

OLD POOR ROBIN.

AN ALMANACK,

COMPOSED ON

A Variety of Subjects, both Ancient and Modern;

And, for the Reader's farther Entertainment,

Part in Prose,

Part in Verse;

Part Narrative,

Part Contemplative;

Part Serious,

Part Comick;

FOR THE

Entertainment and Improvement of the human Mind, and
adapted to the meanest Capacity.

BEING

A new improved Edition of a very old
EPHEMERIS, for the Year of our Lord 1816.

Being the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Edition,
for Bissextile, or Leap Year,

And the Sixty-fourth Year of the New Stile in Great Britain.

Written by POOR ROBIN, Knight of the *Burnt-Island*,
and Well-wisher to the MATHEMATICKS.

Come buy a Poor Robin, good neighbours I pray,
'Tis only two shillings and three-pence to pay—
And these pages contain, all that needs to be known,
By the merchant—mechanic—or King on his throne;
Besides here is wit—which indeed is so rare,
That 'tis really a wonder I've any to spare;
But I give it for nought—come then as time glides,
Grow cheerful and happy by shaking your sides.

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Price Two Shillings and Three-Pence, Ritched.

JANUARY hath xxxi Days.

First Quarter	7	} Day at {	6 ho. 41 m. After.
Full Moon	15		1 18 Morn.
Last Quarter	21		4 13 After.
New Moon	29		8 50 Morn.

☉ enters = 21st day, at 2 ho. 11 m. Morn.

M D	Declin. South.
1	23° 5'
6	22 36
11	21 56
16	21 6
21	20 4
26	18 54

1	20	M	Circumcision.
2	21	Tu	
3	22	W	
4	23	Th	
5	24	F	
6	25	S	Epiphany:
7	26	G	Sun. aft. Epiph.
8	27	M	Lucian.
9	28	Tu	
10	29	W	
11	30	Th	
12	31	F	
13	Jan.	S	Hilary.
14	2	G	Sun. aft. Epiph.
15	3	M	
16	4	Tu	
17	5	W	
18	6	Th	Charlotte b. d. k.
19	7	F	
20	8	S	Fabian.
21	9	G	Sun. aft. Epiph.
22	10	M	Vincent.
23	11	Tu	Hilary Term beg.
24	12	W	
25	13	Th	Conv. of St. Paul.
26	14	F	
27	15	S	Duke of Sussex b.
28	16	G	Sun. aft. Epiph.
29	17	M	
30	18	Tu	
31	19	W	Charles Lamart.

SHADRACH'S COURTSHIP.

Some years ago, no matter when,
Whether five centuries, or ten,

Prs. Charl. of Wales b. 1790.

It chanc'd—old records this reporting,
A youth of eighty went a courting;
(Shadrach his name) with genteel air
So smart and spruce, quite *debonair*,

Cambridge Term beg.

Oxford Term beg.

Who to set forth his deep felt passion,
Was cloth'd from head to foot in fashion.
A hat on whose circumference,
Prisca.

In 8 Days of St. Hil. 1 ret.

Agnes.

A troop of light heel'd folks might dance
Cover'd his head—and though made
fun of,
He vow'd—'twas made to keep the sun
[off.

From St. Hil. 15 Days 2 ret.

His hair like rats' tails, *a la mode*,
In order due beneath it shew'd;
'Twas black as jet, and tuck'd behind,
With silken ribbon round entwined;

Observations in JANUARY.					M	Clocks
					D	before Sun.
Ye Muses nine again appear, And usher in the new born year; Assist your Bard's aspiring lay, Its varied changes to pourtray.					1	8' 35"
					6	5' 54
					11	8' 2
					16	9' 54
					21	11' 30
					26	12' 47

M	☉	D	D	Entertaining	Prose, Moral, Merry, and Miscellaneous.	
D	rises & sets	rises & sets	A	Rhymes.		
1	III	III	5 a 37	2	ANOTHER VISIT TO FARMER GRIFFIN. The ludicrous event with which my last visit to Farmer Griffin's concluded, is not yet forgotten, I dare say, by my readers. At all events, the circumstances attend- ing that visit are not forgotten by me, and the amusement I always experienced, induced me to visit them again last Christmas day. There I met all my old friends, and had the honour of an intro- duction to Mr. Deputy Rorum, citizen and cheesemonger, of ----- ward, in the city of London. The preliminary oper- ations of eating and drinking were conducted much upon the same scale, and after the same manner, as on preceding years; and after dinner, when Farmer Griffin produced the venerable tankard, and expressed a wish that each one would endeavour to con- tribute to the entertainment of the rest, the countenances of all exhibited the congeniality of their feelings. "I am very desirous," said Sancho, "to contribute to the amusement of my friends, and I will do my best;" at the same time rubbing his hands, and looking as if a merry thought had passed across his mind. Farmer	
2	5	55	6 43	3		THE COUNCIL
3	4	56	7 50	4		OF THE
4	3	57	8 58	5		GODS,
5	2	58	10 6	6		OR
6	1	59	11 13	7		OLYMPUS
7	II	IV	morn.	8		IN AN
8	59	1 0	21 9	9		UPROAR.
9	58	2 1	30 10	10		The Gods in
10	57	3 2	42 11	11		council once
11	56	4 3	57 12	12		were met,
12	55	5 5	14 13	13		When Jove
13	54	6 6	28 14	14		appeared to
14	53	7 7	rises 15	15		fume and
15	52	8 8	a 36 16	16		fret;
16	51	9 9	1 17	17		Some weigh-
17	50	10 10	7 27 18	18		ty thing had
18	49	11 11	8 52 19	19		vex'd the
19	48	12 12	10 16 20	20		God,
20	46	14 14	11 38 21	21		He there-
21	45	15 15	morn. 22	22		fore gave his
22	44	16 16	0 57 23	23		awful nod.
23	42	18 18	2 15 24	24		Silence pre-
24	41	19 19	3 31 25	25		vailed—for
25	39	21 21	4 43 26	26		no one dare
26	38	22 22	5 48 27	27		Open his lips
27	37	23 23	6 44 28	28		when he was
28	35	25 25	7 29 29	29		there.
29	34	26 26	D sets N	30		The mute
30	32	28 28	a 30 1	31		assembly
31	30	30 30	6 39 2	32		look'd asto-

FEBRUARY hath xxix Days.

M. Declin.
D. South.First Quarter
Full Moon
Last Quarter
New Moon6
13
20
28Day
at
3
31st no. 29 min. After.
2nd After.
3rd Morn.
3rd Morn.1st 179
6 15
11 14
16 36
21 51
26 9

☉ enters ♋ 19th day, at 4 h. 54 m. After.

N	O	W	Sundays and	Pretty Poetry, Curious
S	S	D	Holidays.	Confabulations, &c.
1	20	Th		
2	21	F	Purif. or Candle d.	His coat was green, and for the lining,
3	22	S	Blase.	On mor. of Purif. 3d ret.
4	23	G	5 Sun. aft. Epiph.	
5	24	M	Agatha.	A varied cloth like rainbow shining;
6	25	Tu	Old St. Paul.	Buttons which now might serve for
7	26	W		platters,
8	27	Th		Bright as the rays which Phœbus scat-
9	28	F	In 8d. of Pur. 4 ret.	ters;
10	29	S		And skirts which oft-times trail'd the
11	30	G	Septuagesima S.	ground,
12	31	M	Hil. Term ends.	Whene'er he bow'd with awe profound.
13	Feb. 1	Tu		His waistcoat silk—cerulean blue,
14	2	W	Valentine.	Trim'd with gold lace, which at first
15	3	Th		view,
16	4	F		Struck the beholder with surprise,
17	5	S		It dazzled so his blinking eyes.
18	6	G	Sexagesima Sund.	His brogues were made of real buck-
19	7	M		skin,
20	8	Tu		In whose deep fobs his hands he stuck in,
21	9	W		Booted he was, and cap-a-pee,
22	10	Th		Resolv'd this lovely dame to see.
23	11	F	Camb. Ter. div. n.	But how shall I describe her look,
24	12	S	St. Matthias.	Which oft his nervous system shook?
25	13	G	Quinquages. Sun.	Her look was of all folks the wonder,
26	14	M		Black as the clouds that portend thunder.
27	15	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.	
28	16	W	Ash Wednesday.	And then the glance from 'neath her
29	17	Th		lashes,
				Like lightning scorch'd his heart to ashes.
				Her voice was like the tempest's roar,
				Or billows beating on the shore;

Observations in FEBRUARY.				M	Clocks
				D	before Sun.
1	26	34	8	1	13' 53"
2	26	34	8	6	14' 26
3	24	36	9	11	14' 38
4	22	38	11	16	14' 30
5	20	40	morn.	21	14' 4
6	18	42	0	26	13' 22
7	17	43	1		
8	15	45	2		
9	13	47	3		
10	11	49	5		
11	9	51	6		
12	7	53	6		
13	5	55	D riles		
14	3	57	6		
15	1	59	7		
16	VI		9		
17	58	2	10		
18	56	4	11		
19	54	6	morn.		
20	52	8	1		
21	50	10	2		
22	48	12	3		
23	46	14	4		
24	44	16	5		
25	42	18	6		
26	40	20	6		
27	38	22	7		
28	36	24	D riles		
29	34	26	6		

Winter still reigns—although its rigid power
Progressive lessens, with each fleeting hour:—
Such is man's mortal state—'tis Winter here,
But an eternal Spring shall soon appear.

M & riles & riles & Entertaining Prose, Merry, Moral, and
D and fers. & sets. A Rhymes. Miscellaneous.

For sov'reign
Jove look'd
mighty
sulky,
And
thoughts
they guess'd
were some-
what bulky,
Vex'd his di-
vinity—they
therefore
waited,
In silence till
his wrath
abated.
Fearful lest
they should
all be driven,
Like Vul-
can was of
old from
heaven.
At length
he shook his
awful locks,
Olympus
felt unusual
shocks,
He grasp'd
his thunder-
bolts and
spoke,
In tones that
made each

Griffin then proposed, that the
company should call upon Mr.
Deputy Rorum for a description
of the late *feat* in the Parks, as
none of them were present at the
exhibition. This was agreed to
nem. con. and accordingly Mr.
Rorum began. "Ah Gemmen!
it was a glorious night for Old
England! I wish you had been
there to see it—I do declare upon
my honour, as the saying is,
that the fleet upon the Serpentine
beggared all description."
"I believe it," said Syntax,
"non disputandum est. Had I the
powers of description which the
author of Mother Goose's Fairy
Tales possessed, it would still be
impossible to do justice to the
subject."
"You are right, Sir—perfectly
just, said Mr. Rorum—What you
say is correct, as Mr. Bullion
says in the club which meets every
night at the King's Head, who,
when he was describing the en-
gagement, declared that the smoke
was as thick, aye, as thick as the
smoke which fills this room. "Ah
Sir, it was a noble victory over the
Mounseers—Ha! ha! ha! a set
of sneaking rascals—I hates 'em."
"I would just hint," said Parch-
ment, "that as we are at peace

MARCH hath xxxi Days.

MAYON hath xxxi Days.					M. D.	Declin. South.
First Quarter,	7	Day at	4 ho. 55 m. Morn.	1	7° 30'	
Full Moon,	13		9 47 After.	8	5 35	
Last Quarter	20		5 41 After.	16	3 38	
New Moon	28		9 27 After.	26	1 40	
☉ enters w			20th day, at 5 ho. 9 m. After.	26	2 16	

1	18	F	David.	
2	19	S	Chad.	And when her temper took a twist, She used the argument—of <i>first</i> .
3	20		1 Sund. in Lent.	
4	21	M		Such was the dame whose numerous charms,
5	22	Tu		In Shadrach's breast rais'd dire alarms.
6	23	W	Ember Week.	One morn he sallied forth to win her, Thus to gain appetite for dinner;
7	24	Th	Perpetua.	For since he first on her did look, His appetite had him forlook;
8	25	F		And as he on his journey drove, Rehears'd his arguments for love.
9	26	S		"Methinks," said he, "I'll bow and scrape,
10	27		2 Sund. in Lent.	And if for once I act the ape, I hope this crime will be forgiven,
11	28	M		Since I by love alone am driven."
12	29	Tu	Gregory Martyr.	
13	Mar.	W		St. Patrick.
14	2	Th		Then he debated <i>pros</i> and <i>cons</i> , Like many other mighty dons,
15	3	F		Who choose at <i>first</i> to count the cost, Left at the <i>last</i> their all be lost.
16	4	S		"In truth," said he, "I think her face Is not the handsomest in the place,
17	5		3 Sund. in Lent.	But then her cash!—she's mighty rich,
18	6	M	Ed. K. W. Sax.	And this will beautify a witch. Shadrach has never been so simple,
19	7	Tu		As to prefer to gold—a dimple—
20	8	W		No! no! this quickly fades away, But gold will last full many a day.
21	9	Th	Benedict.	Again—perhaps she'll knock me down,
22	10	F		And I may get a broken crown;
23	11	S		
24	12		4 S. in Lent. Mid.	
25	13	M	Ann. of B. V. Mary.	
26	14	Tu		
27	15	W		
28	16	Th		
29	17	F		
30	18	S		
31	19		5 Sund. in Lent.	

