, the prieft then takes a paper, which is a kind of ticket for his admiffion into Paradife, and which being figned by the patriarch, or metropolitan of the place, and the confeffor, is fold for more or lefs, according to the abilities of the purchafer." - This ticket is of fo extraordinary a nature, that the reader will not be difpleafed at our inferting it at length from fo good authority:
" We whofe names are hereunto fublcribed, the Patriarch, or Metropolitan, and Prieft of the city of N - , do make known and certify by thefe prefents, that the bearer of thefe our letters has always lived among us like a good Cbrifian, profefling the Greek religion; and though he hath committed fome few fins, yet he hath confeffed the fame, and thereupon hath received the communion for the remiffion of his fins; that he hath honoured God and his faints; that he hath faid his prayers, and that he hath fafted on the hours and days appointed by the church, and that he hath carried himfelf to well towards me, who am his confeffor, that I have no reafon to complain of him, or to deny him abfolution.
" In witnefs of this we have given him our prefent teftimonial, to the end that upon fight thereof, St. Peter may open unto him the gate of eternal blifs."

The coffin is then thut and put into the grave, the face being turned to the Eaft, while thofe who return to the late houfe of mourning now drown their forrows in liquor.

Now what good laws or pious documents can be expected from fo impure a fountain as this? Again, let us look into the part of the Chriftian world which is under the direction of the church of Rome ; and here, to do impartial juftice, I will give them fairly the words of one of their beft and moft learned champions:
"Fides Catholica docet omnem virtutem effe bonam, omne vitium effe malum. Si autem erraret Papa, præcipiando vitia vel prohibendo virtutes, teneretur ecclefia credere vitia effe bona, et virtutes malas, nifi vellet contra confcientia peccare."

Bellarmine de Pontifice Romano, lib. 4, c. 5.
That my plain Proteftant reader may not be at a lofs, through ignorance of the Latin language, I will give the above a fair Englifh tranlation.

Bellarmine, in the 5 th chapter of the 4 th book of the forementioned book, fays thus:- "The Catholic faith teaches us, that although every virtue is good, and every vice evil, yet if the Pope fhould fo far err as to command vices, and prohibit virtues, the church is bound to believe the vices to be good, and the virtues evil, unlefs he would fin againft confcience."

The great, fenfible, and learned Dr. South, in his obfervations upon thefe words, has this pertinent remark:
" Good God! (faid he) that any thing that wears the name of a Chrittian, or but of a man, fhould venture to own fuch a villainous, impudent, and blafphemous affertion in the face of the world as this. What! muft murder, adultery, theft, fraud, extortion, perjury, drunkennefs, and all the horrible train of diabolical exercifes, pals for good and commendable actions, and fit to be practifed? And mercy, cbaftity, truth, jufice, temperance, and fincere dealing, be accounted things utterly evil and immoral, and not to be followed by men, in cafe the Pope, who is generally a weak, and almoft always a wicked man, fhould by his miftake and infallible ignorance, command the former and forbid the latter?
" Did Chrift himfelf ever affume fuch a power, as to alter the morality of actions, and to transfurm vice into virtue, or vircue into vice, by his bare word? Certainly never did a groffer paradox, or a more wicked fentence, drop from the mouth or pen of any mortal man, fince reafon or religion had any being in the world.

6 And I muft confefs, I have of cen with great amazement wondered how it could poffibly come from a perfon of fo great reputation, both for learning and virtue too, as the world allows Bellarmine to have been. But when men give themfelves over to the defence of wicked interefts, and faffe propofitions, it is but juft with God to fmite the greateft abilities with the greateft infatuation." Thus far the learned and ingenious Dr. South.