Observations in MARCH.				M D	Clocks before Sun.
The budding trees—the lengthening day, Proclaims that Winter wears away; Rejoice ye swains! this month will bring, With all its train—the genial Spring.				1 6 11 16 21 26	12 38 11 32 10 15 8 50 7 20 5 48
1 4	7	2	God to		with France, your language might
2 31	29 9	0	shake.		be construed into a libel."
3 29	30 10	9	"Ye plotting		"It certainly is not the lan-
4 27	33 11	20	crew!—		guage of a philanthropist," said
5 25	35	morn.	how dare		Sceptic, "we should hate no one—
6 23	37 0	32	you here,		we are all citizens of the world—
7 21	39 1	45	Before my		we are all brethren—reflect
8 19	41 2	56	awful face		gentlemen, and you Mr. Rorum
9 17	43 3	59	appear?		in particular, that we ought to be
10 15	45 4	51	When 'tis		actuated by a spirit of <i>universal</i>
11 13	47 5	32	but lately,		<i>benevolence</i> towards the human
12 11	49 6	3	well ye		race—our sympathies ought to be
13 9	51 7	3	know,		as extensive as the universe—in-
14 7	53 8	48	Ye kick'd up		dividual, and indeed national
15 5	55 9	14	a tremendous		feeling ought to give way to the
16 3	57 10	41	row,		still stronger impulse of general
17 1	59 11	6	Ye wish'd to		utility."
18 V	V	morn.	raise all hea-		Dr. Gallipot acknowledged the
19 58	2 0	26	ves in arms,		justness of these observations.
20 55	5 1	40	And kill'd		Syntax proceeded,—"These,
21 53	7 2	43	poor Juno		Sir, are the true principles of
22 51	9 3	36	with alarms.		morality, and did they but more
23 49	11 4	18	When I who		generally prevail, I am persuaded
24 47	13 4	48	was repos'd		that the dogmas of priests, and
25 45	15 5	14	in quiet,		the cant of enthusiasts, would
26 43	17 5	34	Came forth		soon have an end, and be buried
27 41	19 5	50	to know the		in eternal oblivion."
28 39	21 6	59	cause o' the		"I am decidedly of your opi-
29 37	23 7	7	riot,		nion," said Gallipot, "I must
30 35	25 8	7	To take my		confess I never saw the force and
31 33	27 9	19	throne by		propriety of these doctrines so
			storm ye		clearly before. I embrace them
			tried,		most cordially—Yes, Sir! univer-
			But I your		sal benevolence is a <i>sublime</i> idea;
			ut most rage		it expands the mind, and teaches
			defied,		us to extend our energies in an
			Discomfited		infinite degree."

APRIL hath xxx Days.				M D	Declin. North.
First Quarter	5	Day at	4 ho. 22 m. After.	1	4° 37'
Full Moon	12		6 43 Morn.	6	6 31
Last Quarter	19		2 38 Morn.	11	8 23
New Moon	27		1 31 After.	16	10 11
☉ enters 20th day, at 5 ho. 42 m. Morn.				21	11 56
				26	13 34
1 20 M					
2 21 Tu					
3 22 W	Rich. Bp. of Chich.				
4 23 Th	St. Ambrose.				
5 24 F	Cam. Term ends.				
6 25 S	Oxf. Term ends.				
7 26 F	6.8. in Lent. Palm				
8 27 M	[Sun.]				
9 28 Tu					
10 29 W					
11 30 Th					
12 31 F	Good Friday.				
13 Apr. S					
14 2 F	Easter Day.				
15 3 M	Easter Monday.				
16 4 Tu	Easter Tuesday.				
17 5 W					
18 6 Th					
19 7 F	Alphege.				
20 8 S					
21 9 F	1 Sun. after Easter.	Low Sunday.			
22 10 M					
23 11 Tu	St. George.				
24 12 W	Oxf. & Cam. Ter. b.				
25 13 Th	St. Mark.	Princess Mary born.			
26 14 F					
27 15 S					
28 16 F	2 S. aft. Easter.				
29 17 M	From East in 15 d.				
30 18 Tu	[1 ret.]				

Observations in APRIL										M D	Clocks before Sun.
1	28	32	11	44	5	28	3	57		1	3
2	26	34	morn.		6	26	2	28		6	2
3	24	36	0	56	7	24	1	3		11	1
4	22	38	2	0	8	22	16	Aft.		16	15
5	21	39	2	53	9	21	21	1		21	23
6	19	41	3	38	10	19	26	2		26	20
7	17	43	4	11	11	17					
8	15	45	4	38	12	15					
9	13	47	5	0	13	13					
10	12	48	5	20	14	12					
11	10	50	D rises	F	15	10					
12	8	52	8 a	53	16	8					
13	6	54	10	9	17	6					
14	4	56	11	28	18	4					
15	2	58	morn.	19	19	2					
16	1	59	0	40	20	1					
17	IV	VII	1	40	21	IV					
18	57	3	2	25	22	57					
19	55	5	3	2	23	55					
20	53	7	3	27	24	53					
21	51	9	3	43	25	51					
22	49	11	4	5	26	49					
23	47	13	4	21	27	47					
24	45	15	4	35	28	45					
25	44	16	4	49	29	44					
26	42	18	D sets	N	30	42					
27	40	20	8 a	28	1	40					
28	38	22	9	41	2	38					
29	37	23	10	54	3	37					

The cutting winds of March are past,
The swelling blossoms open fast,
Nature a smiling aspect wears,
And man the gen'ral gladness shares.

ye all re-
tir'd,
Envy and
shame your
bosoms fir'd.
But now I
hear some
things again
You're plot-
ting and in
forward
train.
Is this the
case? if 'tis
I swear
You all shall
in my ven-
geance share,
And if ye
still shall
dare con-
temn
My sov'-
reign power
—I will con-
demn
You all to
labour for
your bread,
I grieve I
cannot strike
you dead.—
Speak out—
ye have my
full per-
mission
To tell your

“But, gentlemen,” said Tri-
gon, “I do not think it will square
with the present order of sublunary
affairs—I rather imagine it will
have a malignant influence in many
respects—the sublimity of the
idea of universal benevolence will
prevent us from attending to par-
ticular charities, and the imposing,
though imaginary doctrine of ge-
neral utility, will keep us from
being individually useful.”

“Oh no! not in the least,”
said the Doctor.

A request was now brought to
the Doctor to visit a poor man
who was taken in a fit.

The Doctor replied that he
could not attend—he had no no-
tion of leaving so cheerful a party
for so trifling a cause.

“Universal benevolence!” cried
Sancho.

Sceptic begged Sancho to hold
his tongue, or else he should feel
himself under the necessity of
knocking him down.

“General utility! I suppose,”
said Sancho. This raised a laugh
at the expense of Sceptic, who was
about to reply, when the Farmer
requested the Deputy to proceed—
who rose, and putting himself in
the attitude of a club-arator, said,

“Gentlemen, I do conceive
that this *argufication* is irony—
I loves my country, and I hates

May hath xxxi Days.					M D	Declin. North.
First Quarter	5	} Day at	{	0	he. 8 m. Morn.	1 15° 8'
Full Moon	11			3	40 After.	6 46 35
Last Quarter	19			2	35 Morn.	11 17 55
New Moon	27			8	17 Morn.	16 49 8
☉ enters 12th day, at 6 ho. 8 m. Morn.					26	21 10
1	19	W	St Phil. & St. Jan.	(Dame Abigail was mighty thin, Could hold a crown, twist nose, and chin,		
2	20	Th		As upright as a pitchfork handle, And free from all th' attacks of scandal.		
3	21	F	Inven. of Cross.	Six feet her height, and when she mov'd,		
4	22	S		'Twas as if a church steeple rov'd.		
5	23	T	3 Sun. aft. Easter.	Her eyes were grey, one look'd askew,		
6	24	M	J. Evan. antep. Lat.	And cast a glance at once on two; Her nose awry—seem'd the first trial		
7	25	Tu	Duchels of York b	To fix a gnomon to a dial, And when she op'd her lips forsooth,		
8	26	W		Was here and there—a broken tooth.		
9	27	Th		Her hair was red—a dingy shade With rows of curls in order laid.		
10	28	F		Her cap was form'd her height to aid And placed on pads beneath it laid,		
11	29	S		And form'd of stuff so wondrous fine It seem'd the peak of some tall cliff.		
12	30	F	4 Sun. aft. Easter.	Holy Thursday.		
13	May	M		Aug. 1st Abp. Can.		
14	2	Tu		Her gown and all her other dress Was a la mode of good Queen Bess.)		
15	3	W		Now Shadrach humm'd, and cough'd and sputter'd		
16	4	Th		While the some notes of anger mutter'd;		
17	5	F	Frs. of W. b. 1768.			
18	6	S				
19	7	F	5 Sun. aft. Easter.	Q. Charl. born 1744.		
20	8	M		And form'd of stuff so wondrous fine It seem'd the peak of some tall cliff.		
21	9	Tu		Holy Thursday.		
22	10	W	Princess Eliz. b.			
23	11	Th	Ascension Day.			
24	12	F				
25	13	S				
26	14	F	Sund. aft. Ascen.			
27	15	M				
28	16	Tu				
29	17	W	R. Char. II. b. & reit.			
30	18	Th				
31	19	F				

Observations in MAY.				M	Clocks
				D	after Sun.
Around—the birds are heard to sing,				1	3' 4"
Around—the flowers are seen to spring,				11	3' 36"
Around—the damask roses bloom,				16	3' 53"
Whose sweets the ambient air perfume.				21	3' 57"
				26	3' 45"
1 IV	VII	12 a	0	4	tail with
2 34'	26	morn.		5	due sub-
3 32	28	0	59	6	mission."
4 30	30	1	45	7	Venus spake
5 28	32	2	20	8	first—
6 26	34	2	46	9	"May't
7 24	36	3	10	10	please your
8 22	38	3	30	11	Highness,
9 20	40	3	48	12	To pardon
10 19	41	4	6	13	what may
11 18	42	4 rises		14	seem like
12 17	43	9 a	4	15	thyness.
13 15	45	10	24	16	F. But I must
14 14	46	11	32	17	fear to give
15 13	47	morn.		18	opinion,
16 11	49	0	24	19	Left I should
17 10	50	1	3	20	lose my own
18 9	51	1	33	21	dominion."
19 8	52	1	56	22	"Madam,"
20 7	53	2	15	23	quoeth Jove
21 5	55	2	31	24	—"Do you
22 3	57	2	45	25	refuse
23 2	58	2	58	26	To speak
24 1	59	3	13	27	your mind?
25 III	VIII	3	29	28	—I'll make
26 58	2	3	49	29	you chush
27 57	3	4 sets		30	Either to
28 56	4	9	48	31	tell me all
29 55	5	10	34	32	you know,
30 54	6	11	44	33	Or take a
31 53	7	morn.		34	journey
				35	quick be-
				36	low."
				37	"since
				38	then I must
				39	speak out,"
				40	said Venus,

the French—because—because I hates them—they are a set of cowardly rascals—that they are—Germmen I maintain they are— notwithstanding—I say notwithstanding all that these Germmen has said—

(Bravo! Bravo! exclaimed Sancho.) and I wish all Jacobins, and such sort of folks were at Botany Bay."

Hear! Hear! Hear! cried Syntax.

Sceptic and Gallipot expressed by their countenances how much they were displeased with the oration. Mrs. Griffin stopped the further progress of this discussion by requesting that the conversation might take a more edifying turn—she thought Mr. Trigon might amuse them by describing the *Solid Cistern*.

Trigon immediately arose, and said—"This sublime and interesting subject to which I am about to call your attention is one which evidently proclaims"—

("That you are an ass," said Sancho in an under tone—Sceptic and Syntax smothered a laugh) "with a loud voice facts which impress the utmost powers of the human mind—I will endeavour to make it clear to you all—Now Gentlemen I will place the candle in the center of the table, suppose it to be the Sun."

JUNE hath xxx Days.				M D	Declin. North.
First Quarter	3	} Day { at {	5 ho. 18 m. Morn.	1	22° 5'
Full Moon	10		19 Morn.	6	22 41
Last Quarter	17		7 48 After.	11	23 7
New Moon	25		2 7 After.	16	23 22
☉ enters 21st day, at 2 ho. 45 m. After.				21	23 28
				26	23 23
1	20	S	Nicomede.		
2	21	F	Whit Sunday.		"What dost thou want?"—at length she said;
3	22	M	Whit Monday.		K. G. III. b. 1738.
4	23	Tu	Whit Tuesday.		Boniface. Ember Week.
5	24	W	D. of Cumb. b.		
6	25	Th			
7	26	F			Shadrach said nought, but scratch'd his head.
8	27	S			Her tones so dread had him affrighted, And all his senses were benighted.
9	28	F	Trinity Sunday.		At last he cried, "Dame Abigail, Oh listen to my serious tale,
10	29	M			Long have I lov'd thine own dear self Both for thy virtues, and thy self."
11	30	Tu	St. Barnabas.		She star'd, and Shadrach hung his head, She frown'd as if she'd frown'd him dead.
12	31	W			"Awaynt thou rascal," then she said, "Dar'st thou pollute this pleasant shade,
13	1	Th	June		Where I reside?—get hence thou oaf, Or else I'll crush thee with this loaf,"
14	2	F			Then with her hand she seiz'd a quartern Which if it struck, his days must shorten.
15	3	S			"Have pity on me," Shadrach cried, And then he deeply groan'd and sigh'd,
16	4	F	1 Sun. aft. Trin.		"Have pity, and attend to me, While I rehearse my modest plea."
17	5	M	St. Alban.		She turn'd, and with her wonted grace
18	6	Tu			Declar'd she'd slap his saucy face, He bore not this—his blood arose
19	7	W			He dar'd her to proceed to blows.
20	8	Th	Tr. Ed. K. W. Sax.		
21	9	F			
22	10	S	Longest Day.		
23	11	F	2 Sun. aft. Trin.		
24	12	M	St. John Baptist.		
25	13	Tu			
26	14	W			
27	15	Th			
28	16	F			
29	17	S	St. Peter.		
30	18	F	3 Sun. aft. Trin.		

Declin. North		Observations in JUNE.		M. D.	Clocks after Sun.
2	22	The panting cattle seek the pool in vain,		6	34
3	22	From scorched meadows no refreshment gain;		6	43
4	22	The thirsty swain lets drop the burning spade,		11	48
5	22	And scarcely finds a cool retreat in th' shade.		16	Bef. 13
6	22			21	18
7	22			26	23
1	VIII	om 24	5 "I'll tell		"A paltry one it is too"—said
2	51	9 0 52	6 you what		Sancho.
3	50	10 1 16	7 I think—		"This as I was saying is the
4	50	10 1 35	8 between us,		Sun—but what shall I do for the
5	49	11 1 53	9 You lend		Earth"—
6	48	12 2 10	10 an ear to		Syntax—"Your own head will
7	48	12 2 28	11 Mercury's		do, it is sufficiently opaque."
8	47	13 2 51	12 lies,		Trigon—"A very good thought,
9	46	14 3 16	13 You know		Mr. Syntax, and you will repre-
10	46	14 3 35	14 he always		sent Mercury; you Mrs. Griffin
11	45	15 10 a 9	15 truth de-		Venus—Mr. Gallipot Mars—Mr.
12	45	15 10 55	16 lies—		Sceptic Jupiter, and you Mr.
13	44	16 11 30	17 F rises		Rorum the Georgium Sidus—
14	44	16 11 57	18 Upon your		Have the goodness to place your-
15	44	16 morn.	19 Godship—		selves at proper distances and
16	43	17 0 16	20 and disclose,		move round together, then we
17	43	17 0 32	21 Things,		shall represent the glorious orbs
18	43	17 0 47	22 which he		in their annual revolutions round
19	43	17 1 6	23 well knows		the Sun."
20	43	17 1 14	24 are not		"And if we were to join in
21	43	17 1 29	25 true,—		singing some solemn stave," said
22	43	17 1 46	26 Is it not so?		Syntax, "we should have the music
23	43	17 2 9	27 I now ask		of the spheres—sublime thought."
24	43	17 2 38	28 you.—		"Oh," said Trigon, "I have for-
25	43	17 2 54	29 "Cease!		gotten Saturn—well you Sancho
26	43	17 3 11	30 "Cease!" cry'd		will represent him very well—
27	43	17 3 28	31 Jove, "you		Come stand up in your place, and
28	43	17 3 45	32 know 'tis		when I cry 'March,' you will have
29	43	17 3 52	33 true,		the goodness to move on toge-
30	43	17 4 9	34 That plots		ther, singing, 'The Dead March'
31	43	17 4 16	35 and schemes		in Saul."
32	43	17 4 23	36 are never		The procession began to move,
33	43	17 4 30	37 new.		when Sancho requested that the
34	43	17 4 37	38 You're at		clerk of the parish might be sent
35	43	17 4 44	39 the bottom		for to pitch the tune—
36	43	17 4 51	40		"Pshaw!" cried Mrs. Griffin—
37	43	17 4 58	41		"you are a fool."

JULY hath xxxi Days.				M D	Declin. North.
First Quarter	3	Day at	} 9ho. 28 m. Morn.	1	23° 8'
Full Moon	9			6	22° 42'
Last Quarter	17			11	22° 7'
New Moon	24			16	21° 23'
First Quarter	31			21	20° 29'
☉ enters 21 23d day, at 1 h. 37 m. Morn.				26	19° 27'

1	19	M		
2	20	Tu	Camb. Com. Oxf.	Act. Visit. of B. V. Mary.
3	21	W	Trin. Term ends.	Dog days begin.
4	22	Th	Trf. of St. Martin.	
5	23	F	Camb. Term ends.	And straight reply'd (ah dire mishap), "I dare you Ma'am my face to slap."
6	24	S	Oxford Term ends.	
7	25		4 Sund. aft. Trin.	Tho. à Becket.
8	26	M		
9	27	Tu		Unlucky speech!—no fooler said Than on the floor full length he laid.
10	28	W		The scuffle soon brought in the maid, Who quick began to lend her aid;
11	29	Th		And seizing Shadrach's oaken stick, Laid on his back her blows full thick,
12	30	F		And vow'd if she'd a pair of shears To clip his Lordship's piggyish ears.
13	July 1	S		Shadrach at length rose from the floor And made a bolt straight towards the door,
14	2	F	5 Sund. aft. Trin	But still his fate foul aspect wears, For when he reach'd the lofty stairs, By some mishap he lost his hold, And thus from top to bottom roll'd.
15	3	M	Swithin.	
16	4	Tu		Down ran the maid—and Abigail Still put forth all her powers to rail, A scoundrel! villain!—folly's tool!
17	5	W		And summ'd up all, by shouting, fool! But Shadrach's woes were not yet done,
18	6	Th		Dame Abigail enjoy'd the fun.
19	7	F		
20	8	S	Margaret.	
21	9	Th	6 Sund. aft. Trin.	
22	10	M	St. M. Magdalen.	
23	11	Tu		
24	12	W		
25	13	Th	St. James.	
26	14	F	St. Anne.	
27	15	S		
28	16	F	7 Sund. aft. Trin.	
29	17	M		
30	18	Tu		Forth from the house with speed he ran, Close at his heels quick follow'd Nan;
31	19	W		

Observations in JULY.										M D	Clocks before Sun.
The Sun's fierce rays o'erspread the scorched plain, And heated Earth reflects the heat again, The ferv'rous air denies its cooling power, And e'en the dew's refus'd the sick'ning flower.										1 6 11 16 21 26	3' 24" 4 18 5 3 5 37 5 59 6 7
1	11	VII	11 a 54	6	of them all,	"I'm glad of it"—said Sancho. "Why so?" said Mrs. G. "Because then I am an exact resemblance of yourself—Madam"—said Sancho.					
2	46	14	morn.	7	On you my						
3	46	14	0 11	8	vengeance	Syntax at this moment exclaimed—"Behold a Comet has encountered the earth;"—All eyes were fixed on Trigon whose head appeared a blaze of fire—Syntax had dexterously attached a squib to his tail whilst in his progress round the table, which was now sending forth streams of fire.					
4	47	13	0 29	9	first shall						
5	48	12	0 49	10	fall."	"Now behold the conflagration of all things"—cried Parchment, who had slipped the sauff of a candle into Syntax's pocket, in which was contained a bundle of squibs; in a moment the tail of his coat was in flames—Sceptic ran to his assistance; Sancho rushed out and returned with a bucket of water, which he emptied over Syntax—Parchment did not escape with impunity, for Syntax seizing his wig, gave it a lodgment behind the fire, where in a few moments it became a prey to the devouring flames.					
6	49	11	1 10	11	<i>Mercury</i>						
7	49	11	1 42	12	arose, "I	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
8	50	10	2 21	13	ask your						
9	51	9	D rises	14	leave,	When order was restored, and					
10	52	8	9 a 26	15	<i>Great Jove,</i>						
11	53	7	9 52	16	to speak—	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
12	54	6	10 15	17	I doubly						
13	55	5	10 31	18	grieve,	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
14	56	4	10 48	19	That you						
15	57	3	11 20	20	should thus	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
16	58	2	11 35	21	by Gods be						
17	59	1	11 29	22	treated,	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
18	59	1	11 46	23	Whose						
19	2	58	morn.	24	schemes you	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
20	3	57	0 7	25	have so late						
21	5	55	0 32	26	defeated,	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
22	6	54	1 6	27	Ma'am						
23	7	53	1 52	28	Venus! ah!	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
24	8	52	D sets	29	you lying						
25	10	50	8 a 46	30	jade,	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
26	12	48	9 14	31	You know						
27	14	46	9 38	32	the late re-	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
28	16	44	9 57	33	volt you						
29	18	42	10 14	34	made,	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
30	20	40	10 31	35	And now						
31	23	37	10 51	36	you dare—	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
				37	Oh! were I						
					Jove,	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
					You soon						
					should quit	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					
					the realms						
					above.	The Sun was soon displaced from his central situation amidst this crash of worlds, and it was some time before the elements were again composed.					

August hath xxxi Days				M	Declin.
				D	North.
Full Moon	8	} Day { at {	1 ho. 18 m. Morn.	1	18° 1'
Last Quarter	16		4 38 Morn.	6	16 42
New Moon	23		7 6 Morn.	11	15 16
First Quarter	29		9 43 After.	16	13 44
☉ enters 23d day, at 8 ho. 5 m. Morn.				21	12 6
				26	10 24

1	20	Th	Lammas Day.	He reach'd the garden where was seen A ditch whose top was spread with green;
2	21	F		And as it seem'd not very wide, He hoped to reach the other side;
3	22	S	8 Sund. aft. Trin.	Then forth he leap'd—ah! heedless Into the centre he fell plump. [jump!
4	23	F		He struggled much, yet sunk the deeper; Was e'er such an unlucky leaper!
5	24	M		He cry'd for aid—Nan's help implor'd, Who at the side with laughter roar'd.
6	25	Tu	Transfiguration.	
7	26	W	Name of Jesus.	
8	27	Th		
9	28	F		
10	29	S	St. Lawrence.	
11	30	F	9 Sund. aft. Trin.	
12	31	M	Prince of Wales b. 1762.	Dog Days end.
13	Aug.	Tu		Whilst she, rejoic'd to see him there, Did nought but laugh, and jeer, and stare.
14	2	W		Her mistress soon was on the spot Whose furious anger still wax'd hot.
15	3	Th	Assump. B. V. M.	But when she saw poor Shadrach's plight, She held her sides and laugh'd outright.
16	4	F	D. of York b. 1763	And then began to shout aloud A thief—stop thief, which rais'd a crowd;
17	5	S		Who seeing Shadrach's monstrous fright Cried out a thief, with all their might.
18	6	F	10 Sund. aft. Trin.	Let's duck him! was the general cry, And wash his clothes before they dry;
19	7	M		And then with one another's aid [said: They haul'd him out—then thus he " Good people all, I am no thief,
20	8	Tu		Indeed I'm worthy your belief; My name is Shadrach—here I came,
21	9	W	D. of Clar. b. 1765	This morn to woo this furious dame: But she alas! in anger spake, And threaten'd all my bones to break.
22	10	Th		
23	11	F		
24	12	S	St. Bartholomew.	
25	13	F	11 Sund. aft. Trin.	
26	14	M		
27	15	Tu		
28	16	W	St. Augustine.	
29	17	Th	St. J. Bapt. beh.	
30	18	F		
31	19	S		

He reach'd the garden where was seen
A ditch whose top was spread with
green;
And as it seem'd not very wide,
He hoped to reach the other side;
Then forth he leap'd—ah! heedless
Into the centre he fell plump. [jump!
He struggled much, yet sunk the deeper;
Was e'er such an unlucky leaper!
He cry'd for aid—Nan's help implor'd,
Who at the side with laughter roar'd.

1762. Dog Days end.

Whilst she, rejoic'd to see him there,
Did nought but laugh, and jeer, and
stare.
Her mistress soon was on the spot
Whose furious anger still wax'd hot.
But when she saw poor Shadrach's plight,
She held her sides and laugh'd outright.
And then began to shout aloud
A thief—stop thief, which rais'd a
crowd;
Who seeing Shadrach's monstrous fright
Cried out a thief, with all their might.
Let's duck him! was the general cry,
And wash his clothes before they dry;
And then with one another's aid [said:
They haul'd him out—then thus he
“ Good people all, I am no thief,
Indeed I'm worthy your belief;
My name is Shadrach—here I came,
This morn to woo this furious dame:
But she alas! in anger spake,
And threaten'd all my bones to break.