We may methinks now pla nly difcover, that true religion is much mifufed, even to the fcandal of Chriltianity. Upon fuch principles as I have been mentioning, what code of huinan laws could be produced, which might be faid to be eftablihed upon the everlafting foundations of gofpel truths. May we, who fit out of the fhadow of darknefs, and enjoy the true light of the gofpel, with hands and hearts lifted up to heaven, blefs the giver of every good and pesfect gift, that the lines are fallen to us in pleafant places; yeu, we bave a goodiy heritage. Again, we may hence learn that many modes of faith were not founded upon fcripture, but were the offspring of the human brain; and then the fcriptures were ranfacked, and often mifinterpreted for texts to maintain them. This is another blefling that we Proteftants enjoy, that every man may read and judge his own way. And fuppofing the worf, viz. that (as the Papifts affirm) every heretic is certainly damned; yet the devil has poffeffed that Papift certainly, who will not give a poor Proteftant leave to go to heli his own way; which the horrible Inquifition, and the fire and faggots, together with the dire maffacres of former ages, plainly prove they will not admit of. Laftly, Hence every Proteftant may learn, that not every nation who profeffes the Chriftian religion follows the true Chrif. tian practice; from whence come ftrifes and diffentions? have we not all one faith, one hope, one baptifm, one God and Father of us all? - It comes from this; we luft, and

## Astrologiçal Observations:

have not; nor are we ever eafy but when we are, for the fake of intereft, deffroying one another.

But I proceed to the other two quarters, in which I fhall be extremely brief.

## The Summer Quarter.

THIS quarter begins at what time the Sun enters the tropical fign Cancer, which this year commences on June the 21 ft , at $8 \mathrm{~h} . \frac{1}{2}$ in the morning. By all appearance, if we may be allowed to peep behind the curtain, and give a modeft conjecture, this will be a bufy quarter. - French counfels, Dutch honelly, and Hibernian policy, are matters not much to be depended upon; diftractions in councils of a free people are nothing new; witnefs the hiftory of ancient Rome, or indeed the annals of our own nation. But I yet hope that the peaceable well-wifhers to the Britifh conftitution, may look forward with fatisfaction; and thofe who have nothing elfe to hope for, let them hope for a good harveft.

## The Autumnal Quarter.

THIS quarter commences on the 22d day of September, at 10 in the evening, when the San entering upon Libra, reduces days and nights again to an equality. By the pofition of the heavens at this time, it fill appears to me that the year will continue in harry and perplexity, and poffibly, when it expires, leave the new one fole heir to a wide fcene of confufion. If a revolt fhould be ripening in Spanifh America, I thould not much wonder; but when it will take place, time, and not $I$, muft determine. I heartily wifh our harvef plenteous, and well got in. Complaints in fume parts I am well aware of, but 1 hope not in general. May the labours of the feafaring be crowned with fuccefs. Gladly would I promife happinefs to every ftate of human exiftence, but prudence fays, promife with caution.

And now, my good friends, the next page puts a period to my this year's performance; in which, if you was to find any wit, I fhould be forry for it. I profefs it not
my talent; and if it was, I would make it an exile here, as this is defigned, from the bottom of my heart, as a fober, folemn, and, to the beft of my fmall abilities, fenfible account of what I really believed, in my contemplations on the viciffitudes of the prefent year. Thofe who are difatisfied that the prognoftics are not more full and pointed, let them know, that under feven planets, and twelve figns, are all the cities, countries, and flates in the univerfe; and when the Aftrologer, although backed by all the rules of his art, may predict an accident which certainly fhall and does happen; yet I have often found it, to the truth as well as difcredit of Aftrology, that while the Aftrologer's prefumption has marked out one place, the finger of God has pointed out another, and time has proved the event.

For this reafon I would rather be cautious than loquacious. It was well faid of one of the antients, Sepius revolve, quod Semel evolveris, et verba cadent in Sententias: Think twice before you rpeak once, and you will fpeak twice the better for it. Let us therefore conclude with a fervent prayer to him by whom kings reign, and princes decree wifdom, to pour forth his bleffings upon our dread Sovereign and all the royal family; befeeching him, that there may never be wanting one of that royal and truly Proteftant line to fway the Britifh feepter. And may he, who rules the ftars, make us holy here, in order that we may be happy hereafter; and to him be afcribed, as is moft due, all honour, glory, dominion, and praife, henceforth and for evermore. Amen.

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