Observations in AUGUST.				M D	Clocks before Sun.
1	2	3	4	1	5' 57"
5	6	7	8	6	5 32
9	10	11	12	11	4 52
13	14	15	16	16	3 58
17	18	19	20	21	2 52
21	22	23	24	26	1 34

Plenty displays abroad her lib'ral horn,
And clothes the land with full luxuriant corn;
The flocks around on fruitful pastures graze,
And ev'ry way the gift demands our praise.

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
22	24	26	27	29	31	33	33	34	35	37	39	41	42	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	59	3	5	6	8	10	12	14
38	36	34	33	31	29	27	26	25	23	21	19	18	17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
morn.							a										morn.													
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41

'Tis true—I
overheard
you schem-
ing—
Of late,
when you
were little
dreaming
That I your
desperate
plots
overheard,—
And told
them Jove—
aye—word
for word.”
Next
Momus
rose—and at
his look
With laugh-
ter all their
Godships
thook—
“Assembled
powers! give
ear, I pray,
And you,
old Quiz!—
hear what
I say:—
You come
before us
with your
plaint,
Enough to

the company had leisure to
examine each other, Parchment
exhibited a most ludicrous ap-
pearance without his wig, his
bald pate soon caught the atten-
tion of Dr. Gallipot, who placing
his hand on it said—

“*Monstrum horrendum, in-
forme, ingens!*”

An explanation was called for by
the company, who were all pre-
pared to hear some most horrible
tale. Dr. Gallipot, pointing to a
bump on Parchment's skull, pro-
ceeded, “Here is an organ of
destrucliveneſs! What a lucky
event it is that this man's wig
was thrown off in time.

“It is well ye are not all mur-
dered. This organ is sufficiently
large to cause the individual to
commit thousands of murders;
to depopulate whole towns! aye!
provinces and kingdoms!”

Parchment looked astonish-
ed and terrified—The company
stared at each other, and then at
the Doctor whose harangue was
utterly unintelligible to all ex-
cept Syntax, who immediately
appearing to enter deeply into
the subject, approached Parch-
ment, and with a look of pro-
found wisdom said—“Indeed, Doc-
tor, this is a most extraordinary

SEPTEMBER hath xxx Days.				M D	Declin. North.
Full Moon	6	Day {	4 ho. 22m. After.	1	80 15'
Last Quarter	14		7 47 After.	6	6 25
New Moon	21		3 3 After.	11	4 32
First Quarter	28		8 25 m. Morn.	16	2 36
☉ enters ♈ 23d days at 4 h. 43 m. Morn.					
1 20	12 Sun. alt. Trin.	Giles.			
2 21	M Lond. burnt, 1666.	She knock'd me down, and then her			
3 22	Tu {O. S.	maid			
4 23	W	On my poor sides such thwackings			
5 24	Th	laid			
6 25	F	That I, to 'scape from 'neath her			
7 26	S Enurhus.	blows, [clothes]			
8 27	F	Jump'd in this ditch, and spoilt my			
9 28	M	Nativity B. V. Mary.			
10 29	Tu	Then stop! good people: help! I			
11 30	W	pray,			
12 31	Th	That I from hence may get away;			
13 Sept.	F	And if again I'm caught thus fooling,			
14 2	S Holy Crofs.	May I get such another cooling!			
15 3	14 Sund. alt. Trin.	The crowd believ'd Friend Shadrach's			
16 4	M	word,			
17 5	Tu Lambert.	And then began, with one accord,			
18 6	W Ember Week.	To pelt the maid and Abigail			
19 7	Th	With stones, just like a show'r of hail;			
20 8	F	For well her character was known			
21 9	S St. Matthew.	In ev'ry hamlet, village, town;			
22 10	15 Sand. alt. Trin.	Her fame, as now it doth appear,			
23 11	M	Had spread around, both far and near.			
24 12	Tu	Shadrach releas'd, then hasten'd home,			
25 13	W	K. Geo. III. crowned, 1761.			
26 14	Th St. Cyprian.	Resolv'd no more again to roam!			
27 15	F	And soon did other thoughts prevail,			
28 16	S [St. Mich]	That turn'd his mind from Abigail.			
29 17	16 Sund. alt. Trin.	Thus ended the misfortunes of Sha-			
30 18	M St. Jerome.	drach, and I wish every one had escaped!			
		as well as he did—but alas! alas!—if			
		Duchess of Wirt. b. 1766.			
		it were not for my wife—I should say			
		more.			

Observations in SEPTEMBER.

M D Clocks
after Sun.

Woe to the feather'd tribes—September dread—
 As length is come.—Equipp'd with "mistle" lead,
 The sportsman sallies forth—Cocks, hens, and geese—
 And turkeys—now no more shall rest in peace.

1	0	12"
6	1	49
11	3	32
16	5	17
21	7	1
26	8	44

1	V	12	a	0	9
2	17	43	morn.	10	to faint.
3	19	41	1	5	11 But what's
4	21	39	2	14	12 the cause?—
5	23	37	3	26	13 I'll quickly
6	25	35	D	rises	14 tell you
7	27	33	7	a	22 15 Why this
8	29	31	7	36	16 misfortune
9	31	29	7	50	17 has befel
10	33	27	8	5	18 you—
11	35	25	8	22	19 So lazy you
12	37	23	8	41	20 have grown
13	39	21	9	7	21 of late—
14	41	19	9	42	22 You heed
15	43	17	10	29	23 Not the af-
16	45	15	11	29	24 fairs of state,
17	47	13	morn.	25	25 But in the
18	49	11	0	44	26 midst of
19	51	9	2	9	27 some great
20	53	7	3	37	28 battle
21	55	5	D	sets	N I tell you
22	57	3	6	a	53 1 more—these
23	59	1	7	12	2 sulky fits
24	VI	0	7	33	3 Are not be-
25	3	57	7	58	4 coming—
26	5	55	8	28	5 mind your
27	7	53	9	10	6 hits,
28	9	51	10	1	7 Or else your
29	11	49	11	5	8 throne will
30	13	47	NOON:	9	9 oft be shaken
					8—Believe
					9 me, I am not
					mistaken.

organ—Oh! if we had Dr. Gall here to scrutinize it accurately!—Oh! that we had an inquisition which could compel so dangerous a being to confess his horrid acts.—Let me feel his skull."

Dr. Gallipot with astonishment exclaimed—"What, Mr. Syntax, are you a *Cremologist*, a disciple of that renowned and profoundly intelligent man in comparison with whom Lavater is a mere infant,—for what is the expression of the countenance to the bumps on the skull?"

"I am a disciple," said Syntax, with much gravity, "and I have long wished to meet with a Brother who would accurately scrutinize my skull; you, perhaps, will do it."

"Most certainly," said the Doctor, who immediately began to feel the skull of Syntax.

"Ah! my friend," said he, "here are indeed the organs which denote your skill in the languages! your incessant application! your deep intelligence!"

"How I rejoice," exclaimed Syntax.

"Do not doubt it," said Gallipot; "lend me your finger, and I will guide it to the very place where the organs are situated."

"Thank you! thank you! my

OCTOBER hath xxxi Days.				M	Declin.
				D	South.
Full Moon	6	} Day at	9 h. 19 m. Morn.	1	3° 14'
1st Quarter	14		8 30 Morn.	6	5 30
New Moon	20		11 56 After.	11	7 5
First Quarter	27		10 58 After.	16	8 57
☉ enters in 23d day, at 10 h. 49 m. After.				21	10 46
				26	12 31
1 19	Tu	Remigius.			
2 20	W	BUMPIANA!			
3 21	Th	OR, THE			
4 22	F	Advantages and Disadvantages of			
5 23	S	Bumps explained.			
6 24	S	17 Sun. aft. Trin.	Faith.		
7 25	M	The Court was met—the Jury sworn,			
8 26	Tu	The Prisoner from the prison borne,			
9 27	W	St. Denys.	And at the bar before them plac'd,		
10 28	Th	Oxf. & Cam. T. b.	(A spot which he had often grac'd),—		
11 29	F	The counsel for the prosecution			
12 30	S	Arose, and with much elocution			
13 Oct. 1	F	18 Sun. aft. Trin.	Tr. of K. E. Con.		
14 2	M	Thus spake—			
15 3	Tu	“ My Lord, and Gentlemen,			
16 4	W	I shall propound my cause, and then			
17 5	Th	Etheldred.	Proceed to bring in order due,		
18 6	F	St. Luke.	My witnesses to prove all true.		
19 7	S	The Prisoner at the bar, my Lord,			
20 8	S	19 Sun. aft. Trin.	I do declare upon my word,		
21 9	M	While all the world were fast asleep,			
22 10	Tu	From Abraham Higgins stole six			
23 11	W	sheep.			
24 12	Th	A clearer cause I never had—			
25 13	F	K. G. H. Acc.	Nor one, believe me, half so bad—		
26 14	S	K. G. H. Pro. 1-69	‘Twas done, I'm sure, with malice pre-		
27 15	S	20 Sun. aft. Trin.	med,		
28 16	M	St. Simon & St. Jude	Besides—'tis not the first offence.—		
29 17	Tu	Six sheep, my Lord! This good man's			
30 18	W	flock			
31 19	Th	Was lessen'd by near half his flock,			
		By these he made an honest living,			
		While this man made his gains by			
		thieving.			

BUMPIANA!

OR, THE

Advantages and Disadvantages of
Bumps explained.

Faith.

The Court was met—the Jury sworn,
The Prisoner from the prison borne,
And at the bar before them plac'd,
(A spot which he had often grac'd.)
The counsel for the prosecution
Arose, and with much elocution

Tr. of K. E. Con.

Thus spake—

“ My Lord, and Gentlemen,
I shall propound my cause, and then
Proceed to bring in order due,
My witnesses to prove all true.
The Prisoner at the bar, my Lord,
I do declare upon my word,
While all the world were fast asleep,
From Abraham Higgins stole six
sheep.

A clearer cause I never had—
Nor one, believe me, half so bad—
’Twas done, I’m sure, with malice pre-
pen-
Besides—’tis not the first offence—
Six sheep! my Lord! this good man’s
stock
Was lessen’d by near half his flock.
By these he made an honest living,
While this man made his gains by
thieving.

Observations in OCTOBER.										M	Clocks
										D	after Sun.
"Mercury," said Jove,—"you pretty fellow—										1	10 22
"How is it that you're always mellow?"										6	10 53
Quoth Mercury,—"You yourself can tell,										14	13 14
"October's famous pow'r you know full well."										16	14 23
										21	15 17
										26	15 54
1	1	V	Om	14	10	You are the					friend," said Syntax, "how shall I repay your kindness?"
2	16	44	1	24	11	Father of the					
3	18	42	2	34	12	the Gods!					"Oh! only examine mine," said Gallipot.
4	20	40	3	45	13	Divinities!					
5	22	38	4	55	14	behold, he					Syntax immediately arose, and having seated Gallipot in his chair, began to turn his hand round and round his head; at length he stop- ped, and with a look of great con- cern, said, "Indeed, Doctor, here are two peculiarly prominent or- gans in this part."
6	24	36	5	5	15	nods!					
7	26	34	6	21	16	He's fast					"Ah! what are they, my friend?" said Gallipot. "Why, really, they are what I always imagined you possessed in some degree, but I was not aware they were so large."
8	28	32	6	35	17	asleep—					
9	30	30	6	53	18	Apollo					"What! what are they?" "If I must declare them," said Syntax, "the one is a prodigiously large organ of Folly, and the other by the side of it, rather larger, of Credulity."
10	32	28	7	18	19	shake him—					
11	34	26	7	49	20	I can't pro-					"Well done!" cried Sancho, "the Doctor is caught at last— this is a very pretty Symphony upon the organ—I will not call it a voluntary."
12	36	24	8	30	21	ceed till you					
13	38	22	9	24	22	awake him."					The Doctor arose in great rage, and seizing the tankard, hurled it at Syntax; but, unluckily, it struck Mr. Deputy Rorum on the shin, who began to roar most lustily, and catching hold of the Doctor's pig-tail, brought him to the floor. Confusion was again predomi-
14	40	20	10	30	23	Apollo					
15	42	18	11	49	24	shook the					And thus I pursu'd his taunting strain.
16	44	16	morn.	25	25	drowsy god,					
17	46	14	1	14	26	Who rubb'd					"Listen, old Jove, to my advice, Depend on't I'll not give it thrice!"
18	48	12	2	41	27	his eyes,					
19	50	10	4	10	28	then gave					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
20	52	8	5	2	29	a nod.					
21	54	6	5	2	30	Then Mo-					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
22	56	4	6	2	31	musrair'd his					
23	58	2	6	30	32	voice again,					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
24	60	1	7	8	33	And thus					
25	62	59	7	58	34	I pursu'd his					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
26	64	57	8	58	35	taunting					
27	66	55	10	6	36	strain.					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
28	68	54	11	18	37	"Listen, old					
29	70	52	morn.	9	38	Jove, to my					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
30	72	51	0	29	39	advice,					
31	74	49	1	40	40	Depend on't					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
						I'll not give					
						it thrice!"					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
						Jove heard					
						no more—					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
						but seiz'd					
						his thunder,					Jove heard no more— but seiz'd his thunder,
						his thunder,					

NOVEMBER: hath xxx Days.				M	9	Decl.
				10		South.
Full Moon	5	} Day {	3 ho. 18 m. Morn.	1	14	30
East Quarter	12		7 18 After.	16	26	3
New Moon	19		10 23 Morn.	11	17	29
First Quarter	26		5 26 After.	16	24	48
☉ enters ♏ 22d day, at 9 h. 9 m. Morn.				21	29	59
				26	21	0
1	20	FALL SAINTS.				
2	21	SD. of Kerch. 1767.		All Souls.		
3	22	21 Sund. aft. Trip. P. S. b.		On m. All Sl. 1 rec.		
4	23	M. Will. landed.		And having thus the cause made known,		
5	24	T. Bowd. Plot, 1605.		I'll call the witness—and sit down."		
6	25	W. Leonard.		Mich. Term beg.		
7	26	Th		The witnesses prov'd all correct,		
8	27	F. A. S. b. 1768.		His counsel could no flaw detect;		
9	28	S		Who said—"My Lord! and with your		
10	29	23 Sun. aft. Trip.		leave,		
11	30	M. St. Martin.		I shall throw up this rascal's brief,		
12	31	Tu On mor. of S. M. 2 r.		In his defence I've nought to say,		
13	Nov. W	Britius.		Camb. T. div. m.		
14	2	Th		The fact is prov'd as clear as day."		
15	3	F Machutus.		The Jury next, without a word,		
16	4	S		Said "Guilty all," with one accord;		
17	5	24 Sun. aft. Trip.		The Judge now ask'd him to shew		
18	6	M In 8 d. of St. M. 3 r.		Hugh, Bp. of Lin.		
19	7	Tu		cause,		
20	8	W Edm. K. & Mart.		Why, as he thus had broke the law,		
21	9	Th		Sentence should not on him be cast,		
22	10	F Cecilia.		Seeing he now was fairly cast."		
23	11	S St. Clem. Old Mar.		The Prisoner rose, and thus addrest		
24	12	25 Sun. aft. Trip.		The Judge, the Jury, and the rest;		
25	13	M of St. Mart.		"Conceive, my lords and Gentlemen		
26	14	Tu		Cath. In 5 d. of St. Mart.		
27	15	W		Now I present unto your view		
28	16	Th Mich. Term ends.		The organ which the dead ordain'd		
29	17	F		For which I am this day arraign'd		
30	18	S		(And let the fact have proper way)		
		St. Andrew.		How could I act another way?"		
				As thus he spake—his wig he rais'd		
				And bade the Judge and Jury gaze:		

Observations in NOVEMBER.

M^r. Clocks
D. after Sun.

November's blast now howls along the heaths,
 Descending torrents deluge all the plain;
 Decay o' en Nature's smiling aspect breathes,
 Its beauty withers—while the mourns in vain.

1	16	15
8	16	11
11	15	45
16	14	59
21	13	51
26	12	23

I	II	IV	2 m 50	12	Momus
2	14	46	3	57	13 perceived
3	16	44	5	5	14 he made a
4	18	42	6	13	15 blunder,
5	21	39	D	rises	F Totrifewith
6	23	37	5	a 24	17 his feelings,
7	25	35	5	52	18 when
8	27	33	6	30	19 He seem'd
9	28	32	7	18	20 like lion in
10	29	31	8	21	21 his den.
11	31	29	9	34	22 A bolt was
12	33	27	10	53	23 hurf'd, its
13	34	26	morn.	24	24 mark it
14	36	24	0	17	25 miss'd,
15	38	22	1	41	26 And thro'
16	39	21	3	6	27 the yielding
17	41	19	4	33	28 ether hiss'd.
18	43	17	5	57	29 With fury
19	44	16	D	sets	N mov'd, the
20	45	15	4	a 57	1 heard but
21	46	14	5	42	2 blows.
22	47	13	6	37	3 Mercury
23	48	12	7	43	4 and Jove like
24	49	11	8	56	5 furies fought
25	50	10	10	8	6 But all their
26	51	9	11	21	7 deeds avail'd
27	52	8	morn.	8	8 them nought
28	53	7	a	31	9 The thun-
29	54	6	1	39	10 ders roll'd,
30	56	4	2	46	11 the light-
					nings flash'd,
					12 But they
					13 were not the
					14 least abash'd.

nant, and it required all the address of the Farmer and his wife to restore order and good-humour; at length, however, they succeeded, and the jug began to circulate briskly.

Gallipot, who had not yet thoroughly perceived that Syntax was only joking, when he declared that he was the disciple of Gall and Spurzheim, seemed anxious to renew the conversation, but was prevented by Mr. Deputy Rorum proposing the health of the King—as a toast, to be drank in a bumper of ale. This, of course, was acceded to: but its potent effects were soon visible in the behaviour of the Deputy, who soon began to hum “God save the King;” and when he had finished, declared he wished he had the “Courier,” for he wanted much to know how affairs were going on: he had missed it much since he had been in the country, and, above all, the discussions at the King’s Head had been a woeful loss to him. He now, however, began to fancy that his old friends were around him, and began to harangue them:

“Gemmen, you perceive that there thing has taken place, which I prognosticated long ago—the glorious victory of ‘Lay Belly Alliance,’ or, as my friend

DECEMBER hath xxxi Days.

M D Declin. South.

Full Moon	4	} Day {	8 ho. 51 m.	After.
Last Quarter	12		3 54	Morn.
New Moon	18		10 37	After.
First Quarter	26		1 52	After.

☉ enters ♍ 22d day, at 2 ho. 27 m. Morn.

1	22° 52'
6	22 33
11	23 2
16	23 21
21	23 28
26	23 23

1	19	F	Advent Sunday.	Upon his skull, and there behold
2	20	M		A prominence, which them he told
3	21	Tu		Was that which Craniologists
4	22	W		(Who give to <i>bumps</i> what name they
5	23	Th		lift)
6	24	F	Nicholas.	Call'd th' organ of <i>secretiveness</i> —
7	25	S		(A softer name for <i>thievisness</i>)
8	26	F	2 Sun. in Advent.	"Declare," he said, "for the truth's sake
9	27	M		Con. B. Vir. Mary.
10	28	Tu		Whether it was a crime to take
11	29	W		Those sheep from neighbour Higgins'
12	30	Th		ground,
13	Dec. 1	F	Lucy.	Since I by this said bump was bound
14	2	S		To take what came within my reach—
15	3	F	3 Sun. in Advent.	My honesty you can't impeach,
16	4	M	O Sapientia.	In this indictment is a flaw,
17	5	Tu	Oxford Term ends.	Tis call'd a crime—'tis nature's law.
18	6	W	Ember Week.	Camb. Term ends.
19	7	Th		This law I could not disobey,
20	8	F		Nor act in any other way,
21	9	S	St. Thomas.	Because with this said bump endu'd,
22	10	F	4 Sun. in Advent.	I only nature's law pursu'd."
23	11	M		He ceas'd—The Judge to him reply'd,
24	12	Tu		"Prisoner, I must the case decide
25	13	W	Christmas Day.	Against you, spite of your defence;
26	14	Th	St. Stephen.	For as I cannot make pretence
27	15	F	St. John.	To see its force, I must announce
28	16	S	Innocents' Day.	The sentence, which the laws pro-
29	17	F	1 S. aft. Christmas.	nounce;
30	18	M		Which is, that you must now atone
31	19	Tu	Silvester.	By hanging for the deed you've done;
				And this, indeed, I must contend
				Nature decreed should be your end;
				For, truly, theft's a heinous crime,
				In spite of <i>bumps</i> , and friend S——m."

Observations in DECEMBER.

M	Clocks
D	after Sun.
1	10 38
6	8 37
11	6 42
16	3 59
21	2 29
26	23 1 1

Winter o'er all the dreary scene,
Now spreads its hoary veil,
With icy fetters bound, the stream
Unwillingly doth rest.

1 VII	IV	3 54	12	And when	the Tallow-chandler will have it
2 58	2 5	4 13	13	Jove's	named—the victory of <i>Quar-late</i>
3 59	I 6	14 14	14	throne itself	<i>Brass</i> , has done the business—
4 VIII	III 8	rises	F	was taken,	Bonaparte is completely upset."
5 1	59 4	a 20	16	The mo-	"And so was the Doctor," said
6 2	58 5	6 17	17	narch felt	Sancho. "Ah!" continued the
7 2	58 6	4 18	18	his power	Deputy, "but he did not fall to
8 3	57 7	15 19	19	was shaken,	rise never so more."
9 4	56 8	35 20	20	And begg'd	"Doctor," said Syntax, "I per-
10 4	56 9	55 21	21	a truce,	ceive you have just received an
11 5	55 11	18 22	22	which being	additional organ."
12 5	55	morn.	23	granted,	"You are joking, Mr. Syntax,"
13 5	55 0	40 24	24	They made	said the Doctor.
14 6	54 2	3 25	25	the terms	"Indeed I am not," replied
15 6	54 3	28 26	26	they long	Syntax, "for I perceive a prodig-
16 7	53 4	54 27	27	had wanted.	ious bump has arisen on your
17 7	53 6	18 28	28	Old Nep-	forehead. I think you ought to
18 7	53 8	54 29	29	tune heard	return your sincere thanks to Mr.
19 7	53 10	10 30	30	the victor's	Deputy Morum, for having been
20 8	52 5	12 31	31	shout.	the means of affording you another
21 8	52 6	21 32	32	And hasten-	organ. What its nature may be,
22 8	52 7	36 33	33	ed to observe	I cannot precisely determine;
23 8	52 8	50 34	34	the rout:	however, time will shew."
24 8	52 10	2 35	35	The gods	Parchment, at this moment,
25 8	52 11	11 36	36	acknow-	gave the Doctor's ear a most trem-
26 7	53	morn.	37	ledged him	endous lug; he roared out most
27 7	53 0	19 38	38	their lead.	lustily. Parchment, rising from
28 7	53 1	27 39	39	Since Jove	his chair, and placing himself with
29 7	53 2	35 40	40	was now	his right side to the Doctor,—
30 6	54 3	45 41	41	confined to	"Doctor," said he, "I beg your
31 5	55 4	57 42	42	bed,	pardon, but I believe you were
			43	By bruises	not aware that my left side has
			44	made unfit	been mad a long time—and this
			45	to reign	was one of its unlucky freaks—
			46	The soy-	it takes delight in playing such
			47	reign of the	tricks."
			48	gods again.	(To be continued.)

The Use of the TABLE of the Moon's Southing, to find the time of High-Water, and the Hour of the Night.

I. To find the time of High-Water in most Parts of ENGLAND, &c. &c.

Take the time of the Moon's Southing for the day proposed, and to that add the hours and minutes which stand against the place required in the following Table of Sea-Coasts, and the sum will be the time of High-Water at the place required on that day.

A Table of the Sea Coasts.

H. M.

<i>Rochester, Winchelsea, Flushing,</i>	0	45
<i>Downs, Gravesend, Ramkins, Guernsey,</i>	1	30
<i>Denbigh, Bell-Isle, Holy-Isle, Downs-Road,</i>	2	15
<i>London, Tinnmouth, Whitby, Harilepool,</i>	2	46
<i>Scarborough, Berwick, Staples,</i>	3	45
<i>Flamborough, Humber, Bridlington-Bay,</i>	4	30
<i>Plymouth, Ramsay, Newcastle, Severn,</i>	5	45
<i>Lynn, Fosdyke, Hull, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Cross-Keys,</i>	6	00
<i>Boston, Start-Point, Foulness, Bristol Key,</i>	6	45
<i>Bridgewater, Milford-Haven, Lizard, Wintertown,</i>	7	30
<i>Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the Needles,</i>	8	15
<i>Isle of Man, Orkney, Pool, South-Foreland,</i>	9	10
<i>Dover, Harwich, Orfordness, Bullein,</i>	10	40
<i>Rye, Solebay, Margate-Road,</i>	11	15
<i>Portsmouth, Queenborough, Southampton,</i>	11	30

II. To find the Hour of the Night by the Shadow of the Moon on a Dial.

1. When the shadow falls precisely on the hour 12, then the time of the Moon's southing, found in the following Table, is the exact time of night. But in other cases,

2. If the shadow wants of 12, see how much it wants of it; which time subtracted from that of the Moon's southing, leaves the time of night. *Note,* You must add 12 hours to the Moon's southing, if need be.

3. If the shadow has past 12, add the time that it has past it to the time of the Moon's southing; the sum will be the time of night required; abating 12 hours from that sum, if need be.

per Year	TABLE to calculate WAGES											
	per Month.			per Week.				per Day.				
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	o.	f.
1	0	1	8	0	0	4	2	0	0	10	5	1
2	0	3	4	0	0	9	1	0	1	5	8	1
3	0	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	10	1	1
4	0	6	8	0	1	6	2	0	2	5	3	1
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	0	3	1	1	1
6	0	10	0	0	2	3	2	0	4	0	1	1
7	0	11	8	0	2	8	1	0	4	2	1	1
8	0	13	4	0	3	0	3	0	5	1	1	1
9	0	15	0	0	3	5	2	0	6	0	1	1
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	0	6	2	1	1
11	0	18	4	0	4	3	3	0	7	1	1	1
12	1	0	0	0	4	7	1	0	8	0	1	1
13	1	1	8	0	4	11	3	0	8	2	1	1
14	1	3	4	0	5	4	1	0	9	1	1	1
15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	0	9	3	1	1
16	1	6	8	0	6	1	3	0	10	2	1	1
17	1	8	4	0	6	6	1	0	11	1	1	1
18	1	10	0	0	6	10	3	0	11	3	1	1
19	1	11	8	0	7	3	2	1	0	2	1	1
20	1	13	4	0	7	8	0	1	1	1	1	1
30	2	10	0	0	11	6	0	1	7	3	1	1
40	3	6	8	0	15	4	0	2	2	1	1	1
50	4	3	4	0	19	2	1	2	9	0	1	1
60	5	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	3	2	1	1
70	5	16	8	1	6	10	1	3	10	0	1	1
80	6	13	4	1	10	8	1	4	4	2	1	1
90	7	10	0	1	14	6	1	4	11	2	1	1
100	8	6	8	1	18	4	2	5	5	3	1	1

The months above are calculated at twelve in the year. If the yearly wages be guineas instead of pounds, for every guinea add one penny for each month, or one farthing to each week.

It was a custom in past ages,

That workmen should be paid their wages.

This custom still this age retains,

So workmen here may count their gains.

*A correct TABLE of the MOON'S SOUTHING, calculated
one who has any thing to do with*

M.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 37	2 24	1 45	2 42	3 20	5 3
2	2 25	3 4	2 26	3 31	4 17	5 56
3	3 10	3 44	3 7	4 23	5 15	6 47
4	3 53	4 25	3 51	5 18	6 12	7 37
5	4 35	5 7	4 37	6 16	7 7	8 26
6	5 15	5 52	5 27	7 15	8 1	9 16
7	5 56	6 40	6 21	8 13	8 53	10 8
8	6 37	7 33	7 18	9 10	9 44	11 1
9	7 21	8 30	8 19	10 5	10 35	11 57
10	8 8	9 31	9 20	10 59	11 27	12 53
11	9 0	10 34	10 19	11 52	Morn.	Morn.
12	9 56	11 36	11 17	Morn.	0 21	1 49
13	10 56	Morn.	Morn.	0 45	1 17	2 43
14	11 58	0 35	0 13	1 39	2 14	3 34
15	Morn.	1 32	1 7	2 34	3 11	4 22
16	1 0	2 26	2 0	3 29	4 6	5 6
17	2 0	3 17	2 53	4 25	4 58	5 48
18	2 56	4 7	3 46	5 20	5 46	6 28
19	3 49	4 58	4 40	6 13	6 32	7 8
20	4 39	5 49	5 34	7 3	7 15	7 49
21	5 28	6 41	6 27	7 50	7 56	8 31
22	6 16	7 34	7 20	8 34	8 36	9 17
23	7 5	8 26	8 11	9 16	9 17	10 6
24	7 55	9 17	8 59	9 57	9 59	10 59
25	8 46	10 7	9 45	10 58	10 43	11 55
26	9 38	10 54	10 29	11 19	11 30	Aft. 54
27	10 30	11 39	11 11	Aft. 2	Aft. 20	1 53
28	11 21	Aft. 23	11 52	0 47	1 14	2 51
29	Aft. 10	1 4	Aft. 32	1 35	2 11	3 46
30	0 57		1 14	2 20	3 9	4 39
31	1 41		1 56		4 7	

for the YEAR of our LORD 1816, highly necessary for every
 ber, either by Land or Water.

M	July.		Aug.		Sept.		Octob.		Nov.		Dec.	
D	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	5	29	6	43	8	22	9	1	9	55	9	48
2	6	18	7	36	9	15	9	47	10	35	10	31
3	7	7	8	30	10	6	10	3	11	15	11	17
4	7	57	9	25	10	54	11	11	11	57	Morn.	
5	8	48	10	20	11	39	11	51	Morn.		0	6
6	9	42	11	13	Morn.		Morn.		0	41	0	59
7	10	37	Morn.		0	21	0	31	1	28	1	54
8	11	33	0	3	1	2	1	12	2	19	2	50
9	Morn.		0	50	1	43	1	55	3	12	3	46
10	0	28	1	34	2	23	2	40	4	7	4	39
11	1	20	2	16	3	5	3	28	5	3	5	30
12	2	9	2	57	3	48	4	20	5	58	6	20
13	2	55	3	37	4	34	5	14	6	51	7	8
14	3	38	4	18	5	24	6	10	7	43	7	57
15	4	19	5	0	6	17	7	7	8	34	8	47
16	4	59	5	45	7	14	8	4	9	24	9	40
17	5	39	6	33	8	12	8	59	10	16	10	35
18	6	20	7	25	9	12	9	52	11	9	11	34
19	7	4	8	21	10	10	10	45	Aft.		5	33
20	7	51	9	20	11	6	11	38	1	3	1	31
21	8	42	10	21	Aft.		Aft.		2	3	2	27
22	9	37	11	21	0	54	1	28	3	2	3	19
23	10	35	Aft.		1	48	2	25	3	59	4	6
24	11	36	1	14	2	41	3	24	4	52	4	50
25	Aft.		2	7	3	37	4	23	5	40	5	31
26	1	34	2	59	4	33	5	20	6	25	6	11
27	2	29	3	51	5	30	6	13	7	8	6	50
28	3	21	4	43	6	26	7	3	7	48	7	30
29	4	12	5	37	7	21	7	50	8	27	8	12
30	5	1	6	32	8	13	8	34	9	7	8	56
31	5	52	7	27			9	15			9	44

A TABLE of Terms and their Returns. 1816.

Very necessary for all those who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to go to Law.

Hilary Term begins Jan. 23, ends Feb. 12.

Returns or Essoign Days.	Jan. 20	Ex. 21	Rt. 22	Ap. 23	W. D.
On the Octave of St. Hilary		21	22	23	Tuesd.
In 15 days from the day of St. Hilary	27	28	29	30	Tuesd.
On the Morrow of the Parif. B. V. M.	Feb. 8	4	5	6	Tuesd.
On the Octave of the Parif. B. V. M.	9	10	11	12	Mond.

Easter Term begins May 1, ends May 27.

In 15 days after Easter	April 28	29	30	1	Wedn.
In 3 weeks from Easter Day	May 3	6	7	8	Wedn.
In 1 month from Easter Day	12	13	14	15	Wedn.
In 5 weeks from Easter Day	19	20	21	22	Wedn.
On the Morrow of the Ascension	24	25	26	27	Mond.

Trinity Term begins June 14, ends July 3.

On the Morrow of the Holy Trinity	June 10	11	12	13	Friday
On the Octave of the Holy Trinity	16	17	18	19	Wedn.
In 15 days from the Holy Trinity	23	24	25	26	Wedn.
In 3 weeks from the Holy Trinity	30	1	2	3	Wedn.

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

On the Morrow of All Souls	Nov. 3	4	5	6	Mond.
On the Morrow of St. Martin	12	13	14	15	Wedn.
On the Octave of St. Martin	18	19	20	21	Tuesd.
In 15 days of St. Martin	25	26	27	28	Mond.

N. B. No fittings in Westminster-hall, on Candlemas Day, Ascension Day, and Midsummer Day.

The Exchequer opens eight days before any Term begins, except Trinity, before which it opens but four days.

Note. That the first and last days of every Term, are the first and last days of appearance.

Law is a plague which wife men shun,
They know full well the risks they run,
To spend their cash in lawyers' fees,
And bid farewell for "aye" to ease.

POOR ROBIN,

1816.

PART THE SECOND.

Golden Number 12 | Cycle of the Sun 5 | Dominical Letter G and F.
The Epact - - - 1 | Roman Indiction 4 |

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS.

PLANETS.

- ☉ The Sun.
- ☾ The Moon.
- ☿ Mercury.
- ♀ Venus.
- ♂ Mars.
- ♃ Jupiter.
- ♄ Saturn.
- ♅ Herschel.
- ♊ Ascending Node.
- ♋ Descending Node.
- ♌ Conjunction.
- ♍ Opposition.

SIGNS of the ZODIAC.

- ♈ Aries.
- ♉ Taurus.
- ♊ Gemini.
- ♋ Cancer.
- ♌ Leo.
- ♍ Virgo.
- ♎ Libra.
- ♏ Scorpio.
- ♐ Sagittarius.
- ♑ Capricorn.
- ♒ Aquarius.
- ♓ Pisces.

THE ANATOMY.



Above is a figure will puzzle your brains,
The more 'twill bewilder, the more you take pains;
If you take my advice, you will let it alone,
For indeed it is useless when th'roughly known.

Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences.

THE Creation of the World	Years since 1656
The General Deluge, or Noah's Flood	4166
The Birth of Abraham	3820
The Foundation of Solomon's Temple	3824
The Babylonish Captivity	3421
The Birth of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ	1815
His Passion and glorious Resurrection	1781
The beginning of the Ten Persecutions, by Nero	1442
The Tower of London built	1247
Cambridge made an University	1100
Oxford made an University	936
William Duke of Normandy conquered England	749
The Art of Printing first invented at Haerlem	335
A great Plague in London, whereof died 30,578	210
The horrid Gunpowder Treason	213
The Holy Bible newly translated	208
Plague in London, of which, and other Diseases, died 54,266	160
King Charles I. beheaded	1649
King Charles II. restored	1660
Another Plague in London, whereof, &c. died nearly 100,000	1603
13,200 Houses burnt in London	1666
A great Comet appeared in December and January	1680
The great 13 Weeks' Frost	186
King William III. and Queen Mary crowned April 11	126
England and Scotland united	1707
St. Paul's in London finished	107
Queen Anne died August 1; and King George I. began	1702
Preston Rebellion	1700
King George I. died June 11; and King George II. began	1727
A splendid Comet, seen from Dec. 23 to Feb. 20	72
A Rebellion, when the Rebels came so far as Derby	79
The Date and Calendar altered	63
The Militia Act passed	57
King George II. died Oct. 25; and King George III. began	56
King George III. and Queen Charlotte crowned Sept. 25	54
Peace with France and Spain	31
War commenced against North America	20
The Americans declare themselves Independent States	40
The French signed the first Treaty with the American States	27
War against France commenced	37
War began against Spain	30
War against Holland commenced	3
A general Peace	3
France became a Military Despotism	17
England, Scotland, and Ireland, became a United Kingdom	15
Bonaparte dethroned	2
General Peace	2
Bonaparte invaded France	1
Battle of Waterloo, June 18	1

Here as in an historic page,
 What has been done in every age,
 Since time began is shown;
 And as what has been may recur,
 And nothing's new—the wise aver,
 What will be may be known.

P R E F A C E.

in which is contained much interesting matter, and which I beg leave to recommend to the most profound attention of all who desire to know more than their neighbours, and to have their names enrolled amongst those of the most distinguished *scavans et philosophes*.

In my last preface I gave a detailed account of my aerial journey, together with a prophetic diary for the year 1815. I have the pleasure of saying that all my prognostications were verified. I must confess, that although my chief end in thus unveiling the arcana of futurity, was to enlighten the minds of men at large, yet, I did hope that at the same time I should be pursuing the right path to fame and opulence. Of the former I may say, without vanity, that I possess a pretty large share; sufficient to satisfy the desires of any reasonable mind; of the latter, alas! I am as poor as Job was in the days of his adversity. Former ages were more generous than the present. From them I received the honourable title of Knight—but now-a-days, the number of these honourable men is so great, that I who have laboured incessantly for the good of the public, am lost in the general mass—my country neighbours, by whom I was heretofore looked up to with a degree of reverence, begin to lose that feeling, as they have found out, that there is scarcely a village in England, in which a knight does not reside.—I certainly have not wielded a *sword*—but I have wielded a *goose-quill*—my neighbours cannot distinguish the difference—and thus I fear my ancient dignity will be confounded with the pretensions of those, whose honours are but of the growth of yesterday. However I always console myself with this reflection, that an impartial public will decide between the men of war, and the man of peace.

I have had some thoughts, principally on this account, of removing my abode altogether to the upper regions, and there in the solitude and privacy of my *Jupiterian* residence, forget the petty vexations of this tumultuous world. It seems a most providential circumstance, that at the time when I was about to suffer (what Hudibras could never endure) I mean, in my honour, a situation should have so wonderfully fallen to my lot, where I can enjoy my solitary dignity, without the danger of intruders. The more I revolve this project in my mind, the more I am enamoured of it—but I cannot leave my real friends,

without a legacy, and this I shall present to them as the first-fruits of my speculations in that region, where the thick mist of prejudice no longer exists—where the faculties and powers of the mind have room to expand themselves—and where every thing, even the very air itself, conspires to elevate—refine—and spiritualize the ideas of a diligent searcher into the economy of nature. Here then is the Reliquiae Sacrae—the first sketch of a system which is to astonish, confound, and convert the philosophers of all nations. If an apology be required for presenting this to the world—let me say that the present day is the period for new systems—the rage for system is most prevalent. We have systems of philosophy—of religion—of anatomy, &c. &c. and why should you not have

A NEW SYSTEM OF METAPHYSICS?

BY

POOR SIR ROBIN, KNT.

I really can see no plausible reason, why you should not, and therefore here it is, just as it came forth from the brain—you have it therefore at first hand.

“When I have examined matter, (that is, the matter of this world, I say nothing of the matter of my satellite) it has appeared to me that it could not think, and I have readily admitted beings purely spiritual; it is true, correct ideas of such substances have never been formed. This proves the sagacity of man does not reach very far.—But does it prove there is nothing beyond?

“When I have considered the animals, I have not been able to help thinking them intelligent, and that so much ingenuity was not without some understanding. They are, therefore, said I, provided with a spiritual substance. But what! these insects, these worms, these microscopical animals, who increase without number in the shortest space, have they each a spiritual, that is to say, an unchangeable, immortal soul?—may some one say—I do not imagine any such thought ever entered into a sound head—my readers may therefore be assured it has never entered into mine.

“Then calling to mind that intelligent substance diffused through the whole earth, and perhaps farther, that immense spirit of whom some ancient philosophers have talked, under the name of the universal soul; I have thought that, without multiplying infinitely spiritual substances, that soul was very proper to supply their place, and alone sufficient to give life to all the animals—I have therefore embraced the opinion of the ancients, with some exceptions.

If they were persuaded that every thinking, organized, being is animated by a particle of the universal soul. That cannot be. If this soul is capable of perceptions; it is spiritual, and indivisible; and if it is indivisible, it cannot separate from itself any part to go and animate any being whatever. If this spirit informs different bodies, it is because it operates at the same time in different places; and not because it sends anywhere some emanation of its substance.

“Further: the ancients believed that man, like the animals, derived from the universal soul all the intelligence he is endowed with—this is a grand mistake. If we consider in man, that hidden principle which carries him so efficaciously to follow the impressions of sense, though ever so repugnant to reason, we shall agree with the ancients, that this principle must be the same which animates, rules and directs the animals; the pure sensitive nature of the universal soul is visible in it. But when I perceive in man another agent, which tends to subject all his actions to the rules of justice; which so often opposes the senses (though seldom with success) which, even when it succeeds not to hinder the sin, never fails to sting him with remorse and repentance; I cannot help thinking, that besides the universal spirit, there is in man another principle of a superior order; a principle known by the name of the rational soul. It is manifest by the clashing between the passions and reason, that there are in us two contradictory beings which oppose one another. If I may be allowed to compare things of so different a nature, I should say that every thing which partakes of the universal soul, is like a sponge soaked in the sea, and that if moreover the body is endued with a reasonable soul, (which is the case of man) it is like the same sponge soaked in the sea, but in which a drop of oil has found its way.

“In fine—the ancients believed, that the universal soul was diffused every where; but neither can that be. Perhaps it pervades the terrestrial globe, or it may be, the whole solar system, or even farther; but still it is certain it has its bounds—it is God alone that fills immensity.

“But how shall the existence of a thinking being be admitted, which, bounded as it is, has however so prodigious an extension? What ideas can be formed of its capaciousness and its limits? How can it animate so many bodies physically separated one from the other, and forming so many individuals? Let us fathom as far as in us lies these depths of obscurity.

“Since spiritual substances have no solidity, they are penetrable, and take up no room. From their penetrability it follows, that several spirits may exist in one and the same space,

and that a body may also be in the same place, from which taking up no room it follows, that they have neither length; nor breadth; nor depth; that they have no extension properly so called. But still a spirit is a real being, a substance; though it takes up no room, it is necessarily somewhere; and though it has no extension properly so called, it has necessarily its bounds. So in a metaphysical sense, all spiritual beings may be said to be more or less extended, to contain, and to be contained; and then we may return to our comparison of the sponge, penetrated by a drop of oil, and immersed in the sea.

On the other hand, by virtue of the laws of combination, the result of the unions necessarily differs from the substances that are united; and it does not appear that the soul and the body should make an exception. When the spirit and matter are united, think not the spirit the same as before—it is in some measure materialized—think not the matter such as it was before; it is in some manner spiritualized. From this mixture results a new being, different from pure spirit, though it retains its noblest virtue; different from brute matter, though it partakes of its qualities. It is a particular being, forming an individual, and thinking a part; in fine, it is such a being as you that are reading, such as I that am writing. Therefore, what perceives in us, is, properly speaking, neither the universal spirit, nor the rational soul, nor organized matter; but a compound of all three. Just as when a lion roars, it is not the universal soul that is in a rage; it is the compound of that soul, and the brain of the lion. Hence it comes that each animal forms a separate thinking individual, though all the animals think only by virtue of the one and the same universal soul. Let us proceed without losing sight of the faint light which guides us through these dark paths.

“We have seen that to form an animal, there needs only a combination of the universal soul, and organized matter, and to form a man there must be another union of organized matter, universal soul, and rational soul. If the universal spirit was wanting, ever obedient to the dictates of the rational soul, we should see none but virtuous and spotless men, such as are nowhere to be found. If the rational soul were wanting, abandoned to this instinct of the universal spirit which always follows the allurements of sense, we should see none but monsters of vice and disorder.

“The rational soul is united to the human body, the instant the motion of essential life is settled there; it is separated the instant that motion is destroyed, and once separated, it is known

to return and more in this world; it enters into a state of which there is to be no end. *¶* The universal soul is united and separated in the same circumstances. But it is not always separated for ever. Let, in any person, the motion essential to life, after having totally ceased, come to be renewed (a thing which every physician knows to be very possible), and what will be the consequence? The rational soul which departed upon the ceasing of the vital motion, cannot return; but the universal soul, always present, cannot fail of reuniting with the organized body set in motion again. The man is dead, for his soul is separated from his body. He preserves however the air of a living man; because the universal soul is resettled in his brain, which it directs tolerably well.

¶ Such to you appears a person perfectly recovered from apoplectic or lethargic fits, who is but half come to life; his soul is flowing; there remains only the universal spirit. Excess of joy, or of grief, any sudden opposition may occasion death, and does occasion it, in fact, oftener than it is imagined. Let a fit of jealousy or passion affect you to a certain degree, your soul, too strongly shocked, quits its habitation. And let your friends say what they please, or say what you will yourself, you are dead, positively dead. However you are not buried, the universal soul acts your part to the deception of the whole world, and even of yourself.

¶ I shall now speak of the signs by which the living may be distinguished from the dead; and doubtless the reader sees already what these signs may be. To behold wickedness with unconcern; to be unmoved by virtue; to mind only self-interest; and without remorse to be carried away with the torrent of the age, are signs of death. Be assured, no rational soul inhabits such abandoned machines.

¶ "I will conclude with opening a door to new reflections. Suppose a man, like so many others, vegetates only, and is reduced to the universal soul; I demand whether the race of such a man is not in the same state. If so, I pity our posterity. Rational souls were scarce among our forefathers; they are still more among us; surely there will be none left among our offspring. All are degenerating, and we are very near the last stage."

Seeing this to be the case, I now take my leave of this planet; I shall certainly make occasional visits to it, to see how all things are going on—but for my credit's sake—for the sake of my honour and of my peace of mind—I cannot reside here any longer, and so my good readers

FAREWELL.

POOR ROBIN.

PART THE SECOND:

FOR THE YEAR OF MAN'S REDEMPTION, 1816:

**THE GHOSTLY ADVENTURES OF
SIR TRISTAM;
A POEM,**

Dedicated to all the lovers of the MARVELLOUS in the United Kingdom.

THE night was dark—the night was cold,
A winter's night in days of old;
When, from the ancient Gothic hall,
Sir Tristram gave his page a call.

Sir Tristram was a worthy knight,
Of fame renown'd, of honour bright;
Proof of his courage had been made,
Before his shoulder felt the blade.

“Hubert,” he said, “go bring my sword,
With which I thrash'd that doughty Lord,
Who dar'd, within this sacred place,
Affront my knightship, face to face.”

Sir Tristram, whilst at ease he sat,
Had heard a footstep, pit-a-pat;
And starting from his easy chair,
Resolv'd to see that all was fair.

He thought—and 'twas a serious thought,
Which late events to his mind brought,
That he might be that night a host
To entertain some shiv'ring ghost.

The thought once lodg'd within his breast,
He vow'd he'd take that night no rest;
Till he had search'd the castle round,
And all the vaults beneath the ground.

His trusty page now brought his sword,
Whom then he bade, upon his word,
Declare that he, although 'twas late,
Where'er he went, would follow straight.

Forth went the knight—his trusty page
Did many shocking sights preface;
Spectres, and skulls, and bleached bones
Scatter'd around, and blood-stain'd stones.

For he had heard old men declare,
Facts which had made him quake and stare,
How, at a certain night i'th' year,
Strange lights did in the vaults appear.

Through galleries long they took their way,
And Hubert then for once did pray,
That he might see the light again,
Although he fear'd his pray'rs were vain.

At length they reach'd a vaulted room,
In which he fear'd to meet his doom;
When the knight bade him ope a door,
Which ne'er had seem'd to ope before.

He pull'd—the rusty hinge did creak,
And then was heard a horrid squeak;
“Save and defend us all,” he cried,
“From every harm that doth betide.”

“Knaves,” cried Sir Trissam, “hold your tongue,
Or else thy nose shall quick be wrung;
Think you that all the hosts of saints
Will hear your pray'rs, and vows, and plaints?”

"Have pity on me, knight," he said,
 "In truth I am for both afraid;
 "Go forward, fool!" the knight replied,
 "Or else this blade shall open your side!"

His tone was resolute—the threat
 Increased poor Hubert's fear and sweat;
 But go he must—so on he went,
 Although his breath was almost spent.

He had not many paces stirred,
 Before a whizzing noise was heard;
 And ere recover'd from this shock,
 He on his face receiv'd a knock.

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us,"
 Cry'd Hubert, "here's the ghost will end us;
 His ugly fist—beyond all size—
 Has nearly knock'd out both my eyes."

Sir Hubert now began to hope
 His courage here would have full scope;
 He long had wish'd to meet a ghost,
 And once, for one mistook a post.

Against this post he spent his rage,
 And broke a sword renowned for age;
 But now he thought the time was nigh
 When he should conquer one, or die.

With hasty steps he pac'd the vault,
 But speedily was made to halt;
 For 'gainst the wall with force he rush'd,
 And from his nose a red stream gush'd.

The streaming blood—his courage rais'd,
 He thought the ghost his face had gras'd;
 And bidding Hubert go before,
 He grop'd his way towards the door.

Then turning down a narrow aisle,
 Sir Tristram listening stood awhile;
 No ghostly accents reach'd his ear,
 No horrid spectres did appear.

But now, a distant groan was heard;
And something in the passage stir'd;
He follow'd whence the noise proceeded;
"At length," he cry'd, "I have succeeded."

"Within this passage lies the ghost,
Whose conquest soon shall be my boast;
This trusty sword shall send him *home*
To the *Red Sea*, from which he came."

Then rushing towards the fatal spot,
Sir Tristram every fear forgot:
"Ghostly disturber of my peace,
Take that—and let thy wand'rings cease."

Woe to the ghost, had he been there,
The fury of his wrath to share;
But something check'd the direful blow,
And laid the honour'd knight full low.

Along the floor he lay—the while
A voice like thunder shook the aisle,
"Help!—help!—I'm murder'd;" then a groan,
That echoed back from every stone.

'Twas Hubert's voice,—he left the knight,
By his command—to fetch a light;
But thinking danger still was near,
He sunk upon the ground through fear.

The knight arose, and vow'd he'd make
"Each bone within his skin to shake;
The object of his hopes so near,
And his vile form to interfere!"

"Well," may some lover of the marvellous say—"this last was certainly not supernatural—but, what was the cause of the squeak? and what gave the blow, that nearly blinded Hubert? How do you account for those things?"—I will tell you—The next morning Sir Tristram renewed the search—and the first object was a dead rat, which Hubert had squeezed to death in opening the door—and the next thing which presented itself, was an owl—this being disturbed in the midst of his nocturnal cogitations, had revenged the interruption by flying in the face of Hubert.—Was there any thing supernatural in this? I give you till next year to answer the question.

THE DELIGHTFUL HISTORY

OF

BARNABY BLANK, Esq.

OF

BIG-NOR-PARK.

IN THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN PARTS.

PART V.

"WILL you have the goodness," said Barnaby Blank, Esq. to the shade with whom we last year left him conversing, "to explain the nature of those singular appearances which you call *surfaces*?" "Certainly," replied the shade, "I do not wonder, in the least, that they excite your curiosity. There is first the surface of Modesty, and this is the only thing necessary for a Babylonian lady. Equipped in this, they go forth to the theatre and the ball-room; places in which it is extremely convenient to have only the surface of modesty. The most elegant mode of arraying themselves in these surfaces, forms one of the most important features in their system of Education. From their earliest years, they are taught to part with the substance, and to be contented with the surface. They are told, when and where it may be displayed to most advantage; and, by the time they have arrived at years of discretion, they are perfect adepts in this most necessary art; and with the aid of a fan, are shielded from any unpleasant sensations, which had they the substance of modesty, must be produced by the language, manners, and actions, which they continually hear, observe, and practise. There is also the surface of Friendship, by the means of which all Babylon seems to be but one family. Friendship is like a strong band, made of very weak thread, twisted together. A Babylonian is tied to no one by the band, but he is tied to each of his fellow-citizens by a single thread. There is the surface of Piety—many years ago in great repute. It gives people a certain Gothic air, quite ridiculous in the eyes of the *bau ton*. A few years since it was found only among the adherents to the old bigots, and in an order of

men, who on account of their functions could not lay it aside how desirous soever they might be—although it must be confessed that many even of this class did bid defiance to old prejudices, and boldly ventured to declare that they did not possess even the surface of piety. Within these few years it has again been growing into repute.

"One of the most striking surfaces in Babylon," continued the shade, "is that of opulence. Behold in the temples, in the assemblies, in the public walks, those citizens so richly dressed, those women so adorned, those children so neat, so lively, and who promise so fair to be one day as frivolous as their fathers: follow them to their homes; furniture of the best taste, commodious apartments, houses like palaces, all continue to proclaim opulence—but stop there: if you go any further, you will see families in distress and hearts overflowing with cares.

"Again, there is the surface of patriotism—we must distinguish in the conduct of the Babylonians between the theory and the practice. The theory turns entirely upon patriotism. Public good, national interest, glory of the Babylonian name, all this is the language of theory—the practice hangs solely upon the hinge of private interest. It is very remarkable that in this respect the Babylonians have long been dupes of one another. Too many persons plainly perceived that *Country* did not much affect them, but they heard others talk of it so often, and so affectionately, that they verily believed there was still such a thing as a patriot, although they were not so themselves.

"Such is the lot of the elementary spirits," continued the shade. "No sooner are they out of the probation column where they are purified, but they return to their usual labours; and to see where their presence is most necessary; and where men have most need of their assistance. At their coming out of the column they ascend this hill. There by a mechanism which required the utmost skill of the spirits every thing that passes in all parts of the world is seen and heard. Thou art going to try the experiment thyself."

On each side of the column is a large stair-case of above a hundred steps which leads to the top of the hill. We went up; and were scarcely half way when my ears were struck with a disagreeable humming, which increased as we advanced. When we came to a platform in which the hill ends, the first thing that struck my eyes was a globe of a considerable diameter. At a distance it was a humming; nearer it was a frightful thundering noise formed by a confused mixture of shouts of joy, ravings of despair, shrieks, complaints, ringings, murmurs, acclamations, laughter, groans, and whatever proclaims the immoderate sorrow and extravagant joy of mortals.

"Small imperceptible pipes, (said the shade), come from each point of the earth's surface, and end at this globe. The inside is organized so that the motion of the air which is propagated through the imperceptible pipes, and grows weaker in time, resumes fresh force at the entrance into the globe and becomes sensible again. Hence these noises and hummings. But what would these confused sounds signify, if means were not found to distinguish them? Behold the image of the earth (painted on the globe; the islands, the continents, the oceans, which run round, join, and divide all. Dost thou not see Europe, that quarter of the earth that hath done so much mischief to the other three? burning Africa, where the arts and the wants that attend them have never penetrated? but from which millions of human beings have been stolen in order to gratify the luxuries of Europeans by cultivating their lands, and enriching the soil with their blood? Asia, whose luxury, passing to the European nations, has done so much good according to some, and so much harm according to others. America, still dyed with the blood of its unhappy inhabitants, whom men of a religion that breathes 'peace and good-will,' came to convert and barbarously murder? Observe what point of the globe thou pleasest, place there the end of this rod which I give thee, and putting the other end to thy ear, thou shalt hear distinctly whatever is said in the corresponding part of the earth."

Surprised at this prodigy, I put the end of my rod upon Babylon, I applied my ear and heard what follows. "Is it not true," said a farmer of the imposts who was making his calculations upon the people, "that in the occasions of the state, every one should contribute in proportion to his means, after a deduction of his necessary expenses? Is it not also true that a very short man spends less in cloaths than a very tall one? Is it not true that this difference of expense is very considerable; since there is occasion for summer habits, winter habits, spring habits, autumn habits, country habits, riding habits, and to know not how many others? there should be likewise morning and evening habits, but the morning is not known at Babylon. I would therefore have all his Majesty's subjects measured and taxed each inversely as his stature Another consideration of equal weight. A tax on bachelors has been talked of. Money should be raised upon those who are rich enough to be married, and especially upon those who are rich enough to venture upon having children, and therefore married men should be taxed in a ratio compounded of the amount of their capitation, and the number of their children. I have in my pocket-book I know not how many projects as good as these, and which I have very luckily devised; each man has his talents; this is

mine : and it is well known how much it is to be prized now.
a days."

At a little distance was a grammarian making his observations.
"Three languages (said he) are spoken at Babylon, that of the
mob; that of the petit maitre, and that of the better sort. The
first serves to express in a disagreeable manner shocking things.
With all their judgment, some authors have writren in this lan-
guage; and the Babylonians, with all their niceness, have read
them with pleasure. The second is made up of a certain con-
texture of words without any meaning. You may talk this lan-
guage a whole day together, and when you have done, it will
be found you have said nothing at all. To enter into the
character of the idiom, it is essential to talk incessantly without
reason and as far as possible from common sense. The third
wants a certain precision, a certain force and certain graces: but
it is susceptible of a singular elegance and clearness. It will not
perhaps be expressive enough of the flights of the poet, or the
transport of the musician; but it expresses with admirable ease
all the ideas of him who observes, compares, discusses, and seeks
truth. Without doubt, it is the properest language for reason-
ing; and most unhappily it is least used for that purpose."

The end of my rod by chance fell upon an assembly where
they were talking of happiness. Each declared his opinion as
follows:

"At length (says one) this superb colonnade is laid open; they
think of removing those pitiful little houses which darken that
grand and beautiful front; they repent of having built under
ground to adorn a place: taste is reviving: the arts are going to
flourish: very shortly Babylon will proclaim the magnificence of
thembarch and the happiness of the people." "It
is a great question," said another, "whether colonnades, fine
squares, and large cities, will make a nation happy: they must
be enriched. Industry must be excited, agriculture encouraged,
manufactures increased, and trade made to flourish: without
which all the rest is nothing."

"Nonsense!" said a third, "I have said it, and I say it again:
if we will be happy our manners must be more simple: the cir-
cle of our wants contracted; and in a country life, we must
withdraw from the vices which attend the luxuries of cities."

"I do not know wherein consists the happiness of nations,"
said a fourth, "but I think the happiness of individuals consists
in the health of the body, and peace of mind." "A sur-
edly not," said another, "health causes no lively impression,
and tranquillity is tiresome. To be happy, you must enjoy a
great reputation; for at every instant your ear will be tickled;

with encomiums." "Yes! and at every instant your ear will be grated with censures, because there is no pleasing every body. It is my opinion, that every man is happy in proportion to his authority and power; for one can gratify oneself in the same proportion." "Yes! but then that eagerness will be wanting which stamps a value upon things: if all was in your power you would care for nothing. For my part, I am of opinion that to be happy we must despise all things; that is the only way to avoid all kind of vexation and trouble whatsoever." "And I think we should concern ourselves with every thing: by that means we shall partake of every occasion of joy." "Now I think we should be indifferent to every thing; as the means of enjoying an unchangeable happiness." "I take wisdom to be the thing, for that alone will set us above all events." "And I say it must be folly; for folly creates her own happiness, independently of any thing cross or disagreeable about her." "You are all of you in the wrong. Nothing general can be assigned that may be productive of the happiness of particular persons. So many men—so many minds; this desires one kind of happiness, and that another: one wishes for riches, another is content with necessaries: this would love and be loved; that considers the passions as the bane of the soul. Every one must study himself and follow his own inclination." "Not at all; and you are as much mistaken as the rest. In vain do I persuade myself that I should be happy, if I possessed such a thing; the moment I have it, I find it insufficient; and wish for another. We desire without end and never enjoy. A certain man was continually travelling about, and always on foot; quite tired out he said, If I had a horse I should be contented. He had a horse; but the rain, the cold, the sun were still troublesome to him. A horse (says he) is not sufficient; a chariot only can screen me from the inclemencies of the air. His fortune increased; and a chariot was bought. What followed? exercise till then had kept our traveller in health: as soon as that ceased, he grew infirm and gouty; and presently after, it was not possible for him to travel either on foot or on horseback, or in a chariot."

Thus my dear readers I have brought you to the end of part the fifth of this interesting and wonderful history, compared with which the most interesting voyages and travels of our most celebrated men are dull and insignificant. A production which is as remarkable for its close adherence to truth and probability, as for its fidelity in the correct delineations of nature, and in the representations of the manners and customs of mankind.

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES

IN THE YEAR

1816.

Oh ye! who in your learned functions,
Mark oppositions and conjunctions,
Pray read this page, and tell us truly,
Whether events will prove unruly;
Whether this earth shall last the year out,
Or ere it end receive a clear out;
Whether a whisking comet's tail
Shall singe it, as it goes full sail,
Or whether its internal ocean,
Or fiery oven's grand commotion,
Shall crack the circumvolving shell,
And send us all aloft pell-mell.

May 27. Sun eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich, Conjunction at 3 h. 6 min. A.M. the Sun will be centrally eclipsed, on the Meridian at 2 h. 46½ min. in the Morning in Latitude 58° 52' South, Longitude 138° 26¼ East.

June 9th and 10th. Moon eclipsed, visible at Greenwich.

	H.	M.
Beginning of eclipse	11	30½ P.M.
Beginning of total darkness	0	39½ A.M.
Middle	1	15½
Ecliptic 8	1	19
End of total darkness	1	51½
End of the eclipse	3	0½

Digits eclipsed, 14° 56' from South-side of the Sun's shadow.

Nov. 19th. Sun eclipsed, visible at Greenwich.

	H.	M.
Beginning of eclipse	8	18½ A.M.
Greatest obscuration	9	24½
Visible 6	10	23
End	10	34

Digits eclipsed, 9° 23' on north limb.

D makes first impression on Sun's disk, at 59° from his vertex on the right-hand.

Dec. 4. Moon eclipsed, visible at Greenwich.

	H.	M.
Beginning of the eclipse	7	15½ P.M.
Middle	8	44½
Ecliptic 8	8	51½
End of the eclipse	10	14

Digits eclipsed, 8° on D south limb.

Venus will be a *Morning Star* till the 31st of July, then an *Evening Star* to the year's end.

Jupiter will be a *Morning Star* till the 29th of April, then an *Evening Star* till the 13th of November, afterwards a *Morning Star* to the end of the year.

THE FOUR SEASONS:

OR, THE WHOLE YEAR IN ONE PAGE.

1st. SPRING QUARTER commences on the 20th March, at 5 h. 9 min. afternoon.

2d. SUMMER QUARTER commences on the 21st June at 2 h. 45 min. afternoon.

3d. AUTUMNAL QUARTER commences on the 23rd September at 4 h. 43 min. morning.

4th. WINTER QUARTER commences on the 24th December at 2 h. 27 min. morning.

SPRING.

First midst the seasons of the year,
Spring and its joyous train appear,
She o'er the Earth her gayest mantle spreads;
Ten thousand varied hues are seen—
The violet—purple—emerald green—
Are all combin'd to ornament the meads.

A SUMMER EVENING.

The sun was set, and twilight's latest ray
Yet linger'd ere it fled and clos'd the day;
Slow in the East, the Moon arose to view,
And o'er the scene, a mellow'd glory threw.
On the lake's face its undulating beam,
Dazzled the eye that watch'd its silent stream;
No sound was heard, save where the cat'ract fell,
And spread its echoes murmuring through the dell.

AN AUTUMN EVENING.

The Sun was hast'ning to his ocean bed,
His broad orb sinking glow'd with deeper red,
The mountain tops were ting'd—the village spire
Caught his last rays, and blaz'd with vivid fire.
The forest which on Wernode's top had rear'd
Its lofty head for ages—now appear'd
In autumn's hues—its strong boughs gently wav'd,
That oft the elemental strife had brav'd.

WINTER.

Day closes in a pace—the falling snow
Throws its pale mantle o'er the fields below;
The wind blows keen, and sighing as it goes,
Seems to commiserate the poor man's woes,
While o'er the embers' slow departing blaze,
He, with a wife and children, shiv'ring gaze.

F I N I S.

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